



Enhancing Synergies for disaster PRevention in the EurOpean Union



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Efficient management of transboundary crises Challenge 3: Introduction

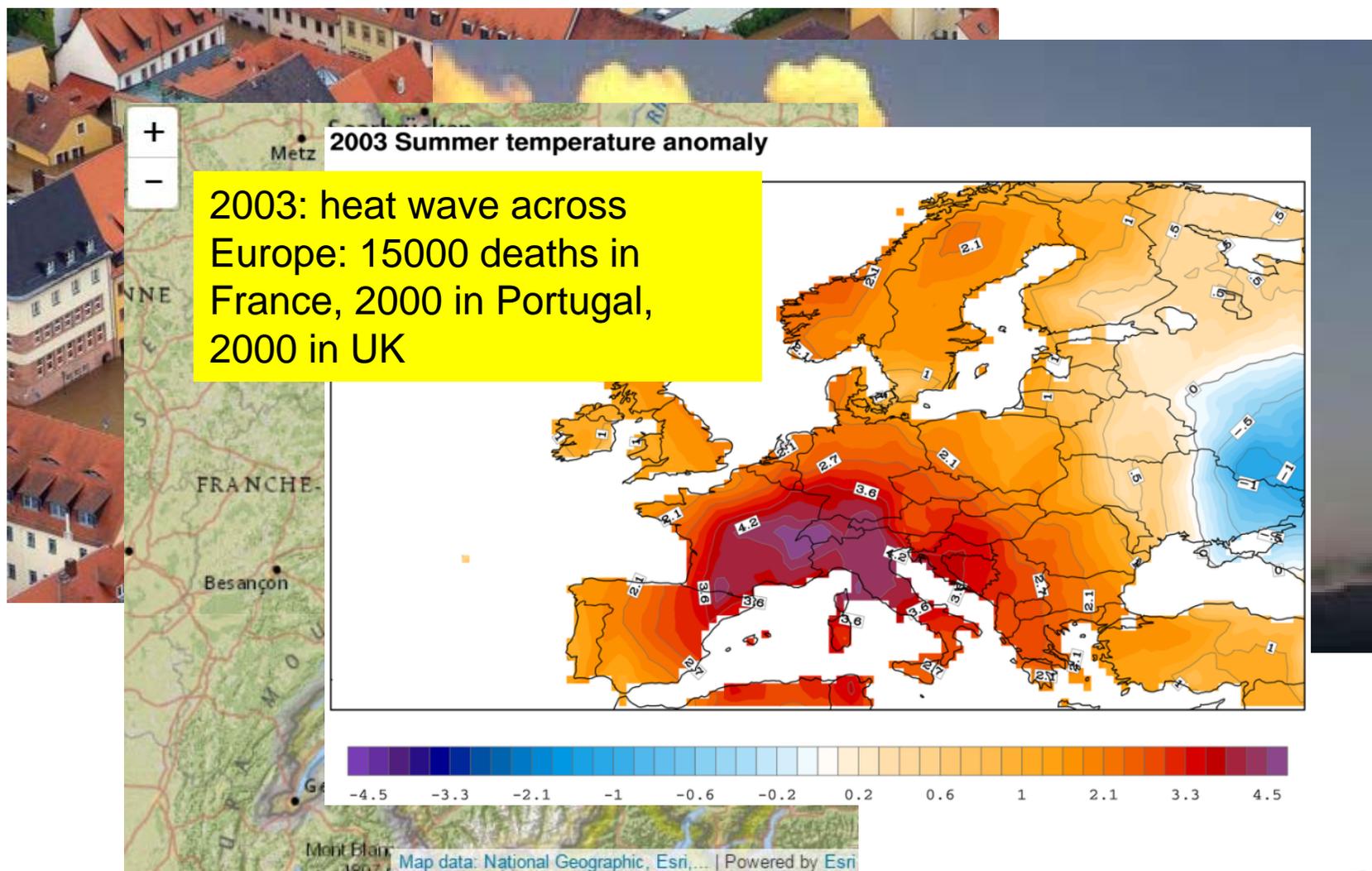
Gilles Grandjean, BRGM, Orleans

Stakeholder Forum

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Transboundary issues in risks reduction



In case of disasters, we currently have...

- Improved technologies
 - ❖ Fast communication, efficient health care, CP logistics (trucks, helicopters, planes, ...), financial aid assistance
- Experienced operational services
 - ❖ National Civil Protection trained for fast response
 - ❖ ESA Charte EO data acquisition
 - ❖ Health system (hospitals, doctors, equipment)
- Different actors around the table:
 - ❖ Public authorities: local, regional, national, European
 - ❖ Non Governmental Organizations: Red Cross, Care Int., ...
 - ❖ Private bodies: logistic providers (transport, health, civil engineering, ...), associations, ...

Who coordinates in case of crises?

- Emergency Response Coordination Centre (EU):
 - ❖ It acts as a coordination hub between participating states, the affected country and dispatched field experts
 - ❖ Collects, analyses real-time information on disasters
 - ❖ Monitors hazards, prepares plans for the deployment of experts, teams and equipment
 - ❖ Works with Member States to map available assets and coordinates the EU's disaster response efforts
 - ❖ Coordinates the EU Civil Protection Mechanism
 - ❖ In case of invocation of the Solidarity Clause, the ERCC shall act as the central 24/7 contact point

From the past, questions remain...

- On the EU role in transboundary issues
 - ❖ In terms of decisions to be taken in the early stage of a crisis (governance)
 - ❖ In terms of logistic means allocated to impacted country
- On the coordination of national CP
 - ❖ Sharing experiences by trans-national trainings
 - ❖ Using EU standardized equipment
- On the role/education of citizens as actors in the crises
 - ❖ Donations to NGO for specific aid
 - ❖ To be involved in civil assistance or solidarity actions (rooms for homeless)

How to boost collaborative actions?

- Does communication between CP need to be improved ?
- What kind of actions should be enhanced: EU coordination, transboundary exercises, EU standardized practices and equipment ?
- What is the common legal background needing harmonization in risks reduction: national, regional, local ?
- To capitalize past experiences between countries, are actions be focused on: education, citizen preparedness, prevention policies ?

Measures to cope with preparedness

- How to integrate crisis recovery from the short term to the long term (resilience pathways) ?
- How can two different countries optimize their adaptation actions (i.e., environmental quality of a shared river, decreasing coastal erosion) ?
- How to coordinate preparedness activities involving citizens of several countries at EU level; what are the cultural gaps and solutions?

In your opinion, the most efficient way to improve transboundary crises management is

- A. To improve collaborations between national Civil Protections
- B. To develop education and preparedness actions towards students and citizens living on a border
- C. To make EU prevention policies more coherent when addressing an inter-regional risk basin

