



NEIFLEX

NORTH EASTERN ITALY FLOOD EXERCISE

FRIULI VENEZIA-GIULIA AND VENETO
5-9 JUNE 2018



Protezione Civile

REGIONE DEL VENETO



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Premise

Disasters both of natural origin and man-made represent a recurring threat to societies at both the Community and the international level. In the case of major emergencies, if national capacity is not sufficient to cope with critical situations, nations may request support at international level if incapable of coping or responding. The European Civil Protection Mechanism provides the legal and operational framework for European cooperation in civil protection assistance within and outside the European Union.¹

In view of the significant increase in recent years in the number and severity of natural disasters and in a situation in which more extreme and complex future calamitous events, with far-reaching and longer-term consequences, will occur in particular due to climate change and potential interaction between different natural and man-made risks, an integrated approach to disaster management becomes increasingly important and urgent.

In order to deal effectively with emergency events it is necessary for civil protection operators, at international, national, regional and local levels, to be aware of the tasks both in the phase that precedes a possible emergency and during the emergency itself. Precisely for this purpose it is fundamental to implement adequate training programmes for the operators to be tested during exercise activities. In fact, exercises play an important role in testing the ability to respond and verifying their real effectiveness. The exercise context is also of considerable importance to create awareness among the population of the risks present in a territory and of the behavior to adopt in case of an event. In a more "resilient" system to disastrous phenomena, citizens must also become active subjects of the civil protection system. This development necessarily involves an adequate information to the population on the risk exposure, on what can be done in terms of prevention and on how to behave in case of emergency.

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM

The Civil Protection Department is an institutional body under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers that was established in 1982. It executes a guiding role, in agreement with regional and local governments, of projects and activities for the prevention, forecast and monitoring of risks and intervention procedures that are common to the whole system. The Department coordinates the response to natural disasters, catastrophes or other events - events of C type - whose intensity and extent that can only be dealt with by use of extraordinary powers and means. Moreover, also in agreement with regional governments and local authorities, it is engaged in the drafting of legislation on the prevention of risks and regulatory measures needed to cope with disasters and minimize damage to people and property. It promotes drills, national and international training projects and activities that contribute to spreading the culture of civil protection.

Through the various bodies of the National Service - Joint Committee on State-Regions-Local Authorities, the National Commission for major risks forecasting and prevention, Operational Committee of civil protection - the Department has an ongoing relationship with all the national components and the operating structures to ensure the various activities as provided for by law n. 225 of 1992.

With its technical offices - working in close collaboration with the civil protection authorities of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces - and with the support of the Centres of Competence, the Department is in charge of daily forecasting and prevention of natural and man-made risks. In particular, it guarantees the operation of the national early warning system through the network of Functional Centres and promotes and carries out programs and projects for risk reduction and mitigation.

¹ (Decision N. 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism)



The Department also plays an important role in addressing and coordinating emergency planning carried out by local institutions and in promoting and organizing civil protection drills, useful to test organizational and operational procedures.

The Central Functional Centre operates within the Department too: it is a strategic hub of the Functional Centres network - that deals with forecasting, monitoring and real-time surveillance of natural phenomena - and the coordinating centre Sistema, at the Sala Situazione Italia, that monitors emergency situations throughout the national territory. Also, the COAU - Joint Air Operations Centre - which coordinates the National air fleet to fight forest fires, and the COEMM - Operations Centre for Maritime Emergencies – both operating at the headquarters of the Department.

Among its powers, the Department supports the civil protection voluntary work - as specifically provided by Presidential Decree no. 194 of 2001 - training activities for the various players in the system, the promotion of initiatives for the dissemination of knowledge of civil protection and information to the public.

The Department is also responsible for coordinating the activities of first response to natural disasters, catastrophes or other events that, due to their intensity and extent, must be dealt with immediate intervention and with extraordinary powers and means. With the declaration of a state of national emergency by the Council of Ministers, it is up to the Head of the Department of Civil Protection to issue ordinances that will regulate the actual implementation of the first response operations.

In case of emergencies, coordination and operational activities are carried out through a multi-level hierarchical organization. This consists of the Municipal Operational Centres (C.O.C.) at municipal level, Relief Coordination Centres (C.C.S.) at provincial level, the Regional Operations Centres at regional level, and the Command and Control Centre (DI.COMA.C.) at national level.

DI.COMA.C represents the national level and is set up on the disaster site or nearby premises. International solidarity is necessary to deal with large-scale disasters, beyond the national response capacity.

Major emergencies can lead to the request for international support when national resources cannot deal with the disaster; a member state can rely on the intervention capacities of its neighbors as well as that of other willing countries.

The Union Civil Protection Mechanism is the operational framework for European cooperation in civil protection assistance inside and outside the European Union. Preparing EU-modules and experts for their deployment is fundamental for an efficient response system. EU-training is a long path and the Full Scale exercise in object, that is NEIFLEX also aims to increase the affected country's knowledge and its operational features so that international assistance can be easily integrated.

International resources are requested through the Mechanism and by ITACPD – LEMA and operationally tasked in cooperation with Italian operational bodies.

2. THE NEIFLEX PROJECT

North Eastern Italy Flood Exercise (NEIFLEX) is a European project co-funded by the European Commission - DG ECHO which sees the Department as coordinator of a Consortium made up of Slovenia, Austria, Montenegro, France and Serbia. The project focuses on the management of flood risks, the implementation of a series of exercises dealing with "water rescue" contingencies and the organization of an extraordinary edition of the "Io Non Rischio" Campaign, in addition to sharing good practices of communication. Another purpose of the project is to consolidate an evaluation methodology carried out in the framework of the exercise with the contribution of international experts.

The realization of NEIFLEX as a Project suffered a few setbacks due to a series of seismic events that affected central Italy in 2016 and 2017 and which led to an interruption of the planned agenda and implementation phases of the project. The entire project was launched again in October 2017 with a



compression of the timing of the various phases of exercise, including the need to provide for the development of CPX, TTX and FSX in one single week rather than at different separate periods.

The exercise scenario includes floods of the two main river systems of the Friuli Venezia Giulia and Veneto regions, e.g. the Livenza and Tagliamento rivers. Historical floods that occurred in the recent past, including the one of 1966, have highlighted this area’s vulnerability in terms of hydraulic risk.

The development of the scenario on the river system of the Tagliamento and Livenza rivers is based on the strong interest of potential interregional / cross-border events and on the need for an improvement in the capacity to cope with an exceptional flood event and that in case of emergency could require response operations beyond the local administration’s territorial limits, resulting in an ineffective coordination system.

The long-term outcome expected will be the improvement of national / regional / local emergency management models, including the effective deployment of response structures in case of severe flood scenarios, through the integration of identified lessons and the recommendation in both national and local policies, thus providing a wider advantage for the Italian civil protection system. The NEIFLEX Project represents an opportunity to ensure important support activities to local administrations and organizations by improving communication flows, the capacity for specific flood planning, including the development of scenarios for local exercises, encouraging the capacities of volunteers and local administrators on civil protection activities.

Currently, the response system of the Italian Civil Protection, in case of national emergencies in the event of major flood provides for the following:

- The setting-up of the on-site National Coordination Operations Center (Di.Coma.C) and the Operational Centers, at the various administrative levels, in the area concerned;
- the residual risk assessment by national expert teams;
- involvement of the components and operational structures of the national and regional civil protection systems

In the event of a request for assistance to the ERCC, the Host Nation Support procedures and cells, the reception and deployment of Civil Protection modules and / or assets, the preparation of the *Base of Operations* (BoO) for the National and international Forces and / or national and international Resources.

A clear demonstration of the vulnerability to floods of the plains of the two rivers was given during the floods that occurred in recent past, as in 2010, and during the historical flood of 1966, as well as by the frequency of strong storms with heavy rain precipitation that occur on the pre-alpine belt and at its plain, in the two regions which demand urgent attention to this basin, as was recently reaffirmed by the hydraulic safety Plan of the river Tagliamento, approved (in 2014) by the former Basin Authority for the Northern Adriatic, currently District Authority of the Eastern Alps (see Legislative Decree 152/2006)

2.1 Objectives

The main objective of the exercise is to implement and improve the cooperation and interoperability of civil protection modules for hydraulic risk (High Capacity Pumping - HCP, Flood Rescue Using Boat - FRB), as well as international coordination activities.

The exercise also aims to verify and improve the procedures for alerting, mobilizing and sending international resources, as well as increasing the knowledge and use of the tools and structures of the Union Mechanism.

The exercise also represents an opportunity for testing, learning, improving technical skills and operational cooperation for all the civil protection actors involved.

Specifically, the objectives are:



improve flood response operations, at international, national and local level, by implementing the use of modules based on 'water rescue';

- ✓ certify and improve a methodology on public awareness actions also in the participating countries (the main reference is the public awareness campaign "Io non Rischio", developed by the Department of Civil Protection – DPC);
- ✓ improve Italian regional strategic and operational cooperation in the more extended field of disaster risk, including the public awareness focused on hydro-geological risk.

At national level other additional objectives are:

- ✓ testing regional cooperation and risk management measures, in order to increase awareness of the hydrogeological risk;
- ✓ test national procedures for flood risk management, according to the EU flood directive 2007/60 / EC;
- ✓ to disseminate information to the population on the hydraulic and hydrogeological risks;
- ✓ replicating the "awareness campaign I do not risk" on the risk of flooding in the municipalities of the Friuli Venezia Giulia and Veneto regions affected by the scenario;
- ✓ test the response of the civil protection system in the event of hydraulic and hydrogeological events;
- ✓ testing the coordination chain and the flow of communication between the regional and national level;
- ✓ strengthen cooperation between Friuli Venezia Giulia and Veneto;
- ✓ verification of the emergency telecommunications system;
- ✓ testing health activations and tools;
- ✓ timing and methods of activation of the municipal operational centers (COC) and of the centers for the coordination of relief (CCS);
- ✓ use of volunteers;
- ✓ providing the location, accessibility, suitability and functionality of some areas of accumulation of rescuers and related resources;
- ✓ increase the knowledge of the Armed Forces system and test the logistical capabilities for civil protection issues;
- ✓ ensuring access points with the analysis of the procedures for activating and routing relief efforts on the territory and the handling of material useful for the management of the emergency;
- ✓ activation of the emergency planning of local authorities;
- ✓ evacuation of school buildings;
- ✓ communication and information flows between the different actors involved, both in reference to the preparation of press releases and the management of the regional web- site dedicated to the ongoing emergency;
- ✓ simulation of the damage scenario.

Expected outcome/ results from NEIFLEX:

- ✓ better knowledge of common standards (i.e. communication systems, operations, etc.);
- ✓ increased operational cooperation and interoperability of the water rescue modules of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (HCP and FRB);
- ✓ test and assessment of the Host Nation Support structure;
- ✓ greater opportunities for sharing experiences, working methods and a community of civil protection experts strengthened beyond EU national borders;
- ✓ enhanced cooperation between EU Member States in the field of civil protection, through learning from difficulties and problems encountered during the exercise;
- ✓ greater public awareness among the population on flood risk;
- ✓ response resources to regional civil protection emergencies integrated in the international / national response;

- ✓ consolidation of a project evaluation methodology.

2.2 Participating countries

The approach adopted is based on the maximum participation of the participating countries. Italy, France, Austria, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro and subsequently the Russian delegation appointed representatives to participate in the various open discussion platforms for the implementation of the exercise, for the definition of the evaluation methodology, for the execution of the extraordinary campaign “I do not risk”; the role of the Steering Committee remains the same, whose main task will be to monitor and guide the project planning process.

All partners will be required to deploy modules and / or assets, including experts during the training phase, based on their availability. Montenegro will also have a proactive role in the design and implementation of public awareness workshops hosted in their respective countries - including the identification and mobilization of stakeholders.

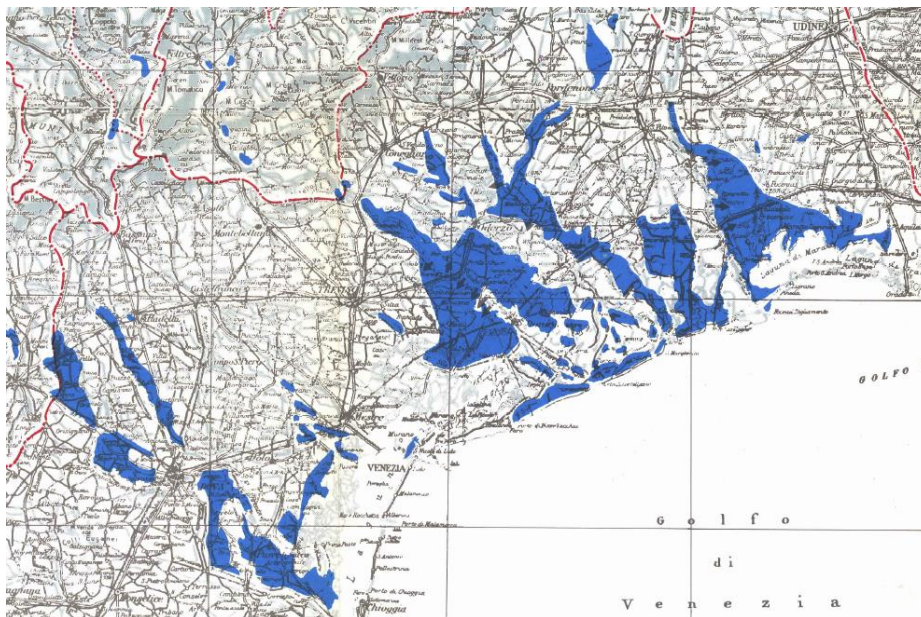
The foreign administrations participating in the international project are:

- ✓ Austria – Ministry of Interior
- ✓ Slovenia – Administration of the Republic of SLOVENIA for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR)
- ✓ Serbia - Sector for Emergency Management, Ministry of Interior of Serbia
- ✓ Montenegro - MoI Directorate for Emergency Management
- ✓ Russian Federation - EMERCOM of Russia

3. EXERCISE SCENARIO

3.1 Selection Criteria for the event of reference: 1966 (3-4 November) FLOOD

The flood of 3 and 4 November 1966 that hit the Triveneto area proved to be the worst of the last century, involving torrents, rivers but also, exceptionally, the Lagoon and the city of Venice. The flooded areas in the area concerned are shown in the Figure below.



Extended areas of the Triveneto territory [Ministry of LL.PP. -Hydrographic Office of the Venice Waters Magistrate, 1967]

Although the event of reference occurred in 1966, if the same conditions were to be repeated, the effects on the territories, although considerable, would not be the same since many works were performed precisely as a result of that disaster.

3.2 Historical events of reference

Among the historical floods recorded that affected Italian territory, those of the North East have been particularly vulnerable to the risk of floods. In fact, in addition to the event of reference, among the flood disasters are those that occurred in 1882, 1951, 1965 and, more recently, those of 2007 and 2010.

In September 1882, following heavy rain precipitation that started on the 11th and lasted until September 22nd, due to an increase in temperatures causing the melting of snow at high altitudes, significant flooding occurred in almost all the rivers. Particularly severe was the flood of the Adige, which on 18 September reached the water height of 6.11m at Trento, flooding the entire city while inundating 126,000 ha of the basin; in addition to causing the collapse of 40 large bridges, 2500 hydraulic artifacts and impacting on 540 houses that were destroyed or severely damaged. Other basins such as those of the Brenta, Bacchiglione, Piave were also affected with the consequent flooding of extensive areas of the provinces of Padua, Vicenza, Venice, Belluno, Treviso and Venice.



1882 Adige Flood- to the left map of the flooded areas, on the right figure of the flood in Trento

3.3 Description of the meteorological- hydrogeological event

The November 1966 event in the Veneto and Friuli basins has generally given rise to floods greater than those of the full memorials of September 1882 and September 1965. Although the duration and extent of precipitation had been similar to those recorded in 1965, the conditions of the territory were already characterized by a high saturation due to significant previous rainfall. Precipitation had an average duration of about 36 hours and were characterized by continuity and a progressive increase in intensity. The rain that fell on November 3 and 4, 1966, exceeded by 100% the average rainfall index of the month of November referring to the previous period 1921-1965.

The wind also considerably aggravated the hydrometric situation, which, in addition to rising due to the abundant rainfall, further increased due to the slowed-up flow of the river courses towards the sea.

During the 40-hour period, almost 4 billion m³ of water flowed into the Triveneto area (39,853 km² of surface area), i.e. slightly less than 1/10 of the annual average flow. The resulting outflows exceeded almost all the hydrometric stations, except for the Alto Adige, the hydrometric ridges (and flows) observed previously, in particular those already critical of September 1965 and, re. the Brenta and the Adige, the memorable ones of 1882.

3.4 Effects on the ground

With reference to the main effects on the soil of the 1966 flood recorded in the northern regions, the casualties recorded were 87, in 9 provinces (6 in Bolzano, 26 in Trento, 26 in Belluno, 2 in Treviso, 3 in Venice, 5 in Vicenza, 14 in Udine, 4 in Pordenone and 1 in Brescia). There were over 42,000 displaced

people, including 25,800 in Veneto, 15,800 in Friuli-Venezia Giulia, 800 in Emilia-Romagna and over 400 in Trentino-Alto Adige. In the Po Valley and in the Veneto plain, at least 137 sq. km of land were flooded, and damage was reported in at least 209 municipalities. Only in the Province of Belluno, 4,300 buildings, 528 bridges and 1,346 roads were damaged or destroyed. The main causes of the floods are attributable to routes and overflowing from the water courses and to the sea, flooding and malfunctions of the water-drainage systems and problems related to individual artifacts. The increase in hydrometric heights reached 0.58 m / h for the Tagliamento at Latisana (2.480 km²) which, following the flood of the previous year, was once again inundated. The ridge was 3,800 m³ / s, with a hydrometric height of 6 cm higher than that of 1965. On 4 November there were 4 routes, near Latisana, three on the right and one on the left; the town was completely flooded recording levels above 4 meters.



Danni e allagamenti della città di Latisana

50,000 ha were flooded in the Tagliamento basin. Also the basins of the Brenta, Bacchiglione, Piave and Livenza were hit by disaster provoking in the first two the flooding of about 40,000 ha, the Piave was affected by landslide erosions of the bank area, debris flows, and damage to road infrastructures and buildings including the 'flooding of the Longarone. The Livenza basin both Meduna and Cellina were also flooded and in Motta the ridge of the Livenza exceeded by 15 cm that of 1965, with consequent overflows and flooding. Also the Adige and the entire basin were affected causing, among other damages, the flooding of Trento

3.5 The simulated event

The exercise area is located in the territories between the Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia regions in the lowland portions of the Livenza river basin and the Tagliamento river basin.

The two basins affect both regions and represent a large part of the border between them in the plain portion; these are rivers that have already produced events with serious economic damage and to the population.

The situation of the rivers in the two regions is extremely complex and in the exercise event the scenario simulates that a meteorological event has affected several Italian regions, causing extensive flooding that the Italian civil protection system is called to face and respond to with the support of national resources, including those provided by the European Community. The scenario foresees that all the rivers of Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia will undergo a flood disaster, but that the intervention by the European Mechanism is required only for the Livenza and Tagliamento basins.

4. ALERT SYSTEM

The national alert system foresees a first phase of meteorological forecasting and a second phase concerning the forecasting of expected ground effects of hydrogeological, hydraulic and geomorphological nature. The management of the system is under the responsibility of the Civil Protection Department through the Central Functional Center (hereinafter referred to as CFC) and the Regions through the network of decentralized Functional Centers (hereinafter CFD).

The release of warning notices of adverse meteorological conditions is responsibility of the Regions equipped with a decentralized Meteorological Functional Center, while for all the others, due to the principle of subsidiarity, the Department of National Civil Protection has the task to provide for the weather forecasting and the issuance of bulletins/warnings of adverse meteorological conditions. On a daily basis the Meteorological responsible Office of the National Civil Protection Department issues a national meteorological bulletin summarizing the main meteorological parameters.

The assessment of the effects on the ground, again on the basis of the aforementioned Directive, is the responsibility of the Regions. The National Department is responsible for issuing the National Critical Bulletin summarizing the regional information in a single bulletin.

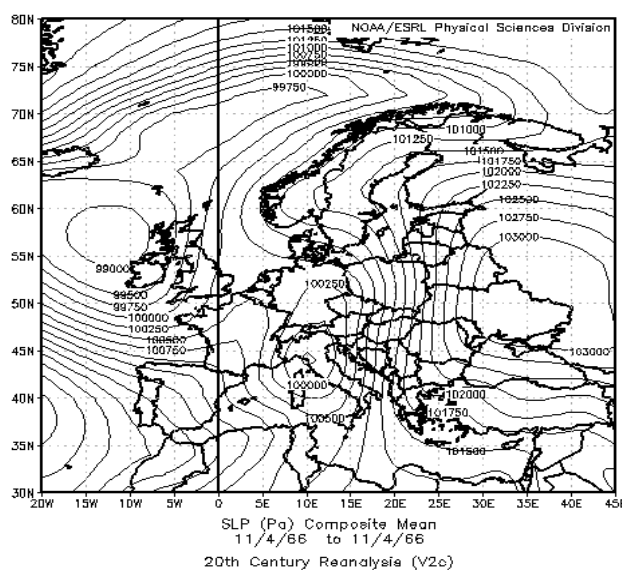
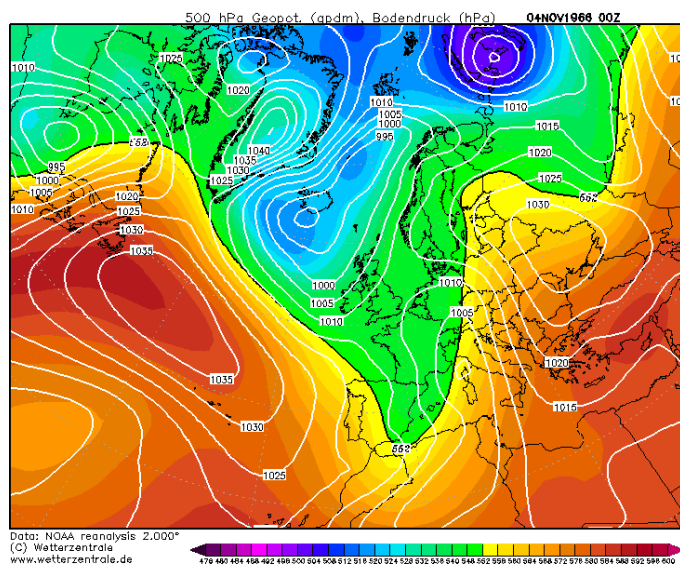
The exceeding of pre-established thresholds, used as risk precursors, involves the issuing of an Adverse Weather Conditions Notice which contains the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the expected meteorological-hydrological quantities with indications on the period of validity, the areas concerned, the type of expected meteorological event and duration.

At the beginning of the Exercise the rain precipitation levels and the effects on the ground of the previous 5 days will be recorded and it will be assumed that the regions most affected until that time are Lazio, Tuscany and Liguria with important ground effects (flooding in urban and suburban areas, displaced people, casualties and missing persons ...). At the same time there will be a generalized hazardous level of the rivers of the Triveneto area, with a forecast of a significant worsening of rainfall associated with rapid snow melting, due to the heavy rains with strong gale-force Scirocco winds pressing. During the whole exercise phase, weather alert bulletins and regional and national weather warnings will be issued daily.

4.1 The meteorological scenario of the simulation Exercise

The meteorological event that hit the North-East area of the country is the combination of two intense weather conditions: abundant rainfall and a strong Scirocco wind. The event involves Tuscany, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Trentino Alto Adige and to a smaller degree Emilia-Romagna, Umbria and the rest of the Italian territory with recorded maximum values between 350 mm and 700 mm cumulative in 48h and associated with time return centenarians especially in the regions of the Triveneto.

This is the reason why the National Civil Protection system remains engaged on various national fronts starting from the Florence flood and the strong rain fall in South Tuscany.



Meteorologic scenario : to the left the geopotential measuring 500 hPa with a surge extending from Northern Europe to the Balearic islands; to the right the pressure to the ground with a cyclon pressing in the North East direction

5. INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT MODEL

The exercise scenario is based on the vulnerability of the territory and the major disaster events that have hit the two regions of reference in the past.

The exercise system consists of a Command Post Exercise (CPX) and a Table – Top (TTX) exercise which will be conducted on 5-6 June 2018, and a Field Exercise (FX) that will be implemented from 7 – 9 June 2018 in Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia Regions.

In order to ensure efficient exercise preparation, three planning meetings have been organized:

1. Initial Planning Meeting, 23 November 2016 in Rome;
2. Middle Planning Meeting, 8 to 10 March 2018 in Mestre (VE);
3. Final Planning Meeting, 7 to 9 May 2018 in Palmanova.

The main objectives of the planning meeting were to share, consolidate and finalize all aspects of the exercise organization and to prepare exercise locations according to the needs identified by the Beneficiary countries. A strong participatory approach with the Beneficiary countries is enhanced through an Exercise Management Team (EPT), an Evaluation Team where countries and experts cooperate in order to develop a detailed plan for the design, preparation, conduction and evaluation of the exercises system.

The exercise which includes the Command Post, a Table Top and a Full Scale Exercise is conceived as a sole ‘unicum’ system:

1. **CPX** covers the initial phases of the activation of international modules. It starts from the activation of the national alert system with the activations planned in our country in the affected regions and within the DPC. Through the activated Crisis Unit, the International Assistance Request is formulated through the Union Mechanism which is then implemented through the procedures of the HNS. The Russian Federation participates through bilateral agreements as well as the Serbian Republic. This activity will be carried out with the use of CECIS as well as VOSOCC which will also be used in TTX and FSX.
2. **TTX** follows the first phase of use of the modules is activated through the deployment of advanced teams of the modules made available by the countries participating in the Mechanism together with the EUCPT. Familiarization with the Italian system, that is team planning and logistics activities are the topics addressed by the participants..

3. **FSX** concluded the deployment cycle with the operational activities provided by the modules sent by the supporting countries on Italian territory which then are integrated in the local response System.

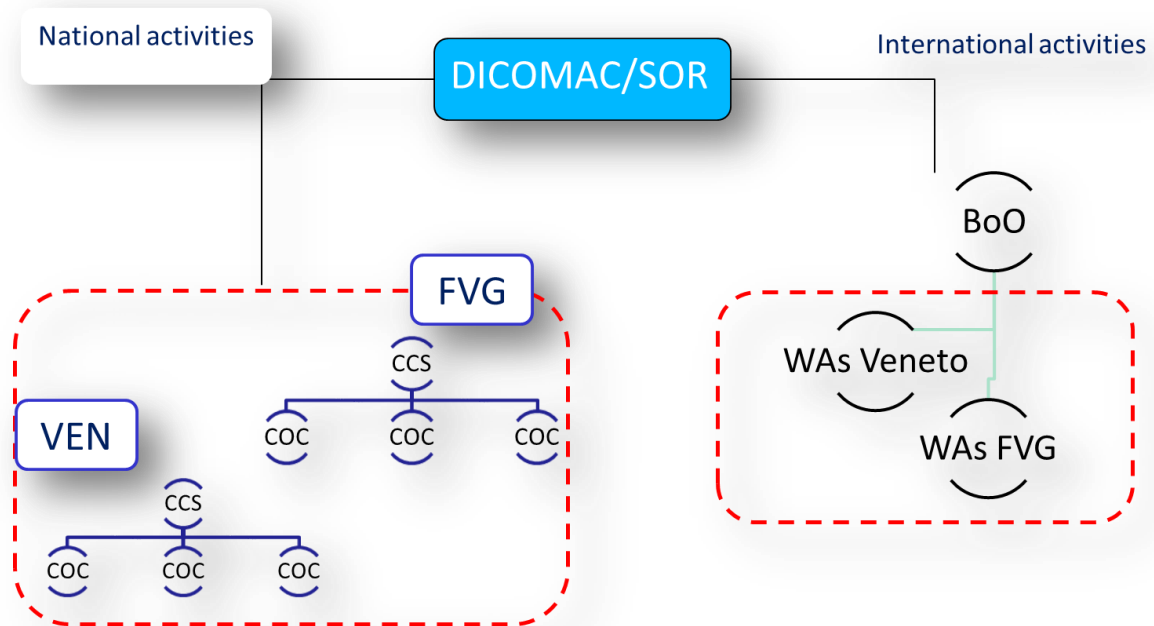
5.1 Response Model

The DPC, following the exceptional weather events, in agreement with the two Regions, establishes in Palmanova, at the headquarters of the Regional Civil Protection, the Command and Control Center (Di.Coma.C.), for the management of national coordination and in continuity with the activities of the Operational Committee active since June 5 (virtual) in Rome, which ceases its function at the time of the activation of Di.Coma.C (June 7 at 16:00 Palmanova).

The Di.Coma.C. works in conjunction with the Emergency Response and Coordination Center (ERCC) and, in addition to national coordination, provides for the management of the activities of the European teams also through the CNVVF (the body responsible for urgent technical assistance). In addition, it coordinates the emergency management interventions in the affected area with the affected Regions in an operational link with the Regional Operative Room of the Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia and the Relief Coordination Centers (CCS) of Venice and Treviso, Pordenone and Udine

As per the International team management mechanism, within the Di.Coma.C. the International Activities support function operates by ensuring the connection with the EUCPT and relations with the ERCC, monitoring the activity of the international teams present in Italy. The functional scheme of the intervention model for the NEIFLEX exercise is shown below. ERCC is part of the Exercise System (a LO is part of the EUCPT).

After receiving the required resources from the territory the DiCOMAC defines the priority locations where to send the international support on the basis of the information coming from the territory from the various agencies and administrations. For practical reasons the international team gathering place is predefined while in reality it would be the object of evaluation and comparison between ITADPC and MODULES with the support of the EUCPT. Figure 7 summarizes the international intervention model.



International model of national intervention

5.2 Participants

International response activities follow operational arrangements:

HCP Modules

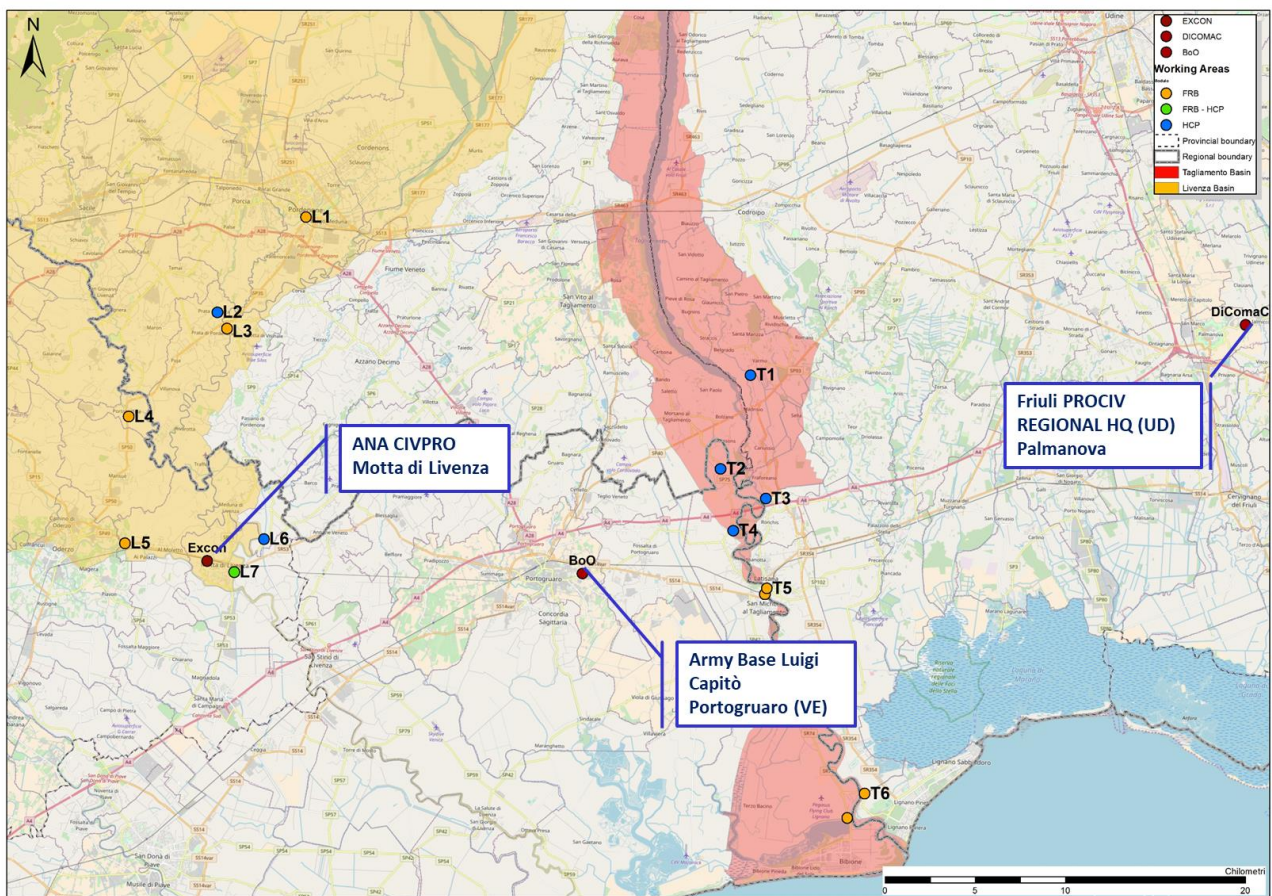
- ✓ Austria - FIREFIGHTERS CORP Salzburg
- ✓ Slovenia – Administration of the Republic of SLOVENIA for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPDR)
- ✓ Italia VVF – Corpo Nazionale dei Vigili del Fuoco – Veneto Regional Direction
- ✓ Italia Regione Piemonte – Piemonte Region

FRB Modules

- ✓ Serbia - Sector for Emergency Management, Ministry of Interior of Serbia
- ✓ Montenegro - MoI Directorate for Emergency Management
- ✓ Russian Federation - EMERCOM of Russia
- ✓ Italy VVF - Corpo Nazionale dei Vigili del Fuoco – Toscana and Emilia Regional Direction

5.3 Exercise locations

The map below shows all the Exercise locations (Base of Operations, Working areas, EXCON, Di.Coma.C.).



Exercise Locations

5.4 Exercise Control (EXCON)

The EXCON consists of the senior exercise controller supported by a team organized in a monitoring cell (EXCON Situation), a logistics cell as well as a ICT cell. It is located in the local National Alpine Association of Motta di Livenza and managed by ITA DPC, Fire Brigade and regional personnel.

The exercise control is responsible for the coordination of the exercise, by monitoring of all on-going activities and by implementing the timing according to the MEL and eventually triggers additional injects. The EXCON is directly connected to the exercise locations, in order to monitor permanently information from the different modules/EUCPT activities.

5.5 Working Areas (WAs)

In relation to the reference scenario and the simulation of adverse weather conditions foreseen by the exercise scenario, the sites which have been identified as the working areas, along with the Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia regions, refer to both water drainage activities through high capacity water pumps, and rescue of dispersed/missing persons along the waterways or on the roofs of isolated dwellings using boats and rescue rafts.

The working areas amount to a total of 13 and have been identified in the municipalities located along the course of the rivers Tagliamento, Livenza and its tributaries Meduna and Noncello. Not all working areas will be activated daily. The working areas are spread out in the 2 regions of the exercise scenario and as according to plan they will be used by the international modules called to participate. More specifically, on 7 sites the use of international pumping modules with high capacity pumps (HCP modules) and 6 sites where the use of modules for the recovery and rescue of people dispersed during floods provides for the use of boats (FRB module). Please Note that: the use of both HCP + FRB is foreseen on the L7 site.

The table below summarizes the activities and the locations of the sites along the Tagliamento (T) and Livenza (L) rivers

WA	Reg	Pr	Location	Type	Exercise activities
T1	FVG	UD	Varmo Water pump of Varmo	HCP	Pumping with medium / long pipe to reduce a severe drop off
T2	Veneto	VE	San Michele al Tagliamento Villanova della Cartera	HCP	Pumping with medium / long pipe to reduce a severe drop off
T3	FVG	UD	Ronchis Water pump of Spinedo	HCP	Pumping with medium / long pipe. Assessment of drop off point
T4	Veneto	VE	San Michele al Tagliamento loc. San Mauro	HCP	Pumping with medium / long pipe to reduce a severe drop off
T5	FVG	UD	Latisana	FRB	Search and rescue operations for a group of missing persons on a roof
T6	Veneto	VE UD	San Michele al Tagliamento - Latisana Conca di Bevazzana	FRB	Technical transport to repair water regulation plants and transport of emergency goods and search and rescue operations of dispersed persons on the river banks
L1	FVG	PN	Pordenone Dock at end of Livenza	FRB	Transfer of people between the 2 river banks by cableway and rescue of dispersed persons along the banks
L2	FVG	PN	Prata di Pordenone Prata di Sopra	HCP	Pumping operations with a medium/long pipe to reduce severe drop-off
L3	FVG	PN	Prata di Pordenone River dock Meduna	FRB	Search of missing persons on the left bank
L4	Veneto	TV	Porto Buffolé	FRB	Search of persons on the left bank with towing zone off limits:



WA	Reg	Pr	Location	Type	Exercise activities
			Pra dei Gai		only way by boats lowered by bridge or possible access ramp
L5	Veneto	TV	Gorgo al Monticano	FRB	Operations to unblock the bridge and rescue the dead body in the sunken car found along the river
L6	Veneto	TV	Meduna di Livenza Canale Malgher (Confluenza)	HCP	Pumping with medium / long pipe to reduce a severe drop off
L7	Veneto	TV	Motta di Livenza Confluenza fiume Livenzetta	HCP FRB	Pumping with medium / long pipe to reduce a severe drop off and evacuation of workers from a high floor and search and rescue operations of missing persons on the river banks

5.6 DICOMAC

The Command and Control Department is established in Palmanova (UD) at the regional Headquarters of the Civil Protection of Friuli Venezia Giulia. Within the Di.Coma.C. the support functions and the operational structures of the National Civil Protection Service.

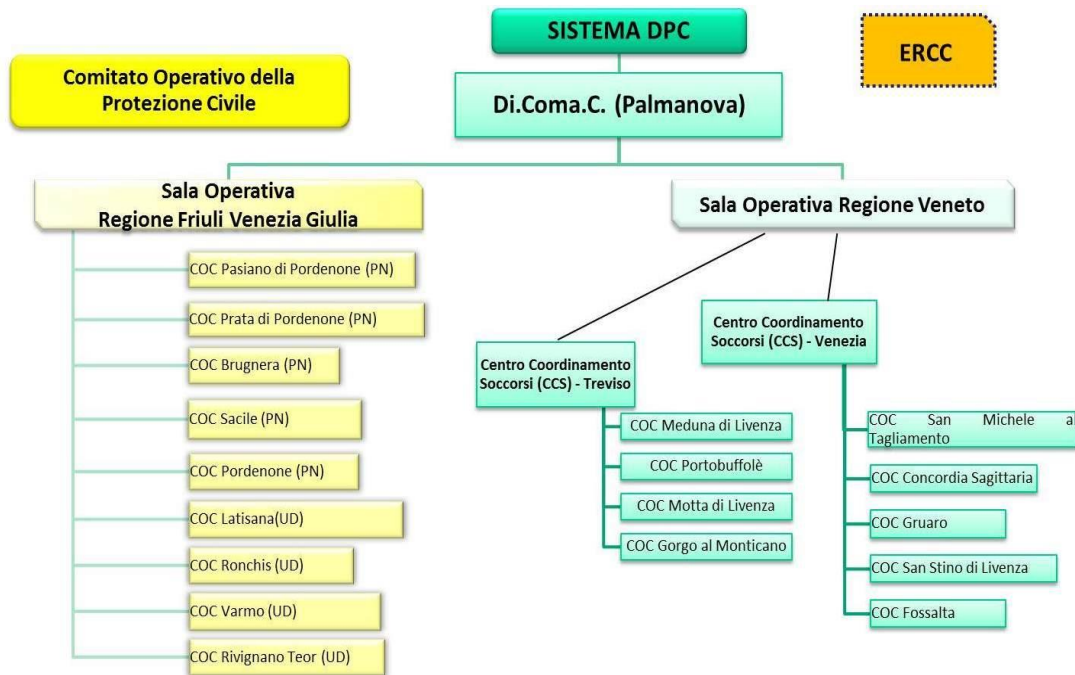
The activated function is the following:

- *Coordination Unit, Technical office, Press and Communication, Logistics, Volunteering, Emergency Telecommunications, Health, Information Technology, Cultural Heritage, Personnel, Financial Administrative Support, International Activities*

The Di.Coma.C. will also host the Liaison officers of reference with the Regions affected by the events as well as representatives of the operational structures of the National Civil Protection Service (COI-FFAA, CC, PS, GdF, CRI, CNSAS, VVF). The international teams activities are coordinated by the International Relations Function.

5.7 National Intervention Model

The following is a diagram illustrating how the national intervention system works, highlighting the activation of the Operational and Coordination Centers from the municipal level up to the national level:

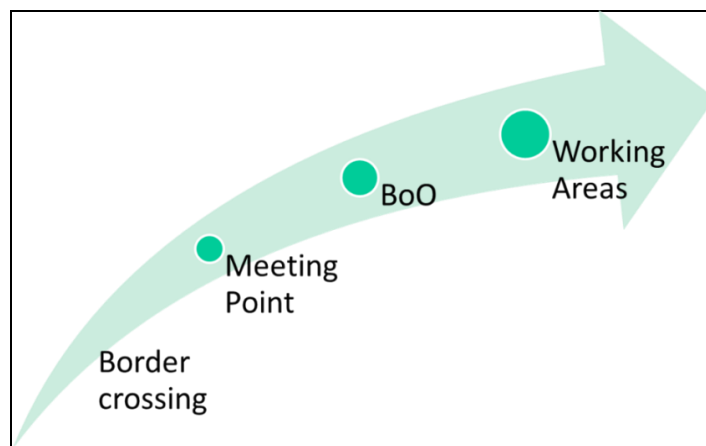


National Response Model

5.8 HNS

The HNS system consists of a HNS Cell fully integrated in the national response system and an operation model below reported. The HNS Cell (active in the BoO) is structured in HNS Registration, HNS Coordination and HNS Assistance.

The HNS system starts during CPX. It develops some features during TTX and then at the beginning of FSX HNS foresees a meeting point where teams are welcome, staggered and directed to the BoO; the BoO itself where teams are hosted and integrated into the overall local response system operating in the working areas.



HNS Operation Model

5.9 Meeting Point

The meeting point has been identified on the A4 TO-TS motorway section at the Gonars Est service area (PN) direction Turin. First indications to the teams will be provided; the relays will be organized



(Polstrada) and the HNS - Liaison Officers will be introduced with the international teams. The Meeting Point also acts as an entry/access regulator to the BoO or in the area of operations.

5.10 Base of Operations

All modules will be hosted at the Base of Operations (BoO) identified in the barracks of the 5th "Superga" Artillery Regiment of the Italian Army located in the municipality of Portogruaro (VE). Modules have to be self-sufficient only in terms of fuel. In the BoO teams will receive food, sleeping facilities, catering and drinking water. Sanitation facilities (showers, toilets, etc.) will be provided as a space for vehicles and equipment. In the BoO there is a limited maintenance service for the teams' vehicles. A medical office is also present to provide a limited service. Inside the BoO a coordination center, in collaboration with EUCPT, has been set up in order to monitor international teams activities. The RDC (Reception and Departure Center) will be set up at the BoO where the International Teams will be registered.

A national coordination team works in cooperation with all the international teams. An EU Center is established within the BoO for international coordination and interconnection needs managed by the EUCPT.

The EU Center is linked via EUCPT to the ERCC in Brussels and to the International Relations Function present in DICOMAC. References for the EUCPT and the teams within the BoO are the BoO manager and the Chief of Operations regarding logistical and operational needs.

5.11 Language requirements and interpretation

During the exercise, the working language is English. Nevertheless the Modules internal communication could also be in the respective national languages. However, the members of the EXCON (including evaluators, safety officers) should always be aware of the activities, planned steps and approach of the modules/EUCPT.

Therefore the team leader, his deputy or the liaison officer should be able to give them a brief summary on the Module internal communication in English.

5.12 Radio Plan

The telecommunication (TLC) team will operate in the areas of the exercise in integrated mode. The deployment is composed by modules of the Department's TLC, of Piedmont and Marche regions and of the national associations Fir-CB and RNRE.

The team will use an off-road vehicle technologically equipped and will shoot videos from the WAs and stream them for the coordination headquarters. In order to guarantee adequate coordination and safety of national and international teams playing in the exercise areas, different technological devices will be used for any type of communication and real-time radio localization.

500 DMRs will be distributed as follows:

- about 250 for internal communications within teams /modules;
- about 100 for each team in the working areas, that will be responsible for the operations on site (incident commander, safety & security, etc.)
- about 150 between the EXCON referees and the Department's staff.

With regards to radio infrastructures, the following will be set up:




- 2 radio channels (wide area), composed of 3/4 repeaters, covering the entire exercise area (Veneto and FVG regions):

- a) - CH RED – channel in Italian language of the DPC personnel, EXCON and LIAISON OFFICER:
- b) - CH GREEN – channel in English language for coordination communication between the Team Leaders and the BoO.

- 13 radio channels (local channels), each with its local repeater, covering each Working Area for communications between referees of WAs (Incident Commander (IC), Safety and Security (S&S) etc.), and TL of teams /modules and EXCON;
- 8 radio channels (Direct Mode) for internal communications between each team Leader and his own team.

Any radio communication described above, with the sole exception of those carried out on channels within the teams - and relative radio localization data - , will be controlled in the headquarters of DICOMAC, BoO and EXCON.

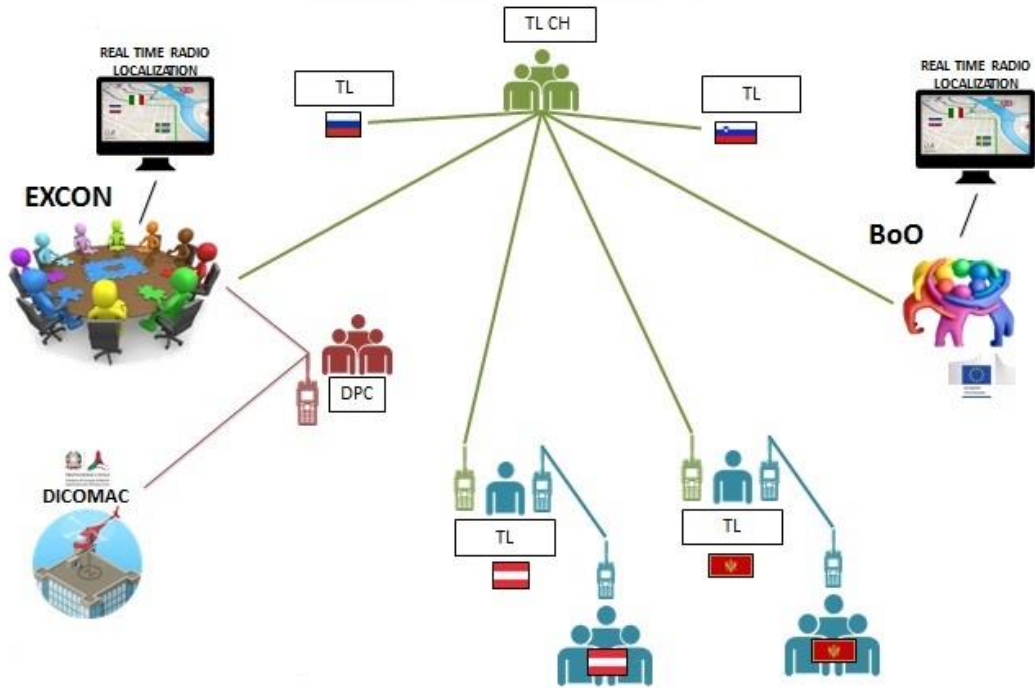
RADIO CHANNELS

	- CH RED - EXCON / DPC / LIAISON OFFICER (WIDE AREA CHANNEL)
	- CH GREEN - INT TL / BoO (WIDE AREA CHANNEL)
	- CH ORANGE - IC, SAFETY, TL (LOCAL CHANNEL)

CHANNELS IN DIRECT MODE – ONLY FOR TEAM COMMUNICATION	
	CH ALFA – A TEAM
	CH BRAVO – MNE TEAM
	CH CHARLIE – RUS TEAM
	CH DELTA – SRB TEAM
	CH ECHO – SLO TEAM
	CH FOXTROT – IT TEAM VVF1
	CH GOLF – IT TEAM VVF2
	CH HOTEL – IT TEAM PIEM

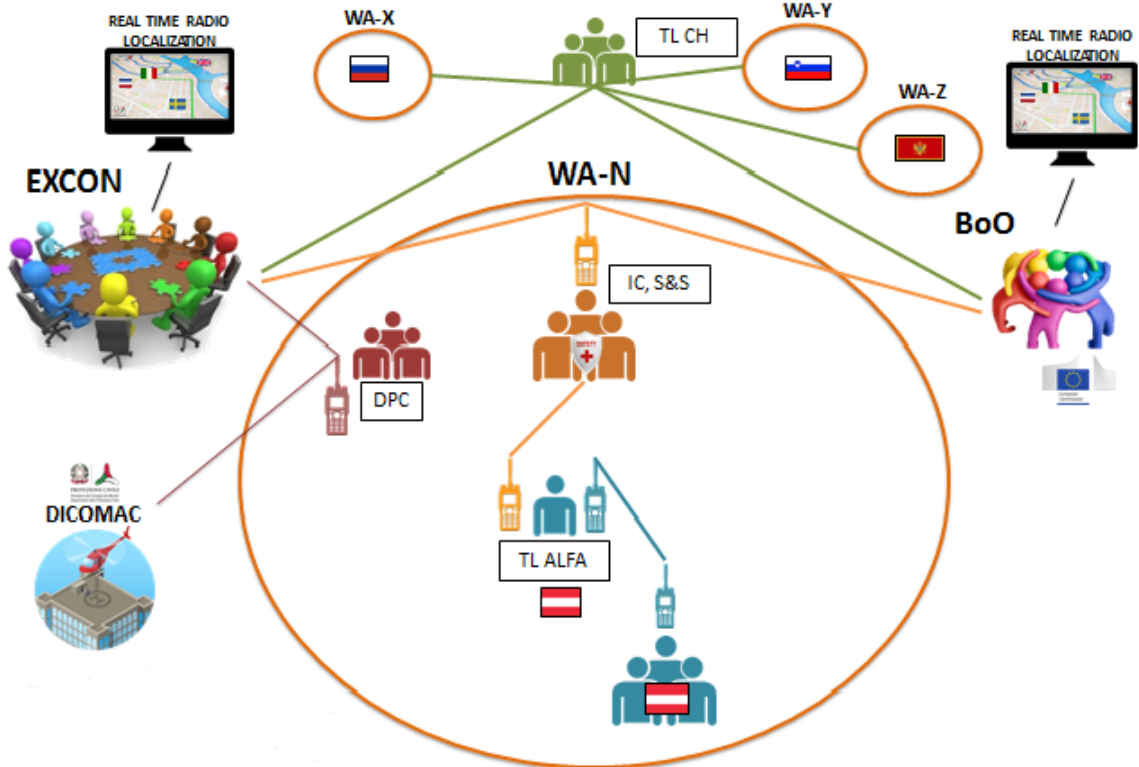
Radio Communication Channels

- RADIO COMMUNICATIONS -

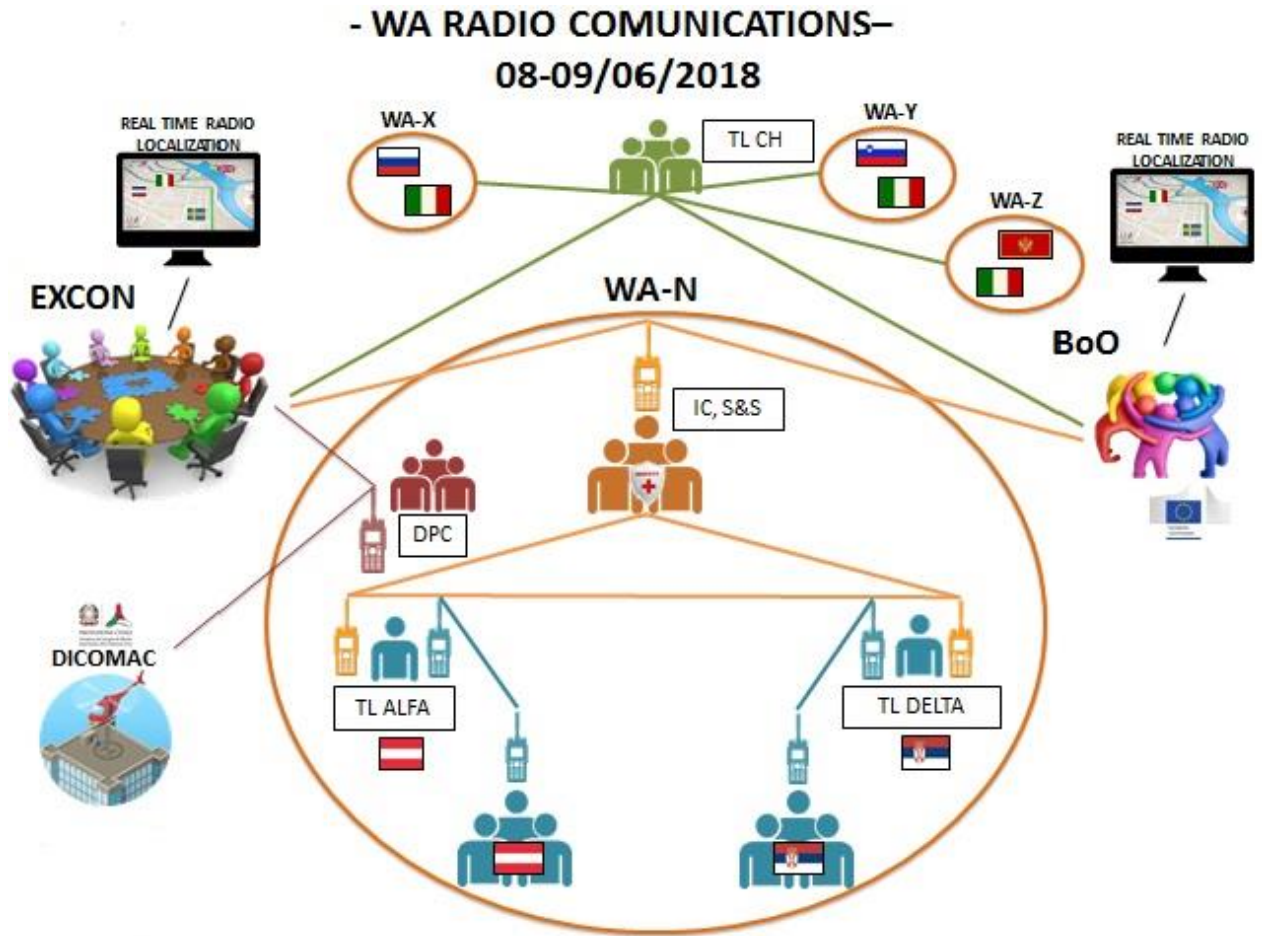


Radio Communication Flow chart

**- WA RADIO COMMUNICATIONS-
07/06/2018**



Radio communication Working Areas Chart – 7June



Radio communication Working Areas Chart – 8-9 June

5.13 Role Players

Role-players for each of the exercise days, coming from different organizations within the hosting country will support the realistic implementation of the different scenarios, which are planned for the different days of the exercise.

Due to the flexible handling of the different situations the role-players are on standby during the whole exercise day in different gathering points.

The role players act according to the dedicated role-play instructions describing the situation in detail, the exact role as well as the resulting tasks and the expected reaction of the relief teams.

5.14 Safety and Security

All exercise locations will be covered with safety plan and procedures. Inside the BoO an emergency plan is managed by the Army. All teams are acknowledged and instructed about rules and safety procedures. A medical post with a doctor is present for limited use inside the BoO. In every working area an On Site Commander (responsible for team operation) is present as well as a Safety Officer (responsible for site safety) and a Site Manager (supervising all logistics activities foreseen in the site). A role player acting as the “site owner” will give general directions to all teams while entering the site area.

All participants are identified by the following vests colour and writing:

PARTICIPANT CATEGORY	VEST AND COLOUR
Evaluators	Green vest with back-writing “Evaluator”
National Observers	White vest with back-writing “Observer”
International Observers	White vest with back-writing “Observer”
Volunteers	White vest with back-writing “Observer”
Liaison Officers HNS Support	Orange vest with back-writing “Liaison Officer”
Excon	Orange vest with back-writing “EXCON”
Site Manager	Orange vest with back-writing “Site Manager”
Safety & Security Officers	Blue with back-writing “Safety and Security”
Incident Commander	Red vest with back-writing “Site Manager”

6. EXCHANGE OF “IO NON RISCHIO” GOOD PRACTICES

6.1 The “Io non rischio” campaign

Io non rischio (*I don't take risks*) is a national communication campaign on good civil protection practices, promoted by the National Department of Civil Protection together with the volunteer organization Anpas (National Association of Public Assistance), the National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (Ingv) and the Consortium of the University of Seismic Engineering Laboratory Network (Reluis).

The idea behind the campaign is that individual exposure to natural hazards can be reduced through knowledge of the problem, awareness of the possible consequences and the adoption of a few simple precautions.

The civil protection volunteers, who live and work within their territory, know it and in turn are known by local institutions and citizens, have always been the protagonists of *Io non rischio*. The volunteer trainers, after passing a training period, have the task of forming, in a cascade process, communication expert volunteers, who will then go on the streets, squares and schools, during specific initiatives, to inform people about good civil protection practices.

After a first phase of the Campaign, from 2011 to 2013, during which the topics related exclusively to seismic risk were developed, over the years the panorama of the risks treated has become broader and includes also the tsunami risk (starting from 2013) and flood risk (as of 2014). The idea is over the years, to include all the risks to which Italian territories are exposed.

The inclusion of new risks makes it increasingly necessary to involve other centers of expertise, especially for the development of the scientific contents treated in the various stages of implementation of the Campaign. Therefore, at the moment, the promoters of *Io non rischio* campaign have been joined by:



- Ispra - Istituto superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale,(Superior Institute for Environmental Protection and Research)
- Ogs - Istituto Nazionale di Oceanografia e di Geofisica Sperimentale (Experimental National Institute of Oceanography and Geophysics)
- AiPo - Agenzia Interregionale per il fiume Po (Inter-regional Agency for the Po river)
- Arpa Emilia-Romagna
- Autorità di Bacino del fiume Arno (Arno river Basin Authority)
- CamiLab - Università della Calabria
- Fondazione Cima
- Irpi - Istituto di ricerca per la Protezione idro-geologica. (Research Institute for hydro-geological Protection)

6.2 Implementation method

Io non rischio is an open communication format that, while preserving the basic philosophy (simple and clear language, knowledge of phenomenon or risk, focus on self-protection behaviors) has adapted to different contexts. At the moment the volunteers meet in squares with the citizens during the two campaigning days. (traditionally at mid October).

6.3 Communication Campaign IO NON RISCHIO : contents and tools

The objective of the communication campaign *Io non rischio* is to place citizens and institutions at the center of risk prevention and mitigation activities aiming for a deeper target, that is to operate a change of approach and mentality toward risks: from passive recipients of communication, citizens of ‘io non rischio’ become active subjects planning ordinary virtuous actions to reduce the risk.

This process also enhances the role of civil protection volunteers: a trained citizen who knows the territory in which he lives and who can therefore act as a facilitator between the community and the institutions. Overall, the Campaign aims to set a path that involves local institutions in the change, called to effectively inform citizens about the civil protection plan and all the activities undertaken in the field of prevention.

“Io non rischio” is an integrated communication campaign that simultaneously uses multiple tools and channels to achieve the most relevant audiences in the most effective way. Some of the tools are listed here below:

Material necessary to set up the ‘piazza’ or square (leaflets, pamphlets, gazebo, totem, the Flood Risk tent).

- On-line communication, web site www.iononrischio.it and Facebook page, Twitter and Instagram accounts, Youtube channel.
- Audio visual products (commercial spots/ads)
- Local initiatives on the territory (meetings in squares , exhibitions, stands during events , seminars/workshops and training courses)
- Direct communication (Contact Center and e-mail, etc.)

6.4 Presentation of the “Io non rischio” campaign in the framework of the NEIFLEX project

As part of the NEIFLEX project, for the "Dissemination and communication" part, the presentation to the partner countries of the "*Io non rischio*" campaign as an example of activities aimed at informing the population on the risks of the territory.



The activity linked to the "*Io non rischio*" campaign represents, in fact, an example of a non-structural prevention initiative aimed at citizenship, and therefore responds to the institutional task of the National Civil Protection Service, as also foreseen by recent legislation (Legislative Decree 1/2018).

One of the strengths of the initiative lies in its multidisciplinary character, that is, in its ability to create a system of languages, skills, roles and professionalism related to institutions that are different institutions, which must relate and dialogue at all levels of expertise, from that national to the strictly territorial one.

The opportunity to present in the framework of the NEIFLEX project this Italian experience to other countries of the European Union and therefore to give international visibility to the project was too great to be missed, in order to share at a broader level its strengths and to be able to compare on any critical issues.

Specifically, the activities related to the presentation of the "*Io non rischio*" campaign will be organized according to the following program :

:

- 7-9 May 2018: Workshop on the topic of reference in the Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia regions providing an ‘overview’ presentation of the project;
- 9 June 2018: set-up of 3 INR squares – Flood (San Michele al Tagliamento in Veneto , Latisana and Pordenone in Friuli) in the framework of the international exercise that will take place from 5 to 9 June;
- November 2018: organization of a workshop in Montenegro for a feasibility survey on the potential implementation of the Campaign in the local context.

The main objective of this initiative is to involve the representatives of the partner countries in a process that can provide a theoretical and practical vision of the Campaign.

At the end of the project, an assessment and theoretical phase is foreseen with respect to the possible appeal and export of the "*Io non rischio*" methodology in the partner countries involved.

During each phase, the delegates will have the opportunity to deal with all the actors of the Campaign: in addition to the staff of the Civil Protection Department, which will represent the central institutional level, both regional referents of the two regions will be directly involved in the project, both the volunteer trainers and the volunteer communicators who will be the main actors of the foreseen practical-exercise phases. During the last meeting in Montenegro there will also be the involvement of some of the partner bodies, in order to provide further information on the technical contents related to the Campaign.

7. EVALUATION

The NEIFLEX Command Post, Table Top and Full Scale Exercises (CPX/TTX/FX) will be evaluated by a team of 14 experts. The evaluation team consists of 1 team leader plus 2 experts from Italy, 5 experts from Consortium partners (Austria, France, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia), 4 experts from the Union Civil Protection Mechanism Participating States (FYROM2, Malta, Netherlands, Spain), 2 guests from the Russian Federation.

The team leader is part of the exercise planning group, who followed the planning process from the beginning to design the evaluation according to needs and requirements of exercises in the NEIFLEX framework. The outcomes of the former Command Post, Table Top, Field Exercises³ were actually the

² former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

³ E.g. EU co-funded TWIST 2012, exercises within the framework of IPA I, IPA 2, IPA Floods Program, EU funded EDREX exercise.



starting point leading to the evaluation design since building on lessons identified in previous similar experiences was considered as a priority.

Lessons identified, and recommendations before turning into a set of ‘lessons learnt’ will be described into the NEIFLEX evaluation report, due by September 2018.

This section seeks to outline the conceptual framework of how NEIFLEX exercises will be evaluated to measure their outcomes and the impact on future exercises of similar nature. To produce a meaningful evaluation it is important to have a clearly defined target and objectives to measure the exercise activities against. The aim and objectives defined here are derived from the Technical document (Form T) of the NEIFLEX project proposal approved by the European Commission⁴.

7.1 Aim and objectives

The NEIFLEX exercise aim is:

- to improve the response to floods, at international, national and local level, implementing the use of water rescue based Modules⁵ within the framework of the European Civil Protection Mechanism
- to share with, and adapt to, the international partners the methodology on public awareness raising actions developed by the Italian Civil Protection Department (main reference is the Italian national awareness raising campaign “IO NON RISCHIO” – “I don’t take risks”).

The international objectives of NEIFLEX exercise are related to the activation of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism in support to the affected Country and, more specifically, the exercise should:

1. *Enable* the HCP/FRB participating national and international modules to train and improve the coordination among them as well as with international and national coordination structures⁶.
2. *Improve* knowledge and practical application of Mechanism tools, and other standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines regarding alert, mobilization and deployment within the European Civil Protection Mechanism.
3. *Increase* capacities of how to work within internationally acknowledged coordination structures like the Reception Departure Centre (RDC) or the EUCPT’s coordination site.
4. *Apply* and field test individual modules’ internal procedures.
5. *Identify* areas of improvement with regards to interoperability among participating entities
6. *Contribute* to capacity development on an individual and organisational level in civil protection resources within the region.

7.2 Evaluation of the Project’s design and framework

The stages followed to set up the evaluation process for NEIFLEX project were the following:

1. There will be a Head of Evaluation appointed within the Consortium leading Country.
2. The evaluation process was designed and planned in collaboration with the exercise management and was shared and approved by the project’s Steering Committee.
3. The evaluation questions and basis for analysis were formulated, according to the exercise aims and objectives.

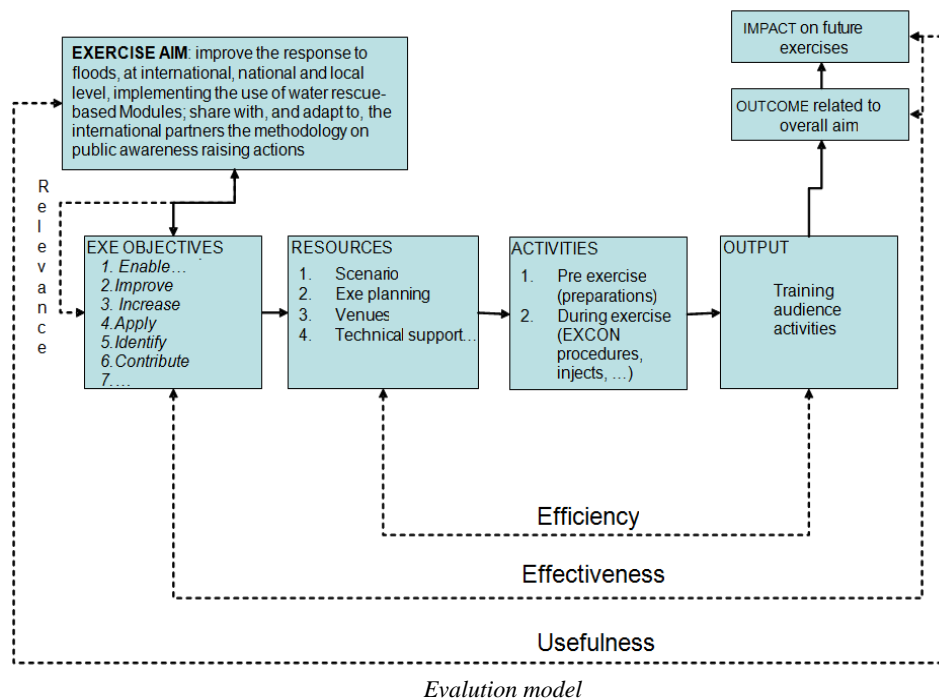
⁴ Agreement number ECHO/SUB/20151719076

⁵ Water rescue based modules: High Capacity Pumping (HCP), Flood Rescue using Boats (FRB) modules.

⁶ National coordination structures: National Centre for Monitoring and Forecasting (Centro Funzionale Centrale - CFC); National Operations Room (Sala Situazione Italia – SSI); Regional Centers for Monitoring and Forecasting (Centri Funzionali Regionali – CFC); Regional Operations Rooms (Sale Operative Regionali – SOR). International coordination structures: Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC); Reception and Departure Centre (RDC); On Site Operations and Coordination Centre (OSOCC); Base of Operations (BoO).

4. The Evaluation team was selected and is going to be trained during a 2/two-day workshop one month before the exercise (10-11 May 2018).
5. A hot wash session is planned on the final exercise day, to collect further feedbacks from the participants and provide initial findings from the evaluation team.
6. Collected material will be analysed and compiled into an evaluation report within 3 months from the exercise, to present and disseminate evaluation findings and provide recommendations for next exercises.

The evaluation framework adopted builds on the performance conceptual framework, which is a generic input/process/output/outcome framework widely used in many different fields by program managers and evaluators to describe the effectiveness of their programs. Performance measurement analyses the success of a work group, program, or organization's efforts by comparing data on what happened to what was planned or intended. The flowchart below shows how the evaluation framework is linked to the aim and objectives.



The evaluation framework seeks to measure 3 components:

1. **Efficiency** – For example, did the scenario events trigger the necessary number of reactions from the training audience? Or, did the training audience produce the expected outputs?
2. **Effectiveness** – For example, were the scenario events relevant for the exercise objectives? Or, were the training audience' outputs relevant measured against the scenario events?

Together these 2 components will lead to the 3rd component:

3. **Usefulness** – Did the outcomes meet the overall aim of the field exercise and provide guidance for future exercise of a similar nature?

7.3 Evaluation methodology and tools

Data and information will be collected using observation checklists where each question is to be answered with a descriptive reply and a numerical value. The descriptive reply should inform about:

- observation (I saw/heard)
- analysis (due to that/as a consequence)
- preliminary evaluation (in my opinion that's...)



- recommendation (in a future similar situation I would suggest that...)

with respect to the question’s topic. The numerical value is a ranking, on a scale from 1 to 5⁷, based on the evaluators perception of how well they think that the activity/procedure worked. This combined reply is aiming at allowing for both quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Seven observation checklists have been designed:

CHECKLIST	TIMING OF THE COMPILATION	PROJECT PHASE	COMPILERS
1 - Exercise planning	May 2018	Exercise design & planning; design & adaptation of the public awareness methodology	evaluation experts from the Consortium members
2 - Exercise preparation and conduction	During exercise	TTX/CPX/FSX	all evaluation experts
3 - EUCP Mechanism – mobilization phase	During exercise	TTX/CPX	all evaluation experts
4 - EUCP Mechanism – deployment phase	During exercise	CPX/FSX	all evaluation experts
5 - EUCP Mechanism – operations phase	During exercise	FSX	all evaluation experts
6 - EUCP team	During exercise	CPX/FSX	EUCP team liaison officer
7 - EUCP modules	During exercise	FSX	EUCP modules’ liaison officers
8 - Evaluation of the evaluation experience	End of exercise	End of exercise	all evaluation experts

The first two checklists regard the exercise design, planning, preparation and implementation process put in place by the exercise planning team, Steering Committee and exercise control team. Therefore, with reference to the evaluation model of figure 1, checklist 1 and 2 are about the observation of the RESOURCES provided and ACTIVITIES conducted to move from the exercise objectives to the exercise expected output. In particular:

- checklist 1 is focused on the design and planning phases, as well as on the preparatory activities *before* the exercise. This checklist is to be completed by the evaluation experts from the Consortium members in the month before the exercise, interviewing the respective colleagues involved in the exercise planning phase⁸ and looking into the documentation emerged from the meetings (e.g. minutes, presentations, ...)
- checklist 2, regards exercise control procedures *during* the exercise implementation, it will be completed after observation of the activities in the EXCON room and on the field, having in mind that the overall objective for evaluation is a safe and effective conduction of the exercise, with challenging participants at the appropriate level, avoiding “dead time” and managing unforeseen developments.

⁷ where 1 is “extremely poor”, 2 is “poor”, 3 is “sufficient”, 4 is “good” and 5 is “excellent”.

⁸ In particular those who attended the kick off meeting (10 February 2016), Initial Planning Meeting (23 November 2016), Consortium Meeting (videoconference, 18 December 2017), Middle Planning Meeting (8-10 March 2018), Final Planning Meeting (7-9 May 2018), First workshop of the dissemination campaign “I don’t take risks” (7-9 May 2018).



Checklist 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 refer to the exercise OUTPUT, i.e. the training audience activities in response to the exercise scenario and exercise control injects. The mobilization, deployment, operations phases of the EUCP Mechanism activation are dealt with checklists 3, 4, 5; while checklists 6 and 7 regard the performances of the EUCP Team and the modules respectively and will be filled in by the liaison officers assigned to each one of them.

Finally, checklist 8 is a meta-evaluation, i.e. an evaluation of the evaluation. At the end of the exercise, the experts of the evaluation team are requested to provide feedbacks on the evaluation methodology adopted and their evaluation experience in NEIFLEX project.

Below a table of the NEIFLEX observation checklists.

7.4 Evaluation steps

The experts of the evaluation team have been selected on the basis of some reference criteria, such as their participation in Mechanism/IPA Courses or other international trainings (e.g. UNDAC), participation in exercises/missions, previous experience with field-exercise evaluations, to make sure that the needed expertise and competences are in the evaluation team.

A preparatory meeting one month before the exercise was planned for the 14 experts composing the evaluation team. Aim of the meeting was to describe the exercise-baseline (i.e. NEIFLEX project, the overall framework of the exercise; the Mechanism’s reference documents and guidelines) as well as to discuss the suggested evaluation approach, tools and methodology.

An evaluation rehearsal session is planned just before the exercise begins, during which task distribution, detailed schedule for the evaluation, logistical and organizational arrangements will be finalized. If feasible, a visit to the exercise locations will also be arranged, to provide the evaluation team with detailed information about the planned scenario in each of them.

Data and information collection will be performed by the evaluation team during the exercise, using the observation checklists but also interviewing the training audience and exercise control team and participating to EXCON briefings/debriefings.

A hot-wash session is planned at the end of the exercise, to share initial findings of the evaluation team and collect further feedback from all actors of the exercise.

Finally, an analysis of the data and information collected will follow, aiming at identifying efficiency, effectiveness and usefulness of the exercise in reaching the planned aims and objectives. The lessons identified and recommendations for future implementation will be documented in a final evaluation report.



8. GENERAL EXERCISE TIMELINE

Date	Action
5 June	National early warning activities CPX - Request for Assistance through the UCPM Activation of EXCON Arrival of EUCPT and Modules Advanced team for the TTX
6 June	Table Top Exercise at BoO
7 June	Start date of Full Scale Exercise Arrival of Modules Border crossing, Meeting point, Security briefing TLs meetign at BoO, Operations, Debriefing
8 June	Full Scale Exercise - full day operations
9 June	Communication Campaign Io non Rischio and Full Scale Exercise Closure of activities Debriefing (teams, observers, evaluators, EUCPT, EXCON) Social event
10 June	Departure of teams and all participants

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ANA: Associazione Nazionale Alpini
ANAS S.p.A.: Gestore della Rete Stradale ed Autostradale Italiana
ANPAS: Associazione Nazionale Pubbliche Assistenze
ARI: Associazione Radioamatori Italiani
ARPA: Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell’Ambiente
ASL: Azienda Unità Sanitaria Locale
BoO: Base of Operations
CCS: Centro di Coordinamento dei Soccorsi
CFC: Centro Funzionale Centrale
CFD: Centro Funzionale Decentrato
COC: Centro Operativo Comunale
COI: Comando Operativo di Vertice Interforze
COI: Centro Operativo Intercomunale
CPM: Civil Protection Modules
CPX: Command Post Exercise
CRI: Croce Rossa Italiana
Di.Coma.C.: Direzione di Comando e Controllo
DPC: Dipartimento della Protezione Civile
DPCM: Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri
DSS: Direttore dei Soccorsi Sanitari
DTS: Direttore Tecnico dei Soccorsi
ENEL: Ente Nazionale per l’energia Elettrica
ENI: Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi
ERCC: Emergency Response Coordination Centre
EUCPT: European Civil Protection Team
EXCON: Exercise Control
FIR-CB: Italian Radio Transmission Federation – Citizen’s band



FR: Francia
FRB: Flood Rescue Using Boat
FSX: Full Scale Exercise
GdF: Guardia di Finanza
HCP: High Capacity Pump
HF: High Frequency
HNS: Host Nation Support
LEMA: Local Emergency Management Agency
NEIFLEX: North Eastern Italy Flood Exercise
Ops: Operations
OSOCC: On-Site Operations Coordination Centre
PMA: Posto Medico Avanzato
RDC: Reception and Departure Center
RID: Registro Italiano Dighe
SISTEMA: Sala Situazione Italia e Monitoraggio del Territorio
SOPI: Sala Operativa Provinciale Integrata
SOUP: Sala Operativa Unificata Permanente
SSI: Sala Situazione Italia
TTX: Table-top Exercise
UTG: Ufficio Territoriale del Governo
V.V.F.: Vigili del Fuoco
WA: Working Area

PARTICIPANTS

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri - Dipartimento della Protezione Civile
EU Commission - Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
Austria – Federal Ministry of the Interior Department II/13, Operations, Crisis and Disaster Coordination (BM.I)
Slovenia – Administration of the Republic of SLOVENIA for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief (ACPD)
Serbia - Sector for Emergency Management, Ministry of Interior of Serbia
Montenegro - Ministry of the Interior Directorate for Emergency Management
Russian Federation EMERCOM - EMERCOM of Russia
Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia
- Protezione Civile della Regione
- Direzione Centrale Ambiente ed Energia - Servizio difesa del suolo
- Direzione centrale risorse agricole, forestali e ittiche – Servizio foreste e corpo forestale
- SORES Centrale Operativa 118 Regionale
Agenzia Regionale per l’Ambiente – Friuli Venezia Giulia
Ente Regionale per il patrimonio culturale della Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia - ERPAC
Consorzio Bonifica Pianura Friulana
Consorzio di Bonifica Cellina-Meduna (Gestore diga di Ravedis)
Cellina Energy S.r.l. (Gestore Diga di Barcis)
Edison S.P.A. (Gestore Diga di Ponte Racli)
Provveditorato interregionale per le Opere Pubbliche del Veneto, Trentino Alto Adige e Friuli Venezia Giulia - Sede Coordinata di Trieste
MIT - Ufficio Tecnico per le Dighe di Venezia
COMUNI di Pasiano di Pordenone (PN), Pordenone (PN), Prata di Pordenone (PN), Brugnera (PN), Sacile (PN), Latisana(UD), Ronchis(UD), Varmo (UD), Rivignano Teor (UD),



Autorità di Bacino Distrettuale delle Alpi Orientali – Venezia

Regione Veneto

- Direzione Protezione Civile e Polizia Locale
- Direzione Difesa del Suolo
- Direzione Operativa (Genio Civile Treviso e Venezia)
- Direzione Prevenzione, sicurezza alimentare, veterinaria
- Consorzio di Bonifica Veneto Orientale e Consorzio di Bonifica Piave

Regione Piemonte – Direzione Generale Protezione Civile e Antincendio Boschivo (A.I.B.)

Prefetture - UTG

- Venezia, Treviso, Pordenone, Udine

Amministrazioni Provinciali di Treviso,

Amministrazioni Provinciali di Belluno

Amministrazioni Provinciali di Padova

Amministrazioni Provinciali di Rovigo

Amministrazioni Provinciali di Verona

Amministrazioni Provinciali di Vicenza

Città Metropolitana di Venezia

COMUNI di San Stino di Livenza (VE), Concordia Sagittaria (VE), San Michele al Tagliamento (VE),

Fossalta di Portogruaro (VE), Gruaro (VE), Portobuffolè (TV), Gorgo al Monticano (TV), Motta di Livenza

(TV), Meduna di Livenza (TV)

CREU (Coordinamento Regionale Emergenza Unica)

Azienda Unità Locale Socio Sanitaria n. 4 “Veneto Orientale”

Azienda per l'Assistenza Sanitaria n. 2 “Bassa Friulana-Isontina”
direzione

Istituto Zooprofilattico delle Venezie

Comando Operativo di Vertice Interforze (COI)

Corpo Nazionale dei Vigili del Fuoco (CNVVF)

- Direzione Interregionale Veneto e Trentino Alto Adige
- Direzione Regionale Vigili del Fuoco Regione Friuli Venezia Giulia
- Direzione Interregionale Toscana ed Emilia
- Comando Provinciale Treviso
- Comando Provinciale Venezia
- Comando Provinciale di Udine
- Comando provinciale di Pordenone

Esercito Italiano (EI) – Plotone e Caserma

Arma dei Carabinieri (CC)

Polizia di Stato – Servizio di Polizia stradale

Guardia di Finanza (GdF)

Croce Rossa Italiana (CRI)

Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo,

- Segretariato Regionale del Veneto
- Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio del Friuli Venezia Giulia
- Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per l'Area Metropolitana di Venezia e le province di Belluno, Padova e Treviso

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Organizzazioni di volontariato di protezione civile nazionali e locali

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