New UCPM: for a more Resilient future

Nacira Boulehouat, DG ECHO
The **EU Civil Protection Mechanism** (est. 2001) fosters cooperation among national civil protection authorities across Europe in the area of disaster risk management.

Legal base: *Decision 2013/1313*
Why now?

Disasters

More intense

More complex

More sudden

 Longer

Remote

200
Deaths caused by natural disasters in Europe only in 2017

€360 Bil.
Reported economic losses since 1980 due to weather and climate extreme events in the Union

322%
Increase in the burnt area in 2017 (compared to 2008-16 average), representing 1.8% of total forest mass in Europe

- 138 occurrences of natural disasters in Europe since 2014
- 4,847 deaths due to natural disasters in Europe since 2014
- €21.4 Bn total economic damage due to natural disasters in Europe since 2014

Revised UCPM Package

Legislative proposal – two pillars
- Pillar I: Strengthened response – rescEU
- Pillar II: Robust prevention & preparedness

Communication
- Laying the ground for rescEU
- Strengthening complementarity with other EU policies
What has changed... in preparedness and response

More capacity, less red tape

rescEU

European Civil Protection Pool
Current shortcomings (i): Prevention
What has changed... in prevention

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<td>Summary of National Risk Assessments &amp; capabilities assessment</td>
<td>Better coherence with other EU instruments</td>
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<td>Full National Risk Assessments &amp; capabilities assessments</td>
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<td>Disaster Risk Management Planning (by January 2019)</td>
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<td>Specific prevention plans (if requested)</td>
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Reinforced scientific element

‘take action to improve the knowledge base on disaster risks and facilitate the sharing of knowledge, the results of scientific research, best practices and information, including among Member States that share common risks’
Strengthening complementarity with other EU policies

Comparison of European Structural and Investment funds (€ 11.7 Bn.) and UCPM funds (€ 241 mil.) related to prevention and preparedness during 2014-2020

- €8 Bn. | Climate change adaptation and disaster prevention (Cohesion Policy)
- €2.3 Bn. | Forestry measures (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development)
- €1.4 Bn. | Recovery (EU Solidarity Fund)

Ratio 1:48.5

= 100 mil. ESI Funds

= 100 mil. UCPM
Strengthening complementarity with other EU policies

- Screen planned investments in current ESIF programmes
- Modify ESIF programmes swiftly to increase uptake of EU funds in DRM
- Use Risk Assessments and Risk Management Planning as ex-ante conditionality for ESIF
- Accelerate procedures to amend relevant ESIF programmes
1+1=3

Climate change adaptation and DRR: protection, prevention, resilience

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION (CCA) | COMMON CHALLENGES | DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)

Gradual effects of climate change e.g. sea level rise, increased air temperature, glacial melt

Changes in climate risks e.g. floods, storms, heat, slope instability, drought

Non climate-related risks e.g. earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, technological / technical hazards

Improved coherence means better prevention and preparedness in a more cost effective and sustainable manner
Opportunities for integration

Financing *(investments but also insurance for disasters)*

*Science and research*

*Risk assessments, climate vulnerability assessments*
Integration at MS strategic level

Bringing DRR and CCA strategic processes together at national level is not yet 'standard practice' but should be seen as an opportunity.

Examples:


UK: climate change is integrated in sectoral and national risk related frameworks.
Thank you for your attention

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