

Equipping the EU to respond to disasters

European Civil Protection Pool

Start



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Your guide to European Civil Protection Pool capacities



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01

Introduction



Introduction

The European Civil Protection Pool (ECPP, or 'the Pool') was created in 2014 to improve the predictability and the quality of the UCPM response to disasters. Concretely, Member States and UCPM Participating States can commit response capacities on a voluntary basis to the ECPP, making them available for UCPM response operations for an agreed number of years. In addition, these response capacities must complete a certification process to ascertain whether they are fit for international deployments.

All relevant information on how the ECPP is structured and governed can be found in the UCPM legislation, namely [Decision 2013/1313/EU](#) and [Implementing Decision 2014/762/EU](#), complemented by the [certification and registration guidelines](#) and the [recertification guidelines](#). Additional information can be found on the [ERCC portal](#).

Ten years after it was launched, the ECPP boasts more than 130 response capacities which are particularly diverse and enable the UCPM to respond to many different types of disasters.

The objective of this booklet is to present the main features of the ECPP response capacities to civil protection practitioners. They are grouped by theme, in an easily accessible and reader-friendly manner. For each response capacity, you will find a description with elements from the UCPM legislation and, for the purposes of illustration, some of the main features of existing ECPP capacities.



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ECPP capacities overview





ECPP capacities overview

The ECPP currently includes 18 different types of modules and the category of technical assistance and support teams. Moreover, 21 categories of other response capacities (ORC) are listed in the relevant legislation. ORC are intervention teams for which no minimum technical requirements are defined (differently from modules for which such requirements are legally defined). For illustration purposes, they are clustered below in eight sections according to their main features and the type of scenario in which they can be deployed.

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) and Environmental

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Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear (CBRN) and Environmental

The EU and its neighbours and partners are exposed to the risk of nuclear, chemical and biological accidents due to the presence of numerous nuclear power reactors in operation, hazardous industries and biological agents on the EU territory and its neighbourhood.

Radiological accidents can also happen in installations handling nuclear material, storage facilities for used nuclear fuel, nuclear powered vessels, and research facilities or could also take place while radioactive material is being transported as well as during other activities involving industrial, research or medical radiation sources.

Disasters that result from chemical accidents are possible in hazardous industries such as oil refineries, chemicals manufacturing/storage, explosive manufacturing/storage, fuel storage and distribution, processing of metals, production of pharmaceuticals, waste treatment, and small and medium-sized businesses and non-chemical-based businesses that use dangerous substances. The transporting of dangerous goods through a country's territory also presents a risk of a chemical accident.

Such emerging risks are also associated with terrorists' access to technologies and substances which can significantly increase their capabilities and the impact of terrorist attacks such as access to biological agents and synthetic biology which could be used to develop destructive biological weapons¹.

To intervene in such a variety of potential emergency scenarios the UCPM Member and Participating States have specialized intervention teams able to detect, sample, analyse CBRN substances but also to intervene to decontaminate and rescue victims in such challenging situations.



Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear detection and sampling module (CBRNDET)



Search and rescue in CBRN conditions (CBRNUSAR)



CBRN decontamination teams



Mobile laboratories for environmental emergencies



1 Overview of natural and man-made risks the European Union may face, 2020 edition



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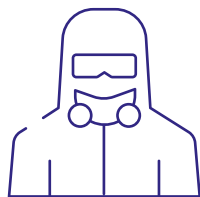
Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear detection and sampling module (CBRNDET)

What is it?:

- A team with specialised equipment able to identify chemical and detect radiological hazards through a combination of hand-held, mobile and laboratory-based equipment
- It can also gather, handle, and prepare biological, chemical and radiological samples for further analyses elsewhere
- It provides support for immediate risk reduction

What does it look like?:

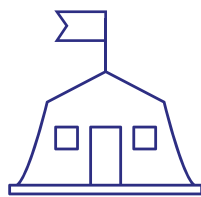
- The teams' composition currently ranges from a minimum of 21 to a maximum of 60 experts and operators
- They have protective and gastight suits, self-contained breathing apparatus, and air purifying respirators
- Either equipped with a mobile chemical and radiological field laboratory, or they rely on reach-back laboratories
- Come with a self-sufficient base camp



21-60 personnel



4-12 vehicles



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

CBRN/ENV

Chemical, biological, radiological, and
nuclear detection and sampling module
(CBRNDET)



Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
(CBRNUSAR)



CBRN decontamination teams



Mobile laboratories for environmental
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Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear detection and sampling module (CBRNDET)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Identification of chemical and detection of radiological hazards through a combination of hand-held, mobile, and laboratory-based equipment:
 - Ability to detect alpha, beta and gamma radiation and to identify common isotopes
 - Ability to identify and, if possible, perform semi-quantitative analyses on common toxic industrial chemicals and recognised warfare agents
- Ability to gather, handle and prepare biological, chemical and radiological samples for further analyses elsewhere²
- Ability to apply an appropriate scientific model to hazard prediction and to confirm the model through continuous monitoring
- Provide support for immediate risk reduction, including:
 - Hazard containment
 - Hazard neutralisation
 - Technical support to other teams or modules

² This process shall, where possible, take into account the evidential requirements of the requesting state.

CBRN/ENV

Chemical, biological, radiological, and
nuclear detection and sampling module
(CBRNDET)



Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
(CBRNUSAR)



CBRN decontamination teams



Mobile laboratories for environmental
emergencies



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Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear detection and sampling module (CBRNDET)

Main components:

- Mobile chemical and radiological field laboratory
- Handheld or mobile detection equipment
- Field sampling equipment
- Dispersion modelling systems
- Mobile meteorological station
- Marking material
- Reference documentation and access to designated sources of scientific expertise
- Secure and safe containment for samples and waste
- Decontamination facilities for personnel
- Appropriate personnel and protective equipment to sustain an operation in a contaminated and/or oxygen deficient environment, including gas tight suits where appropriate
- Supply of technical equipment for hazard containment and neutralisation
- Airborne monitoring equipment (optional)

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer



Self-sufficiency

CBRN/ENV

Chemical, biological, radiological, and
nuclear detection and sampling module
(CBRNDET)



Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
(CBRNUSAR)



CBRN decontamination teams



Mobile laboratories for environmental
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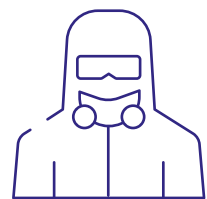
Search and rescue in CBRN conditions (CBRNUSAR)

What is it?:

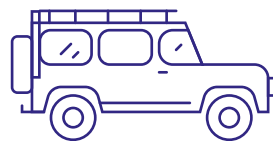
- A team that provides search and rescue operations in a contaminated environment using protective suits

What does it look like?:

- The teams currently in the ECPP range from 85 to 105 personnel
- They are equipped with chemical protective suits, breathing apparatus, decontamination facilities for personnel and rescued victims, and a self-sufficient base camp



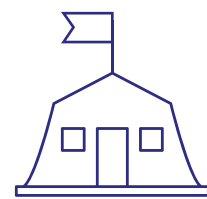
85–105 personnel



Up to 15 4WD trucks



Up to 13 heavy trucks



How many are in the ECPP?



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Where?



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CBRN/ENV

Chemical, biological, radiological, and
nuclear detection and sampling module
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Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
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Search and rescue in CBRN conditions (CBRNUSAR)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Special search and rescue using protective suits, in accordance with the requirements of the medium and heavy urban search and rescue modules, as appropriate
- Three people working simultaneously in the hot zone (significantly affected area)
- Continuous intervention over 24 hours

Main components:

- Marking material
- Secure and safe containment for the waste
- Decontamination facilities for the personnel and rescued victims
- Appropriate personnel and protective equipment to sustain a search and rescue operation in a contaminated environment in accordance with the requirements of the medium and heavy urban search and rescue modules, as appropriate
- Supply of technical equipment for hazard containment and neutralisation

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer



Self-sufficiency

CBRN/ENV

Chemical, biological, radiological, and
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(CBRNDET)



Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
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CBRN decontamination teams



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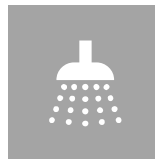
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CBRN decontamination teams

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

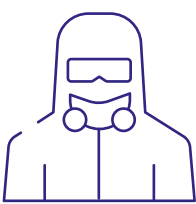
- A team with specialised equipment able to provide decontamination from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents for infrastructure, buildings, vehicles, equipment, critical evidence or affected persons

What does it look like?:

- The teams currently in the ECPP have 74 personnel units
- They consist of a command and logistics cell, decontamination and water supply, and transportation squads, as well as a medical component
- Equipped with chemical protective suits, breathing apparatus, decontamination facilities for personnel and rescued victims, and a self-sufficient base camp
- Have secure and safe waste management systems and procedures
- Decontamination capabilities: decontamination of approx. 100 persons per hour and one of the parameters below:
 - Decontamination of terrain/roads: approx. 16.000 m² per hour
 - Decontamination of infrastructure: approx. 1.000 m² per hour
 - Decontamination of vehicles: approx. 8 small vehicles or 4 heavy trucks per hour



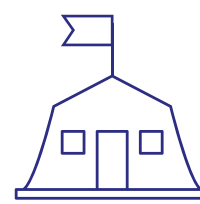
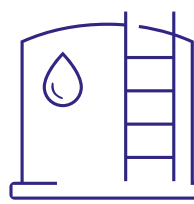
Self-sufficiency



74 personnel



8 vehicles or 4 heavy trucks



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

CBRN/ENV

Chemical, biological, radiological, and
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(CBRNDET)



Search and rescue in CBRN conditions
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CBRN decontamination teams



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Mobile laboratories for environmental emergencies

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team equipped with a mobile deployable laboratory to support local authorities and response organisations during and after an environmental or natural disaster with implications for health and environment

What does it look like?:

- The current teams have a lightweight, mobile, autonomous screening system capable of deploying very quickly as close as possible to the geographical area where a health/environmental crisis has emerged



Self-sufficiency



4 laboratory experts



How many are in the ECPP?



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Where?



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Fire

Wildfires are among the most prominent disaster risks in Europe, and are increasing in intensity and geographic scope, with the last decade having set several sad records. Climate change projections forecast further intensification of the risk across the EU, particularly affecting the Mediterranean region, where the risk is already rated as 'critical' and assessed to become 'catastrophic' in the longer term³.

Effective response to wildfires requires having sufficient ground and aerial forest fire fighting teams and teams to monitor and assess wildfires.

	Aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes (FFFP) →
	Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF) →
	Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles (GFFF-V) →
	Aerial forest firefighting module using helicopters (FFFH) →
	Firefighting: Advisory/assessment teams →

³ European Environment Agency, European climate risk assessment (2024): <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/european-climate-risk-assessment>. Overview of natural and man-made risks the European Union may face, 2020 edition.



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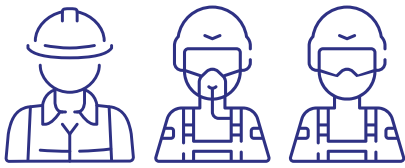
Aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes (FFFP)

What is it?:

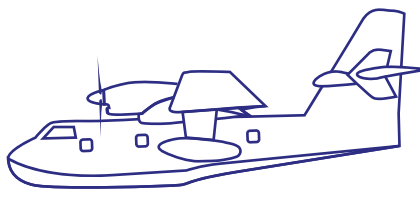
- A team with planes that copes with large forest and wildfires by performing aerial firefighting
- It drops water on wildfires to extinguish and contain them
- Can perform continuous firefighting operations with two airplanes

What does it look like?:

- The national teams of two planes are currently managed by a minimum of 16 and a maximum of 34 staff (pilots/co-pilots/technicians/Liaison Officers)
- The teams come with maintenance kit for planes and communication (air/air and air/ground) equipment



16-34 personnel



2 planes



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



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Fire

Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
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Aerial forest firefighting module using
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Aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes (FFFP)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Two airplanes with a capacity of 3 000 litres each
- Ability to perform continuous operations

Main components:

- Two planes
- Minimum of four crews
- Technical staff
- Field maintenance kit
- Communications equipment

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 3 hours after acceptance of the offer



Self-sufficiency

Fire

Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
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Aerial forest firefighting module using
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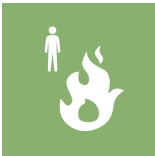
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Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)

What is it?:

- A team of highly-trained personnel with equipment that contributes to the extinction of large forest and wildfires by using specialised equipment for ground-based firefighting operations

What does it look like?:

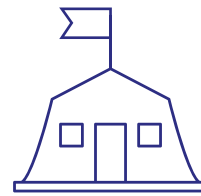
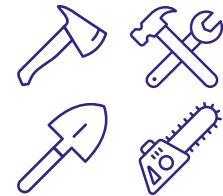
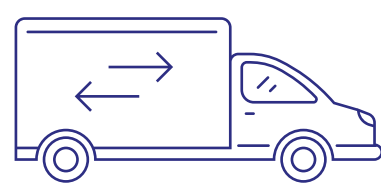
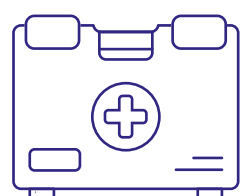
- The teams registered in the ECPP range from 30 to 60 personnel
- They are equipped with pumps, hoses, portable tanks, water backpacks and other firefighting tools to extinguish flames and establish fire lines
- Able to operate in areas which are not easily accessible, and can work in cooperation with helicopters and aircraft



30–60 personnel



2–4 medical personnel



How many are in the ECPP?



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Where?



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Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
(GFFF-V)



Aerial forest firefighting module using
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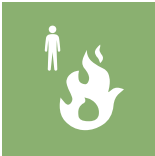
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Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Sufficient human resources for continuous operations over seven days
- Ability to operate in areas with restricted access
- Ability to set long lines of hoses with pumps (minimum two kilometres) and/or make defence lines continuously

Main components:

- Firefighters trained to perform wildfire suppression operations and with additional safety and security training, taking into account the different types of fires that the module might be deployed for
- Manual tools for making defence lines
- Hoses, portable tanks and pumps for establishing a line
- Adaptors for hose connection, including the Storz⁴ standard
- Water backpacks
- Equipment to potentially be roped or winched down by helicopter
- Evacuation procedures for the firefighters have to be arranged with the receiving state

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 6 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Ability to work continuously for 7 days



Self-sufficiency

⁴ Most common type of hose coupling employed on fire hoses in firefighting applications.

Fire

Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
(GFFF-V)



Aerial forest firefighting module using
helicopters (FFFH)



Firefighting: Advisory/assessment teams



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Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles (GFFF-V)

What is it?:

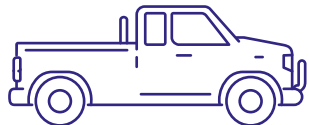
- A team of highly trained personnel equipped with vehicles that contributes to the extinction of large forest and vegetal fires

What does it look like?:

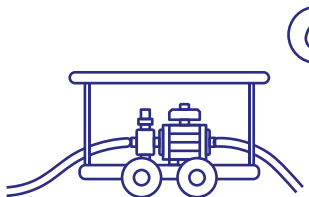
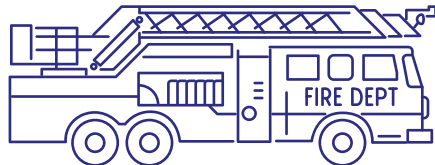
- The teams registered in the ECPP range from 30 to 80 personnel
- They are equipped with fire trucks, off-road vehicles, and a total tank capacity of up to 75 000 litres



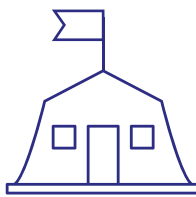
30–80 personnel



10–25 vehicles



4–10 pumps



How many are in the ECPP?



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Fire

Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
(GFFF-V)



Aerial forest firefighting module using
helicopters (FFFH)



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Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles (GFFF-V)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Sufficient human resources and vehicles for continuous operations with a minimum of 20 firefighters at any time

Main components:

- Firefighters trained to fulfil the above mentioned task
- Four vehicles with off-road capability
- Tank capacity of each vehicle of at least 2 000 litres
- Adaptors for hose connection, including the Storz standard

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 6 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Ability to work continuously for 7 days
- Deployment by land or sea – deployment by air is only an option in well-justified cases



Self-sufficiency

Fire

Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
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Aerial forest firefighting module using
helicopters (FFFH)



Firefighting: Advisory/assessment teams



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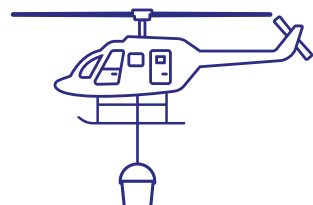
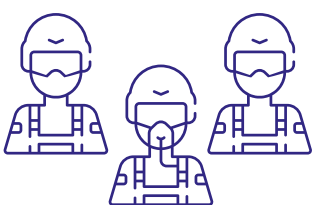
Aerial forest firefighting module using helicopters (FFFH)

What is it?:

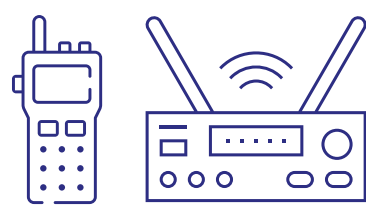
- A team with helicopters that contribute to the extinction of large forest and vegetal fires by performing aerial firefighting
- It drops water on wildfires to extinguish and contain them
- Can perform continuous firefighting operations with at least two helicopters

What does it look like?:

- Not yet available in the ECPP



3 helicopters with buckets



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Fire

Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP) →

Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF) →

Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
(GFFF-V) →

Aerial forest firefighting module using
helicopters (FFFH) →

Firefighting: Advisory/assessment teams →



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Aerial forest firefighting module using helicopters (FFFH)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Three helicopters with a capacity of 1 000 litres each
- Ability to perform continuous operations

Main components:

- Three helicopters with crew, to guarantee that at least 2 helicopters are operational at any time
- Technical staff
- Four water buckets or three releasing kits
- One maintenance set
- One spare parts set
- Two rescue hoists
- Communications equipment

Self-sufficiency:

The following elements have to be present:

- Equipment storage and maintenance of the module equipment
- Equipment for communication with the relevant partners, notably those in charge of coordination on site

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 3 hours after acceptance of the offer



Self-sufficiency

Fire

**Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)**



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



**Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
(GFFF-V)**



**Aerial forest firefighting module using
helicopters (FFFH)**



Firefighting: Advisory/assessment teams



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Firefighting: Advisory/assessment teams

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- The objective of the team is to support the decision-making process and develop strategic and tactical approaches to managing forest fires using data analysis techniques
- This approach involves gathering data on factors like weather conditions, terrain features, fuel types, and vegetation to analyse current and future scenarios of fire incidents

What does it look like?:

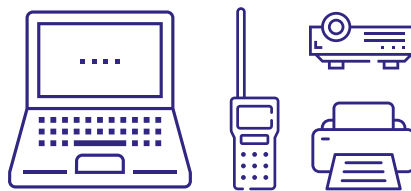
- The current advisory/assessment teams in the ECPP can be deployed with up to 14 personnel
- They are ready for departure in 12 to 24 hours, depending on the deployment location (in or outside the EU)
- Examples of possible tasks are risk assessment of the current fire situation, potential threats to life, property, prevention actions and policies, awareness actions, suppression techniques, use of technical fire, and recommendations on resource needs and operational priorities



Self-sufficiency



5-14 personnel



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Fire

**Aerial forest firefighting module using
airplanes (FFFP)**



Ground forest fire fighting (GFFF)



**Ground forest fire fighting using vehicles
(GFFF-V)**



**Aerial forest firefighting module using
helicopters (FFFH)**



Firefighting: Advisory/assessment teams



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Flood

Flooding ranks amongst the most common risks and frequent disasters in the EU. It can take the form of river, coastal and fluvial flooding. In case of floods, water-related capacities such as high-capacity pumping, flood containment, water purification, and flood rescue using boats can intervene to mitigate the damage. ECPP capacities then either pump or deliver water in all kinds of terrains, build barriers, provide drinkable water and carry out search and rescue for people in flooded areas.

	High-capacity pumping (HCP)	→
	Water purification (WP)	→
	Flood containment (FC)	→
	Flood rescue using boats (FRB)	→
	Water pumps with minimum capacity to pump 800 litres per minute	→



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High-capacity pumping (HCP)

What is it?:

- A team with equipment that intervenes, mainly in flood scenarios, to pump water and muddy water out of flooded areas (urban or rural) and into water basins
- In a fire emergency, it can also support firefighting teams by delivering water across long distances

What does it look like?:

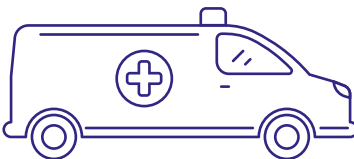
- The available teams currently range from 12 to 45 personnel
- They are equipped with medium- and high-capacity pumps, vehicles, and a self-sufficient base camp



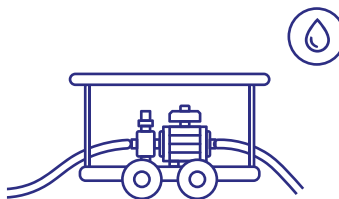
12-45 personnel



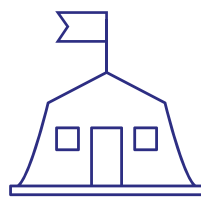
2-13 vehicles



Ambulance (optional)



1 pump minimum



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
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High-capacity pumping (HCP)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

Provide pumping with mobile medium and high capacity pumps with:

- An overall capacity of at least 1 000 m³ per hour
- Reduced capacity to pump across a 40 metre height difference

Ability to:

- Operate in areas and terrain that are not easily accessible
- Pump muddy water containing no more than 5% solid elements in particles sized up to 40 mm
- Pump water up to 40°C for longer operations
- Deliver water over a distance of 1 000 metres

Main components:

- Medium- and high-capacity pumps
- Hoses and couplings compatible with different standards, including the Storz standard
- Sufficient personnel to fulfil the task (if necessary, on a continuous basis)

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Ability to be deployed for a period of up to 21 days



Self-sufficiency

Note: Most common type of hose coupling employed on fire hoses in firefighting applications

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
pump 800 litres per minute



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Water purification (WP)

What is it?:

- A team with equipment that provides drinkable water, from surface water sources, according to the applicable standards and at least to the level of the WHO standards
- It checks water quality at the purification equipment's outtake point

What does it look like?:

- The available teams currently range from 12 to 40 personnel
- They are equipped with sedimentation and bladder tanks, filter unit, chlorination capability, communications equipment and a self-sufficient base-camp.



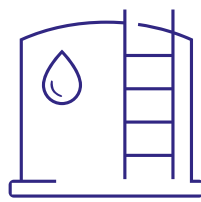
12-40 personnel



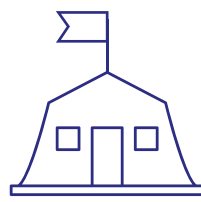
2-13 vehicles



1-3 mobile water
purification



1-3 mobile water
storage units



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
pump 800 litres per minute



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Water purification (WP)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Purify 225 000 litres of water per day
- Storage capacity equivalent to the production of half a day

Main components:

- Mobile water purification unit
- Mobile water storage unit
- Mobile field laboratory
- Couplings compatible with different standards, including the Storz standard
- Sufficient personnel to fulfil the task on a continuous basis, if necessary

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Ability to be deployed for a period of up to 12 weeks



Self-sufficiency

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
pump 800 litres per minute



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Flood containment (FC)

What is it?:

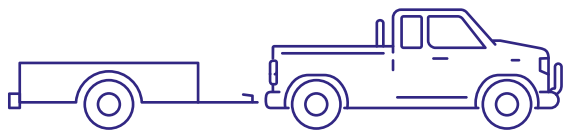
- A team with equipment able to reinforce existing structures and build new barriers to prevent further flooding of rivers, basins and waterways with rising water levels

What does it look like?:

- The available teams currently range from 40 to 101 personnel
- They are equipped with vehicles and trailers, foils, material and equipment for building barriers, sandbags, sandbag filling machines (optional) and a self-sufficient base-camp



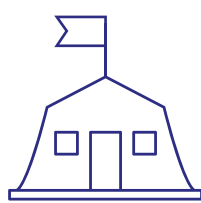
40–101 personnel



12–56 vehicles with trailers



1 000 m



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
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Flood containment (FC)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Ability to dam up water to a minimum height of 0.8 metres using:
 - Equipment for building 1 000 metres of barriers
 - Further materials made available on site
- Ability to reinforce existing levees
- Ability to operate at a minimum of three locations at the same time within an area accessible by trucks
- It must be operational 24/7
- Supervision and maintenance of barriers and dykes
- Ability to work with local staff

Main components:

- Material to build watertight barriers for a total distance end to end of 1 000 metres (sand shall be made available by the local authorities)
- Foils/plastic sheets (if needed to make an existing barrier watertight, depends on construction of barrier)
- Sandbag filling machine

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Deployment by land or sea (deployment by air is only an option in well-justified cases)
- Ability to be operational for at least 10 days



Self-sufficiency

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
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Flood rescue using boats (FRB)

What is it?:

- A team with equipment able to perform water search and rescue and assist people trapped in a flooding situation using boats
- It provides lifesaving aid and delivers life-saving essentials as required

What does it look like?:

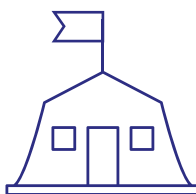
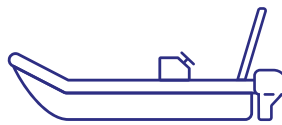
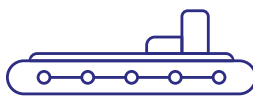
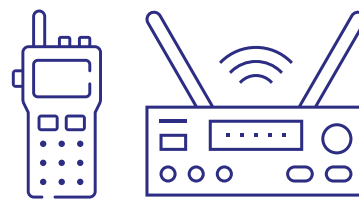
- The teams currently range from 35 to 107 personnel
- They are equipped with working boats, lifeboats, flat-bottomed boats, barges, rescue rafts, communications equipment and a self-sufficient base-camp



35–107 personnel



11–65 vehicles



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
pump 800 litres per minute



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Flood rescue using boats (FRB)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- The module must have at least 5 boats and the ability to transport 50 people in total, excluding the staff of the module
- The boats shall be designed for use in cold climate conditions and be able to drive upstream against at least 10 knots flow
- It must be operational 24/7
- Ability to:
 - Search for people in urban and rural areas
 - Rescue people out of a flooded area, including medical care on first responder level
 - Work together with aerial search (helicopters and planes)
 - Deliver first life-saving essentials in a flooded area (transportation of doctors, medicines, food and water)

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
pump 800 litres per minute



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Flood rescue using boats (FRB)

Main components:

- Boats designed for:
 - Shallow-streaming water conditions (>0.5 metres)
 - Use in windy conditions
 - Use during the day and night
- Equipped according to international safety standards, including life jackets for the passengers
- People trained for swift water rescue (no diving, only surface rescue)

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Deployment by land or sea (deployment by air is only an option in well-justified cases)
- Ability to be operational at least for ten days



Self-sufficiency

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
pump 800 litres per minute



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Water pumps with minimum capacity to pump 800 litres per minute

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- Water pumps with minimum capacity to pump 800 litres of water/muddy water per minute that can be provided at short notice

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP



Self-sufficiency

Flood

High-capacity pumping (HCP)



Water purification (WP)



Flood containment (FC)



Flood rescue using boats (FRB)



Water pumps with minimum capacity to
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Maritime

The marine environment is subject to multiple pressures and impacts from human activities at sea and on land. Due to the increased traffic and vessel sizes and sea transportation of diverse potential pollutants, the risk for incidents has increased. The Union Civil Protection Mechanism includes the protection against marine pollution among its competences and it can respond to maritime incidents, including oil spills, with dedicated capacities. Also, other maritime incidents such as evacuation from ships can be addressed. The ECPP, therefore, includes capacities that can intervene to contain oil decontamination at sea and to protect shorelines.



Teams for maritime incident response



Marine pollution capacities



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Teams for maritime incident response

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team with equipment that responds to incidents at sea
- It intervenes in case of rescue needs on board ships and/or supports firefighting teams on board ships and/or intervenes in case of chemical hazards on board

What does it look like?:

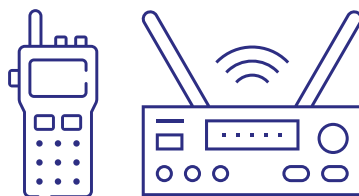
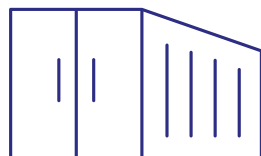
- The current teams consist of 40 personnel
- They come with maritime incident equipment, such as personal protective equipment, fire and rescue equipment and communications equipment



Self-sufficiency



40 personnel



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Maritime

Teams for maritime incident response



Marine pollution capacities



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Marine pollution capacities

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team with equipment that intervenes in case of oil contamination on shore or close to shore to contain the contamination and protect the coastline

What does it look like?:

- The current teams consist of four to six personnel
- They come with equipment to steer and contain oil on water and to collect oil in water and from the shoreline, protecting vulnerable coastline



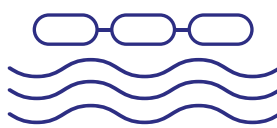
Self-sufficiency



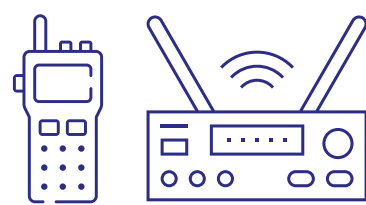
4-6 personnel



3 boats



Variable sized oil booms



How many are in the ECPP?



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Teams for maritime incident response



Marine pollution capacities



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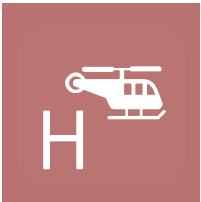
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Medical

The evolving disaster risk landscape in Europe means that we can expect more sudden onset disasters, while there can be dozens of infectious disease outbreaks happening around the globe, which can spread quickly from one country to another and potentially evolve into large-scale health emergencies. The mission of medical teams and the emergency health-care workforce is to respond to these situations to reduce loss of life and to prevent long-term disability⁵.

	Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims (MEDEVAC) →
	Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1 (fixed): Outpatient emergency care →
	Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1 (mobile): Outpatient emergency care →
	Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2: Inpatient surgical emergency care →
	Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3: Inpatient surgical emergency care →
	Mobile biosafety laboratories →
	Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and medical evacuation helicopter (separately for inside Europe or worldwide) →
	Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care →

⁵ European Commission, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) (2021): Overview of natural and man-made disaster risks the European Union may face : 2020 edition. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. Online: <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2795/1521>



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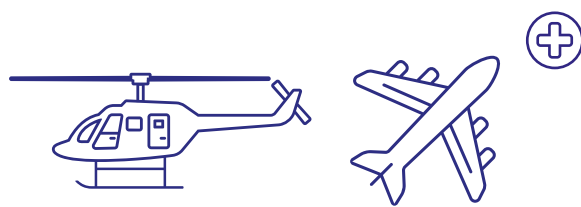
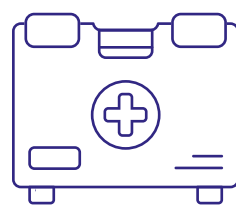
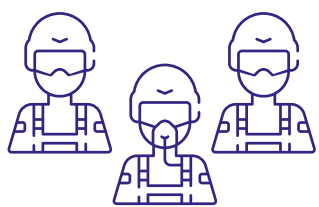
Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims (MEDEVAC)

What is it?:

- A team of health professionals that comes with planes or helicopters equipped with stretchers to transport disaster victims to health facilities for medical treatment

What does it look like?:

- The current teams are composed of an aircraft equipped to support three to six patients requiring intensive care, medical personnel and a flight crew.



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
for inside Europe or worldwide



Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims (MEDEVAC)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Transport 50 patients per 24 hours
- Fly day and night

Main components:

- Planes or helicopters equipped with stretchers

Deployment:

The following apply:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Equipment storage and maintenance of the equipment of the module
- Equipment for communication with the relevant partners, notably those in charge of coordination on site



Self-sufficiency

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
for inside Europe or worldwide



Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
Nuclear (CBRN) and Environmental

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Flood

Maritime

Medical

Shelter and other support

Technical Assistance and Support
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Technology (IT)

USAR and beyond the rubble

Home



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1 (fixed): Outpatient emergency care

What is it?:

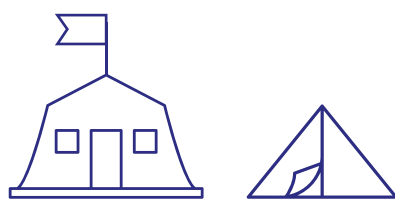
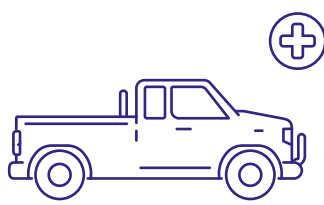
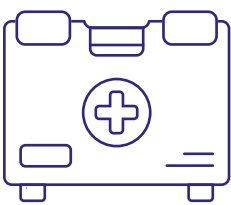
- A team of health professionals, including doctors, nurses, paramedics, support workers and logisticians, who treat patients affected by an emergency or disaster
- Provides daylight hours care for acute trauma and non trauma presentations, referrals, and for ongoing investigation or care and community-based primary care in an outpatient fixed facility

What does it look like?:

- The teams comprise around 25 personnel
- They are equipped with light, deployable and fixed outpatient facilities (such as tents or specially equipped vehicles)



25 medical personnel



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
for inside Europe or worldwide



Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1 (fixed): Outpatient emergency care

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

Outpatient initial emergency care of injuries and other significant healthcare needs, including:

- Triage, assessment, first aid
- Stabilisation and referral of severe trauma and non-trauma emergencies
- Definite care for minor trauma and non-trauma emergencies
- Daytime services for at least 100 outpatient consultations per day

Main components:

Team and staff requirements:

- Management: Staff to cover the functions of Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader, Liaison Officer (link to Reception/Departure Centre, On Site Operations Coordination Centre, local emergency management authority or other coordinating mechanism, as appropriate), and Safety and Security Officer
- Health professionals: As defined in the minimum standards of the WHO
- Logistics: One Logistics Team Manager and logistics team in compliance with self-sufficiency requirements

The team shall comply with the 'Classification and minimum standards for foreign medical teams in sudden onset disasters' and subsequent or additional guidelines issued by the WHO

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 24–48 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Ability to be operational for at least 14 days



Self-sufficiency

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC) →

**Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care** →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

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Home



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1 (mobile): Outpatient emergency care

What is it?:

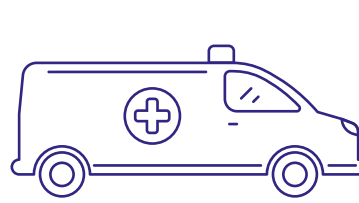
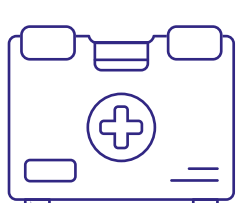
- A team of health professionals, including doctors, nurses, paramedics, support workers and logisticians, who treat patients affected by an emergency or disaster
- It provides daylight hours care for stabilisation of acute trauma and non-trauma presentations, referrals for further investigation or inpatient care, and community-based primary care with the ability to work in multiple locations over the period of deployment

What does it look like?:

- The teams comprise a hub with five personnel, and mobile teams with four personnel each
- Can work in remote areas to access small communities
- Operates either from suitable existing structures, or supplies its own mobile outpatient facilities, such as tents or specially equipped vehicles, as mobile medical clinics



20 medical personnel



4 ambulances

How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC) →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

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Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1 (mobile): Outpatient emergency care

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

Outpatient initial emergency care of injuries and other significant healthcare needs, including:

- Triage, assessment, first aid,
- Stabilisation and referral of severe trauma and non-trauma emergencies
- Definite care for minor trauma and non-trauma emergencies
- Daytime services for at least 50 outpatient consultations per day

Main components:

Team and staff requirements:

- Management: Staff to cover the functions of Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader, Liaison Officer (link to Reception/Departure Centre, On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, local emergency management authority or other coordinating mechanism, as appropriate), and Safety and Security Officer
- Health professionals: As defined in the minimum standards of the WHO
- Logistics: One Logistics Team Manager and logistics team, in compliance with self-sufficiency requirements

The team shall comply with the 'Classification and minimum standards for foreign medical teams in sudden onset disasters' and subsequent or additional guidelines issued by the WHO

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 24–48 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Ability to be operational for at least 14 days



Self-sufficiency

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC) →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

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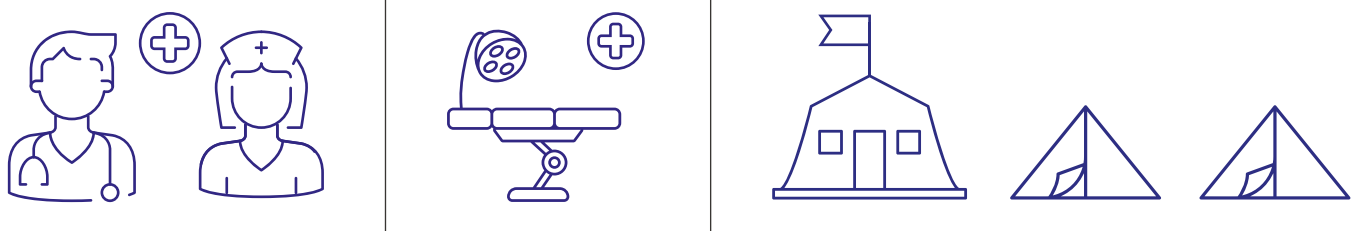
Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2: Inpatient surgical emergency care

What is it?:

- A team of health professionals, including doctors, nurses, paramedics, support workers and logisticians, who treat patients affected by an emergency or disaster
- Inpatient acute care for medical conditions (communicable and noncommunicable diseases), general and obstetric surgery for trauma and other major conditions
- Can receive, screen and triage new and referred patients in an outpatient and emergency department type setting

What does it look like?:

- A multidisciplinary team experienced to work in resource-scarce settings
- The teams comprise a hub with five personnel and mobile teams with four personnel each
- Use temporary, deployable and adaptable facility structure
- Provide at least 20 inpatient beds, but preferably more
- Ensure presence of an operating theatre environment



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC) →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

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Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2: Inpatient surgical emergency care

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

Inpatient acute care, general and obstetric surgery for trauma and other major conditions, including:

- Intake/screening of new and referred patients, counter-referral
- Surgical triage and assessment
- Advanced life support
- Definitive wound and basic fracture management
- Damage control surgery
- Emergency general and obstetric surgery
- Inpatient care for non-trauma emergencies
- Basic anaesthesia, X-ray, sterilisation, laboratory and blood transfusion
- Rehabilitation services and patient follow-up

Capacity to receive and integrate specialised care teams to work within their facility, if some of the services above cannot be provided by the team

Day and night services (24/7, if necessary), including as a minimum:

- One operating theatre with one operating room
- At least 20 inpatient beds per operating table
- Capability to treat 7 major or 15 minor surgical cases per day

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
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Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2: Inpatient surgical emergency care

Main components:

Team and staff requirements:

- Management: One Team Leader, one Deputy Team Leader, one Liaison Officer (link to Reception/Departure Centre, On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, local emergency management authority, or other coordinating mechanism, as appropriate), one Safety and Security Officer
- Health professionals: As defined in the minimum standards of the WHO
- Logistics: One Logistics Team Manager and logistics team for the EMT and its inpatients

The team shall comply with the 'Classification and minimum standards for foreign medical teams in sudden onset disasters' and subsequent or additional guidelines issued by the WHO

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 48–72 hours after acceptance of the offer, and ability to be operational on site within 24–96 hours
- Ability to be operational for at least 3 weeks outside the Union, and for at least 14 days inside the Union



Self-sufficiency

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
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Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3: Inpatient surgical emergency care

What is it?:

- Complex referral-level inpatient care for medical and surgical conditions and intensive care capacity in a temporary facility of tents, prefabricated buildings, or vehicles

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC) →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

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Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3: Inpatient surgical emergency care

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

Complex inpatient referral surgical care, including intensive care capacity, and:

- Capacity to provide EMT type 2 services
- Complex reconstructive wound and orthopaedic care
- Enhanced x-ray, sterilisation, laboratory and blood transfusion
- Rehabilitation services and patient follow-up
- High-level paediatric and adult anaesthesia
- Intensive care beds with 24 hour monitoring and ability to ventilate
- Acceptance and referral services from EMTs types 1 and 2, and from the national health system

Specialised services may be included, such as burn care, dialysis and care of crush syndrome, maxillofacial surgery, orthoplastic surgery, intensive rehabilitation, maternal health, neonatal and paediatric care, and transport and retrieval

Day and night services (covering 24/7 if necessary), including as a minimum:

- One operating theatre with at least 2 operating tables in 2 separate rooms within the theatre area, at least 40 inpatient beds (20 per table), and 4–6 intensive care beds
- Additional operating tables require an extra 20 inpatient beds each, to ensure adequate post-operative capacity
- Capability to treat 15 major or 30 minor surgical cases per day

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC) →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care →

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Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3: Inpatient surgical emergency care

Main components:

Team and staff requirements:

- Management: One Team Leader, one Deputy Team Leader, one Liaison Officer (link to Reception/Departure Centre, On-Site Operations Coordination Centre, local emergency management authority or other coordinating mechanism, as appropriate), one Safety and Security Officer
- Health professionals team: As defined in the minimum standards of the WHO
- Logistics team: One Logistics Team Manager and logistics team for the EMT and its inpatients

The team shall comply with the 'Classification and minimum standards for foreign medical teams in sudden onset disasters' and subsequent or additional guidelines issued by the WHO

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 48–72 hours after acceptance of the offer, and ability to be operational on site within 5–7 days
- Ability to be operational for at least 8 weeks outside the Union, and for at least 14 days inside the Union



Self-sufficiency

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
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Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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Mobile biosafety laboratories

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team equipped with a mobile deployable diagnostic capacity to respond to broad biological hazards in public health emergencies and in clinical and research settings
- Used in case of biological events, and deployable for outbreak detection and response, natural or man-made disasters, and preparedness for mass gathering events
- To be used predominantly in times of emergency, but also capable of providing routine support to national public health systems

What does it look like?:

- Box-based deployable laboratory unit with a testing capacity of around 100 samples per day, primarily conducting RT-PCR-based diagnostics, but also capable of performing serology and sequencing in the field as well as of providing clinical laboratory support



12 laboratory
experts



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
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Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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03 Annex

Home



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and medical evacuation helicopter (separately for inside Europe or worldwide)

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- Medical evacuation jets, air ambulances and medical evacuation helicopters that can be provided at short notice

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
medical evacuation helicopter separately
for inside Europe or worldwide



Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

A specialised care team (SCT) that can be embedded in local health care facilities, or Type 2 or Type 3 EMTs (unless otherwise specified).

A non-exhaustive list of services provided by SCTs, with further specialties added to the list as part of an ongoing standard-setting process, is provided below:

- Outbreak
- Surgical
- Rehabilitation
- Mental health
- Reproductive and newborn care
- Interdisciplinary, interhospital and technical support

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP



Self-sufficiency

Medical

Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
(MEDEVAC)



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(fixed): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1
(mobile): Outpatient emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 3:
Inpatient surgical emergency care



Mobile biosafety laboratories



Medical evacuation jets, air ambulance and
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Emergency Medical Teams for specialised care



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Shelter and other support



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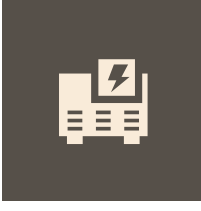
USAR and beyond the rubble



Shelter and other support

In the face of an increasingly volatile disaster landscape in Europe, the need for effective temporary shelter solutions is critical. Sudden onset disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and wildfires, could displace large numbers of people, leaving them without homes and vulnerable to further risks. Providing temporary shelter is essential to address the immediate and short-term needs of these displaced populations. Effective implementation requires careful planning, cultural sensitivity, and coordination among various stakeholders.

In addition to shelter, drones have become vital assets in emergency response efforts. Their capabilities significantly enhance disaster management in several ways such as: monitoring and surveillance, rapid damage assessment, search and rescue operations.

	Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)	→
	Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles	→
	Evacuation support: Including teams for information management and logistics	→
	Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250 persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency unit for the handling staff	→
	Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for 2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit possibly to be procured locally	→
	Power generators above 150 kW	→



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Home



Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)

What is it?:

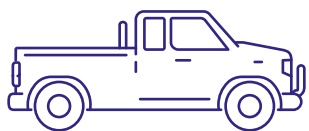
- A team that provides emergency temporary shelter, including staff to assemble the camp, mainly in the initial stages of a disaster in coordination with existing structures, local authorities and international organisations
- Where a handover to local authorities or humanitarian organisations takes place, training of relevant personnel (local and/or international) is ensured by the team before it withdraws from the area

What does it look like?:

- The current teams consist of 64 personnel and 22 vehicles
- They can provide emergency shelter for up to 350 people, including registration, accommodation in tents, sanitary facilities, electricity, basic medical and psychosocial care, food and water supply and distribution



64 personnel



22 vehicles



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Shelter and other support

Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)



Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles



Evacuation support: Including teams for
information management and logistics



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250
persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency
unit for the handling staff



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for
2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit
possibly to be procured locally



Power generators above 150 kW



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Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Tent camp equipped for 250 persons (50 tents)

Main components:

- Taking into account acknowledged international and EU guidelines
- Tents with heating (for winter conditions) and camp beds with sleeping bag and/or blanket
- Power generators and lighting equipment
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities
- Distribution of drinkable water, according to the WHO standard
- Shelter for basic social activities (possibility to assemble)

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer
- Generally, the mission shall last at most 4–6 weeks, or a handover process will begin where necessary



Self-sufficiency

Shelter and other support

Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)



Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles



Evacuation support: Including teams for
information management and logistics



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250
persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency
unit for the handling staff



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for
2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit
possibly to be procured locally



Power generators above 150 kW



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Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team equipped with drones that intervene in any emergency scenario to collect tactical operational information in areas with restricted access, to support assessment and decision-making
- They can support operational management, provide a rapid first view of the incident without exposing rescuers, make aerial view mapping or direct streaming, and inform the assessments while focusing on an identified risk

What does it look like?:

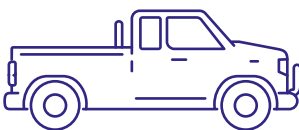
- The teams currently range from 4–17 personnel units
- They are equipped with 2–4 different types of drones
- Come with their own vehicles if deployed by land or sea
- Can also be deployed by air (transport is arranged on site)



Self-sufficiency



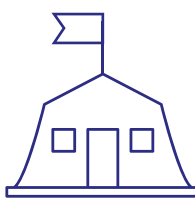
4–17 personnel



2–5 vehicles



2–4 drones



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Shelter and other support

Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)



Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles



Evacuation support: Including teams for
information management and logistics



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250
persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency
unit for the handling staff



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for
2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit
possibly to be procured locally



Power generators above 150 kW



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Evacuation support: Including teams for information management and logistics

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

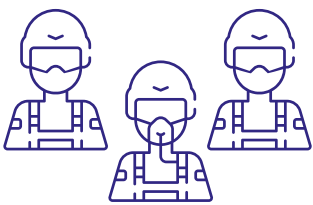
- An evacuation support capacity is a team of experts with equipment designed to evacuate people affected by disasters or crises from gathering points
- It may include complementary services for evacuees, such as short-term accommodation, registration, basic medical and psychosocial care, or assistance to consular authorities

What does it look like?:

- The existing teams are composed of 27 personnel units
- They can rely on a fleet of 4 jet aircrafts for up to 3 patients on stretchers and 73 seated patients, or up to 91 seated patients
- Have equipment to provide medical care on the ground and in the air
- Come with their own vehicle if deployed by land



Self-sufficiency



6 air crew personnel



21 personnel



Up to 4 aircraft

How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

Shelter and other support

Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)



Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles



Evacuation support: Including teams for
information management and logistics



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250
persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency
unit for the handling staff



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for
2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit
possibly to be procured locally



Power generators above 150 kW



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Technical Assistance and Support
Team (TAST)/Information
Technology (IT)

USAR and beyond the rubble



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250 persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency unit for the handling staff

What is it?:

- Shelter units for 250 persons (about 50 tents)
- Includes a self-sufficiency unit (food, accommodation, WASH facilities) for the handling staff

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP



Self-sufficiency

Shelter and other support

Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)



Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles



Evacuation support: Including teams for
information management and logistics



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250
persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency
unit for the handling staff



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for
2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit
possibly to be procured locally



Power generators above 150 kW



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USAR and beyond the rubble



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for 2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit possibly to be procured locally

What is it?:

- Shelter kit and material for 2 500 persons

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP



Self-sufficiency

Shelter and other support

Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)



Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles



Evacuation support: Including teams for
information management and logistics



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250
persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency
unit for the handling staff



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for
2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit
possibly to be procured locally



Power generators above 150 kW



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Power generators above 150 kW

What is it?:

- Power generators above 150 kW that can be dispatched at short notice

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP



Self-sufficiency

Shelter and other support

Emergency Temporary Camp (ETC)



Teams with unmanned aerial vehicles



Evacuation support: Including teams for
information management and logistics



Additional shelter capacity: Units for 250
persons (50 tents) including self-sufficiency
unit for the handling staff



Additional capacity shelter kit: Units for
2 500 persons (500 tarpaulins) with toolkit
possibly to be procured locally



Power generators above 150 kW



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Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST)/Information Technology (IT)

The integration of TAST and IT teams with other operational teams can significantly enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and coordination of disaster response operations. Establishing and maintaining critical data connectivity and communications infrastructure is essential for ensuring seamless communication flows within the deployed teams and among relevant stakeholders.



Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST)



Communication teams or platforms to quickly re-establish communications in remote areas



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Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST)

What is it?:

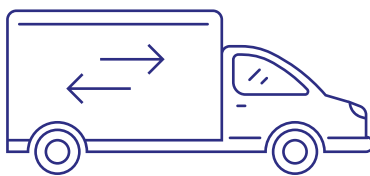
- The primary role of a TAST is to provide logistical support to expert teams when they are dispatched under activation of the UCPM
- TASTs can provide support in different areas according to the circumstances and needs of a mission, e.g. administrative/office and ICT support, subsistence/logistics, and transport support on site, enabling experts to concentrate on their core mission objectives

What does it look like?:

- The current TASTs in the ECPP are of different types, ranging from ICT/Admin to TAST subsistence/logistics, and subdivided into several units of different size (light, medium, heavy)
- The composition of TASTs (type and size) are adapted for each deployment, depending on mission requirements and the situation on site



Light: 2 personnel
Medium: 4 personnel



Medium logistics:
4-6 personnel



12-20 personnel



12-20 people

How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

TAST/IT

Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST) →

Communication teams or platforms to quickly
re-establish communications in remote areas →



Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
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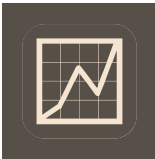
Maritime

Medical

Shelter and other support

**Technical Assistance and Support
Team (TAST)/Information
Technology (IT)**

USAR and beyond the rubble



Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

- Capable of assisting an assessment, coordination and/or preparedness team, an on-site operations coordination centre, or of being combined into a civil protection module as referred to in Article 12(2) (c)

Main components:

The following support components, enabling all on-site operations coordination centre functions to be fulfilled, taking into account acknowledged international guidelines, such as UN guidelines:

- Support with set-up and running of office
- ICT support equipment
- Logistics and subsistence support equipment
- Transport support on site
- The components shall be able to be divided into different units to ensure flexibility when adapting to the needs of a specific intervention

Deployment:

- Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after acceptance of the offer



Self-sufficiency

TAST/IT

Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST) →

Communication teams or platforms to quickly
re-establish communications in remote areas →



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Communication teams or platforms to quickly re-establish communications in remote areas

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team with equipment able to establish a field emergency network (comprising infrastructure and communication) to ensure continuity of communications during a disaster for the benefit of rescue and emergency services and, if needed, for the affected population

What does it look like?:

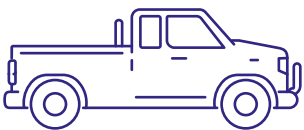
- Teams currently range from 9 to 17 personnel units
- They are equipped with a toolbox to deploy communication solutions adapted to the operational situation
- Come with their own vehicles if deployed by land or sea
- Can also be deployed by air (transport is arranged on site)
- Have a self-sufficient base camp if deployed by road



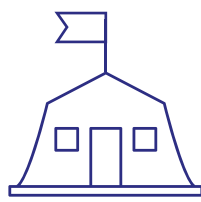
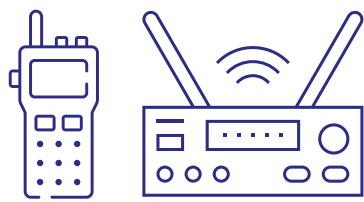
Self-sufficiency



9-17 personnel



6 vehicles



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

TAST/IT

Technical Assistance and Support Team (TAST) →

Communication teams or platforms to quickly re-establish communications in remote areas →



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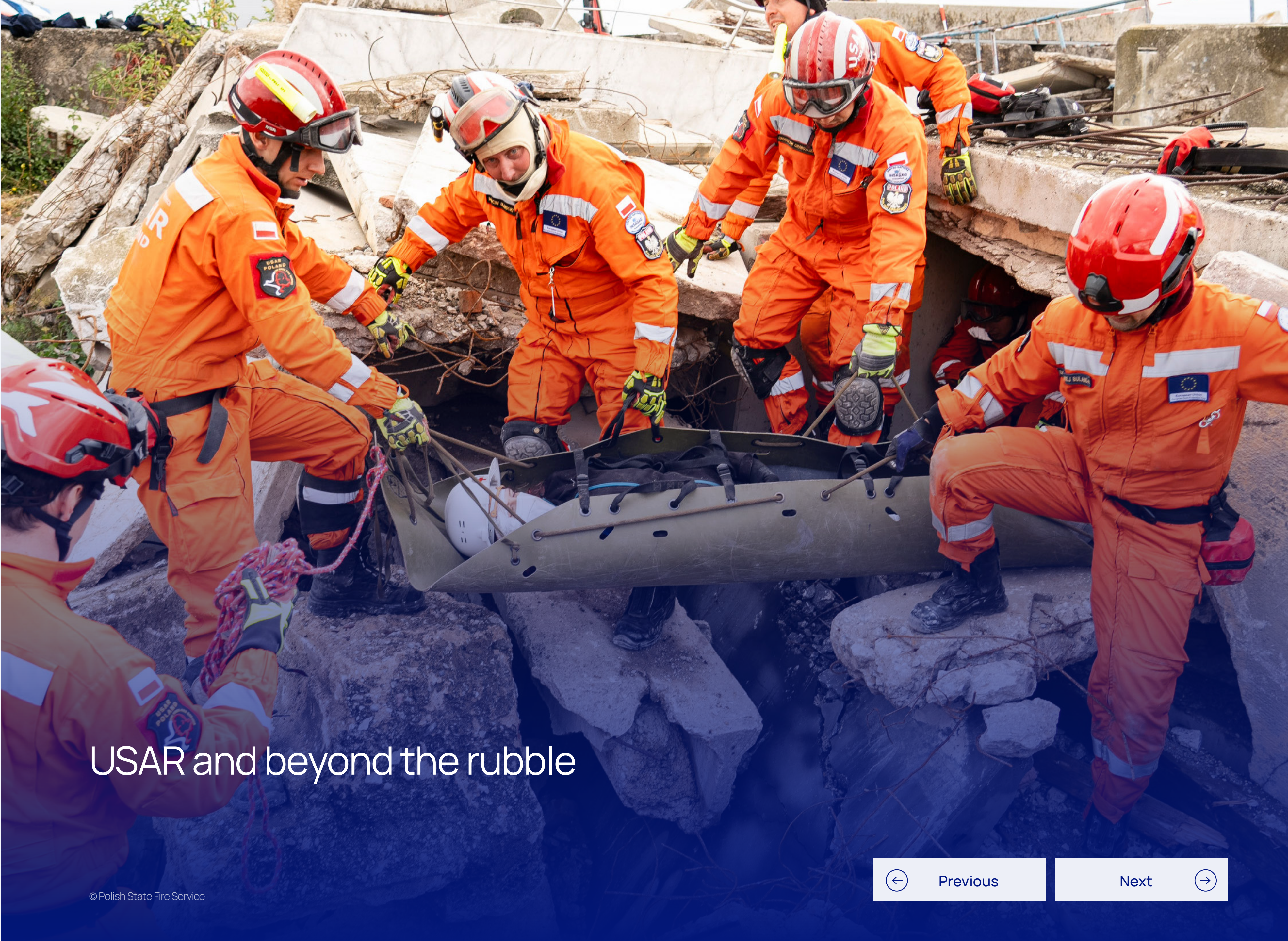


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USAR and beyond the rubble

The European Union and its neighbours are exposed to an ever-present seismic risk. The quakes that shook central Italy in 2016–2017, Croatia in March 2020, and Türkiye and Syria in 2023 are a tragic reminder of that. Due to the high exposure of people and physical assets to geophysical risks, and the vulnerability of the built environment in the EU, its neighbours, and global partners, it is essential to have teams ready to intervene at very short notice. These teams must be able to search for and rescue victims of earthquakes and other disasters that might leave people trapped under rubble, in narrow spaces, caves, or in water. Specialised teams are also needed after the events, for supporting the activities of damage assessment and first recovery.



Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)



Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)



Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR)



Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR)



Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR)



Structural engineering teams to carry out damage and safety assessments, appraisal of buildings to be demolished/repared, assessment of infrastructure, short-term shoring



Standing engineering capacity (SEC)



Teams with specialised search and rescue equipment, e.g. search robots



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Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)

What is it?:

- A team with equipment that intervenes, mainly in earthquake scenarios (but not only) to search for, locate and rescue victims located under debris (such as collapsed buildings and transport incidents)
- It provides lifesaving first aid as required until handover for further treatment is possible

What does it look like?:

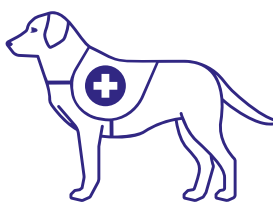
- The teams currently range from 41 to 52 personnel
- They are equipped with search dogs and/or technical search equipment, rescue capabilities and techniques (lifting, cutting concrete, technical rope, basic shoring, hazmat detection and isolation, advanced life support)
- Have a self-sufficient base camp
- Come with their own vehicles (if deployed by land) or can be transported by air (in this case, transport solutions are arranged on site)



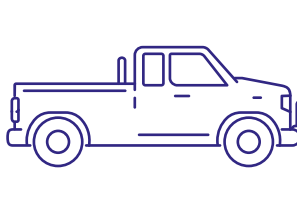
41-52 personnel



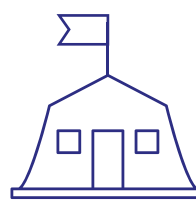
4-6 personnel



2-4 search dogs



Up to 8 vehicles



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR) →

Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR) →

Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR) →

Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR) →

Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR) →

Structural engineering teams to carry out
damage and safety assessments, appraisal
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Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

The module has the ability to perform the following, taking into account acknowledged international guidelines, such as the INSARAG (International Search and Rescue Advisory Group) guidelines:

- Search with search dogs and/or technical search equipment
- Rescue, including lifting
- Cutting concrete
- Technical rope
- Basic shoring
- Hazmat detection and isolation*
- Advanced life support**
- Ability to work on one site 24 hours per day for 7 days

* Basic capacity, more extensive capacities are included in the 'chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and sampling' module

** Patient care (first aid and medical stabilisation), from victim access to victim handover

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR) →

Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR) →

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Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR) →

Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR) →

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Standing engineering capacity (SEC) →

Teams with specialised search and rescue
equipment, e.g. search robots →



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Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)

Main components:

- Management (command, liaison/coordination, planning, media/reporting, assessment/analysis, safety/security)
- Search (technical search and/or canine search, hazmat detection, hazmat isolation)
- Rescue (breaking and breaching, cutting, lifting and moving, shoring, technical rope)
- Medical, including care of patients and of the team's personnel and search dogs (4)

Deployment:

- Operational in the affected country within 32 hours



Self-sufficiency

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR) →

Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR) →

Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR) →

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Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR) →

**Structural engineering teams to carry out
damage and safety assessments, appraisal
of buildings to be demolished/repaired,
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shoring** →

Standing engineering capacity (SEC) →

**Teams with specialised search and rescue
equipment, e.g. search robots** →



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Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)

What is it?:

- A team with equipment that intervenes, mainly in earthquake scenarios (but not only) to search for, locate and rescue victims located under debris (such as collapsed buildings and transport incidents)
- It provides lifesaving first aid as required, until handover for further treatment is possible

What does it look like?:

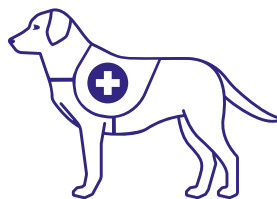
- The teams currently range from 66 to 84 personnel
- They are equipped with search dogs and technical search equipment, rescue capabilities and techniques (heavy lifting, cutting reinforced concrete and structural steel, technical rope, advanced shoring, hazmat detection and isolation, advanced life support)
- Have a self-sufficient base camp
- Come with their own vehicles (if deployed by land) or can be transported by air (in this case, transport solutions are arranged on site)



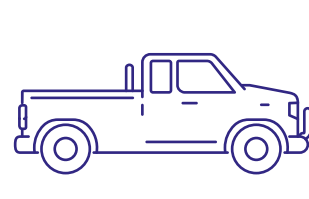
66–84 personnel



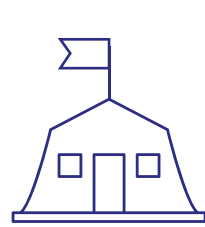
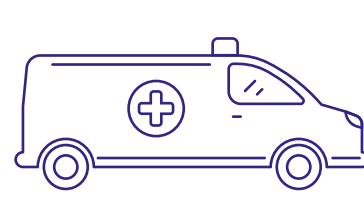
10–12 medical personnel



4–8 search dogs



5–20 vehicles



How many are in the ECPP?



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Where?



[View map](#)

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Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR) →

Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR) →

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Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR) →

Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR) →

Structural engineering teams to carry out damage and safety assessments, appraisal of buildings to be demolished/repared, assessment of infrastructure, short-term shoring →

Standing engineering capacity (SEC) →

Teams with specialised search and rescue equipment, e.g. search robots →



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Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)

Minimum requirements

Capacities:

The module has the ability to perform the following, taking into account acknowledged international guidelines, such as the INSARAG guidelines:

- Search with search dogs and technical search equipment
- Rescue, including heavy lifting
- Cutting reinforced concrete and structural steel
- Technical rope
- Advanced shoring
- Hazmat (hazardous materials) detection and isolation*
- Advanced life support**
- Ability to work 24 hours per day on more than one site for 10 days

* Basic capacity, more extensive capacities are included in the 'chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and sampling' module

** Patient care (first aid and medical stabilisation), from victim access to victim handover

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)



Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)



Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR)



Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR)



Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR)



Structural engineering teams to carry out
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shoring



Standing engineering capacity (SEC)



Teams with specialised search and rescue
equipment, e.g. search robots



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Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)

Main components:

- Management (command, liaison/coordination, planning, media/reporting, assessment/analysis, safety/security)
- Search (technical search, canine search, hazmat detection, hazmat isolation)
- Rescue (breaking and breaching, cutting, lifting and moving, shoring, technical rope)
- Medical, including care of patients and of the team's personnel and search dogs†

Deployment:

- Operational in the affected country within 48 hours



Self-sufficiency

Note: For self-sufficiency of HUSAR include (on top of article 12) at least 10 days of operations

† Subject to medical and veterinary licensing terms

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Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR) →

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Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR)

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

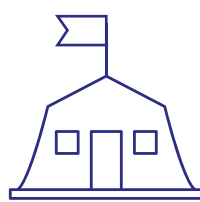
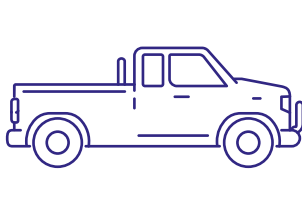
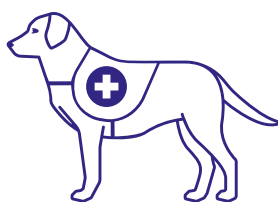
- A team with equipment able to conduct technical search and rescue operations in mountainous areas in all weather conditions
- It is also able to do vertical rescue in very restricted areas that are difficult to access

What does it look like?:

- The teams currently possess about 40 personnel units
- They are equipped with technical search equipment and optionally with search dogs
- Have rescue capabilities and techniques, e.g. abseiling/descent techniques, climbing techniques (on rock, ice and mixed), canyoning techniques and vertical rescuing techniques
- Have a self-sufficient base camp
- Deploy mainly by air (transport solutions are arranged on site), but deployment by land or sea is also possible



Self-sufficiency



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

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Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)



Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)



Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR)



Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR)



Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR)



**Structural engineering teams to carry out
damage and safety assessments, appraisal
of buildings to be demolished/repaired,
assessment of infrastructure, short-term
shoring**



Standing engineering capacity (SEC)



**Teams with specialised search and rescue
equipment, e.g. search robots**



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USAR and beyond the rubble



Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR)

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

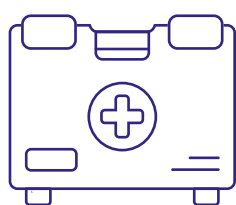
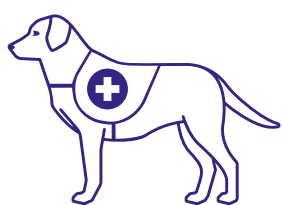
- A team with equipment conceived to conduct technical search and rescue operations, including underwater using divers, and in flooded areas in all weather conditions

What does it look like?:

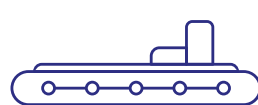
- The teams currently available include about 50 people
- They are equipped with technical search equipment, canine search units and underwater search equipment (for up to 39 metres deep)
- Come with three rescue light inflatable boats
- Have a self-sufficient base camp



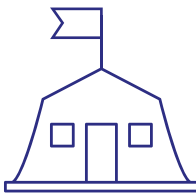
Self-sufficiency



13 vehicles



3 boats



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

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Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR) →

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Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR) →

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Standing engineering capacity (SEC) →

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Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR)

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team with equipment able to conduct technical search and rescue operations in caves, ruins, and other confined spaces in all conditions

What does it look like?:

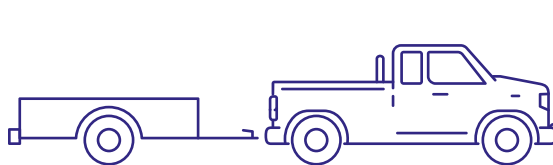
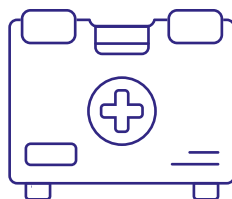
- The teams currently available range from 20 to 40 people
- They are equipped with technical search equipment, rescue equipment including rescue from the depths, basic support and first aid material
- Master cave search and rescue techniques such as rigging, anchor systems, belays, rappelling, simple and complex mechanical advantage systems, advance extrication, stokes basket operations, low and high angle rescue, litter rigging and evacuation, traversing, self-rescue, and movement in aquatic environments
- Have a self-sufficient base camp



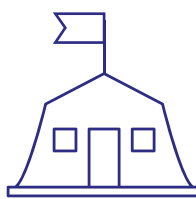
Self-sufficiency



35–40 personnel



Up to 10 vehicles with a trailer



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)



Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)



Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR)



Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR)



Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR)



**Structural engineering teams to carry out
damage and safety assessments, appraisal
of buildings to be demolished/repared,
assessment of infrastructure, short-term
shoring**



Standing engineering capacity (SEC)



**Teams with specialised search and rescue
equipment, e.g. search robots**



Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
Nuclear (CBRN) and Environmental

Fire

Flood

Maritime

Medical

Shelter and other support

Technical Assistance and Support
Team (TAST)/Information
Technology (IT)

USAR and beyond the rubble



Structural engineering teams to carry out damage and safety assessments, appraisal of buildings to be demolished/repared, assessment of infrastructure, short-term shoring

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team with equipment able to carry out damage and safety assessments, appraisal of buildings to be demolished/repared, assessment of infrastructure, and short-term shoring of damaged buildings
- It can assist USAR teams in safety assessment of collapsed structures

What does it look like?:

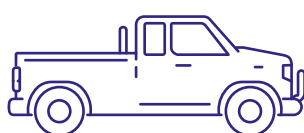
- The current teams can be deployed with 2 to 14 personnel units
- When deployed in rapid assessment configuration, they come with ICT, communications equipment and a base camp
- When deployed in building protection configuration, they are equipped with welding machines, power generators, drills, saws, nails, screws, steel cables, wooden beams, wooden tables, and a self-sufficient base camp



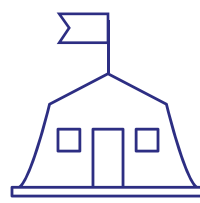
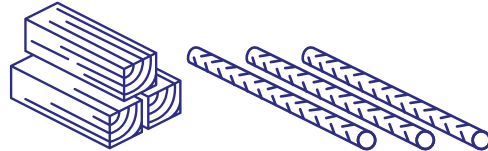
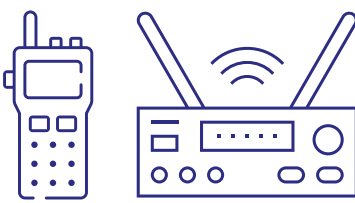
Self-sufficiency



Up to 14 personnel



2-6 vehicles



How many are in the ECPP?



View dashboard

Where?



View map

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR)



Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR)



Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR)



Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR)



Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR)



Structural engineering teams to carry out damage and safety assessments, appraisal of buildings to be demolished/repared, assessment of infrastructure, short-term shoring



Standing engineering capacity (SEC)



Teams with specialised search and rescue equipment, e.g. search robots



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02 ECPP capacities overview

Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
Nuclear (CBRN) and Environmental

Fire

Flood

Maritime

Medical

Shelter and other support

Technical Assistance and Support
Team (TAST)/Information
Technology (IT)

USAR and beyond the rubble

03 Annex

Home



Standing engineering capacity (SEC)

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team able to undertake construction, extension and rehabilitation of properties and buildings
- It can provide support in the following fields:
 - Water supply and disposal
 - Electricity supply
 - Wood works
 - Metal works (construction and rehabilitation of buildings)
 - Mechanic workshop service
 - Car repair service
 - Engineering and mechanic services
 - Establishment of IT/telecommunications
 - Administration

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP



Self-sufficiency

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR) →

Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR) →

Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR) →

Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR) →

Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR) →

Structural engineering teams to carry out
damage and safety assessments, appraisal
of buildings to be demolished/repaired,
assessment of infrastructure, short-term
shoring →

Standing engineering capacity (SEC) →

Teams with specialised search and rescue
equipment, e.g. search robots →



Previous

Next



Chemical, Biological, Radiological,
Nuclear (CBRN) and Environmental

Fire

Flood

Maritime

Medical

Shelter and other support

Technical Assistance and Support
Team (TAST)/Information
Technology (IT)

USAR and beyond the rubble



Teams with specialised search and rescue equipment, e.g. search robots

- This is an ORC (other response capacity), so it does not have minimum requirements

What is it?:

- A team with specialised search and rescue equipment, such as search robots that can be dispatched at short notice

What does it look like?:

- Currently not available in the ECPP



Self-sufficiency

USAR and beyond the rubble

Medium urban search and rescue (MUSAR) →

Heavy urban search and rescue module (HUSAR) →

Teams for mountain search and rescue (MSAR) →

Teams for water search and rescue (WSAR) →

Teams for cave search and rescue (CSAR) →

Structural engineering teams to carry out
damage and safety assessments, appraisal
of buildings to be demolished/repaired,
assessment of infrastructure, short-term
shoring →

Standing engineering capacity (SEC) →

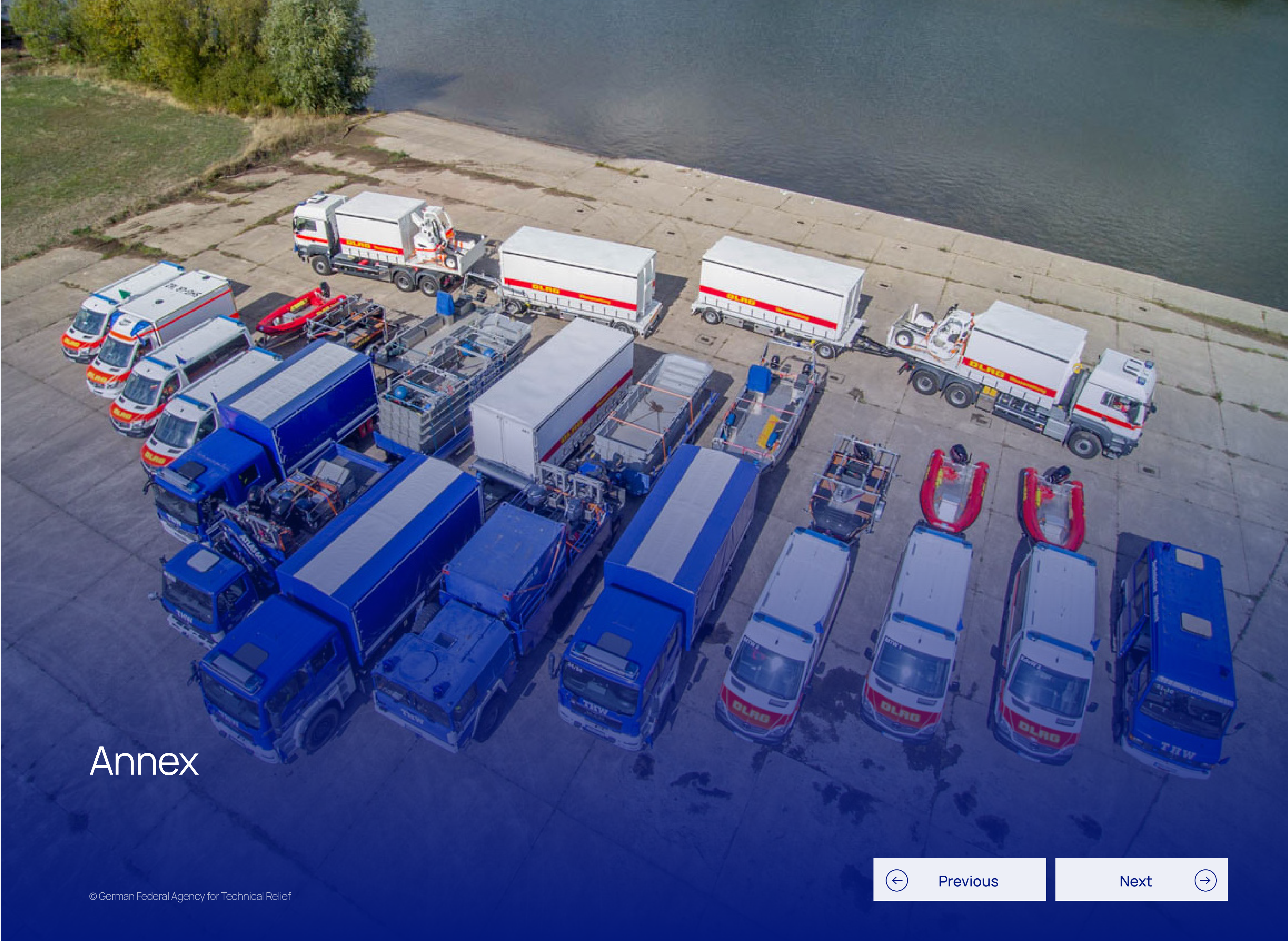
Teams with specialised search and rescue
equipment, e.g. search robots →



01 Introduction

02 ECPP capacities overview

03 Annex



Annex



Self-sufficiency (general)

Self-sufficiency:

The following elements have to be present and guaranteed for at least 96 hours:

- Appropriate shelter for the prevailing weather
- Power generation and lighting covering the consumption of the base of operation and of the equipment required to fulfil the mission
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities destined for the personnel of the module
- Availability of food and water for the personnel of the module
- Medical or paramedical staff, facilities and supplies for the personnel of the module
- Equipment storage and maintenance of the equipment of the module
- Equipment for communication with the relevant partners, notably those in charge of coordination on site
- Local transportation
- Logistics, equipment and staff enabling the set-up of a base of operations and the beginning of the mission without delay upon arrival on site

Compliance with these requirements can be guaranteed by:

- Including in the capacity the necessary staff, equipment, and consumables
- Making the necessary arrangements on the site of operations
- Making the necessary pre-arrangements to combine the non-self-sufficient team with a TAST

Self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency (general)



Self-sufficiency for the Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs)



Self-sufficiency for aerial capacities



Self-sufficiency for Medium Urban Search and Rescue (MUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for the Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs)

The team should ensure self-sufficiency during the entire deployment time.

In addition, the minimum standards of the WHO apply.

Self-sufficiency:

The following elements have to be present and guaranteed for at least 96 hours:

- Appropriate shelter for the prevailing weather
- Power generation and lighting covering the consumption of the base of operation and of the equipment required to fulfil the mission
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities destined for the personnel of the module
- Availability of food and water for the personnel of the module
- Medical or paramedical staff, facilities and supplies for the personnel of the module
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Self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency (general)



Self-sufficiency for the Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs)



Self-sufficiency for aerial capacities



Self-sufficiency for Medium Urban Search and Rescue (MUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for aerial capacities

Self-sufficiency:

The following elements have to be present:

- Equipment storage and maintenance of the module equipment
- Equipment for communication with the relevant partners, notably those in charge of coordination on site

Self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency (general)



Self-sufficiency for the Emergency Medical
Teams (EMTs)



Self-sufficiency for aerial capacities



Self-sufficiency for Medium Urban Search
and Rescue (MUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for Heavy Urban Search and
Rescue (HUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for Medium Urban Search and Rescue (MUSAR)

Self-sufficiency:

At least seven days of operations need to be guaranteed.

The following elements have to be present and guaranteed for at least 96 hours:

- Appropriate shelter for the prevailing weather
- Power generation and lighting covering the consumption of the base of operation and of the equipment required to fulfil the mission
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities destined for the personnel of the module
- Availability of food and water for the personnel of the module
- Medical or paramedical staff, facilities and supplies for the personnel of the module
- Equipment storage and maintenance of the equipment of the module
- Equipment for communication with the relevant partners, notably those in charge of coordination on site
- Local transportation
- Logistics, equipment and staff enabling the set-up of a base of operations and the beginning of the mission without delay upon arrival on site

Compliance with these requirements can be guaranteed by:

- Including in the capacity the necessary staff, equipment, and consumables
- Making the necessary arrangements on the site of operations
- Making the necessary pre-arrangements to combine the non-self-sufficient team with a TAST

Self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency (general)



Self-sufficiency for the Emergency Medical
Teams (EMTs)



Self-sufficiency for aerial capacities



Self-sufficiency for Medium Urban Search
and Rescue (MUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for Heavy Urban Search and
Rescue (HUSAR)



Self-sufficiency for Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR)

Self-sufficiency:

At least ten days of operations need to be guaranteed.

The following elements have to be present and guaranteed for at least 96 hours:

- Appropriate shelter for the prevailing weather
- Power generation and lighting covering the consumption of the base of operation and of the equipment required to fulfil the mission
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities destined for the personnel of the module
- Availability of food and water for the personnel of the module
- Medical or paramedical staff, facilities and supplies for the personnel of the module
- Equipment storage and maintenance of the equipment of the module
- Equipment for communication with the relevant partners, notably those in charge of coordination on site;
- Local transportation
- Logistics, equipment and staff enabling the set-up of a base of operations and the beginning of the mission without delay upon arrival on site

Compliance with these requirements can be guaranteed by:

- Including in the capacity the necessary staff, equipment, and consumables
- Making the necessary arrangements on the site of operations
- Making the necessary pre-arrangements to combine the non-self-sufficient team with a TAST

Self-sufficiency

Self-sufficiency (general) →

Self-sufficiency for the Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) →

Self-sufficiency for aerial capacities →

Self-sufficiency for Medium Urban Search and Rescue (MUSAR) →

Self-sufficiency for Heavy Urban Search and Rescue (HUSAR) →

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