Interoperability in the field of first responders

5 June 2018
Overview

- Response in the framework of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)
- Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)
- Analytical Sector
- Example
1. REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE

2. DELIVERY

- Offers of assistance
- Deployment of experts
- Transport co-financing

34 Participating States (EU + 6)
Offered response capacities: 92
Participating States: 21

The European Emergency Response Capacity is commonly referred to as the "voluntary pool". It consists of a range of emergency response capacities that countries participating in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism make available for EU emergency response operations. Since the establishment of the voluntary pool in October 2014, 21 Participating States have brought together 92 civil protection capacities which are now available (or will eventually become available) for EU operations worldwide, following a request for assistance through the European Commission’s Emergency Response Coordination Centre.
Total number of activations: 32

- USA (request by Germany): September
- Sint-Maarten (request by the Netherlands): September
- Mexico: September
- Peru: March
- Chile: January
- Montenegro: July and August
- Albania: August and December
- Greece: August and September
- Georgia: August (2) and September
- Armenia: September
- Iraq: November
- Jordan: August
- Bangladesh: October and December
- Tunisia: August
- Italy: July and October
- Portugal: June, July, August, and October

Requests for assistance inside/outside EU:
- 21 internal assistance
- 11 external assistance

Request type:
- Flood
- Tropical Cyclone
- Earthquake
- Forest Fire
- Consular Support
- Environmental Accident
- Epidemic
- People Displacement
- Disaster Preparedness Mission
- Requesting Country
In May 2013, we launched the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)

- Monitors disasters around the globe 24/7
- Maps disaster risks
- Provides real-time information
- Coordinates joint European response operations

ERCC phone number +32 229 21112
Analytical Sector

Info & Data

Need for information

Information available

Disaster

Time
The ERCC needs information to prepare for, plan and conduct efficient response operations

Information should be:

- Relevant
- Reliable
- Timely
- Simple
Analytical Sector

Data input
- Early Warning Systems
- ECHO Field
- ECHO Partners
- EU DEL
- Media
- Satellite Imagery

Processing/Analysis/Integration
- **Analytical Team**
  - Mapping capacity
    - Situational maps, identification of areas of interest for satellite imagery
  - Situational analysis
    - Analytical briefings, emergency updates, monitoring
  - Deployment plans
    - Identification of potential needs and disaster response possibilities, deployment recommendations + operational advice

Operational advice for
- Mobilisation of response assets
- Expert deployments
- Operational and security context
- Follow-up activities
The Democratic Republic of the Congo: Ebola Virus Disease Crisis – epidemiological situation

**DRC Cases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Probable</th>
<th>Suspected</th>
<th>Deaths (out of total)</th>
<th>Contacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>930</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Copyright, European Union, 2018. Map created by ERCC Analytical Team. Sources: WHO, ESRI. Health district boundaries have been revised according to the latest updates from MSF. The state boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.
**KEY FIGURES**

As of 21/05/2018

- Total cases: 51
- Confirmed cases: 28
- Probable cases: 21
- Suspected cases: 2
- Deaths: 27
- Contacts: 628

**HIGHLIGHTS**

**GENERAL**

- On 8 May, an outbreak of Ebola has been declared in Bikoro Health Zone, Equateur Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. As of 21 May, 28 cases are confirmed, 21 cases probable, and 2 cases suspected in the region according to reports by ECHO Field (based on meetings with the national Ministry of Health).

**RESPONSE**

- **Two Emergency Treatment Centres (ETCs)** are established in Bikoro and Mbandaka. One ETC is in progress in Boko. Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) International is in the lead.
- Two Mobile laboratories (LABs) are installed by Institut National de Recherche Biomédicale (INRB) in Bikoro and Mbandaka.
- WHO will provide one MEDEVAC plane via the company Fenix to evacuate affected humanitarian aid staff.
- The European Commission announced a package of urgent humanitarian aid to help contain an outbreak of Ebola in the country. An initial EUR 1.5 million will provide logistical support to the WHO and a further EUR 130,000 offered to IFRC for life-saving interventions by the Congolese Red Cross. Furthermore, the commission’s humanitarian air service ECHO Flight is due to transport medical experts and emergency staff as well as equipment to affected areas.

**UCPM**

- On 18 May, WHO submitted a formal request for assistance to the ECC. The request asks for:
  1. support through Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) specialist care teams (outbreak response) to directly support the local health system;
  2. a specialist medevac support team to support the local medevac capacity;
  3. a specialist referral support team; France has offered 4 experts (2 doctors and 2 nurses); the offer has been accepted;
  4. Transportation Isolation Bubble for Medevac of Healthcare workers and other humanitarian assistance workers.

- In a second step, further assistance might be required in form of GeneXpert (laboratory technology), support equipment or specific in-kind contributions such as Personal Protection Equipment (PPE).
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

More than 900,000 Rohingya refugees are housed in refugee camps in Cox's Bazar as of mid-May 2018, in very precarious conditions. The total number rose by about 8,000 people since mid-April. Most of the refugee camps area is very prone to flooding and landslides in view of the monsoon season starting (officially) on the 1st of June.

Floods pose a threat of waterborne disease outbreaks. Congestion is very high, in particular in camp No. 6 (see map below) housing ca. 25,000 people the average usable area per person is less than 1 m². The building materials of the houses (bamboo and tarpaulin shelters) cannot cope with heavy rainfall or strong winds.

During the next 10 days (15-24 May), cloudy conditions with local showers and thunderstorms are forecast with temporarily improving conditions on 16 May. The maximum forecast accumulated amount of rain during the 10-day period reaches locally 10 to 20 mm. For the coming month, rainfall amounts up to 3 to 4 mm/day are predicted while amounts ranging from 6 to 8 mm/day are predicted during the May-June-July period. For the coming monsoon season, according to the latest update from WMO near-normal monsoon conditions are anticipated over the area of interest.

Tropical Cyclones also pose a risk to the refugee camps. In the past two years there has been on average one Tropical Cyclone per year affecting southern Bangladesh, and the consequences of an impact could be disastrous, especially since there are no evacuation possibilities.

Preparations for the monsoon season consist of small-scale relocations (16,000 people as of May 7th), clearing and excavation of land for new camp sites with reduced flood risk, ‘Upgrade Shelter’ Kits distribution, training, establishment of a few Medical Teams, heavy equipment for road clearing, dredging of waterways and some degree of shelter strengthening. Lack of funds is still significant, with only 23% (as of May 10th) of IOM’s USD 182 million funding appeal for the rest of the year having been secured.
Thank you for your attention!

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