
WP2: Legal and political framework



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Overview



- Objectives of WP 2
- Results:
 - Legal and Political Framework of EU Aftermath Crisis Management
 - Legal and Political Framework of Aftermath Crisis Management on MS level
 - Societal aspects of Aftermath Crisis Management in the EU
- Questions for discussion

Objectives



- Describe the current legal, political and societal framework of CM and their anticipated trends
- Assessment of legal, political, (institutional), and societal vulnerabilities and misfits
- Serve contributions to WP3 and WP4

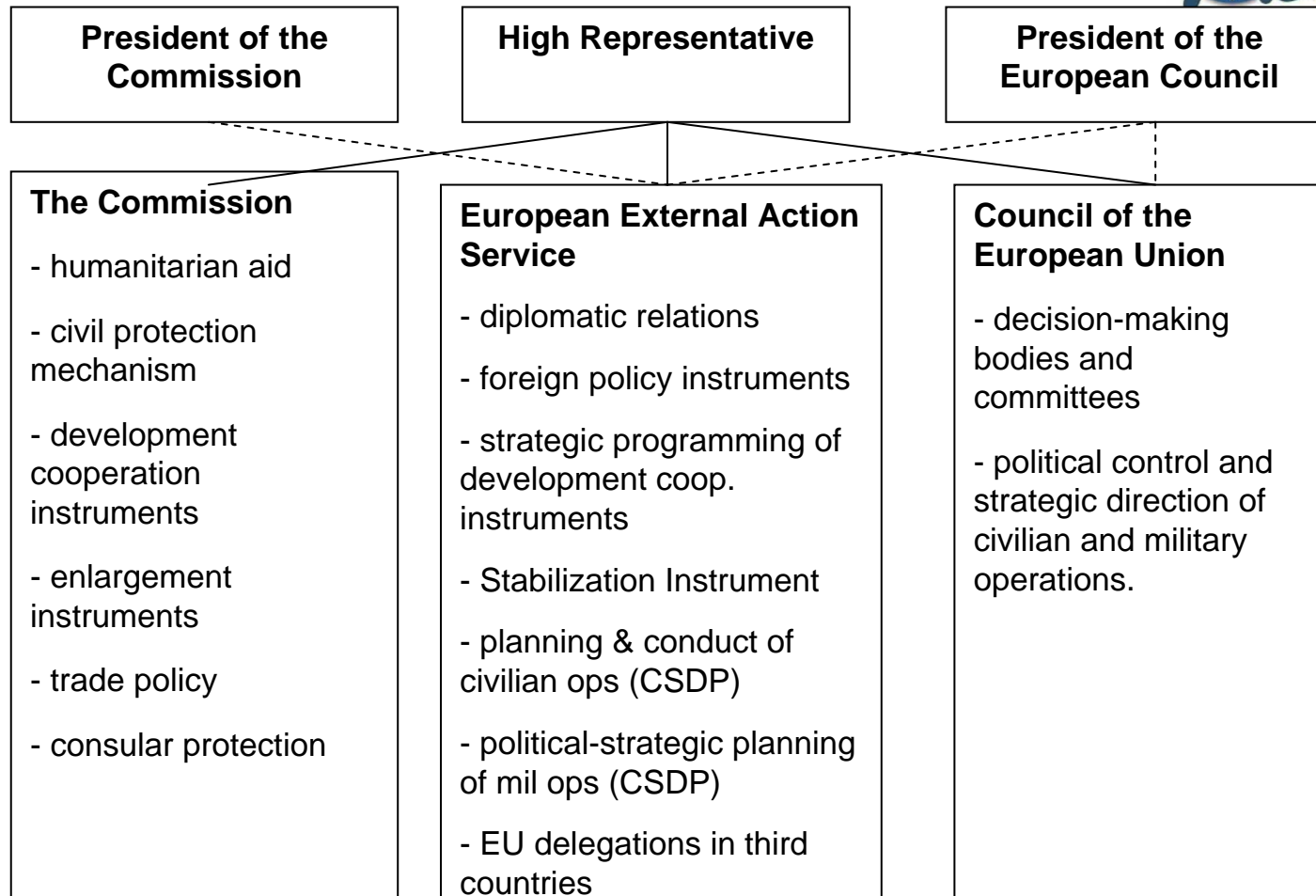
Objectives



- Assess Aftermath CM structures and their differences (state of the art + trend analysis) on EU level and MS level
- Identify problems of EU-coherence (e.g. in communication, decision structures)
- Identify challenges/ misfits with regard to an “ideal” system-of-systems

Results – EU level

■ Overview of EU-instruments for aftermath crisis management



Legal and Political Framework of EU Aftermath Crisis Management



- **A few examples of EU-structures for EU aftermath crisis management**

- European Commission

- The Council of the EU

- European External Action Service

- CSDP-support to aftermath crisis management.

Complex system with unclear division of duty covering aftermath crisis management both inside as well as outside the Union.



Legal and Political Framework of EU Aftermath Crisis Management



■ General provisions

- The principle to not duplicate capacities and structures that already exist

- The principle of subsidiarity

- The principle of collective responsibility

- The principle of solidarity

Legal and Political Framework of EU Aftermath Crisis Management



■ New conditions of the Lisbon Treaty

A firmer establishment of internal security cooperation:

- Standing Committee on Internal Security (article 71) Solidarity Clause (article 222)

A more coherent external EU action in relation to crisis management

- High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice President of the Commission
- European External Action Service and the new Function for Crisis Response and Operational coordination
- EU-delegations

Strengthened cooperation in the area of Civil Protection covering aftermath crisis management both inside as well as outside the EU

- European Commission



Legal and Political Framework of EU Aftermath Crisis Management



■ Challenges and Opportunities

- Member States political will and ability to contribute is key in order for the
- EU to develop as an actor in aftermath crisis management.

■ Future Trends

- No common view among all MS on how the EU should develop and what actor the EU should become.
- In order for the EU to be an effective and efficient actor in crisis management, there is a need to find new coordinating arrangements/ routines to closer coordinate the crisis management structures within the EEAS and the Commission.



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Results – MS level



- Selection of case study countries
- General characteristics
- Challenges/ misfits
- Trends

Results – MS level: Selection of case study countries



- Background: Rich diversity, e.g. in
 - forms of government
 - frequency, quantity and types of hazards
 - traditions to receive and donate assistance
 - views on the Union's role in Civil Protection
- Selected case study MSs: **Germany, Italy, Sweden, Greece**

Results – MS level: General characteristics



- E.g. **Germany**: Federal system – autonomy of units (e.g. Federal states) in implementation and execution of disaster response and recovery policies
- E.g. **Italy**: Centralized system – National Department directly implements measures in case of intense disasters
- E.g. **Sweden**: Less affected by hazards; often offering assistance to other countries
- E.g. **Greece**: System highly compatible with EU legislation, strong tradition on using the Community instruments

Results – MS level: Challenges/ misfits



- Coordinative challenges
- Political ambitions
- Financial restraints
- Further challenges

Results – MS level: Challenges/ misfits



■ Coordinative challenges

- Collaboration in federalist systems
- Different levels of equipment/ infrastructure/ knowledge
- Unclear chains of command
- Bureaucracy
- Distance between local points of incidents and central commanding centre
- Different use of terminology
- Involvement of different relief organizations
- Media management

Results – MS level: Challenges/ misfits



■ Political ambitions

- Sceptical behaviour of the MS towards strengthening of EU role
- Influence of political goals on decisions to provide assistance or not
- Lack of critical reflections

Results – MS level: Challenges/ misfits



■ Financial restraints

- Economic situation of a MS can restrict international assistance
- Assistance offered under condition that funding is provided
- Administrative issues can cause delay: E.g. Required entry permits; irregular money requests

Results – MS level: Challenges/ misfits



- **Further challenges/ misfits related to political and institutional aspects**
 - Rarely tested CM systems
 - Standard technology
 - Institutions that are not prepared to be actors in CM

Results – MS level: Trends



- Different opinions on role of EU
- Development concerning role of EU effects CM systems in MSs
- Standardization
- Rising interest of private sector (e.g. Sweden)
- Impacts of demographic change

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Societal Aspects of Aftermath Crisis Management: Proposal of a **Social Disaster Risk Index** for the European Union

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Societal aspects of Aftermath Crisis Management in the EU



Goal of the “social disaster risk” mapping:

- Contextualizing the overall frame of ACRIMAS
- Situational Awareness: Focus attention on societal factors of aftermath crisis situations (disaster risk)
- Overview for policy makers: Identification of hot spots of disaster risk as baseline for further investigations

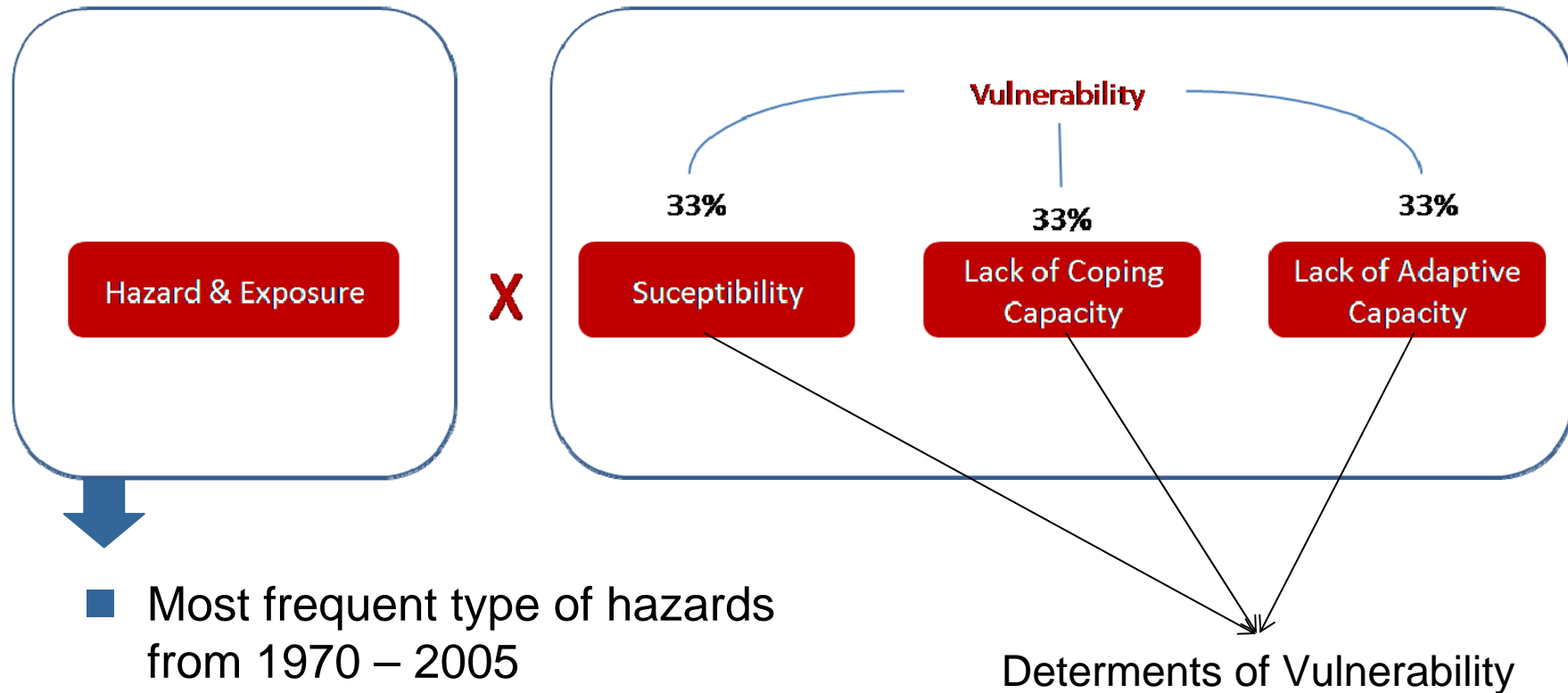
VULNERABILITY

- “... a human condition or process resulting from physical, social, economic, and environmental factors which determine the likelihood and scale of damage from the impact of a given hazard“ (UNDP, 2004)

How to operationalise this definition for vulnerability and risk assessment?



Assessment concept: State-of-the-Art relative disaster risk



- Most frequent type of hazards from 1970 – 2005
- Hazards, with strongest impact (death)
- Exposure: Number of people exposed per m2 to past events (PREVIEW data)

Vulnerability		
Susceptibility	Coping Capacity	Adaptive Capacity
<p><i>Social Insecurity and Dependency</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic dependency ratio • Severely materially deprived persons • Unemployment rate • Standardized death rate due to chronic diseases <p><i>Public Infrastructure</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames of floor • Share of total population having neither a bath, nor a shower in their dwelling <p><i>Economic power and income distribution</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross Domestic Product (GDP) • Gini-Index <p><i>Environmental degradation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sealed area % of total country area • Mean annual urban land take as a percentage of total urban land take 2000-2006 	<p><i>Governance and administration</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of corruption • Good governance <p><i>Health care provision</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital beds per 10.000 inhabitants • Physicians per 10.000 inhabitants <p><i>Material security support</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Risk insurance • Ad-hoc state aid by type of aid – for economy (Percentage of GDP) • Ad-hoc public expenditures for social security services – for households and individuals 	<p><i>Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate • Participation in Education <p><i>Gendered participation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of females in educational facilities • Proportion of females of parliamentarians <p><i>Investment</i></p> <p><i>Economic</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt rate as part of GDP <p><i>Social</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health expenditure per head • Private health expenditures <p><i>Environmental</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public expenditures for environmental protection • Private expenditures for environmental protection • Water Resource Management • Biodiversity protection

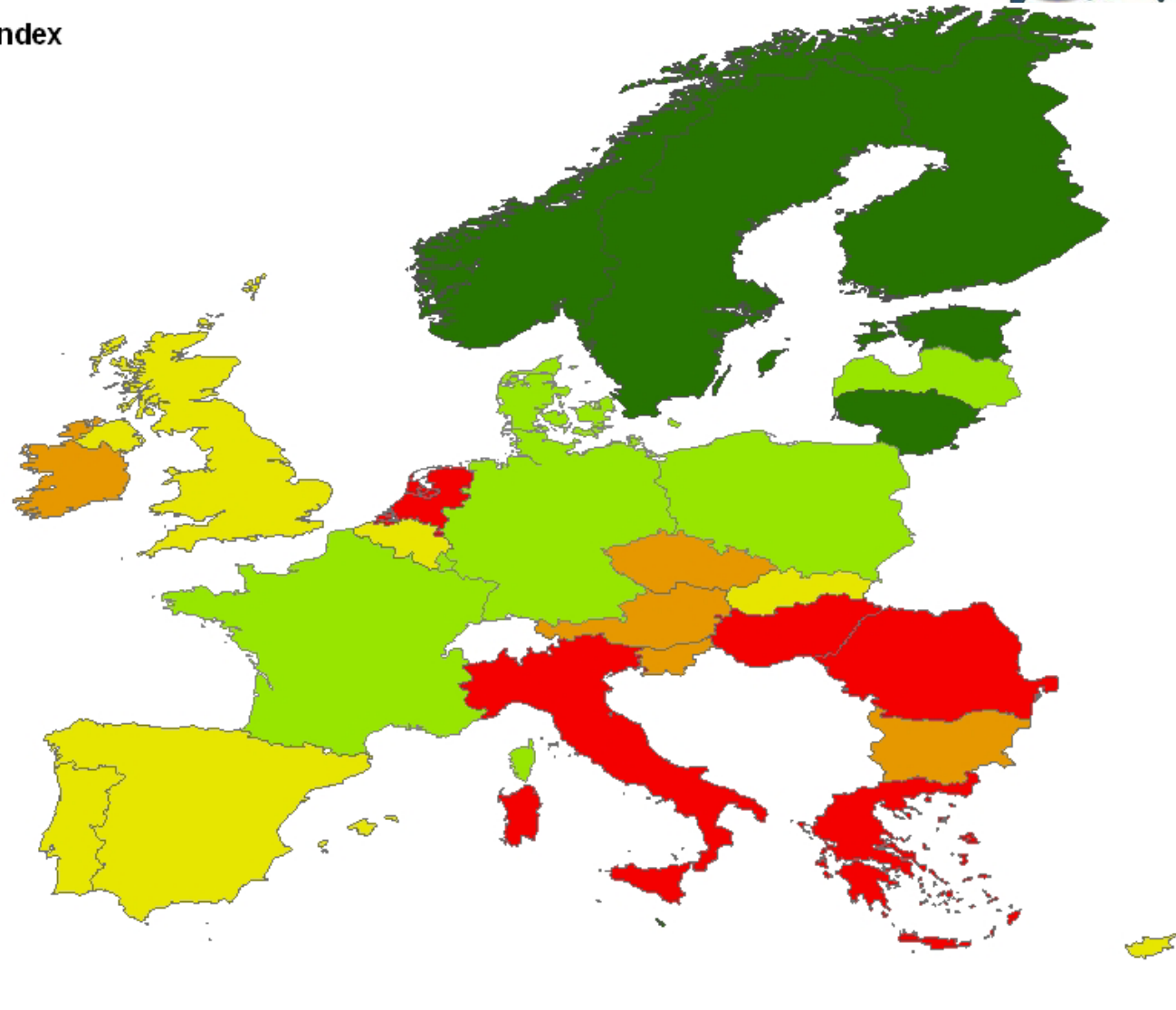
Aggregated „Social Disaster Risk Index“ for the EU



Social Disaster Risk Index

Risk Levels

-  very low
-  low
-  medium
-  high
-  very high



Discussion



- What are **most relevant characteristics** that define the legal and political framework on MS level?
- **Which of the highlighted challenges/ misfits are most important?** Are there any challenges/ misfits missing in the presentation?
- **Which of the highlighted trends are most important?** Are there any trends missing in the presentation?
- **What are most important legal, political and societal aspects** that should be investigated in the future/ addressed in Phase II?