2022 Webinar Series International
Models in Emergency Management

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# Introduction

## Emergency management system in Spain

- National level
- Regional level
- Local level

## Emergency Management Phases

- Prevention & mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

## National perspectives

## Covid 19 management

## References
Introduction: Background

- 2008: Forest firefighter, Madrid region
- 2013: Professional firefighter, Madrid City Council
- 2019: Expert evaluator, H2020 DRS01 & Green Deal
- 2019: EUCPT Member
- 2021: UNDAC Member

*2021: International Relations Unit
Introduction: General overview of the Spanish emergency management model

- Member of The European Union, United Nations, NATO, OECD, WTO...
- Spanish language speakers 546 Million. 6%
- Civil protection is organised in three levels: National, Regional and local.
- AECID based in 48 locations
### Introduction: General overview of the Spanish emergency management model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population:</th>
<th>Madrid &amp; CyM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>47.35 million</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decentralized system</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 CCAA + 2 CA + 52 provinces</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competencies</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depopulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distance from the cities</td>
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<td>Less economic resources</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural areas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural hazards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forest fires</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
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</table>
Rural Areas

- Low population density
- Response time over the average
- Less economic resources
- Regional fire services (community of municipalities, provincial government...)

DISTRIBUCIÓN DE LA POBLACIÓN EN ESPAÑA
Emergency management system in Spain.
General organisation

**National level**
- DGPC
- National police services
- Emergency Military Unit

**Regional level**
- EMS
- Regional fire brigade
- Autonomous police

**Local level**
- Local fire brigades
- Local police department
• The Ministry of Interior: The highest authority in charge of Spanish Civil Protection

• The Directorate General of Civil Protection and Emergencies (DGPCE): The highest technical authority at the national level

• Law 17/2015 on the National Civil Protection System (NCPS) ensures the coordination, cohesion, and efficiency of civil protection (CP) public policies. It also regulates the competencies of the State General Administration on this matter.

Functions

Communication campaigns
International relations in CP
Support other administrations in CP
Self-protection plans & campaigns
Cross-border agreements
National Civil Protection School
National level: Police departments

National police department
- 68,000 police officers in 2019
- Citizen security in urban areas

Guardia Civil 78,500 in 2019
- Citizen security in rural areas
- Mountain rescue*
- Dive rescue*
- Maritime rescue*
National level: Emergency Military Unit

- MUSAR, WSAR, CAVESAR, GFF certified

International emergencies

National emergencies in level 3

Regional emergencies in level 2 with a bilateral agreement

Specialisation

- USAR, Forest fires, CBRN, Flood rescue, snowstorm rescue, environmental emergencies, shelter...

Five battalions distributed among Spain. 3583 military
Regional level: General overview

Autonomous communities

Emergency direction and coordination in their territory

- Emergency medical services
- Regional fire brigades
- Regional police departments

Regional legislation & training

- EMS
- Regional fire brigade
- Autonomous police
- Territorial & special civil protection plans
- Regional civil protection schools
Regional level:
Emergency Medical Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODELO DE GESTIÓN</th>
<th>Fundación Pública</th>
<th>Empresa Pública</th>
<th>Órgano Administrativo Consejería de Salud</th>
<th>Organismo autónomo adscrito a otra Consejería</th>
<th>Otra Institución Pública</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galicia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Andalucía (Dependiente de la Consejería de Salud)</td>
<td>Aragón, Asturias, Baleares, Cantabria, Castilla-La Mancha, Castilla y León, Euskadi, La Rioja, Madrid (SUMMA 112)</td>
<td>Navarra (Presidencia)</td>
<td>SAMUR-Protección Civil (Ayuntamiento de Madrid)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canarias (Dependiente de Sanidad y Presidencia)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Catalunya (dependiente de Sanidad)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Regional level: Community of Madrid Fire Brigade

✓ 18 Fire stations
✓ Distributed among the region
✓ No competencies in Madrid municipality and other exceptions.

PROS:
• Emergency assigned by proximity no by municipal term.
• Standardisation of procedures in a vast territory
• Savings in equipment costs
• Mobility of the personnel
• Easy to receive support from other fire stations.
Local-level: Fire departments

N° Firefighters**: 20100
N° Total inhabitants*46.5
IBH Firefighters/1000 inhabitants (<0,5) 0,43
Superficies: 505.370Km2
N° Fire brigades 138
N° Fire Stations: 503
N° Firefighters in total including AENA and Ministry of Defense**: 21.344

* Datos obtenidos del INE referidos a 1/01/2008.

** Source: Firefighters Unitarian Platform, dates de 2008.
Local-level: Fire departments

**Pros**

- More specialisation in specific local problems
- Easily to negotiate with the local administration
- High response time in rural areas

**Cons**

- Lack of accurate information (N° Firefighters, fire brigades, fire stations...)
- Lack of support in case of a significant emergency due to competencies
- Lack of standardisation

Approx. 50km
Emergency management phases

Mitigation Phase:
- Public Education
- Awareness
- Hazard Assessment
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Improved Infrastructure

Preparedness Phase:
- National Emergency
- Telecommunication Plans
- Response Plans
- Training and Exercise
- Early Warning
- Standard Operating Procedures

Response Phase:
- Communication
- Coordination
- Saving Lives

Recovery Phase:
- Restoring Telecommunications
- Improving Lives
- Recovery of Other Services

Phases of Disaster Management

Emergency management phases
Prevention

Early warning systems

- National Meteorological Agency AEMET
- National Water office
- Radioactivity Alert Network
- National Seismic Network
- Seaport management authority

Prevention & Mitigation

- Public information campaigns
- Prevention regulations by sectors
- Self-protection campaigns
- Civil protection voluntary groups
- Prevention plans
- Emergency prevention fund

CENEM
“National emergency centre”

Three levels
Prevention campaigns

✓ Organised by several public administrations
✓ Focus on their territories
✓ Adapted to diverse communities
✓ Including prevention activities and self-protection measures.
Prevention campaigns & public education
**Preparedness**

- **National school**
  - Multidisciplinary approach (firefighters, EMS, military...)
  - Test emergency plans
  - Specific courses in Civil Protection management
  - Civil Protection trainings for civilians

- **Regional schools**
  - Regional courses in civil protection
  - Multidisciplinary courses involving regional actors

- **Local schools or internal training**
  - Major Cities
  - Internal training within emergency services (Firefighters, EMS, Police...)

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**IFISE Instituto de Formación Integral en Seguridad y Emergencias**

**Major Cities**

**Internal training within emergency services (Firefighters, EMS, Police...)**
Level one

Local Level
- Municipality territorial emergency plan
- Internal emergency services procedures
- Use of local resources

Level two

Regional Level
- Autonomous community emergency plan
- Coordination by regional CP authorities
- Use of regional resources

Level three

National emergency status
- In case of:
  - War
  - Nuclear emergency
  - Regional capacity overwhelmed
  - Affection to various regions
- General coordination under the national authority
- The emergency military unit can support
Recovery

Declaration of the critically affected area by a civil protection emergency (Council of ministers)

- Economical support directly to individuals.
- Economical support to the local administrations.
- Grant to affected companies.
- Tax exceptions.
- Special labour regulations in the affected areas if needed.

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Los afectados por la erupción volcánica iniciada el 19 de septiembre de 2021, en la zona de Montaña Rajada de la isla de La Palma, podrán solicitar ayudas económicas por los daños ocasionados por el volcán. Las ayudas han sido publicadas en el RDL 20/2021 de 5 de octubre.

En la siguiente tabla se recogen las ayudas específicas de esta erupción volcánica que se podrán solicitar:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIPO DE AYUDAS</th>
<th>CUANTÍA MÁXIMA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daños personales</td>
<td>18.000 €</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daños en vivienda habitual y enseres de primera necesidad*</td>
<td>30.240 € (Si destrucción total)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20.640 € (Si daños estructurales; 50% valoración)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10.320 € (Si daños no estructurales; 50% valoración)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.448 € (Si daños en comunidades de propietarios; 50% valoración)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporaciones Locales por gastos derivados de actuaciones inaplazables</td>
<td>100% gastos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personas físicas o jurídicas que hayan llevado a cabo prestación personal o de bienes</td>
<td>100% gastos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establecimientos industriales, mercantiles y de servicios</td>
<td>9.224 €</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International cooperation

International Mechanisms
- EUCPM
- Bilateral agreements
  - Algeria, France, Morocco, Portugal, Russia, Tunisia
- Iberoamerican Association of governmental bodies for civil protection and civil defence

International Teams (10)
- 2 MUSAR certified by INSARAG
- 1 EMT2 certified by WHO + 1 in the certification process
- Modules in forest fire fighting & assessment, mountain rescue, caves rescue, water rescue and drones.
Spanish cooperation technical offices.
ENPC
Estrategia Nacional de Protección Civil

National perspective 2019-2024
National strategy in civil protection

Threats

- Flooding
- Forest fires
- Earthquake and tsunami
- Volcano
- Dangerous goods accidents
- Carriage of dangerous goods
- Radiological and nuclear risks

- To promote and update specific civil protection plans.
- To elaborate additional risk assessment plans.
- To empower early warning systems.
- To promote citizens’ civil protection education & self-protection.
- To develop specific first responders training, including training to assist vulnerable people.
- To improve coordination policies between public administrations.
- To update recovery plans approach aimed to become a more resilient society.
Covid19 Management
## COVID-19 Pandemic: Findings and Observations

### Initial situation:
- Serious world crisis
- Purchase difficulties
- Stock broken
- State of alarm declared and integration in top civil protection plans
- Lack of competency
Initial measures taken by the Operations Direction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To guarantee the essential services functioning.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring coordination between local services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searching Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting up the central emergency storehouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managing donations and purchases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studying needs and authorising deliveries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Initial measures taken by the Operations Direction

**Offers management.**

Refer donations to the emergency services when needed

Epis stockpile in the central storehouse.
Initial measures taken by the Operations Direction

**Donations management, purchases, and delivers’ authorisations.**
Difficulties

- Lack of PPE
- Human resources
- Difficulty of coordination
- Lack of specific operative procedures
- Difficulty using IT software & hardware
- Elements and tools contamination
Measures taken

- Central storage
- Specific procedures creation
- Internal reorganisation
- Staff reinforcement (professional and volunteer)
- Decontamination
- Homework implementation
- Internal coordination meetings
Areas for improvement

- Periodical update of the CP territorial plan
- Emergency services integration and coordination
- Multidisciplinary training and exercises
- Regulation adaptation to the emergency
- Establishment of a coordination committee
- Establishment of a joint purchases department in emergencies
- Improvement the IT tools for homeworking
- Updated donors and companies database
- Voluntary work roster
- Adapting the emergency operations centre
- New coordination centre building
References:

• Spanish civil protection website: https://www.proteccioncivil.es/


• Spanish civil protection model by DG ECHO: https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/national-disaster-management-system/spain_en

• Autonomous communities civil protection websites: https://www.proteccioncivil.es/que-hacemos-en-proteccion-civil/proteccion-civil-ccaa

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• Spanish firefighting model: https://bombero13.com/mapa-parques-bomberos-comparativa-francia

• Emergency Military Unit: https://ume.defensa.gob.es/


• Emergency Medical Services in Spain report: https://www.madrid.es/UnidadesDescentralizadas/Emergencias/Samur-PCivil/Samur/ApartadosSecciones/10_DescargasPublicacionesWebsInteres/Ficheros/Los_SEM_en_Espana.pdf
Thank you.

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