Civil-Military Planning and Support (CMPS)

Planification et soutien civilo-militaires

Critical Infrastructure Protection within NATO

Khan Jahier

Staff Officer Civil Protection Group

Civil-Military Planning and Support Section

Operations Division - NATO IS

NON-CLASSIFIED

CEP roles in NATO

5 main roles:

- Support to NATO Military Authorities in Alliance military operations under Article 5
- Support to NATO Military Authorities in non-Article 5 crisis response operations
- Support to national authorities to deal with the consequences of natural and technological disasters
- Support to national authorities to deal with the consequences of CBRN incidents/attacks
- Cooperation with partners

CEPC Political Guidance (2014-2017)

- Adopted on 31 January 2014.
- Four years duration (2014-2017).
- Fewer, higher profile/higher impact, value-added deliverables.
- Cross-sectoral synergies with other PGs where practicable.
- Three core tasks: Collective Defence; Crisis Management and Cooperative Security.
- Emphasis on protection of Allied and Partner nationsô populations; Partnership; International Organisations and civ/mil cooperation.

CEPC Political Guidance (2014-2017)

- **Highlights:**

Collective Defence

- Para. 12: ñenhancing resilience; prevention mitigation; preparedness, response and recovery through exchange of info; training and exercises ñ¸
- Para 13: ñprotection of populations and Critical Infrastructure against all hazardsò.

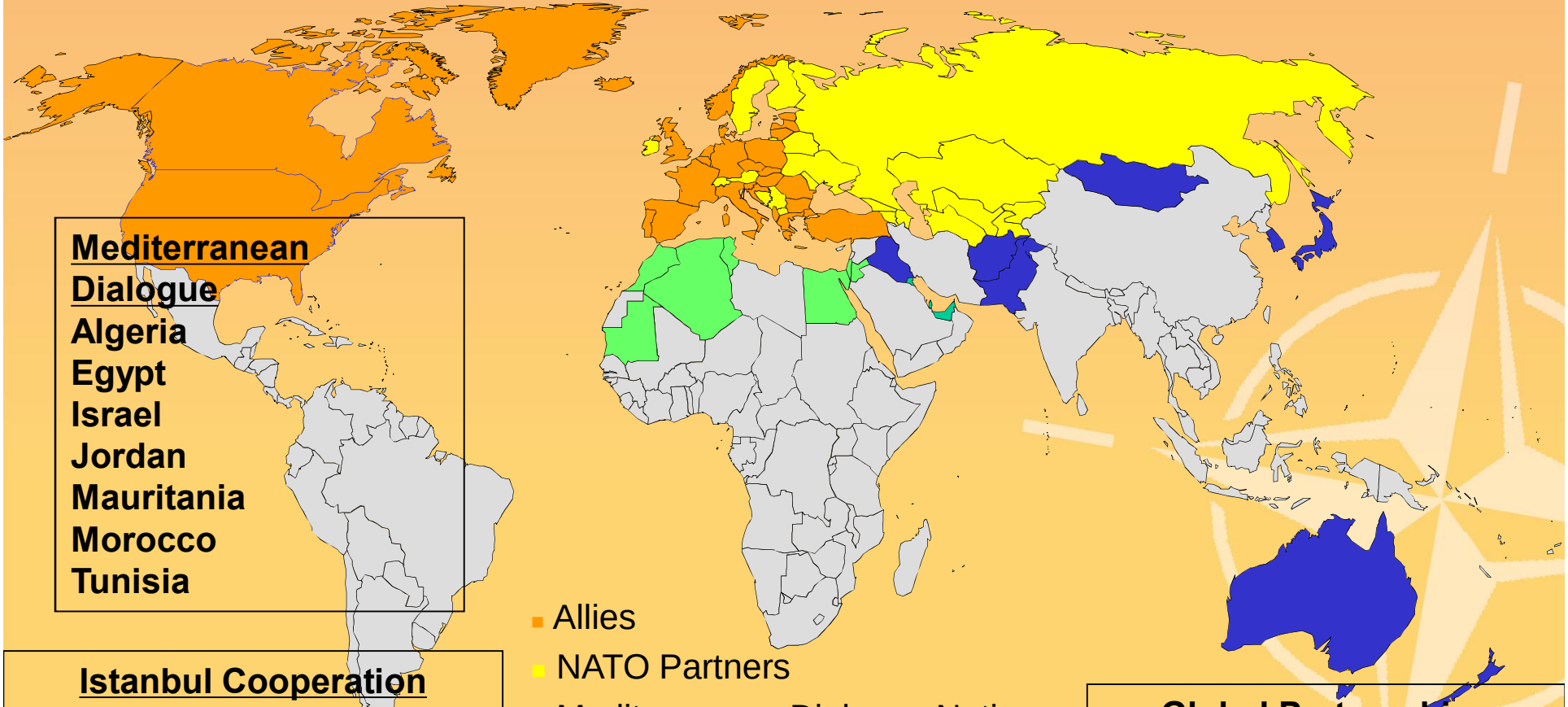
Cooperative Security

- Paras 20-23: òImportance of Partnership and engagement of International Organisationsò.

Implementation

- Paras 25-26 : ñConcrete, added-value, deliverable objectivesò.

Partnerships



Mediterranean Dialogue
Algeria
Egypt
Israel
Jordan
Mauritania
Morocco
Tunisia

- Allies
- NATO Partners
- Mediterranean Dialogue Nations
- Partners across the Globe
- Istanbul Cooperation Initiative

Istanbul Cooperation Initiative
Bahrain
Kuwait
Qatar
United Arab Emirates

Global Partnerships
Australia, Afghanistan
Iraq, Japan, Mongolia
New Zealand, Pakistan,
South Korea

Emergency Management Phases

- **Prevention/mitigation**

  Attempts to prevent hazards from developing into disasters altogether or reduce the effects of disasters.

  Focuses on long-term measures

- **Preparedness**

  Development of plans of action for when a disaster / incident strikes

- **Response**

  Provision of necessary assistance of emergency services in the disaster / incident area

- **Recovery**

  Restoration of the services, after the initial needs have been met

Definitions

Consequence management:

"Actions taken to maintain or restore essential services and to lessen the effects of natural or man-made disasters"

- **Consequence Management is first and foremost a national responsibility**
- **Large scale disasters or terrorist acts may:**
  - **affect more than one nation, or**
  - **create a situation that is beyond the capability of a single nation to deal with**
- **In these cases NATO may be well placed to provide collective help to the nation concerned – through civilian and military support means**

Preparedness

Tools, methods and guidelines

CEP tools and methods

CEP is developing tools and methods which could enable nations, NMAs, other NATO Bodies, international organisations etc, to enhance their preparedness status:

- **Pool of 380 civil experts through reach back**
- **Teams (AST and RRT)**
- **Development of "generic" sectoral guidelines and methodologies with regard to emergency management**
- **Exchange of best practices**
- **Training and exercises**
- **Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC)**
- **Specific cooperation on CBRN Defence and Critical Infrastructure Protection**

Civil experts advice

- **Expertise areas, corresponding to the 4 Planning Groups:**
  - Civil Protection; Industrial Resources and Communication Services; Public Health and Food/Water; Transport (Civil aviation, Ocean shipping and Inland surface transport)

- **About 380 civil experts:**
  - Categories and numbers continuously updated according to need;
  - Can be contacted at their work place/office;
  - Can be deployed to HQ and field operations ï including through Rapid Reaction Teams (RRT);
  - Can take part in an Advisory Support Team (AST)

Examples of civil expertise available

Air, Sea, Road Transport
Airport operations; cargo movement
Aircraft and Ship brokers
Intermodality/Containers
Ports
Shipping experts for movement planning
Shipping experts for execution
Disaster medicine
Population movement and evacuation
Public Information during crisis
CBRN Consequence Management
Disaster and Humanitarian assistance

Industrial production and supply
Veterinary and Phytosanitary
Water and water contamination
CBRN medical defence
Medical supplies
Movement of casualties
Disease surveillance
Communications
IT/Cyber security
Postal services
Waste management
Critical Infrastructure Protection

Generic methodologies and guidelines

- Risks and vulnerabilities analysis Tool
- Public Information in Crisis: “The Budapest Guidelines”
- SAGBATA: decision – making tool
- Guidelines for psychological support to first responders and victims of terrorism
- Checklist and non-binding guidelines for requesting and receiving international assistance
- Radiological treatment protocols
- Guidelines for management of CBRN threats by communication services (postal)
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Facilitation of Vital Civil Cross Border Transport
- Non-Binding Guidelines and Minimum Standards on dealing with CBRN incidents (NBG/MS)

Committees and Planning Groups in the area of CEP

Civil Emergency Planning Committee (CEPC)

- ✓ Civil Protection Group (CPG)
- ✓ Industrial Resources and Communications Services Group (IRCSG)
- ✓ Joint Health, Agriculture and Food Group (JHAFG)
- ✓ Transport Group (TG)

Issues under development in CEPC and the Planning Groups (1)

- Consequence Management on Ballistic Missile Defence: CEPC AHG on BMD
- Revision of Budapest Guidelines on Public Information in Crisis: CPG AHG on Public information
- Checklist and Non-Binding Guidelines for High Visibility Events – CPG AHG on High Visibility Events assistance
- Liability of Relief Personnel: AHG on Liability of Personnel
- Ageing infrastructure and vulnerabilities to computer technology applied in process control systems: IRCSG (Communications)
- Report on best practices on Electricity, Gas, and Oil Critical Infrastructure Protection: IRCSG (Industry)

Issues under development in CEPC and the Planning Groups (2)

- Role of telemedicine in the management of crisis situations: JHAFG (Health)
- Study on the cooperation between military and civil doctors: JHAFG (Health)
- Desertification and land degradation and energy challenges to agriculture: JHAFG (Agriculture and Food)
- Threat to and vulnerabilities in civil aviation critical infrastructure: TG (Civil Aviation)
- Technical aspects of transport of military equipment by rail: TG (Inland Surface Transport)
- Emerging threats to NATO's maritime energy security: TG (Ocean Shipping)
- Improving national resilience against all hazards: CEPC and all PG's

Preparedness

Training and Exercises

Training and exercises

- Crisis Management Exercise (CMX)
- Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) annual exercise
- Annual training session for new experts (Brussels)
- Civil-Military Planning and Support Course (Oberammergau)
- Annual or biennial training seminars under the auspices of each Planning Group
- Military training events

CBRN Training

- **International CBRN Training Curriculum**

  Purpose: to support training of first responders to get a common knowledge base and a minimum level of preparedness when responding to CBRN incidents.

- **Guidelines for first response to a CBRN incident**

  Purpose: to establish procedural guidelines for midlevel strategic/tactical planners responsible for CBRN preparedness and response.

- **CBRN Civ-Mil train the Trainers courses**

  Twice a year in one of the five dedicated Regional Training Centres (Finland, Bulgaria, Germany, Lithuania and the Joint CBRN Defence Centre of Excellence in the Czech Republic).

- **Training of CBRN Teams in the EADRCC exercises**

  Since 2009 CPG is providing a two-days training to CBRN Teams participating in the EADRCC exercises.

Response

Teams

Teams (AST & RRT)

- Rapid Reaction Team
  - Fast deployment of Civil Experts to:
    - Stricken nations
    - Theatres of operation
    - Military HQ
    - Other International Organizations
- Advisory Support Team
  - Civil Experts to support nations in assessing and developing national preparedness, response and recovery capabilities:
    - CBRN risks and recovery
    - Training and exercise activities
    - High visibility events

Response

EADRCC

EADRCC

Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC):

- Created 1998 – more than 60 operations since:

  Earthquakes, Floods, Forest fires, Mudslides, Storms, Extreme weather, Pandemics, Tsunamis, Technological disasters, Humanitarian emergencies, assistance to Greece in Olympic Games, Hurricane Katrina, Pakistan monsoon floods
- Located at NATO HQ, Brussels
- Partnership instrument (open to sixty-nine countries)
- Liaison arrangements (UN-OCHA; EU; NMAs)
- Role:
  - Coordination of allied and partner nations' assistance to each other in case of natural or technological disaster.
  - Coordination, not command and control
- Since 2001 act as a clearinghouse for assistance after CBRN incident
- Annual Consequence Management Field Exercise

Natural Hazards

- Earthquakes
- Floods
- Forest Fires
- Storms
- Land Slides

Technological Hazards

- Industrial Accidents
  - Chemical
  - Radiological
- Transport Accidents with hazardous material
  - Road
  - Sea
  - Air
- Oil Spills
- Unexploded Ordnance

Terrorist Attacks

- Critical Infrastructure
  - Telecom
- Industrial Facilities
  - Chemical
  - Radiological
- Transportation Means
  - Road
  - Sea
  - Air
- Transportation Infrastructure
  - Seaports
  - Airports
  - Railways Stations
- Dirty - Bomb
  - Chemical
  - Radiological
  - Biological
- Soft Targets

Response

Military support to CM operations

Military support to CM Operations

- Unique military capabilities that can be used: air transport (strategic/helicopter), medical, CBRN, logistics, surveillance, command and control
- NATO Military assisted in major disasters (e.g. Pakistan earthquake in 2005, Pakistan floods in 2010)

Preparedness

Specific cooperation on CBRN

NATO's Comprehensive CBRN Policy

- Approved by the Heads of States and Government at the Strasbourg/Kehl Summit (2009)
- Mission Statement: « With due respect to the primarily military mission of the Alliance, NATO will work actively […] within its competencies and whenever it can bring added value, through a comprehensive political, military and civilian approach ».
- 3 « Pillars » for NATO's action:
  - Preventing Proliferation
  - Protecting against WMD Attack or CBRN Event
  - Recovering from WMD Attack or CBRN Event
- 3 Strategic Enablers :
  - CBRN intelligence and reachback
  - International outreach and partnership
  - Public Diplomacy

Preparedness

Specific cooperation on CIP

NATO Definition of CI

Since 2003:

- ò**Critical Infrastructure** is those facilities, services and information systems which are so vital to nations that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economy, public health and safety and the effective functioning of the governmentò

CIP expertise in CEP

- Total of 380 civil experts on a great range of topics
- 20 experts specifically on CIP
  - General Critical Infrastructure (5)
  - Electricity CIP (3)
  - Gas CIP (3)
  - Oil CIP (3)
  - Industrial Security (2)
  - Cyber Security (4)

Concept Paper and Road Map

In 2003, CEPC developed a Concept Paper and a Road Map.

Main action areas:

- Ensure information sharing among CEP stakeholders as well as with other NATO and Partners civilian and military authorities
- Assist in the development of training and education programmes to be used at national level
- Contribute to the identification of critical infrastructure from a functional perspective, relying both on physical assets of importance as well as on overall systems and networks supporting the interrelations and interdependencies between them
- Identify research and development contributions to the CIP
- Streamline CIP in exercises conducted within EAPC framework
- Increase awareness of CIP

Sectoral approach: general aspects of CIP

- In 2009, CPG developed a Working Paper on Critical Infrastructure Protection which identified NATOôs overall objectives in the area of critical infrastructure
- In 2009, CPG prepared a paper entitled ñCritical Infrastructure Protection activities within NATOò
- In 2010, CPG conducted a survey to understand the current state of affairs of national CIP pogrammes and the desired level of ambition for NATO with respect to critical infrastructure
- In 2011, CPG developed a paper entitled óTowards a better coordination of Critical Infrastructure Protection activities within CEPô

Sectoral approach: work on Energy CIP

Exchange of best practices on Energy CIP, including:

- system of electricity generation, transmission and delivery
- system of natural gas production, transmission and delivery; and
- system of oil production, transportation, refining and delivery

Future work will include renewables and public-private partnerships

Sectoral approach: work on Cyber Defence

- Exchange of information and best practices on new and evolving information and electronic communication Technologies;
- Advice on civil/commercial aspects of Cyber Security, including protection of critical communications and information infrastructure and support to national authorities a) to improve their resilience and b) to mitigate/manage the CEP consequences of cyber attack;
- Support provided through *Training and Exercises*; *Exchange of Best Practices* (including cyber-related reports and deliverables) and the provision of *advisory expertise*;
- IRCSG is identified as a stakeholder in the NATO Cyber Defence community

Sectoral approach: work on Cyber Defence

Examples of work*: Seminars and Training Events*

- seminar in 2008 that focused on Cyber Defence with experts from nations, NMAs and International Organisations
- IRCSG conducted a joint seminar on cyber security in process control systems (SCADA) in 2011 and will conduct its 2014 seminar on CEP vulnerabilities associated with aging infrastructure

Recent reports

- Cyber Threat Landscape and Generic Best Practices on Cyber Security and Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP) (2013)
- Social networking and its implications in operational theatres (2012)
- Security implications associated with cloud computing (2011)

NATO's Defence against Terrorism Programme of Work

A comprehensive programme:

Aims to provide a mechanism to rapidly identify, develop and deliver innovative technical and conceptual counter-measures as part of the Alliance's response to terrorism and other asymmetric threats.

Translates best practices and lessons learned to the civilian force protection environment, where appropriate.

Critical Infrastructure Protection

- Overarching project involving protection of NATOôs infrastructure, personnel and citizens (Force Protection doctrine)
- Operational dimension with a focus on the protection of military deployable infrastructure (forward operating bases) and air and sea ports

NATO's Defence against Terrorism Programme of Work

Protection of Harbours and Ports

- Includes CIP dimension;
- Includes the development of a deployable, computer based decision support system comprising a comprehensive database of scenarios, solutions and simulations in order to maximize the protection of a specific area.
- Includes a portable underwater detection and deterrence system

Questions?

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