



CIVILIAN EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE (CEPC)

Overview:

Having been first created as the Civil Emergency Planning programme in the 1950s, the Civilian Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC) has provided NATO with essential civilian expertise and capabilities in the fields of terrorism preparedness and consequence management, humanitarian and disaster response and protecting critical infrastructure. It serves as the top advisory board for the protection of civilian populations and the use of civil resources in emergency preparedness, and oversees the activities of the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC).

New to Carleton Model NATO, CEPC's primary purpose is to develop procedures for use in crisis situations. As a delegate in CEPC, this will be your task. You will be responsible for creating effective, risk-based protocols in case a catastrophic event takes place. By outlining the mitigation, response and resiliency function for the relevant bodies, a coordinated effort can be made to prevent and deal with a crisis situation. You will have to justify the procedures and resources you allocate towards these protocols and you will have to be available to assist, real-time, if a crisis unfolds, offering guidance to other members of your delegation.

Your position paper should outline your country's emergency preparedness protocols to the three topics in this background guide. You will use this to inform the task of the committee: to create a report on suggested NATO responses to the situations below. This will include working collaboratively to identify the largest threat within the situation, how to mitigate the threat, how to respond to the threat, and how to communicate with the relevant bodies necessary for implementation.

http://www.act.nato.int/images/stories/events/2016/sfpdpe/copd_v20_summary.pdf

The material above will be essential reading for delegates of CEPC, especially section three, which goes over risk assessment procedure. Below is an example of an outline of steps that delegates will have to consider.

<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/mrgnc-mngmnt-pnnng/index-en.aspx#ahral-2-5>

Topic A: PANDEMIC IN EUROPE

The feared 'next plague' daunts the emergency planning bodies. Experts claim this event is not a matter of **if** it will happen, but **when** it will happen. Thus preparing for it, making sure there are procedures and protocols in place to respond to an outbreak is essential. This will be your task.

According to the Dictionary of Epidemiology, a pandemic is an epidemic that occurs world-wide, effecting a wide area, and crossing international boundaries. Specifically, pandemics are considered to be infectious, as well as wide-spread and potentially fatal. The World Health Organization has a six stage classification in relation to the development of pandemics from their early stages of infections in humans to the later stages when it has spread across entire regions and countries. Generally, an outbreak will follow these six stages of progression:¹

Stage 1) No viruses circulating among animals have been reported to cause infections in humans.

Stage 2) An animal influenza virus has begun circulating among domesticated or wild animals that is known to have caused infection in humans.

Stage 3) An animal or human-animal influenza virus has caused sporadic cases or small clusters of disease in people, but has not resulted in human-to-human transmission sufficient to sustain community-level outbreaks.

Stage 4) Characterized by verified human-to-human transmission of an animal or human-animal influenza virus able to cause "community-level outbreaks." The ability to trigger sustained disease outbreaks in a community marks a significant upwards shift in the risk for a pandemic.

Stage 5) Characterized by human-to-human spread of the virus into at least two countries in one WHO region.

Stage 6) The pandemic phase, is characterized by community level outbreaks in at least one other country in a different WHO region, in addition to the criteria

¹ "Six Phases of an Influenza Pandemic | Illinois Pandemic Flu.org | Northern Illinois Public Health Consortium." Home | Illinois Pandemic Flu.org | Northern Illinois Public Health Consortium. Accessed November 29, 2017. <http://www.illinoispandemicflu.org/flu-basics/pandemic-influenza/6-phases>.

defined in Phase 5. Designation of this phase will indicate that a global pandemic is under way.

Throughout the twentieth century, and into the twenty-first century, pandemics such as influenza (for example, the “Spanish Flu” in 1918), Ebola, HIV/AIDS, and Tuberculosis have devastated countries and their public health infrastructure, showing lack of emergency preparedness. In the case of influenza, for the last three-hundred years there have been approximately three influenza pandemics every hundred years. The most recent was the H1N1/“Swine Flu” pandemic, occurring in 2009, with almost 14,000 deaths worldwide. Despite advancements in medicine, vaccinations, hygiene, and anti-microbial products, pandemics continue to occur. With an increasing global population, economic globalization and ever-increasing human interaction across the globe, the frequency of outbreaks, and their ability to spread is expected to rise. Pandemics not only cause a toll on human lives, but can uproot a country’s economic stability. Average losses to the global economy equate to more than \$60 billion per year as a result of the impacts of outbreaks.

Additionally, the globalized and interconnected economy means both humans and commodities can traverse the globe in rapid fashion, offering locomotion to potentially new and harmful viruses and bacteria that can become virulent. This presents additional threats and shows further weaknesses and vulnerabilities in our modern society’s methods of detection and surveillance.

An added threat is the possibility of the pathogens responsible for pandemics being modified and used by a state or terrorist organization for purposes of causing terror, known as bioterrorism. This is defined by the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as the deliberate release of viruses, bacteria, toxins or other harmful agents to cause illness or death in people, animals, or plants. In the past, diseases such as anthrax and salmonella were used as biological agents in terrorist attacks, though both were limited in their effectiveness due to inability to spread from person-to-person. Technological advancements in medicine, such as the mapping of the human genome and the rise and influence of CRISPR could potentially be used to create a targeted bioweapon. The public nature of these scientific advancements offers blueprints to nefarious groups and individuals. A virus developed with CRISPR could be made to be more virulent, spreading more easily through human populations.

These are the threats and vulnerabilities currently that emergency management and public health professionals must deal with. These are what you must prepare the Alliance for.

Questions for Delegates to Consider:

- 1) What guidelines should be in place to detect potential pandemics?
- 2) What protocols are needed to respond to an outbreak of virus or bacteria in order to lessen its burden and protect uninfected citizens?

- 3) Once a pandemic threat has been identified, how will resources be allocated to combatting the pandemic?
- 4) What systems should be in place to prevent any further outbreaks?

Further Reading:

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Fedson, David. "Preparing for Pandemic Vaccination: An International Policy Agenda for Vaccine Development." *Journal of Public Health Policy*, no. 26 (May 2005), 4–29.

Ferguson, Neil M., Derek Cummings, Christophe Fraser, James C. Cajka, Philip C. Cooley, and Donald S. Burke. "Strategies for mitigating an influenza pandemic." *Nature* 442, no. 27 (July 2006), 448-451.
<http://www.webdoki.hu/dokumentumok/irodalom4.pdf>.

GHRF Commission (Commission on a Global Health Risk Framework for the Future). *The neglected dimension of global security: A framework to counter infectious disease crises*. <http://nam.edu/GHRFreport>

Nicholls, Henry. "Pandemic Influenza: The Inside Story." *PLOS Biology* 4, no. 2 (February 2006). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0040050>.

Topic B: THREATS POSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE

According to NATO's Deputy Assistant Secretary General for Emerging Security Challenges Jamie Shea, "NATO is not a climate-security organization but... we need to know...more about what is happening with climate change in certain parts of the world, how that could impact on our operations and what NATO forces can do... to help mitigate the impacts of climate change...so...local forces are better able to show resilience in the face of climate change shocks."² NATO first recognized the natural environmental challenges facing the international community in 1969, when it established the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS).³ Until its merger with the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme in 2006, the CCMS provided a unique forum for NATO and its partner countries to share knowledge and experience on social, health and environmental matters, both in the civilian and military sectors.⁴

² Stella Schaller, *NATO forces confront climate change - Interview with Jamie Shea, NATO* (YouTube) (The Hague: Planetary Security Conference, 2017), online: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DcMlzYmHVM0>.

³ North Atlantic Treaty Organization, *Environment – NATO's stake* (Brussels: NATO, 2014) at para 2.

⁴ *Ibid* at para 2.

NATO's current activities related to the natural environment include: protecting the environment from damaging effects of military operations; promoting environmentally friendly management practices in training areas and during operations; adapting military assets to a hostile physical environment; preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters; addressing the impact of climate change; educating NATO's officers on all aspects of environmental challenges; supporting partner countries in building local capabilities; enhancing energy efficiency and fossil fuel independence; and building environmentally friendly infrastructures.⁵ All these activities fall under two broad categories: 1) environmental protection, which includes protecting the physical and natural environment from the harmful and detrimental impact of military activities; and 2) environmental security, which addresses security challenges emanating from the physical and natural environment.^{6 7}

The NATO Meteorological and Oceanographic Military Committee Working Group [MCWG (METOC)] advises the Military Committee on METOC issues.⁸ It also acts as a standardization authority by supervising two subordinate panels on military meteorology and military oceanography.⁹ In this respect, it collaborates with international organizations such as the United Nations, the World Meteorological Organization, and the International Civil Aviation Organization.¹⁰ NATO military METOC policies and procedures, including those supported by the MCWG (METOC), facilitate hazard assessment and prediction capabilities and rapid response for natural disasters.¹¹ The working group helps NATO members and partner countries look at how, within their national civil or military METOC capabilities, or within a collective capability, they are assessing and preparing for climate change and other national security threats.¹²

In March 2001, heavy rainfalls and annual melting of snow caused severe floods that affected mostly the western part of Ukraine along all major rivers of the Trans-Carpathian region.¹³ Historical heights of water levels were exceeded. The number of fatalities reached nine persons as direct consequences of the flood situation, with the flooding impacting communications and infrastructure. Helicopters supported the evacuation of patients, transport of medical and food supplies and survey of the power grid.¹⁴

The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) was requested by Ukraine for assistance according to the existing procedures.¹⁵ The highest

⁵ Ibid at para 4.

⁶ Ibid at para 5.

⁷ Ibid at para 5.

⁸ North Atlantic Treaty Organization, *Meteorology and oceanography* (Brussels: NATO, 2011) at para 4.

⁹ Ibid at para 4.

¹⁰ Ibid at para 10

¹¹ Ibid at para 11.

¹² Ibid at para 12.

¹³ NATO Civil Emergency Planning, *NATO's Role in Disaster Assistance* (Brussels, Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre, 2001) at 45.

¹⁴ Ibid at 46.

¹⁵ Ibid at 46.

priority was for high capacity water pumps, mobile power generators, medical supplies, blankets, winter clothing, food items, sleeping bags, ambulances and medical equipment.¹⁶ Assistance was provided by Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.¹⁷

Weather and climate manipulation is defined as a deliberate intervention in the natural evolution of physical processes in the atmosphere and other components of the earth's climate system (ECS) in order to achieve some desired results.¹⁸ Recent developments in the social discourse of climate change suggest willingness, even eagerness, to "do battle" with or wage "war" on climate change. For example, Dork Sahagian, director of Lehigh University's Environmental Initiative and a contributor to three of four assessment reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which on October 12, 2007 was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize with former U.S. Vice President Al Gore, has asserted that "just as we declared war on terror following 9/11, the time is ripe for us to declare war on climate change".¹⁹ For example, the High-Frequency Active Auroral Research Program (HAARP), one of the US weapons projects in space has delved into geoengineering and resulted in weaponizing the outcome of weather conditions.²⁰ Climate change is therefore a priority for CEPC because though the probability of such an event is low, the severity of a natural disaster is high.

Questions for Delegates:

- 1) What are the most pertinent threats posed by climate change, and how can NATO address them?
- 2) What are the seams (if any) in Ukraine's 2001 case study and how can CEPC build capacity to prevent and react to similar situations?
- 3) In countering natural disasters through geoengineering, scientists are, in turn, weaponizing climate. How should a member state go about constructing a risk assessment for this?
- 4) What innovative policy recommendations can member states incorporate to increase first responder readiness in the event of a catastrophic disaster? (I.e the use of Artificial Intelligence)

¹⁶ Ibid at 46.

¹⁷ Ibid at 46.

¹⁸ Soldatenko SA. Weather and Climate Manipulation as an Optimal Control for Adaptive Dynamical Systems. Complexity. 2017 at 1.

¹⁹ McClanahan B, Brisman A. Climate Change and Peacemaking Criminology: Ecophilosophy, Peace and Security in the "War on Climate Change". Critical Criminology. 2015 at 420.

²⁰ Michel Chossudovsky, *Does the US Military "Own the Weather"? "Weaponizing the Weather" as an Instrument of Modern Warfare?* (Environment, Media Disinformation, Militarization and WMD, Science and Medicine) (Montreal: Global Research-Centre for Research on Globalization, 2017) [at](#) para 19.

Further Readings:

McClanahan B, Brisman A. Climate Change and Peacemaking Criminology: Ecophilosophy, Peace and Security in the "War on Climate Change". *Critical Criminology*. 2015;23(4):417.

Michel Chossudovsky, *Does the US Military "Own the Weather"? "Weaponizing the Weather" as an Instrument of Modern Warfare?* (Environment, Media Disinformation, Militarization and WMD, Science and Medicine) (Montreal: Global Research-Centre for Research on Globalization, 2017), online: <<https://www.globalresearch.ca/does-the-us-military-own-the-weather-weaponizing-the-weather-as-an-instrument-of-modern-warfare/5608728>>.

NATO Civil Emergency Planning, *NATO's Role in Disaster Assistance* (Brussels, Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre, 2001), online: <<https://www.nato.int/eadrcc/mcda-e.pdf>>.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, *Environment – NATO's stake* (Brussels: NATO, 2014), online: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_91048.htm?selectedLocale=en>.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, *Meteorology and oceanography* (Brussels: NATO, 2011), online: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_80282.htm?selectedLocale=en>.

Soldatenko SA. Weather and Climate Manipulation as an Optimal Control for Adaptive Dynamical Systems. *Complexity*. 2017.

Stella Schaller, *NATO forces confront climate change - Interview with Jamie Shea, NATO* (YouTube) (The Hague: Planetary Security Conference, 2017), online: <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DcMlzYmHVM0>>.

Topic C: CRISIS AT A MAJOR SPORTING EVENT

Whether it is something as international as the Olympics, or as localized as the UEFA Cup, major sporting events bring large and diverse numbers of people together. Often, events take place in a small and crowded space for the duration of between 90 minutes to 9 weeks. These events attract hundreds of thousands of spectators and millions of eyes from across the globe. For example, more than 510,000 people including athletes from 206 countries attended the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro²¹. Sporting events present large logistical challenges for the host city and country in the form of infrastructure demands, crowd management, and security for athletes and spectators.

²¹ "The 2016 Rio Olympics By the Numbers." The Daily Beast. Last modified August 7, 2016. <https://www.thedailybeast.com/the-2016-rio-olympics-by-the-numbers>.

The spectacle that these events cause also provides them with great vulnerability. While these sports events often provide a boost in capital and investment from sponsors and visitors, they also include the potential for many threats. These include added internal and external security concerns for the venue and the respective hosting country. In the majority of cases, threats take place in the form of stampedes, crushes, terrorism, acute impacts from natural disasters, and targeted political or social events.

In regards to a potential act of terrorism, large sporting events serve not only as a world platform to broadcast a terrorist organization's cause, but also a potential target for an attack against the home city or country. One of the most famous examples of a terrorist attack was at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, when 11 Israeli athletes were taken hostage and later killed by the terrorist organization Black September. Recently in September 2011, in preparation for the UEFA Euro Final in Kiev, a team of civil experts from CEPC visited Ukraine to advise on preparedness issues and to develop a plan to counter any possible terrorist attacks during the event. In regards to human crushes and stampedes, which often occur as a result of a lack of sufficient infrastructure and planning, these disasters have become an increasing threat in the last few decades since the 1980s. As sports venues and attendance continue to grow larger and larger, the threat of stampedes and crushes has become greater, requiring the need for organizers to prepare for a long list of threats and deal with a growing number of vulnerabilities. As delegates of CEPC, you will be tasked with creating protocols and emergency preparedness measures in order to keep athletes, spectators, staff, venues, and host citizens safe.

This list is an example of some of the major sporting events that will be taking place within the Alliance in the eight years. This list is based on sporting events that will be attracting high numbers of athletes and spectators internationally.

<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Year</u>
UEFA Cup Final	Paris	2018
FIFA Women's World Cup	France	2019
UEFA Super Cup Final	Istanbul	2019
Commonwealth Games	Birmingham	2022
Olympic Games	Paris	2024

Questions for Delegates:

- 1) What are the risks and potential crises that can arise at these events?
- 2) What plans should be in place to prevent these scenarios and to respond if a security event does take place?
- 3) How can NATO effectively plan and coordinate protocols and a potential response in the event of one of these crises arising?
- 4) What measures can be developed to help rebuild a populous or country following a security event?

Further Reading:

Hsieh, Yu-Hsiang, Frederick M. Burkle, Ka Ming Gordon Ngai, and Edbert Hsu. "Epidemiological Characteristics of Human Stampedes." *Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness* 3, no 4 (December 2009), 217-223.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/41041071_Epidemiological_Characteristics_of_Human_Stampedes.

Toohey, Kristine, and Tracy Taylor. "Mega Events, Fear, and Risk: Terrorism at the Olympic Games." *Journal of Sport Management* 22 (2008), 451-469.
<https://opus.lib.uts.edu.au/bitstream/10453/12892/1/2007002471.pdf>.

Fussey, Peter, and Jon Coaffee. "Balancing local and global security leitmotifs: Counterterrorism and the spectacle of sporting mega-events." *International Review for the Sociology of Sport* 47, no. 3 (2012), 268-285.
<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.966.8317&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

NATO. "Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)." NATO. Accessed November 28, 2017. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50093.htm.

NATO. "Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre". Accessed November 28, 2017. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52057.htm

APPENDIX

Use these charts to inform your risk assessments.

Risk Rating

Rating	Descriptor	Description
5	Critical	Immediate action is required
4	High	Consider action and have a contingency plan
3	Medium	Consider action
2	Low	keep under periodic review
1	Insignificant	Trivial impact.

Likelihood Rating

Rating	Threat Likelihood	Description
5	Almost Certain	Greater than 75% probability of occurrence. Almost certain it will happen or is already happening
4	Likely	Between 50% and 75% probability of occurrence. Very likely. Will occur in most circumstances (next 12 months).

3	Possible	Between 25% and 50% probability of occurrence. Probability of occurring 1-5 years.
2	Unlikely	Less than 25% probability of occurrence. Unlikely, may occur at some point (5-10 years).
1	Rare	Never happen, may occur in exceptional circumstances. No material probability of occurrence, possible but would be very surprising.

Impact Rating

Rating	Impact	Description
5	Catastrophic	Loss of ability to sustain ongoing operations
4	Major	Significantly reduced ability to achieve business strategies and objectives
3	Moderate	Risks that should be watched however are currently well managed and should have limited effect on the achievement of business strategy and objectives
2	Minor	No material impact on the achievement of business strategy and objectives.
1	Insignificant	Trivial impact.

Risk Exposure Matrix

	IMPACT				
LIKELIHOOD	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost Certain	Low	Medium	High	Critical	Critical
Likely	Low	Medium	High	Critical	Critical
Possible	Insignificant	Low	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Insignificant	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Rare	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Low	Low