

# **European Civil Protection Medical Modules**

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# **Current Legal Basis**

**Decision 1313/2013/EU** of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism

**Commission Implementing Decision 2014/762/EU** of 16 October 2014 laying down rules for the implementation of Decision 1313/2013/EU



### The EU Civil Protection Mechanism in a Nutshell

- Framework for cooperation in disaster prevention, preparedness and response
- Natural and manmade disasters, inside and outside EU
- European Commission + 32 Participating States (EU 28 +NO,IS, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro)





# **Disaster preparedness**

Continue all existing strands of work, including for instance:

- >the development of *modules*;
- >the identification of experts and teams for EU missions;
- >Training, exercises, exchange of experts and lessons learned;
- Facilitate **host nation support**.



# Preparedness – European civil protection modules

- Predefined capabilities
- Predefined personnel and equipment
- Rapid deployment
- Interoperability
- Self-sufficiency



# **Civil Protection medical modules** and other response capacities

### Modules

- Advanced medical post
- Advanced medical post with surgery
- Field hospital
- Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims

### Other response capacities:

- Medical evacuation jets air ambulance and medical evacuation helicopter
- •Other response capacities: ... i.e. smaller medical teams with specific expertise



# New legislation – operational as of November 2014

- Establish a European Emergency Response Capacity consisting of a *voluntary pool*;
- Co-finance buffer capacities to address temporary shortcomings.
- Seed-funding for new response capacities in very specific situations, where a potentially significant gap has been identified;



# European Emergency Response Capacity



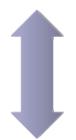
States can pre-commit response capacities for EU The voluntary pool is a system whereby Member missions



through the establishment of quality criteria and a certification process assistance is ensured The quality of the



financial support for adapting and transporting commitment**, Membe**r States benefit from In return for this these capacities







## Voluntary pool: what can be financed?

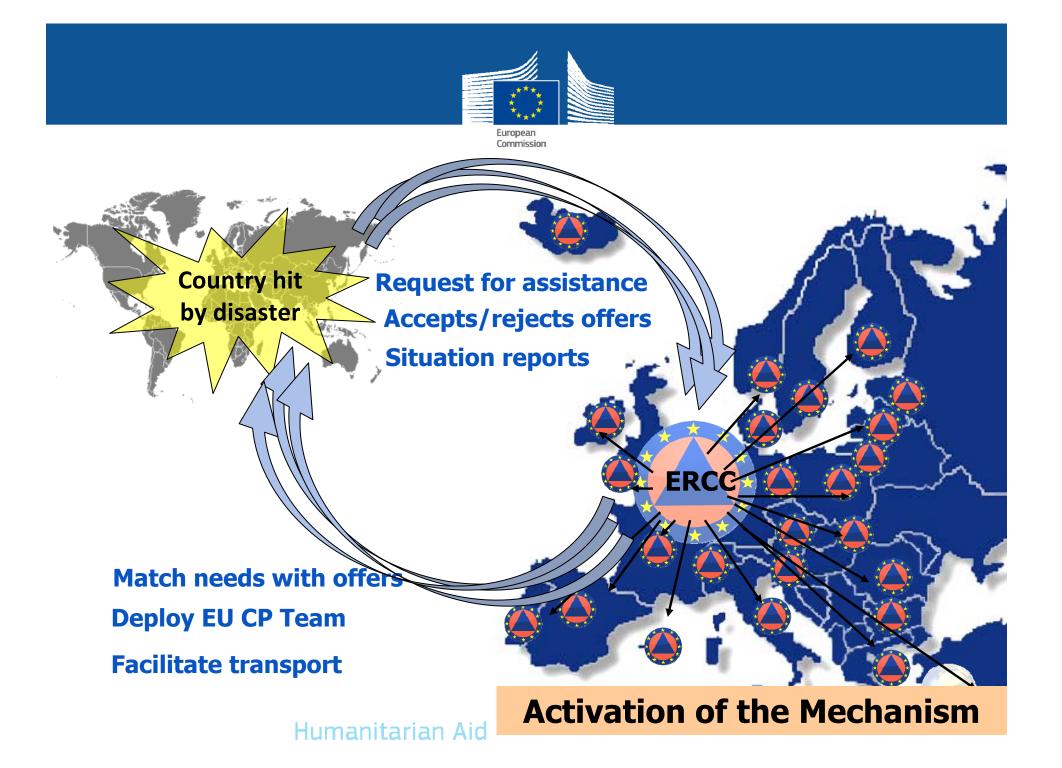
- Transport costs: 85% EU co-financing
  - > 85% EU co-financing (including for staff and its rotation, if needed)
  - 100% for temporary warehousing, local transport and certain other costs related to pooling
- All certification costs (related exercises, trainings)
- Certain adaptation costs
  - non-recurrent costs necessary to upgrade Member States' response capacities from their purely national use to a state of readiness and availability that makes them deployable as part of the EERC
  - > Interoperability, autonomy, self-sufficiency, transportability, packaging and similar costs, costs of forming multinational response capacities
  - > NOT: costs of the equipment or human resources necessary to initially set-up the response capacities or on-going maintenance or running costs



# **Voluntary pool: What can be included?**

- Capacity Goals
  - Modules, other response capacities and experts
- Flexible approach
  - Catch-all clause
- National or multinational modules
  - National or multinational modules







### **Ebola crisis**

Clinical teams and health workers are one of the biggest needs

- ✓ Fully-fledged foreign medical teams (25-35 expat staff + logistical support)
- ✓ Rapid deployment medical teams (smaller teams, flexible approach)
- ✓ Highly qualified and experienced experts and trainers

Challenges in mobilising and deploying FMTs

MSs active in FMT mobilisation: UK, FR, DE, SE, DK, NO + ES, BE, NL (NGOs involvement)



# QUESTIONS?