



Enhancing hazard and crisis management in the Danube delta

Good practices, mechanisms and cooperation opportunities

Seveso capacity building in the European Neighbourhood countries

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DG ECHO Civil Protection Policy

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection

Who we are

DG ECHO & The Union Civil Protection Mechanism



- Framework for cooperation in disaster response, preparedness and prevention
- Natural and manmade disasters, inside and outside EU
- European Commission + 33 Participating States (EU 28 + NO, IS, fYRoM, Montenegro, Serbia)



Who we are

JRC – The Joint Research Centre, Major Accidents Hazards Bureau (MAHB)



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

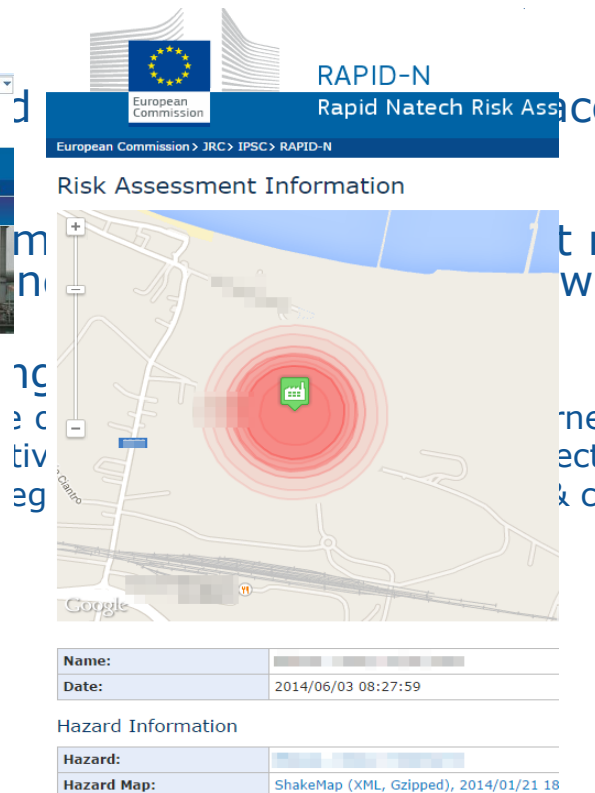
European Commission > MINERVA Portal

Home About MAHB Data and Tools Focus Areas Publications

MINERVA

MAHB BULLETIN

- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 1 Issue on accidents involving hydrogen (English)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 1 Ausgabe über Unfälle mit Wasserstoff (Deutsch)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 2 Major accidents involving contractors (English)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 2 (Deutsch)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 3 (Deutsch)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 4 (Deutsch)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 5 (Deutsch)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 6 (Deutsch)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 3 Major accidents having significant impact to the environment (English)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 4 Corrosion-related accidents in petroleum oil refineries (English)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 5 Major accidents involving fertilizers (English)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 6 Natch accidents (English)
- Lessons Learned Bulletin no. 7 Major accidents related to ageing (English)
- Selected Lessons Learned Analyses in Chinese (MAH和國際3-1_in Chinese)

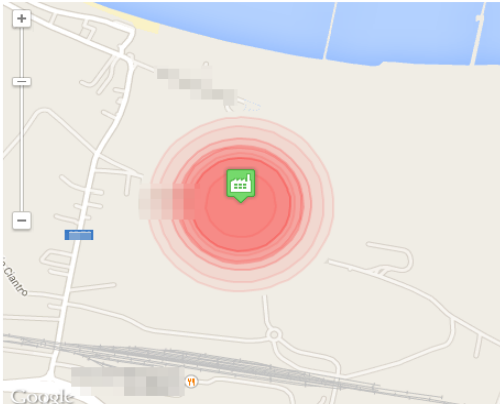


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RAPID-N
Rapid Natch Risk Assessment

European Commission > JRC > IPSC > RAPID-N

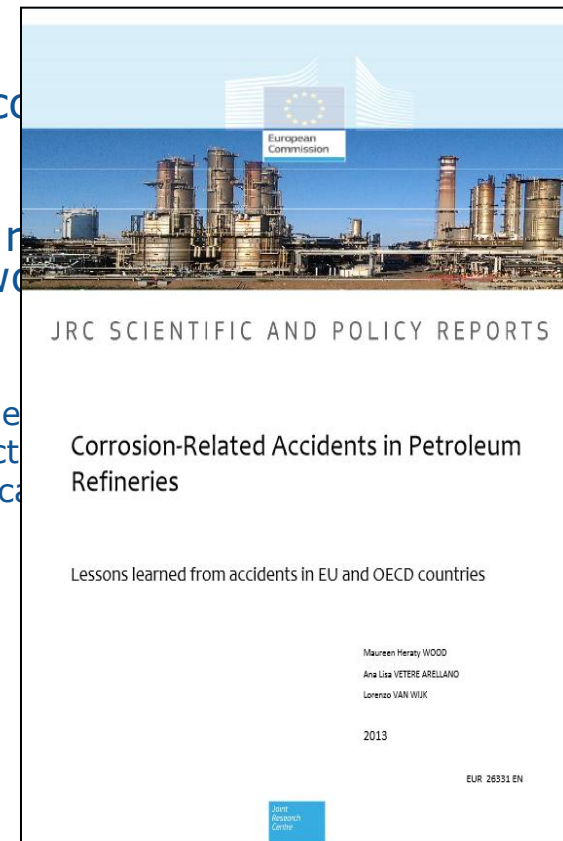
Risk Assessment Information



Name: [redacted]
Date: 2014/06/03 08:27:59

Hazard Information

Hazard: [redacted]
Hazard Map: ShakeMap (XML, Gzipped), 2014/01/21 18



JRC SCIENTIFIC AND POLICY REPORTS

Corrosion-Related Accidents in Petroleum Refineries

Lessons learned from accidents in EU and OECD countries

Maureen Heraty WOOD
Ana Lisa VETERE ARELLANO
Lorenzo VAN WIJCK

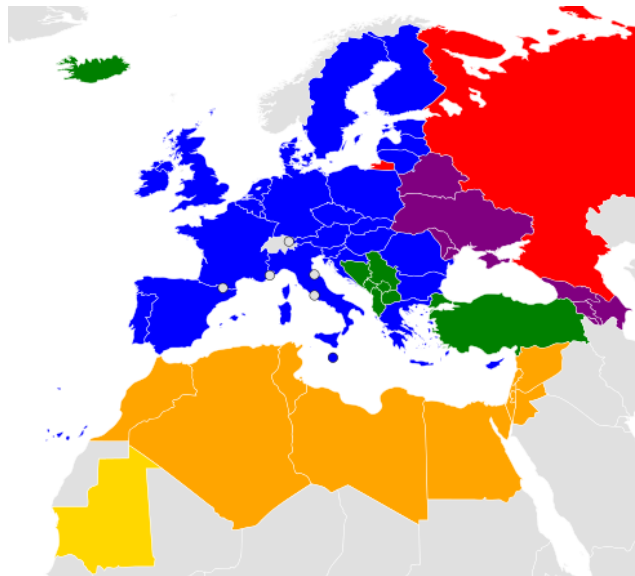
2013

EUR 26331 EN

Joint Research Centre

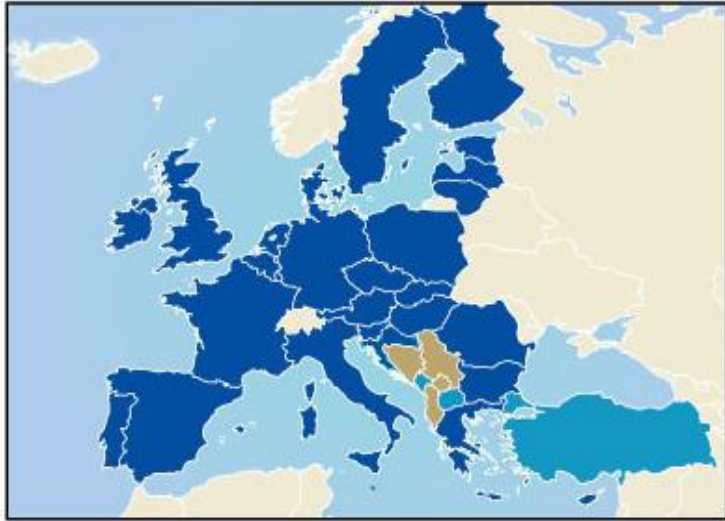
The European Neighbourhood countries

- **Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia**
- **Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine**



Why Seveso?

The Seveso approach is continuing to take hold across the globe:
The Seveso Directive, EU legislation since 1982, was the first



*its kind in the world
as safety go*



**Implemented in 28 Member States, 2
EEA Countries, 3 Candidate Countries
(adoption in progress)**

Also adopted by many former colonies of
Great Britain and France ..Humanitarian Aid

Embedded in the
**UNECE Convention on Transboundary
Effects of Industrial Accidents**

and the

**UNEP Flexible Framework for Chemical
Accident Prevention**

Why support Seveso in EN Countries?

Shared natural resources (e.g., the Danube River, the Mediterranean Sea) and potential transboundary effects from airborne releases.

Globalization of the European economy

Supporting sustainable approaches in the global marketplace

Supporting sustainable production practices of EU technology used elsewhere

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Management (2015-2030)

“Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

The pursuance of this goal requires the enhancement of the implementation capacity and capability of developing countries, ... as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, ...” [Article 17]

Project approach

Building capacity to implement effective chemical accident prevention programmes should aim to:

- Establish a long-term vision, while using existing strengths to achieve measurable progress step-by-step over time.
- Increase country understanding of issues related to chemical accident prevention and preparedness
- Improve the capacity of relevant institutions, agencies, industry and experts to address the risks of chemical accidents

4 Points approach

Establish a long term vision

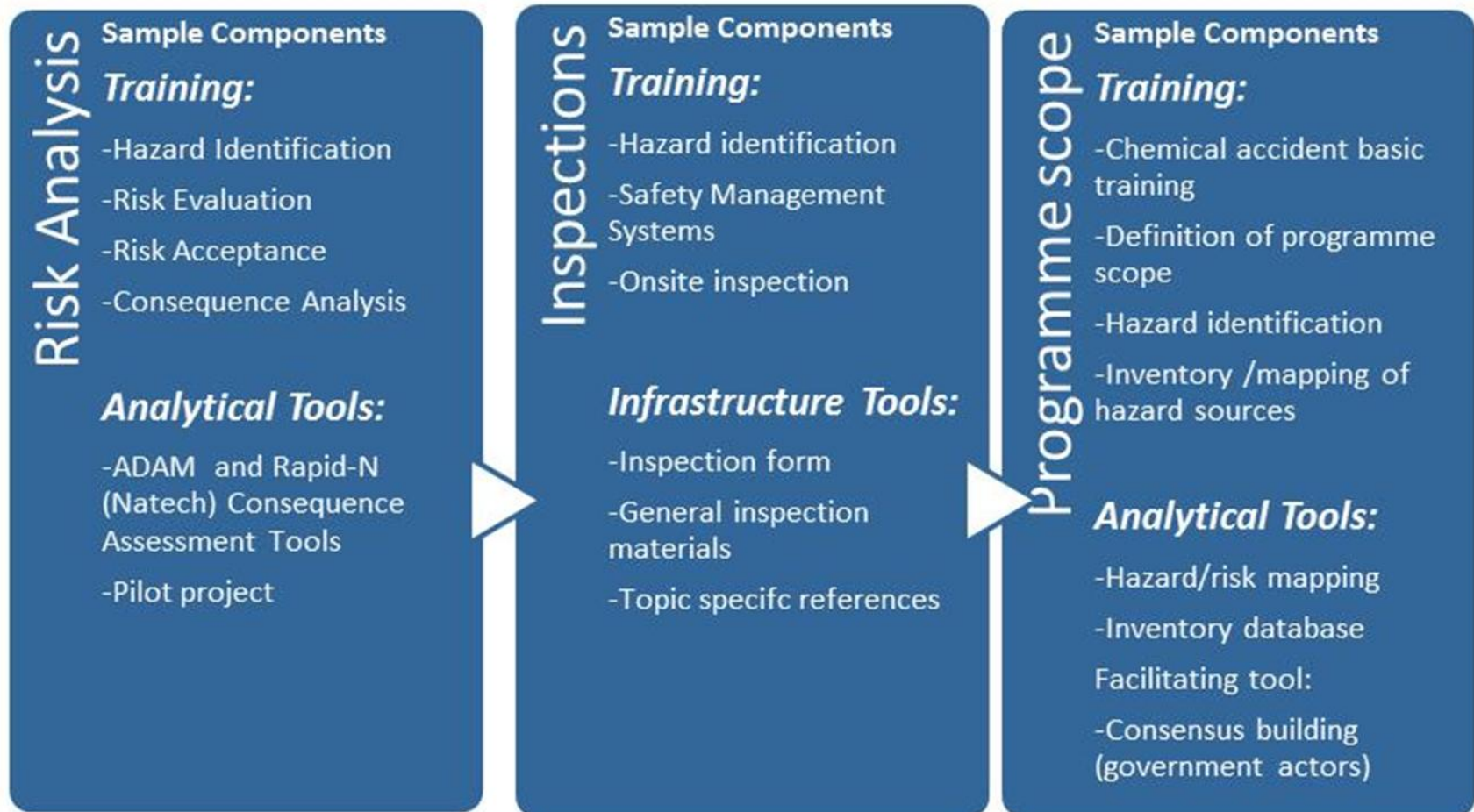
Establish a realistic starting point with the country

Identify a few main areas where progress is needed and possible

Help establish sustainable capacity improvements, for example:

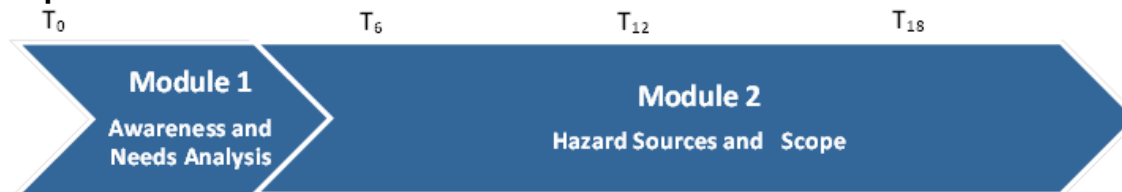
- **Helping bring different responsible ministries together & cooperate**
- **Information collection (e.g., hazardous sites, accidents)**
- **Training for key government/industry staff on basics**
- **Training/tools on specific technical topics , e.g., risk analysis**
- **Support for standardising approaches, e.g., to inspections, safety**
- **Establishment of expert resources and internal networks**
- **Creating access to external (EU, OECD, industry, etc.) networks**

Example of capacity building strategies



Example of capacity building strategies

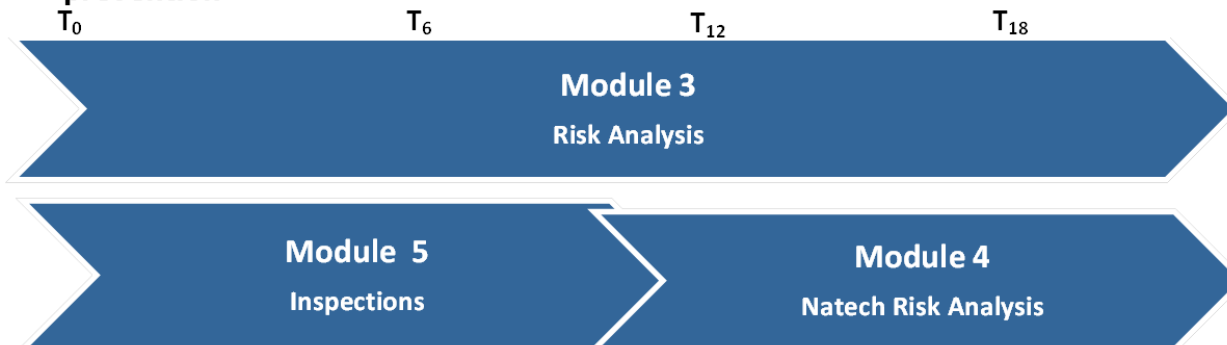
Country 1: Limited competency and experience with chemical accident prevention



Country 2: Moderate competency but limited experience with chemical accident prevention



Country 3: Moderate competency and experience with chemical accident prevention



Our expectations

A self-driven flexible programme

Objectives will in large part be driven by common needs and specific interests of each country, within practical limits

For the EC contribution

General availability of experts as a source of knowledge and contacts

Technical methods and tools for analysis and implementation – workshops, tools, projects

Consultation and support as possible for specific problem areas

Contribution from countries

Collaborative approach – development of trust atmosphere to enable identifying solutions together

Openness to multi-stakeholder involvement – e.g., co-operation across ministries, dialogue with industry

Motivated and hard-working partners in project collaborations

Questions to think about

- 1. What kind of expectations would you have for this project?**
- 2. Can we give something back that's sustainable?**
- 3. Are there ways that we can work effectively with you?**
- 4. Are there obvious regional or sub-regional country groupings that we might focus on sooner rather than later?**
- 5. Where might it be possible to make a difference early on?**
- 6. What do you think will be the highest priorities? greatest needs?**