Crises management and governance: Luxembourg's approach

Findings

- **inclusion of persons with disabilities in crisis management remains very insufficient;**
- **lack between principles defined in Article 11 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the implementation programs for adequate protection of persons with disabilities;**
- **lack of harmonisation and concerted action among state services;**
- **tendency to divide responsibilities between different ministries and state agencies;**
- **lack of communication.**

Challenge

•including persons with disabilities in crises management should involve political authorities, public administrators, civil protection authorities and civil society organisations;
•no common and coordinated approach in crises management;
•lack of central coordinated strategic planning;
•lack of common communication strategy;
•integrated approach ensuring inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster management is lacking.

Luxembourg concept

•new national protection concept;
•implementation of an overall concept of crises prevention and management called "all sectors - all risks";
•aim: setting up structures and mechanisms for better coordination between public actors in crisis management.

New approach

•High Commission of National Protection (HCPN) responsible for inter-ministerial coordination of all actors involved in crisis management, without interfering in the responsibilities of the different state actors;
•Superior Council for National Protection (CSPN): a common platform with all actors involved in disaster management;
•common platform for preparation, planning and crisis management;
•harmonized approach to all crises, including the harmonization of response plans, organization of response, operational management and communication.

Harmonized crises response

• Crisis Cell (CC) is composed of members of CSPN (police, emergency services…);
• Ministry of Family, authority responsible for persons with disabilities, is ex officio member of CC;
• facilitates the inclusion of the needs of people with disabilities in crisis management.

Emergency planning

•harmonization of emergency and response planning;
•same structure of all plans;
•general response plan defines the alert procedures, responsibilities of the actors, preventive and protection measures;
•operational plans attached to the general plan describe specific measures;
•specific needs of persons with disabilities are included in operational plans.

Nuclear emergency planning: 18 operational plans

1. Radiological evaluation, zoning
2. Individual protection measures
3. Distribution of potassium iodide tablets
4. Sheltering of the population
5. Organization and control of access to affected areas
6. **Evacuation of the affected population**
7. **Management of rest centers**
8. **Decontamination of persons**
9. Control, protection and use of food
10. Control and protection of agricultural products and livestock
11. Internal Communication
12. External Communication
13. International cooperation: mutual assistance
14. Hospital facilities
15. **Homes for elderly/ disabled persons**
16. Schools
17. Transportation Management
18. Water management

Translation in sign language envisaged

Summary

- **one single state body responsible for coordination in all national crises;**
- **one single platform for all governmental actors;**
- **all actors are familiar, accustomed to work together;**
- **harmonized emergency planning, harmonized procedures;**
- **harmonized communication policy;**
- **better involvement of the needs of persons with disabilities.**