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ACCORD EUROPÉEN ET MÉDITERRANÉEN SUR LES RISQUES MAJEURS
(EUR-OPA)

RÉSULTATS

DE L'ENQUÊTE SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS ET LIGNES DIRECTRICES D'EUR-OPA

Document établi par le Secrétariat
de l'Accord EUR-OPA Risques majeurs

I. Introduction

Le Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA Risques majeurs a chargé son Bureau de recueillir des informations sur la mise en œuvre des recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA au cours des dix dernières années, et sur leur impact sur les lois, politiques et stratégies nationales de réduction des risques de catastrophe (AP/CAT(2017)18).

Dans le cadre de ce mandat et afin d'assurer une meilleure prévention, protection et préparation face au risque de catastrophe naturelle ou technologique majeure, le Bureau est invité à :

- évaluer toute modification apportée aux lois, politiques, stratégies et pratiques nationales pour donner suite aux recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA ;

- évaluer le nombre de projets/activités menés sur la base des outils d'EUR-OPA pour surveiller les risques potentiels et améliorer la résilience face aux catastrophes.

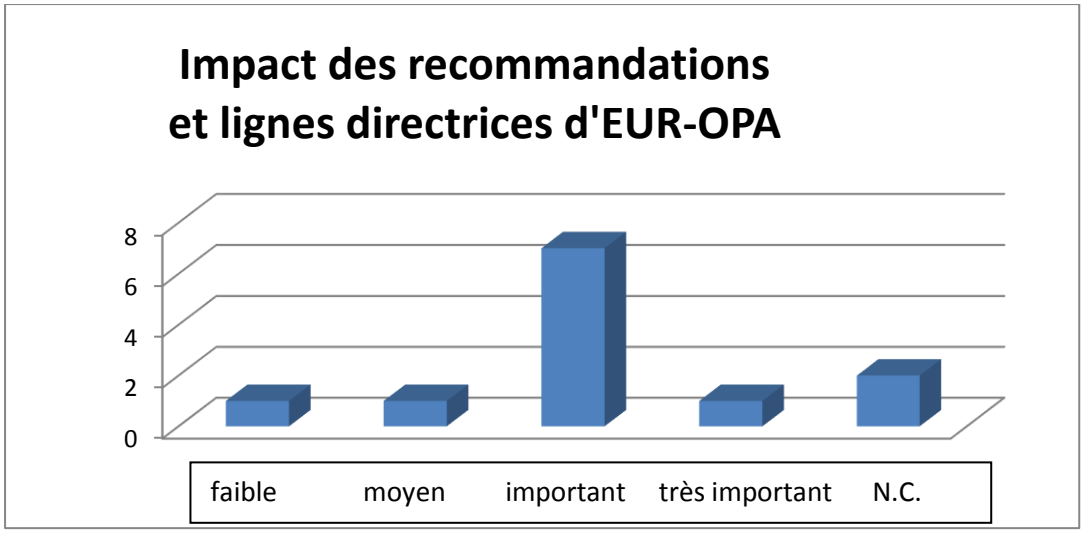
En mai, le Secrétariat a diffusé aux États membres d'EUR-OPA et au réseau de centres spécialisés un questionnaire destiné à évaluer les mesures prises au niveau national pour donner suite aux recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA, et à réfléchir à d'autres initiatives possibles pour assurer une mise en œuvre efficace des recommandations existantes et à venir.

Les réponses au questionnaire, recueillies de mai à début septembre 2018, sont résumées dans le présent document. Des résultats plus détaillés figurent à l'annexe II.

II. Principaux constats

Onze pays ont contribué à cette étude (par l'intermédiaire des Correspondants permanents ou des centres spécialisés) : Bosnie-Herzégovine, Bulgarie, Croatie, Géorgie, Grèce, Luxembourg, Maroc, Saint-Marin, Serbie, République slovaque, Ukraine.

Plus de 60 % des pays participants ont estimé que les recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA ont un impact important ou très important, comme le montre le graphique ci-dessous.



La contribution des textes d'EUR-OPA à l'élaboration des stratégies et politiques nationales est triple :

1. Les textes d'EUR-OPA complètent les autres normes internationales par des lignes directrices spécifiques et adaptées.

Dans les États membres d'EUR-OPA, les plans et stratégies nationaux de réduction des risques de catastrophe sont conçus principalement en suivant les normes de l'UE (prescriptions contraignantes pour les États membres de l'UE ou en vue de l'intégration dans l'UE) et des Nations Unies. Ces normes peuvent être considérées comme trop générales et/ou difficiles à appliquer dans certaines régions ou certains pays.
Les recommandations d'EUR-OPA ne sont pas juridiquement contraignantes, mais elles aident les États membres à mettre à jour leurs législations et politiques nationales en offrant des lignes directrices et des exemples de bonnes pratiques spécialement adaptés au contexte régional et/ou à des thématiques précises.

Exemple :

Croatie : Au cours des dix dernières années, la Croatie a élaboré deux lois relatives à la protection civile, l'évaluation des dangers au niveau national, l'évaluation des risques au niveau national (en cours de mise à jour), l'évaluation des risques et des dangers au niveau local et régional, et les méthodologies. La Croatie entreprend actuellement d'élaborer une stratégie de RRC et de renforcer et mieux organiser son cadre législatif, qui couvre des aspects tels que les groupes vulnérables en cas de catastrophe.

2. Les textes d'EUR-OPA contribuent à sensibiliser les décideurs politiques et toutes les parties prenantes à des questions spécifiques.

La diffusion de bonnes pratiques et l'échange d'expériences positives dans le cadre des activités d'EUR-OPA, ainsi que les projets menés par les centres spécialisés, contribuent à influencer et encourager l'élaboration de nouvelles lois et stratégies. Les acteurs concernés sont rendus attentifs à des thématiques spécifiques, ce qui stimule les approches innovantes et l'évolution de la législation au niveau national.

Exemple :

Bulgarie : Mise en place d'un système de formation à la prévention des risques dans les écoles en République de Bulgarie.

3. EUR-OPA soutient l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques et technologiques pour mieux évaluer l'évolution des risques et adapter les stratégies de résilience en conséquence.

Avec son réseau de centres spécialisés, EUR-OPA contribue au perfectionnement des connaissances scientifiques et technologiques en vue d'améliorer les pratiques de gouvernance.

Exemple :

Grèce : Activités concernant les groupes vulnérables, y compris les personnes handicapées, organisées dans le cadre d'une collaboration entre le Secrétariat général de la protection civile et le Centre européen sur les feux de forêt (ECFF).

La liste détaillée des initiatives, stratégies et politiques élaborées avec la contribution d'EUR-OPA figure à l'annexe II.

III. Activités futures d'EUR-OPA

- Parmi les quatre propositions d'activités futures d'EUR-OPA, les propositions 1, 3 et 4 ont été jugées importantes à très importantes par les participants à l'étude pour chacune des catégories.

1. **Proposer de nouvelles recommandations et lignes directrices sur des sujets précis**
2. Mettre à jour les recommandations/lignes directrices existantes
3. **Mettre en œuvre des projets de suivi**
4. **Améliorer la communication/visibilité des recommandations et lignes directrices**

Les principales recommandations pour les futures activités d'EUR-OPA sont les suivantes :

- Renforcer la collaboration entre les centres spécialisés et les décideurs politiques. Ceux-ci ne tiennent pas toujours suffisamment compte des connaissances scientifiques et technologiques et des recommandations émises par les centres en vue d'améliorer les pratiques de gouvernance.

- Le Conseil de l'Europe dans son ensemble et l'accord EUR-OPA en particulier connaissent depuis quelques années des contraintes budgétaires. En conséquence,

l'Accord devrait se concentrer sur un nombre d'objectifs considérablement réduit, portant principalement sur sa résolution 87/2.

Trois pays ont fait connaître leurs préférences thématiques pour de futures activités ; des exemples figurent ci-dessous. Une liste détaillée figure à l'annexe II.

1. Bulgarie
    - promouvoir la sensibilisation des populations, notamment les enfants, à la notion de risque, et poursuivre le développement de l'outil BeSafeNet ;
    - étudier les aspects juridiques de la gestion des risques ;
    - soutenir la recherche scientifique et mieux utiliser les compétences d'experts d'EUR-OPA dans certains domaines (séismes et inondations par exemple).
2. Géorgie
    - recherches sur la gestion des risques (exemple : gestion des systèmes d'alerte précoce).
3. Ukraine
    - renforcer la gouvernance et encourager la prévention (exemple : prévention du risque radiologique).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Dans les États membres d'EUR-OPA, les stratégies et les plans nationaux sont élaborés principalement en suivant les lignes directrices et les normes contraignantes de l'UE et de l'ONU.

Les recommandations et les lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA apportent une contribution importante à l'élaboration de ces stratégies, car elles alimentent la réflexion politique et stimulent l'innovation législative.

L'action d'EUR-OPA joue également un rôle clé dans la sensibilisation aux risques majeurs et dans la préparation aux situations d'urgence.

Il est attendu qu'EUR-OPA se concentre à l'avenir sur des domaines tels que :

- amélioration des programmes de prévention et de sensibilisation, en particulier à l'intention des groupes vulnérables ;
- gouvernance et coopération ;
- utilisation des connaissances compétences scientifiques et techniques pour une meilleure prise de décision.

ANNEXE I

ENQUÊTE SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS ET LIGNES DIRECTRICES D'EUR-OPA

Recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA

a) À votre avis, quel a été l'impact des recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA dans votre pays au cours des 10 dernières années ?

Veuillez choisir une réponse :

Néant	Faible	Moyen	Important	Très important
1	2	3	4	5

b) Expliquez votre réponse en vous appuyant sur des exemples concrets *(nouvelles lois/politiques/stratégies adoptées grâce aux recommandations d'EUR-OPA ; manque d'intérêt / intérêt pour les recommandations ; existence d'autres sources qui inspirent les stratégies, etc.).*

c) Détaillez des exemples concrets de stratégies, politiques ou bonnes pratiques nationales mises en œuvre pour donner suite aux recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA.

d) Indiquez combien d'initiatives majeures ont été lancées pour donner suite aux recommandations et lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA, en précisant l'intitulé et le calendrier de chacun des projets et actions.

e) Quel degré d'importance accordez-vous aux mesures suivantes qui pourraient être prises à l'avenir par EUR-OPA ? Veuillez donner des exemples.

(1 peu d'importance – 5 beaucoup d'importance)

5. Proposer de nouvelles recommandations et lignes directrices sur des sujets précis Exemples :	1	2	3	4	5
6. Mettre à jour les recommandations/lignes directrices existantes Exemples :	1	2	3	4	5
7. Mettre en œuvre des projets de suivi Exemples :	1	2	3	4	5
8. Améliorer la communication/visibilité des recommandations et lignes directrices Exemples :	1	2	3	4	5

f) Veuillez nous faire part de vos remarques et suggestions concernant la manière dont EUR-OPA pourrait assurer le développement de stratégies, politiques et bonnes pratiques dans votre pays.

Liste de recommandations et de lignes directrices d'EUR-OPA

A) Changement climatique

a. **Recommandation CM/Rec(2018)3** du Comité des Ministres aux États membres sur le patrimoine culturel face au changement climatique : renforcer la résilience et promouvoir l'adaptation FR | EN

b. **Recommandation 2011 - 2** du Comité des Correspondants permanents sur les feux de végétation : lutte et prévention dans le contexte du changement climatique, adoptée lors de la 61e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Erevan, Arménie, 29-30 septembre 2011 FR | EN

c. **Recommandation 2010 - 1** du Comité des Correspondants permanents sur la réduction de la vulnérabilité face au changement climatique, adoptée lors de la 12e session ministérielle de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Saint-Pétersbourg, Fédération de Russie, 28 septembre 2010 FR | EN | RU

d. **Recommandation 2009 - 1** sur la vulnérabilité du patrimoine culturel au changement climatique, adoptée lors de la 57e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Dubrovnik, Croatie, 15-16 octobre 2009, FR | EN

B) Environnement

a. **Recommandation 2012 - 1** du Comité des Correspondants permanents sur la réduction des risques de catastrophes par la gestion des écosystèmes, adoptée lors de la 62e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Strasbourg, France, 26-27 avril 2012 FR | EN

b. **Recommandation** sur les risques dans les zones côtières, adoptée lors de la 53e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Bucarest, Roumanie, 27-28 septembre 2007 FR | EN

C) Gouvernance

a. **Recommandation** sur le rôle des collectivités locales et régionales dans la prévention des catastrophes et la gestion des situations d'urgence, adoptée lors de la 11e session ministérielle de l'Accord européen et méditerranéen sur les risques majeurs (EUR-OPA), Marrakech, Maroc, 31 octobre 2006 FR | EN

b. **Recommandation 2009 - 2** sur la promotion et le développement des plateformes nationales pour la réduction des risques de catastrophes, adoptée lors de la 57e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Dubrovnik, Croatie, 15-16 octobre 2009 FR | EN

D) Risques de radiation

a. **Recommandation 2011 - 1** du Comité des Correspondants permanents relative aux informations à donner au public sur les risques de radiation, adoptée lors de la 61e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Erevan, Arménie, 29-30 septembre 2011 FR | EN

b. **Recommandation 2008 - 1** sur la protection radiologique des populations locales : améliorer la préparation et la réponse, adoptée lors de la 55e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord EUR-OPA, Istanbul, Turquie, 30-31 octobre 2008 FR | EN

E) Groupes vulnérables

a. **Recommandation 2016 - 1** du Comité des Correspondants permanents sur les migrants, demandeurs d'asile et réfugiés dans le contexte de la prévention et de la gestion des risques majeurs, adoptée lors de la 13e session ministérielle de l'Accord européen et méditerranéen sur les risques majeurs (EUR-OPA), Lisbonne, Portugal, 26 octobre 2016 FR | EN

b. **Lignes directrices** concernant l'aide aux migrants, aux demandeurs d'asile et aux réfugiés dans les situations d'urgence et de catastrophe (2016) (AP/CAT(2016)08) FR | EN

c. **Recommandation 2013 - 1** du Comité des Correspondants permanents sur l'inclusion des personnes handicapées à la préparation et à la réaction aux catastrophes, adoptée lors de la 64e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents de l'Accord européen et méditerranéen sur les risques majeurs (EUR-OPA), Paris, France, 24-25 octobre 2013 FR | EN

d. Boîte à outils sur les risques majeurs et les personnes handicapées (anglais uniquement) : *Major Hazards and People with Disabilities:* a **toolkit for good practice**

e. **Recommandation** sur la réduction des risques de catastrophe par l'éducation à l'école, adoptée lors de la 11e session ministérielle de l'Accord européen et méditerranéen sur les risques majeurs (EUR-OPA), Marrakech, Maroc, 31 octobre 2006 FR | EN

f. **Recommandation** sur l'assistance et les services psychosociaux aux victimes de catastrophes, adoptée lors de la 53e réunion du Comité des Correspondants permanents, Bucarest, Roumanie, 27-28 septembre 2007 FR | EN

Appendix II - Strategies and plans implemented in the context of EUR-OPA Recommendations

Bulgaria
The European Centre for Risk Prevention (ECRP)

Vulnerable groups

Strategies and projects

- Developing legislation on crisis management. Very important for us were the activities (F:F meetings, research and recommendations) organized by the Higher Institute of Emergency Planning (ISPU, Florival, Belgium);
- Establishing a system of risk prevention training at school level in R Bulgaria. Of particular importance was the Agreement program - FORM-OSE. VEB site "BeSafeNet";
- The use of good practices in the field of radiation protection disseminated by the European Centre in Kiev (TESEC), in planning and especially in organizing training for the protection of the population;

The co-operation with the Agreement has provided very good results for Bulgaria in the field of risk prevention education at school level. I will point out the sequence of the most important activities in this area since their inception, as it is not right to limit ourselves to only 10 years. These activities have had a significant impact on the development of this training in many of the Member States of the Agreement. On the basis of these activities, the idea emerged and the European Centre in Cyprus was set up as an important form for carrying out this training.
This is the sequence of activities in the field of risk prevention training:
International activities of European Centre (ECRP), Sofia: 1997: First European Conference: "Training in the field of Risk sciences at School Level" (14 countries and 4 international organizations) AP/CAT (97) 10
1998: Second European Conference: "Risk Prevention Training at School and Pre-School Level" (12 countries und 4 International organizations) AP/CAT (98) 78
1998: Project of The European Centre (CSLT) in framework European Training Programme in the Field of Risc Sciences (FORM-OSE): "Training at Pre-School and School Level and building up of a Global Prevention Culture" AP/CAT (98) 20 rev.
2000: Theart European Conference: "The School Community and Risk Management" (15 Countries and 4 International organizations French National Model-Plan SESAM) AP/CAT (2000) 5
2000: Working meeting: "Euro-Mediterranean network of schools for risk prevention and safety"(EDUMED)
2001: International Seminar: "Safety of the education process and of the workplace in school building" (10 countries from Europe and Africa)
2002: International Seminar "Children Security in Public Buildings and Crowded areas" (8 countries) AP/CAT (2002) 17 rev., AP/CAT (2002) 22
2002: International Work Meeting: "Risk Prevention Education at School Level" (eur-opabesafeschool.net) – Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus. Start of "BeSafeNet" with First work Name of BeSafeNet is: eur-opabesafeschool.net, AP/CAT (2002) 51
2003: Seminar: "Risk Sciences" Programme FORM –OSE, Joint Master Programme in Relief Risk Management. University Montpelier – 1,2 and 3, University in Nîmes and and Mines School in Alès (France). Defended master's degree in Academy of Ministry of Interior - Bulgaria.
2004: International Work Meeting: "Risk Sciences". University II (Montpelier) and New Bulgarian University. The group of students from Montpelier defended master's degree in relief Risk Management. 2004: Working meeting : WEB site: BeSafeNet Bulgaria, Cyprus, Italy, France.
2005: Working meeting: "Initiatives and new tools concerning risk prevention awareness of the children at University and School Level" (5 countries) AP/CAT (2006) 10, AP/CAT (2005) 51
2006: International Seminar: "Prevention against the water harmful influence and information of the population along the Danube river valley" Project DRACE (3 countries) AP/CAT (2006) 34
2007: Workshop: "Danube a river for all, a care for everybody" (DRACE) (3 countries) AP/CAT (2007) 4
2008: Project: "Danube a river for all, a care for everybody" (DRACE). The main purpose of this project is the use of radio broadcasts in risk prevention training.
2009/2010: Participation in Project BeSafeNet. European Centre ECRP (Sofia) elaborate of the subject for the floods.
2015: International Conference: "Building a culture of prevention through increasing knowledge of the risk of disasters between children and adolescents". In framework of Bulgarian Presidency of the Council of Europe.
2015/2016: Project: "Building a Culture of Prevention: the important role of exercises in school

	establishments together with the annual national campaigns". The aim of this project was to study the state of risk prevention training at school level in the Member States of the Agreement.
Future	On the basis of what has been said above, the two-year planning of the activities in the Agreement and the Republic of Bulgaria is very important. When the interest in the planned actions coincides, then the importance of the Agreement will also be on a higher level. To a large extent, the 2018/2019 period was partially omitted. This is due to the fact that the translation of the WEB-site "BeSafeNet" into Bulgarian was not accepted by the Agreement, which in turn did not allow this activity to be included in the National Plan (2018/2019). This organization of Bulgaria's work with the Agreement requires a good relationship between the Director of the European Centre and the Permanent Correspondent. The agreement is open partal, which presupposes that it works primarily in the interests of its members only. The agreement was abandoned by Italy, France and Spain, which significantly reduces the financial possibilities of the activity. For greater efficiency and good results at this substantially lower budget, efforts in the Agreement should be concentrated on addressing a much smaller number of targets mainly related to Resolution 87/2. The Group's objective under this Resolution (87)2 is to: Perform a multidisciplinary study of methods co-operation for to prevent, protect against, and organize aid in major natural disasters and technological breakdowns. This implies that activities should be orientated in the following areas: - Investigation of the Legal Aspects of Risk Management (around the European Centre in Belgium); - Develop WEB page "BeSafeNet" for all age groups and translations in all languages of the Agreement; - The Centre in Kiev has the world's only true radiation protection training ground, which is an important basis for the development of activities under the Agreement; - Maintaining the earthquake warning system (European Alert System) and other related effects (via the European Centre in Luxembourg). With participation of Council of Europe – because this system is for all member state - The Agreement has big extensive experience, expertise and capabilities in the field of earthquakes and floods who have to be used. - Carrying out research and recommendations on preventing, protecting and organizing assistance in major natural disasters and technological emergencies. It is necessary to know that the problems of the assistance are a little studied area. - Another activities of base of budget of the Agreement who will be effective in Risk Management area.

Croatia

National Strategies and plans	In the last ten years Croatia has developed two laws on civil protection, national hazard assessment, national risk assessment (which is currently being updated), local and regional hazard and risk assessments and methodologies, is in the process of developing a DRR Strategy and reinforced and better organised legislative framework that now includes topics such as vulnerable groups in a case of a disaster.

Georgia
European Centre of Geodynamical Hazards of High Dams

Climate Change Strategies and projects	• **Recommendation on local and regional authorities preventing disasters and facing emergencies adopted at the 11th Ministerial Session (EUR-OPA), Marrakech, 2006.** From 1999 to 2018 the GHHD carried out activities in order to organize and operate the Centre for development of multinational, multidisciplinary approach to the problems of geodynamical hazards, generated by high dams: i. organization of Enguri Dam International Test Area (EDITA) for testing modern methods of dam monitoring. The real time telemetric monitoring/early warning system for analysis of dam stability is operating permanently from 2007 on Enguri dam. ii. Seismic hazard and risk of the Enguri area was assessed iii. Flood risk assessment for different scenarios of Enguri High Dam damage using program SOBEK.

	• The Atlas: GIS Maps of Integrated Major Hazards in the Southern Caucasus as the early warning tool was compiled and published and the International Workshop was organized (2006) • The web-page “Dam Hazards and Risks” was compiled for the web-site “Be-Safe-Net” (2009 • **Recommendation 2011 - 1 and Recommendation 2008 - 1** Two booklets related to EUR-OPA recommendations were translated to Georgian and distributed in schools and organizations: 1. Know how to deal with emergencies 2. Basis knowledge on nuclear hazards: lessons of Chernobil and Fukusima. • **Recommendation 2010 –** 1 : Ref.No:ARN/11/19, FIMS PO No316492: “Climate Change; statistical and nonlinear dynamics predictions of regional effects”, (2011-2012 • Ref. No. ARN/2016/09 FIMS PO No. 514288 and Ref.No.GA/2017/08 FIMS PO No: 537534: i. Development of cost-effective ground-based and remote monitoring and early warning system for detecting debris flow/landslide initiation ii. European Landslide Hazard Maps, (2016-2017) in response to Recommendation 2012 – 1, The follow-up of this project: The project of Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia #216732, Cost-effective telemetric monitoring and early warning systems for signaling landslide initiation (2017-2018) is under way and will be implemented in December 2018
Future	Georgia still has not the National Platform of Disaster Risk Reduction, despite numerous suggestions from our Centre. As a result, the DRR strategy is not available. There is not a governmental unit, which will be responsible for collecting detail data base (inventory) on occurred disasters (date, place, victims, economic losses, etc), which is necessary for verification of theoretical models of hazards.

Greece
General Secretariat for Civil Protection

Vulnerable groups Strategies and projects	**Recommendation 2013 - 1 of the Committee of Permanent Correspondents on the inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster preparedness and response, adopted at the 64th meeting of the Committee, b. Major Hazards and People with Disabilities: a toolkit for good practice.** Activities by the European Center for Forest Fires (ECFF)/ General Secretariat for Civil Protection, Greece. In an effort to activate public awareness and increase preparedness of people with disabilities upon disasters, a project was initiated by the European Center for Forest Fires (ECFF, GR), entitled “Basic Principles of Building Aseismic Code, Evacuation planning of critical infrastructures in case of an Earthquake or a Fire” that was run in cooperation with the European Centre on Prevention and Forecasting of Earthquakes (ECFPE, GR) in the EUR-OPA framework. As a result of the project and with the prospect of supporting the idea “that people with disabilities have a fundamental right to a degree of protection against disasters” a book has been prepared entitled “Evacuation Planning of Critical Infrastructures in case of an Earthquake or a Fire for People with Disabilities” (https://www.civilprotection.gr/en/ecff/introduction). This book promotes specifically Priority 1: “Understanding disaster Risk": Promote awareness raising among vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities and Priority 4: “Enhancing disaster Preparedness”: Inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster management cycle (preparedness & response phases) to reduce their vulnerability based on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030. In the book a number of EUR-OPA initiatives towards this direction are presented, such as the “Toolkit for Good Practice”, together with some innovative aspects, such as the newest egress signs designed specifically for people with disabilities in light of “Universal Design”. In order to communicate key aspects of the book and to foster dialogue on further improvement regarding emergency preparedness and response issues for persons with disabilities, a Workshop on Evacuation Planning of Critical Infrastructure in case of an Earthquake or a Fire for People with Disabilities was organized in Athens, on October 2017, as a joint initiative of the Field Analytical Chemistry and Technology Unit at National Technical University of Athens (FIACTU/NTUA) and the General Secretariat for Civil Protection, in cooperation with the ECFF. Under the same prospect and in order to increase the capacity of communities in regard to disasters, the General Secretariat for Civil Protection has recently published an educational video and leaflet on how to prepare Personal Emergency Evacuation Plans including vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities

Morocco

National Strategies and plans	Morroco raised the importance of new strategies mainly inspired by EUR-PA recommendations, along with the World Bank, the ODCE etc.

Slovak Republic

National Strategies and plans	As the Slovak republic is a member of the platform only from the beginning of the 2018, the EUR-OPA Recommendations and Guidelines haven't been implemented into our system yet, thus it's practically impossible to evaluate the impact, the application and/or realisation of projects related to EUR-OPA standards within the last 10 rokov. The Slovak republic has already in its national legal frame implemented EU and UN standards related to disaster risk reduction, hazards assessment etc. Following an accurate analysis we are going to considerate adjusting, eventually update of our national frame of the EUR-OPA Recommendations and Guidelines.

Ukraine
European Centre of Technological Safety – TESEC

National Strategies and plans	2015-2017 Greater involvement of citizens in the decision-making process to protect against disasters Democracy is a requisite if we are to build safer, more resilient societies. People have the right to be made aware of the risks surrounding them and public authorities have the duty to involve them in measures and procedures aimed to protect them from risks. One fundamental aspect of safety is access to the relevant information concerning the hazards that disasters may pose to the population. The awareness and knowledge people about nature of hazards will help you save your life. Emergency preparedness plan is a key tool of emergency preparedness. It has to be developed and clearly to define all measures for effective emergency response. It has to identify the roles and responsibilities of all the parties concerned, including the general public. It should clearly indicate co-ordination among the parties, as well as the lines of communication and the means of obtaining the necessary technical, medical information and knowledge. Public Emergency Plan (PEPL) has to be open for general public, all stakeholder involved in better protection of people from disaster. It show to people – What government doing for better protection of people and what people should doing. In 2015-2016, a first draft of structure of such a plan was developed and confirmed with National Authorities. It defined the main subjects of effective emergency management in the country. The public has to be better informing about main hazards in the regions, what authority doing for better prevention, prevention response and relief in the case of disaster. The existence of such public emergency plan for the population will contribute to make effective the protection of people from emergency and to better mutual understanding between the people and the responsible services. In 2017 Public Emergency Plan for number of countries was developed together with national authorities following agreed structure. 2011-2016 Chernobyl and Fukushima The public perception of Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear accidents clear demonstrated tremendous inefficient informing of people on radiation hazards corresponded to radionuclides releases. The exposure doses in the Europe from iodine-131 of Fukushima release were less than 0.001 of exposure from natural radioniclides, like radon or potassium-41. But iodine-131 initiated a high fear of general public in many European cities. In the cases of nuclear accident, many people do not trust to official information of national authorities or experts on radiological risk assessment. This fact clear revealed that there is only one way to provide for people trustful information about nuclear hazard – to give them basic knowledge on radiological hazard and build their own capability for risk assessment. Council of Europe in 2011 initiated project: developing book “Basic Knowledge of Nuclear Hazards: Lessons Chernobyl and Fukushima”. This book is response to nuclear hazard – providing better information and protection for people. Book has been developed, translated to 12 languages, successfully

presented in more than 20 countries and became information tool for better protection of people.
International training course
Annually, since 1997 TESEC carries out International Summer Schools “Post-accidental Radiation Monitoring Techniques”. These Summer Schools are organized to provide training and experience in: techniques of post-accidental radiation monitoring; accidental dose assessment; decision making in the case of nuclear or radiological accidents. The Chernobyl accident has provided a unique opportunity for research and training on emergency response and post-accidental radiation monitoring. It is one of only a few places in the world where effective training and experience in internal and external dose assessment, sample collection and preparation, contamination mapping and decision making can be provided in real highly contaminated area. It is important to expand such experience for development of post-accident radiation monitoring techniques and decision making in a case of nuclear or radiation accident. The curriculum is designed for emergency workers, decision-makers, graduate students, university faculty, and scientist interested in emergency preparedness and response, radiation protection and risk assessment. International Summer Schools has been participate by the representatives from Austria, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, Japan, France, Russia, Kosovo, Hungary, Italy, Slovenia, USA and other countries.
International conferences and Workshops Analysis of the Ukrainian legislation on industrial, agricultural and military waste management has been made in 2005. The integration of Ukraine to European Union, maintenance of transition of Ukraine to sustainable development is referred as a priority of state policy of Ukraine and is stipulated by the Plan of actions Ukraine - EU.With that aim the Ministry of Environment of Ukraine jointly with TESEC carried out in September 6-7, 2005 the conference on “Ecological aspects of sustainable development of Ukraine”. April 26, 2006 is the 20th anniversary of the Chernobyl accident. The International Conference "Twenty Years after Chernobyl accident. Future Outlook” on April 24-26, 2006 was carried out. The Chernobyl accident resulted in many changes, not only in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, but around the whole world. International standards on radiation protection, national strategies on the development of nuclear power, strengthening of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management have been revised. Twenty years after the accident is a good time for the international community to review and discuss these issues. In the Conference activity took part the President of Ukraine V.Yushenko, other well-known politics, scientists and experts from 25 countries of the world: Australia, Austria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Brazil, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Hungary, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kazakhstan, Korea, Norway, Poland, Russia, USA, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Japan and known international organizations: European Commission, International Atomic Energy Agency, World Health Organisation, UN Development Program, and Council of Europe. In whole in the conference have taken part more than 900 politics, scientists and experts. It is more than 200 journalists from leading information agencies of the world lighting the conference. April 26, 2011 marks 25 anniversary of the Chernobyl accident. In many countries nuclear technology is seen as one of the increasingly important solutions for meeting rising energy demands, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mitigating climate change, counterbalancing fluctuating prices of fossil energy sources. At the same time the Chernobyl’s legacy should be carefully taken into account. How to use Chernobyl lessons for the safety of nuclear power and other hazardous technologies, to protect people and the environment from emergency - this is the main objective of the International conference "Twenty-five Years after Chernobyl Accident. Safety for the Future ", Kyiv, April 20-22, 2011. 725 participants from 43 countries took a part in conference. The international workshop on the strengthening of international co-operation with using of Chernobyl experimental sites (polygons) have been carried out in 2003. Participants in the workshop were: leaders of Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of Chernobyl Catastrophe , representative of the European Commission, scientists from the Institute for Radioprotection and Nuclear Safety (IRSN), France, scientists from the Institute of Reactor Safety (GRS), Germany, key Ukrainian scientists. The participants of the workshop agreed on the interest to continue international co-operation using Chernobyl experimental sites (polygons). The results of this co-operation have to be beneficial for the radiation protection of the Ukrainian population and useful for the international scientific community. The international workshop “Public authorities and civil society together for a safe European nuclear future: learning from the Chernobyl legacy to make European nuclear energy safer: the role of local communities, authorities and central governments in emergency preparedness and management” was held in Kiev, Ukraine 22-23 September, 2008. The main aim of the Workshop was to define priorities and tools for better emergency preparedness of populations living in the areas that might be affected by an accident at a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). This should be done by disseminating best European practices on emergency planning;

	co-operation between the state, local authorities and NPP operators; early warning procedures; iodine prophylaxis and other protective actions. Task Force Group Meeting “To foster better radiological protection and information for populations living in areas that might be affected in the case of an nuclear or radiation accident” was held in Kiev, Ukraine 2-4 September, 2009. The main aim was establishing a Euro-Mediterranean Network to foster better radiological protection and information for populations living in areas that might be affected in the case of an accident at a Nuclear Power Plant or any other nuclear facilities through dissemination of best European experience on emergency planning, early warning procedures, iodine prophylaxis and other elements of radiological protection. The purpose of Task Force Group (TFG) meeting was developing basis for co-operation with Group of Local Authorities with Nuclear Facilities in Europe (GMF), Spanish Group of Mayors in Municipalities with Nuclear Facilities (AMAC) and Association of Swedish Local Authorities with Nuclear Facilities (KSO). The Workshop and Task forth group meeting 2009 defined priorities and tools for better emergency preparedness of populations living in the areas that might be affected by an accident at a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). This should be done by disseminating best European practices on emergency planning; co-operation between the state, local authorities and NPP operators; early warning procedures; iodine prophylaxis and other protective actions.
Environment Strategies and plans	April 26, 2011 marks 25 anniversary of the Chernobyl accident. In many countries nuclear technology is seen as one of the increasingly important solutions for meeting rising energy demands, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mitigating climate change, counterbalancing fluctuating prices of fossil energy sources. At the same time the Chernobyl’s legacy should be carefully taken into account. How to use Chernobyl lessons for the safety of nuclear power and other hazardous technologies, to protect people and the environment from emergency - this is the main objective of the International conference "Twenty-five Years after Chernobyl Accident. Safety for the Future ", Kyiv, April 20-22, 2011. 725 participants from 43 countries took a part in conference. The international workshop on the strengthening of international co-operation with using of Chernobyl experimental sites (polygons) have been carried out in 2003. Participants in the workshop were: leaders of Ministry of Ukraine of Emergencies and Affairs of Population Protection from the Consequences of Chernobyl Catastrophe , representative of the European Commission, scientists from the Institute for Radioprotection and Nuclear Safety (IRSN), France, scientists from the Institute of Reactor Safety (GRS), Germany, key Ukrainian scientists. The participants of the workshop agreed on the interest to continue international co-operation using Chernobyl experimental sites (polygons). The results of this co-operation have to be beneficial for the radiation protection of the Ukrainian population and useful for the international scientific community. The international workshop “Public authorities and civil society together for a safe European nuclear future: learning from the Chernobyl legacy to make European nuclear energy safer: the role of local communities, authorities and central governments in emergency preparedness and management” was held in Kiev, Ukraine 22-23 September, 2008. The main aim of the Workshop was to define priorities and tools for better emergency preparedness of populations living in the areas that might be affected by an accident at a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). This should be done by disseminating best European practices on emergency planning; co-operation between the state, local authorities and NPP operators; early warning procedures; iodine prophylaxis and other protective actions. Task Force Group Meeting “To foster better radiological protection and information for populations living in areas that might be affected in the case of an nuclear or radiation accident” was held in Kiev, Ukraine 2-4 September, 2009. The main aim was establishing a Euro-Mediterranean Network to foster better radiological protection and information for populations living in areas that might be affected in the case of an accident at a Nuclear Power Plant or any other nuclear facilities through dissemination of best European experience on emergency planning, early warning procedures, iodine prophylaxis and other elements of radiological protection. The purpose of Task Force Group (TFG) meeting was developing basis for co-operation with Group of Local Authorities with Nuclear Facilities in Europe (GMF), Spanish Group of Mayors in Municipalities with Nuclear Facilities (AMAC) and Association of Swedish Local Authorities with Nuclear Facilities (KSO). The Workshop and Task forth group meeting 2009 defined priorities and tools for better emergency preparedness of populations living in the areas that might be affected by an accident at a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). This should be done by disseminating best European practices on emergency planning; co-operation between the state, local authorities and NPP operators; early warning procedures; iodine prophylaxis and other protective actions.

	Nuclear Hazard. Chernobyl and Fukushima: Lessons for Public Awareness 2011-2017 Greater involvement citizen in the decision-making process to protect against disasters – joint emergency planning 2015-2017
Governance	see above (Environment)
Radiological Risks Strategies and projects	Training course on radiological monitoring in Chernobyl Exclusion Zone 2011-2018 international conference "Twenty-five Years after Chernobyl Accident. Safety for the Future ", Kiev, April 2011. “Public authorities and civil society together for a safe European nuclear future: learning from the Chernobyl legacy to make European nuclear energy safer: the role of local communities, authorities and central governments in emergency preparedness and management” (was held in Kiev, Ukraine 22-23 September, 2008) “Nuclear Hazard - Chernobyl and Fukushima lessons concerning population awareness” 2011-2012 To develop booklet “Basic Knowledge of Nuclear Hazards: Lessons from Chernobyl and Fukushima” 2012-2018
Future	See answers above