

CLASS:

No.:

Budapest, June 30th, 2016.

EU PROJECT “EURBAN WATER AID 2016”

AGREEMENT NUMBER: N° ECHO/SUB/2015/719073

SUBJECT: 2nd Workshop (Budapest) – Report - „EURBAN WATER AID 2016“

Within the project “EURBAN Water Aid”, in Budapest, Hungary the second of four Workshops was held. This important event took place between the 29th –30th of June 2016, and present were representatives from Slovakia, Croatia, Serbia and Hungary, and a representative from European Commission: Mr. Per Ovid Semb, desk officer of the “EURBAN Water Aid” project.

Colonel Peter Jackovics EUWA project Technical Director and Head of Core Group warmly addressed the audience and expressed his thanks to Budapest Waterworks for hosting and lading WorkShop2, also outlined the milestones of the project.

Belgrade and Kosice waterworks’ representatives were also present, as well as the Hungarian Red Cross.

After greetings and opening remarks by Peter Martonosi (Budapest Waterworks), the representative from European Commission: Mr. Per Oyvind Semb, desk officer of the “EURBAN Water Aid” project made his opening speech. Mr. Semb stressed, that there soon should be exact dates set for the exercise and the next two workshops. Mr. Semb also informed the participants, that his mandate will end in a few days. The project will have a new assigned desk officer, DG ECHO will notify the EUWA partners in due order. Our new „mentor” will hopefully participate in the future activities, starting with the 3rd workshop to be held in Belgrade (September, 2016).

The Workshop continued with a general review of WS 2 topics and detailed summary in a presentation from Colonel Peter Jackovics (commander of the Hunor USAR team). His presentation outlined the goals and expected results for the 2nd Workshop, which are:

Topic and Goals of the 2nd Workshop:





- Presenting the capacities of WP, HCP, water rescue and USAR modules;
- General technical, human, logistic and quality conditions for urban search and rescue, high capacity pumping and emergency water supply activities are presented;
- Partner countries will also present their civil protection modules and other capabilities;
- Workgroups carry out the **SWOT** analysis of the modules and capacities of the participating partners based on their own point of view;
- **Identify the challenges** of the joint application of the WP, HCP and USAR modules;
- **Look for development opportunities and alternatives** in respect of **response, human skills and technical** parameters;
- **Identify possibilities of synergies.**

Expected results:

- The participants get to know each other's modules and capacities;
- They reveal development options and alternatives to expand capacities;
- Lay down standardisation guidelines;
- Further results are workshop minutes, summary report (by each workgroup), and SWOT analyses.

The presentations continued with delegations from each participant organization introducing their respective capabilities.

Croatia presented their participation for the exercise as follows:

Team management 1 x team leader 1 x deputy team leader 1 x liaison officer 3 people	Operational group 1 1 x group leader 3 x rescuer 1 x boat 4 people	Operational group 2 1 x group leader 3 x rescuer 1 x boat 4 people	Logistics 1 x logistics officer 1 x logistics technician 1 x communication support 3 people	14 people 2 rescue boats 3+2 vehicles (trailers)
 1 x commander's vehicle	 1 x passenger van	 2 x rescue boat	 1 x cargo van	

Slovakia introduced in detail their main capability committed for the purposes of the exercise, the HCP (high capacity pumping) units:



Technical details of the HCP units are presented in the team presentations.

Budapest Waterworks presented its mobile water purification (WP) unit, and invited the participants of the 2nd Workshop for a live demonstration on Szentendre Island. The technical, human, logistics and quality conditions for the deployment of the WP are detailed in the team presentations.

The Hungarian USAR team was presented by Mr. Arpad Keresztesy EUWA project Technical Manager. The composition and other technical details are found in the project presentation of NDGDM (National Directorate General for Disaster Management).

Belgrade Waterworks also presented its capabilities, but they will not bring assets to the exercise. Their presentation also detailed the 2014 floods and the lessons learned, which led to the establishment of more efficient response teams for water purification.

Following the team presentations, Lt. Colonel Zsolt Szarka EUWA Head of Exercise Planning Group addressed the participants regarding the upcoming table-top exercise (TTX),

which will also be discussed during the 3rd Workshop in Belgrade. the TTX will take place on the 8th of October, 2016; it is intended to be the simulation of the command and control of the field exercise. It is important to note that none of the TTX participant persons can act later as team members for the real exercise.

As a final presentation, Cpt Vida Sándorné Balog Katalin EUWA Head of Evaluators presented on the aspects of EUWA 2016 exercise evaluation. Evaluation will entail a systematic acquisition and assessment of information gathered together during the flow of exercise by the evaluation team, using the agreed methods, to provide useful feedback, to all the participants of the exercise / project, to influence future decision-making in exercises and in real-life situations. Each project partner must assign an evaluator for the remainder of the EUWA 2016 project.

This concluded the plenary session. Following the plenary meeting, participants were divided into three groups: Command and Control Workgroup; Support and Logistics Workgroup; Operations Workgroup. The workgroups program lasted for the rest of the day.

Final Conclusions of the EURBAN WATER AID 2nd Workshop

The second day of the Workshop started with plenary session, where each Workgroup presented its findings and the developed SWOT analysis (as seen in the Appendix).

Mr. Per Oyvind Semb, desk officer of the “EURBAN Water Aid” project addressed the participants to stress a number of key points on behalf of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, including as follows:

- The call for assistance must be made through "DG ECHO", not bilateral call, otherwise the EU will not finance the exercise.
- Expect many observers, visitors, this is an interesting topic.
- Do not have the exercise at the same time as the Brussels Civil Protection Forum in May 2017, if possible.
- Must have strict separation between planners and team leaders. None of the people present in the workgroups can be team leaders.
- Self-sufficiency is a key element for the participating rescue teams. Teams will continuously operate for 36 hours, including working at night.
- Interoperability, or cooperation among teams, will form a key element of a successful exercise.
- Teams should be prepared to fill out the module fact sheets ahead of the actual exercise.

Following the remarks of Mr. Semb, the workgroups reported their summary findings (see Appendix). The Belgrade Waterworks announced, and it was agreed, that the 3rd Workshop will take place in Belgrade, Serbia, on 29-30 September, hosted and led by the Belgrade Waterworks.

Following the group presentations, the participants travelled to Szentendre Island, for a live demonstration of the Mobile Water Purification Module, as presented and operated by the Budapest Waterworks.



Yours sincerely,

Drafted by:

Confirmed by:

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APPENDIX 1

SWOT Analysis by Function and Workgroups

SWOT analysis of WP (Water Purification)

	HELPFUL	HARMFUL
INTERNAL ORIGIN	Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed WP technologies Competence in water treatment, laboratory and storage Operation standards, food-safety (ISO, HACCP) 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technological limits (e.g.: petrochemical contamination in raw water). On-site water logistics/transport capacities (particularly in case of air-transportation of the module)
EXTERNAL ORIGIN	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host Nation Support, cooperation with LEMA Cooperation with other CP modules and relevant actors, offer and accept support 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of main roads (Heavy equipment, water and fuel transport) Operation conditions and their changes (e.g.: raw water source access, raw water quality)

WOT analysis of USAR (Search & Rescue)

	HELPFUL	HARMFUL
INTERNAL ORIGIN	Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well trained • Standard operation procedures • Cooperation between USAR teams on international level • Positive psychological effect 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short time to save lives, immediate deployment required • Expensive
EXTERNAL ORIGIN	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with other modules/teams • Same management for different type of modules 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No transport capacity; relying on local capacities • Conflict of priorities (e.g. local government)

SWOT analysis of HCP (High Capacity Pumping)

	HELPFUL	HARMFUL
INTERNAL ORIGIN	Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sufficiency on short run • Transportation on short distances • Well trained • Standard operation procedures 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sufficiency on long run • Transportation on long distances • Host Nation Support needed
EXTERNAL ORIGIN	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with other modules, capacity sharing • Good knowledge of EUCPM 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of roads

Synergies & Capacity Pooling:

- Water purification
 - Supply drinking water for other modules/teams
 - Sharing of laboratory/water quality equipment
- USAR
 - Sharing untapped logistic capacities
- Heavy capacity pumping
 - Raw water conveyance for WP modules

SWOT – Workgroup OPERATIONS

Strenghts

- Experience of EUCP modules
- High quality equipment

Weaknesses

- Water source for WP
- Location/dimension of BoO
- Self sufficiency of rescue units
- Host nation support
- Lack of experience
- Water analysis (labs.)

Opportunities

- Interoperability between EUCP modues/rescue units
 - WP labs. for other WP modules
 - HCP supporting WP with delivering raw water
- WRB supporting HCP
- WRB supporting USAR – transportation of equipment
- USAR supporting other modules – setting up BoO, medical support

Threats

- Medical support for rescuers
- Safety and Security BoO/Field
- Darkness for WRB

SWOT – Command and Control

SWOT Ananlysis	Help to reach the goals	Blocking to reach the goals
Internal factors	Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern equipments - Experineced staff - Motivation to help 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not trained staff - Different working methods - Common language
External factors	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close allocations - International agreements - Host nation support 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local threaten - Budget problems - Lack of information

Challenges of the joint application:

- Border crossing
- Language barriers
- Different standards
- Knowledge of the place of intervention
- Knowledge of the others' capacities
- Different preparedness and working methods
- Information exchange
- Host nation support

Development opportunities and alternatives:

- Basic information about the intervention's needs
- Harmonizing the different participants' equipments and working methods
- Liaison officers on the OSOCC and at the site(s)
- Self sufficiency