

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results

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HELLENIC REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER
& CITIZEN PROTECTION
GENERAL SECRETARIAT FOR
CIVIL PROTECTION

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results

Joint / Multi-National Modules:

- One of the main priorities of the Hellenic Presidency is to advance the work on joint/multi-national modules. They are the main target of EU PROMETHEUS 2014 Project.
- The joint/multi-national modules consist of capacities of more than one Participating State. They are specifically mentioned in the new Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) and, in the Presidency's view, they can significantly contribute to successfully achieving the objectives of the UCPM in terms of response capabilities.

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



- To examine the issue of Joint/Multi-National Modules a questionnaire was developed.
- ✓ Edited by Dr K. N. SAINI, Representative of Greece in EU for C.P. & Mr H. BALDAUSKAS, Senior Scientific Advisor, National Civil Protection Authority of Lithuania
- ✓ Special thanks are due to: Major A. BALAFAS (Hellenic Fire Corps) & Dr G.M.KARAGIANIS (Hellenic Red Cross)

The Questionnaire

- consists of 4 PARTS and 18 QUESTIONS
- was distributed to all Member States (**strategic level**) & during the EU PROMETHEUS 2014 TTX (**operational level & tactical level**)
- The findings will be used to prepare and submit Council Conclusions to the Council WG Civil Protection. The findings will also be tested during the EU PROMETHEUS 2014 field exercise (operational level & tactical level)

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



- Presentation of the results gathered from the received answers:
- 22 M-Ss / strategic level
- 20 answers from the TTX EU PROMETHEUS 2014 / operational & tactical level



Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Part I: Joint Modules overview

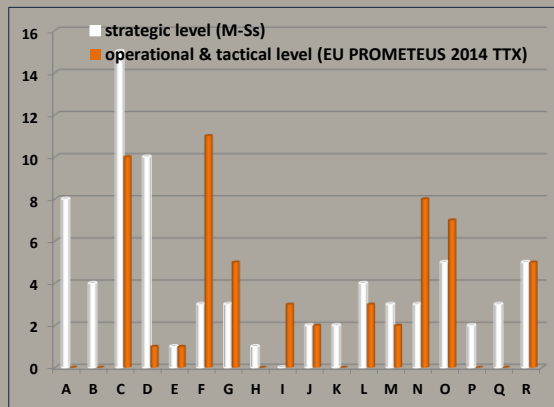
(8) questions

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



4. What types of Modules have been registered by your country? (select all that apply)

- A. High capacity pumping
- B. Water purification
- C. Medium urban search and rescue
- D. Heavy urban search and rescue
- E. Aerial forest firefighting module using helicopters
- F. Aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes
- G. Advanced medical post
- H. Advanced medical post with surgery
- I. Field hospital
- J. Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
- K. Emergency temporary shelter
- L. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and sampling (CBRN)
- M. Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
- N. Ground forest firefighting
- O. Ground forest firefighting using vehicles
- P. Flood containment
- Q. Flood rescue using boats
- R. Technical Assistance Support Team



* Two (2) M-S gave no answer/comments

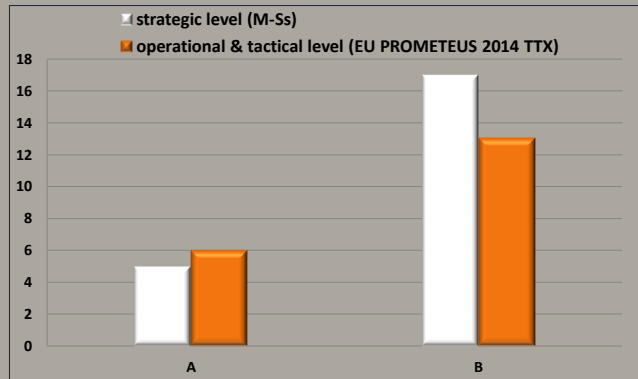
Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



5. Has your country established and registered any Joint Modules? (select one)

A. Yes

B. No



* One (1) player of the TTX gave no answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results

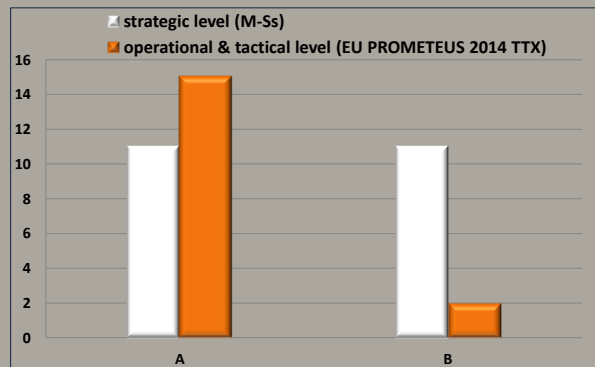


6. Are you aware of any operational arrangements similar to Joint Modules being used by international organizations?

A. No

B. Yes, please indicate:

- ERU OF IRRIC, IHS, IHP, CAVE RESCUE UNITS, BALTIC FLOOD COMBAT, UN CLUSTERS
- AFF, MUSAR, GFF, WATER PURIFICATION, FLOOD RESCUE BOATS



* Three (3) players of the TTX gave no answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Conclusions from Part I: Joint Modules overview Questions N. 4, 5 & 6

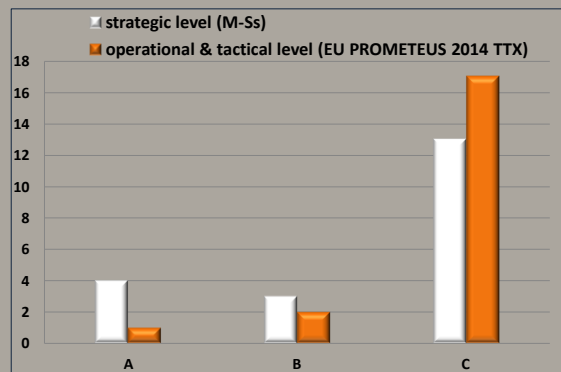
- The results show that the questionnaire was answered by M-S that have registered modules of all categories (but not of the category Field Hospital).
- The experts come from countries with experience in 12 out of the 18 module categories.
- (17) out of (22) M-S answered the questionnaire have not registered a Joint Module so far. But (5) out of (22) M-S have registered a Joint Module.
- (11) out of (22) M-S are not aware of any operational arrangements similar to Joint Modules being used by international organizations but also (11) out of 22 M-S are aware of such arrangements.
- (15) out of (20) experts are not aware of any operational arrangements similar to Joint Modules being used by international organizations

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



1. Which of the following scenarios could warrant the deployment of Joint Modules (select one)

- A. Member-State or third Country A requests assistance. Member-States B and C join forces to establish a Joint Module to assist Member-State or Country A.
- B. Member-State A requests assistance through CECIS. Member-State B can only afford to offer part of a Module. A Joint Module, including resources from both Member-States A and B, is deployed in Member-State A.
- C. Both of the above.



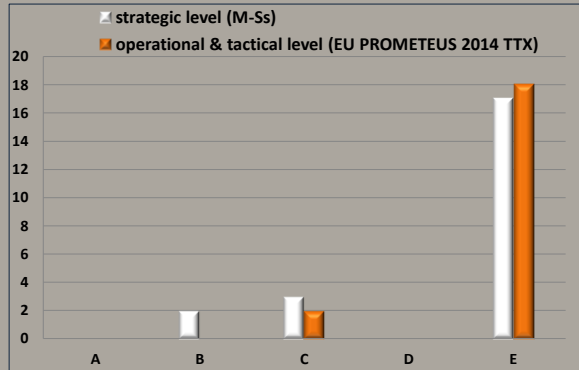
* Two (2) M-S gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



2. What types of hazards could justify the deployment of Joint Modules? (select one)

- A. Geological hazards, for example earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
- B. Meteorological hazards, for example hurricanes or floods.
- C. Forest fires
- D. Technological hazards, for example hazardous materials releases or nuclear accidents.
- E. All of the above.

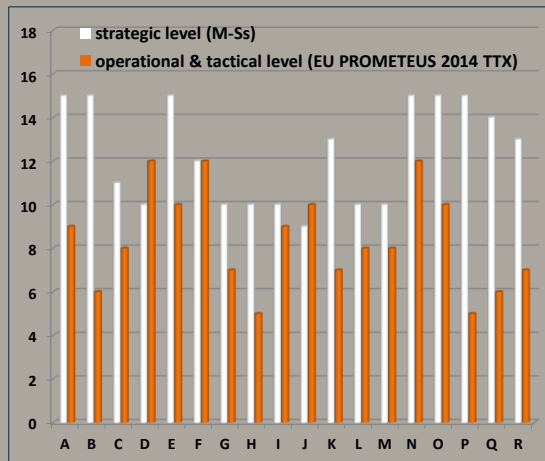


Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



3. What types of Joint Modules could be established? (select all that apply)

- A. High capacity pumping
- B. Water purification
- C. Medium urban search and rescue
- D. Heavy urban search and rescue
- E. Aerial forest firefighting module using helicopters
- F. Aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes
- G. Advanced medical post
- H. Advanced medical post with surgery
- I. Field hospital
- J. Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
- K. Emergency temporary shelter
- L. Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and sampling (CBRN)
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- N. Ground forest firefighting
- O. Ground forest firefighting using vehicles
- P. Flood containment
- Q. Flood rescue using boats
- R. Technical Assistance Support Team

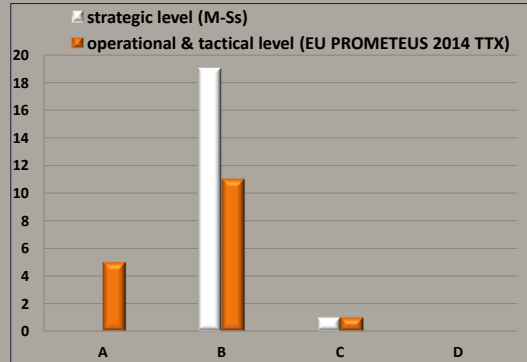


Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



7. Does your national legislation support or allow the development of Joint Modules? (select one)

- A. There are specific provisions regarding the development of Joint Modules in my country's national legislation.
- B. There are neither specific provisions nor any prohibitions regarding the development of Joint Modules in my country's national legislation.
- C. While my country's national legislation does not tacitly prohibit the development of Joint Modules, the legislation regarding some Host Nation Support requirements is incompatible to Joint Modules.
- D. My country's legislation tacitly prohibits the development of Joint Modules.



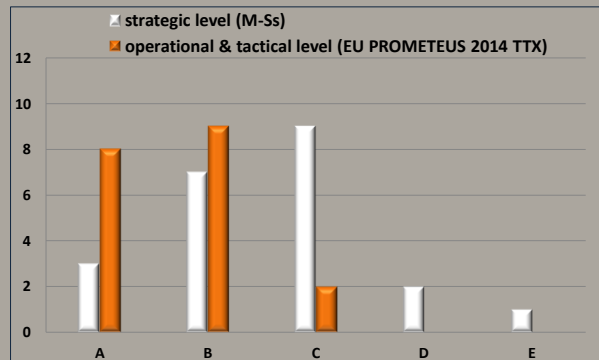
* Two (2) M-S & two (2) players of the TTX gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



8. Given the current financial crisis, Joint Modules could be a solution to limited availability of resources under the Community Mechanism for Civil Protection. (select one)

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree



* One (1) player of the TTX gave no answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Conclusions from Part I: Joint Modules overview

- Joint/multi-national modules could be deployed in case of different scenarios
- ✓ Member-States could join forces to establish a Joint Module to assist another Member-State or a third country
- ✓ A joint/multi-national module could be established from resources from the requesting and the offering member state.
- Different types of hazards (natural and technological) could justify the deployment of joint/multi-national modules.
- Joint/multi-national modules of all the current modules categories could be established.
- In general there are neither specific provisions nor any prohibitions regarding the development of Joint Modules in the country's national legislation.
- 89% of the given sample from the operational/tactical level agrees (or strongly agrees) with the statement that given the current financial crisis, Joint Modules could be a solution to limited availability of resources under the Community Mechanism for Civil Protection. On the other hand 45% of the 22 M-S agree (and strongly agree) with this statement but also 41% of the sample neither agree nor disagree and a 14% disagrees or strongly disagrees.

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Part II: A Joint Module is deployed in the territory of a Member-State that contributes resources to the Joint Module

In this part, it is assumed that Member-State A requests assistance through CECIS.

Member-State B can only afford to offer part of a Module.

A Joint Module, including resources from both Member-States A and B, is deployed in Member-State A.

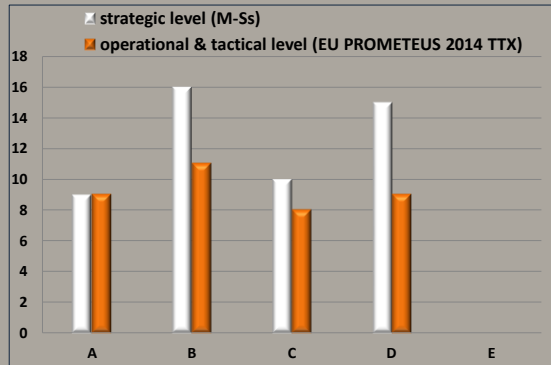
(3) questions

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



9. What should be the prerequisites for the establishment of a Joint Module? (select all that apply)

- A. A memorandum of cooperation or other formal agreement needs to be in place between the Host Member-State and the Assisting Member-State.
- B. Joint Module Standard Operating Procedures need to be established in advance.**
- C. Joint Modules must participate in at least one certification exercise before being registered.
- D. Joint Modules need to be registered in CECIS.
- E. None of the above



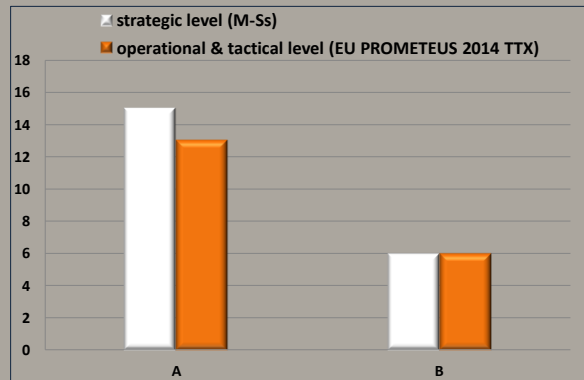
* Two (2) M-S gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



10. Do Joint Modules need to be registered in CECIS? (select one)

- A. Yes, there should be one registry per type of Module and per combination of Member-State.**
- B. No, as long as all the resources provided for the assembly of the Joint Module belong to registered Modules.



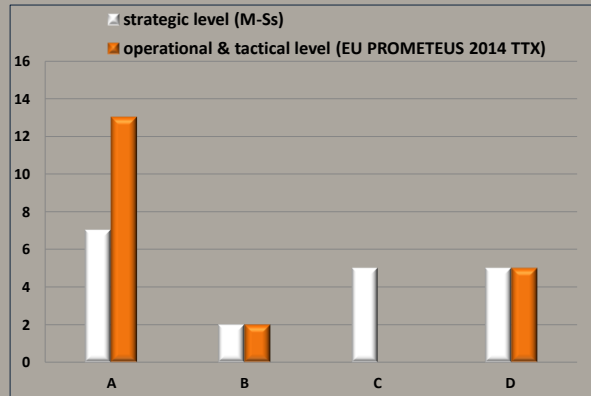
* One (1) M-S & one (1) player of the TTX gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



11. Joint Module Leadership (select one)

- A. The Joint Module Leader should always be the Team Leader of the Host Member-State.
- B. The leadership of the Joint Module should rotate between Team Leaders on a shift-basis in an operation.
- C. The leadership of the Joint Module should rotate between Team Leaders on a deployment basis.
- D. Joint Modules should have joint leadership.



* Three (3) M-S gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Conclusions from Part II: A Joint Module is deployed in the territory of a Member-State that contributes resources to the Joint Module

- The prerequisites for the establishment of a Joint Module in case of the above scenario should be (in priority order) (a) Joint Module Standard Operating Procedures need to be established in advance, (b) to be registered in CECIS (c) a memorandum of cooperation or other formal agreement needs to be in place between the Host Member-State and the Assisting Member-State, (d) Joint Modules must participate in at least one certification exercise before being registered.
- Joint Modules need to be registered in CECIS. There should be one registry per type of Module and per combination of Member-State.
- Joint Module Leadership: The Joint Module Leader should always be the Team Leader of the Host Member-State. The case that Joint Modules should have joint leadership should also be examined.

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Part III: Joint Modules established by two or more Member-States and deployed in the territory of a third country or Member-State that does not contribute resources to the Joint Module

In this part, it is assumed that a Member-State or third country (for example Country A) requests assistance. Member-States B and C join forces to establish a Joint Module to assist Member-State or Country A.

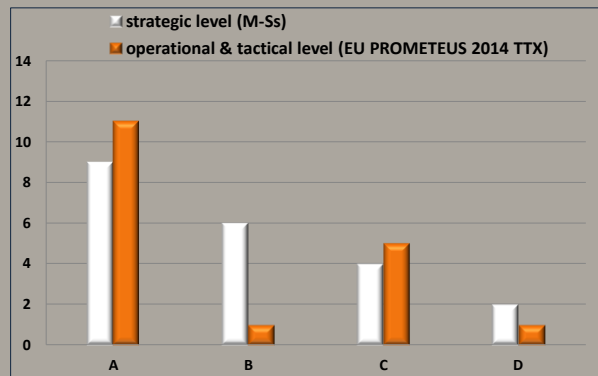
(3) questions

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



12. How will offer for Joint Modules be submitted following a request for assistance? (select one)

- A. Both Assisting Member-States will have to offer assistance, somehow indicating that they are offering resources that could be used to form a Joint Module.
- B. Either Assisting Member-State could offer assistance on behalf of both Assisting Member-States.
- C. Either Assisting Member-State could submit an offer for a Joint Module, the other Assisting Member-State ratifying the offer.
- D. None of the above.



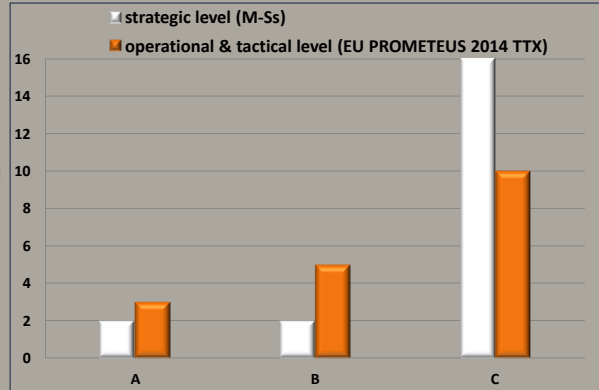
* One (1) M-S & two (2) players of the TTX gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



13. Once the offer is accepted, the teams should (select one)

- A. Meet in an assembly area outside the Host Member-State and cross the border to the Host Member-State as one Module.
- B. Cross the border to the Host Member-State independently and form up at the Reception and Departure Center established by the Host Member-State.
- C. It does not matter, as long as the Host Nation Support procedure and formalities are followed.



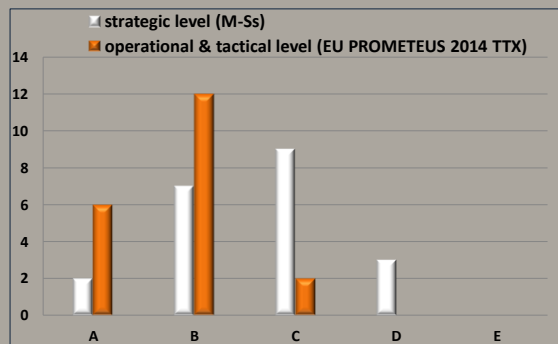
* Two (2) M-S & two (2) players of the TTX gave other answer/common

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



14. Although all EU Modules must be self-sufficient for a minimum of 4 days. However, if Host M-Ss were to establish and operate the Base of Operations, Module availability would be considerably improved. This would probably be the result of Modules becoming easier to transport and a reduction in the overall Module deployment cost. In addition, it is generally easier for a M-S to establish a Base of Operations within their own territory, while Red Cross / Red Crescent National Societies of Member-States can assist in this task.

- A. Strongly agree
- B. Agree
- C. Neither agree nor disagree
- D. Disagree
- E. Strongly disagree



* One (1) M-S gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Conclusions from Part III: Joint Modules established by two or more Member-States and deployed in the territory of a third country or Member-State that does not contribute resources to the Joint Module

- Both Assisting M-Ss will have to offer assistance, somehow indicating that they are offering resources that could be used to form a Joint Module.
- Once the offer is accepted, it does not matter, where (outside the Host Member-State or at the Reception and Departure Center) the teams should meet and be presented as a Joint module as long as the Host Nation Support procedure and formalities are followed.
- Although all EU Modules must be self-sufficient for a minimum of 4 days. However, if Host M-Ss were to establish and operate the Base of Operations, Module availability would be considerably improved. With this statement agrees (& strongly agrees) the 90% of the sample from the operational & tactical level. Positive to this statement is the 43% of the M-S (9 answers out of 21) while 43% is neutral and 14% disagrees.

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Part IV: Developing Joint Modules

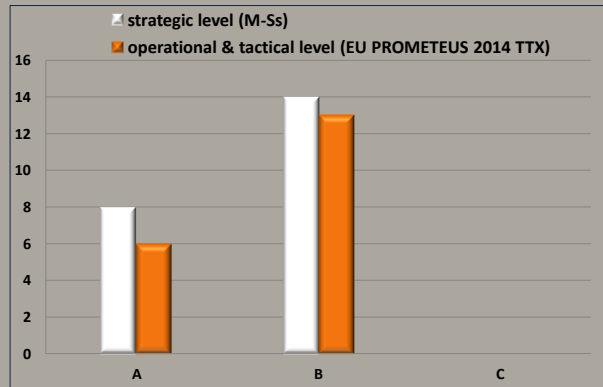
(4) questions

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



15. How could language barriers be overcome in Joint Module deployments? (select one)

- A. Module members should all speak the same language (for example, English).
- B. It is not necessary for all Module members to speak the same language. However, Module Team Leaders and Squad Leaders should all be fluent in at least one common language (for example, English).
- C. Only Member-States sharing one common official language should be allowed to develop Joint Modules.



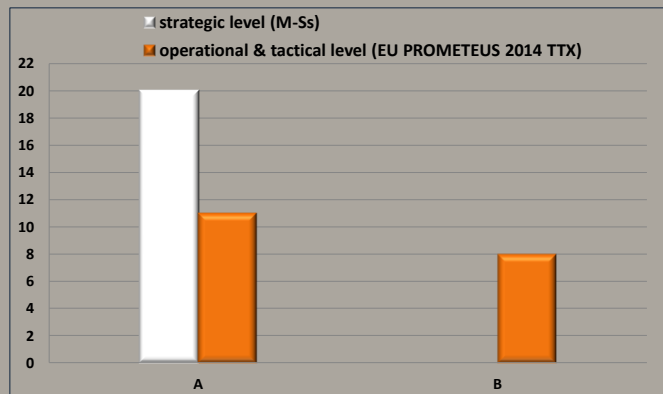
* One (1) player of the TTX gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



16. Do you believe that different cultural background, education and training of Module team members could be a problem in Joint Module deployments? (select one)

- A. Yes
- B. No



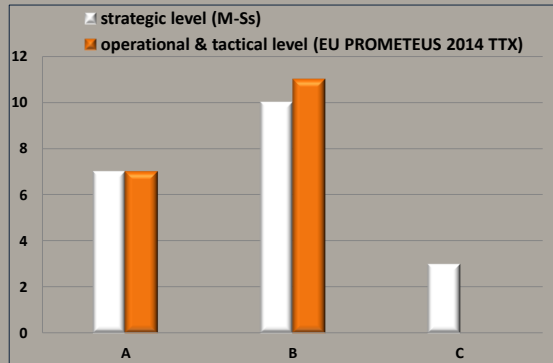
* Two (2) M-S & one (1) player of the TTX gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



17. How should Joint Modules be structured? (select one)

- A. A Joint Module should include one or more "national" teams, each with the same capabilities (e.g. two GFFF teams of 15 persons each making up a GFFF Module of 30 persons).
- B. A Joint Module should include one or more "national" teams, with complementary capabilities (e.g. a medical team from Member-State B, a rescue team from Member-State B, a rescue team from Member-State C, and a logistics team from Member-State C make up a MUSAR Module).
- C. Joint Module teams should be open to staff from all participating Member-States.



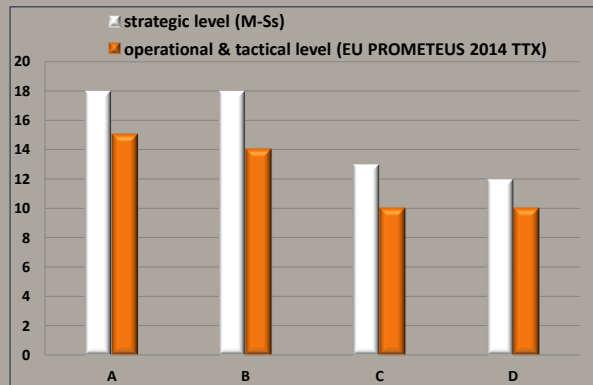
* Two (2) M-S & two (2) players of the TTX gave other answer/comments

Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



18. How could Joint Modules overcome the difficulties by limited compatibility of equipment, techniques and/or tactics? (select all that apply)

- A. Regular cross-training of Module team members.
- B. EU simulation exercises involving Joint Modules.
- C. Include detailed position checklists in Joint Module Standard Operating Procedures.
- D. Upgrade Module equipment to address compatibility issues.



Joint/Multi-National Modules: Questionnaire and Results



Conclusions from Part IV: Developing Joint Modules

- Language barriers could be overcome in Joint Module deployments if all Module Team Leaders and Squad Leaders be fluent in at least one common language. It is not necessary for all Module members to speak the same language.
- Different cultural background, education and training of Module team members could be a problem in Joint Module deployments.
- A Joint Module should include one or more “national” teams, with complementary capabilities.
- Joint Modules could overcome difficulties by limited compatibility of equipment, techniques and/or tactics by regular cross-training of Module team members and EU simulation exercises involving Joint Modules. Including detailed position checklists in Joint Module Standard Operating Procedures and upgrade Module equipment to address compatibility issues could help in this direction.