



Egypt Role for International Cooperation on Earthquake Disaster Management to Protect Lives

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NRIAG's Roles for International Cooperation and Earthquake disaster Management

- ▶ The operational heart of the Mechanism is the Earthquake and Information Centre (EIC) based at the National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics (NRIAG). EIC is working 24/7 and can spring into action immediately when it receives a call for assistance.
- ▶ The EIC monitoring the earthquake signals in and around Egypt through the National Earthquake Network.
- ▶ NRIAG provides Training courses for Young Seismologists from Africa, Arab and Middle East.

NRIAG Earthquake and Information Centre



The main objectives of this network is:

- ▶ Monitoring local and regional activity including artificial events.
- ▶ Assessment of seismic hazard.
- ▶ Estimating the expected future earthquake effects.
- ▶ Continuous assessment of strategic buildings, high dam and archeological sites, etc.

The main objectives of this network is:

- ▶ Isoleismal map
- ▶ Information on Geology
- ▶ Seismic Zones
- ▶ hazard Map
- ▶ GPS Crustal deformation

During emergencies NRIAG plays two important roles:

- ▶ **Communications:** NRIAG may acts as a focal point for the exchange of requests and offers of assistance. This helps cut down on the participating states' administrative burden in liaising with the affected country.
- ▶ **Example Case:** NRIAG offers help during Izmit earthquake (Turkey) 1999 and dispatched a team.

- ▶ **Coordination:** The EIC facilitates the provision of Egyptian assistance through the Mechanism . This takes place by matching offers to needs, identifying gaps in assistance and searching for solutions, and facilitating the pooling of common resources where possible.

Activation of the Mechanism

Inside the Egypt

- ▶ The Mechanism can be activated by any participating state seeking prompt international assistance following a major earthquake disaster.
- ▶ As soon as a request for assistance is received, it can be viewed by all Provinces via the Center of Supporting and Decision Makers (CSDM). The national contact points then assess their available resources and inform the CSDM whether or not they are in a position to help.




Outside Egypt

- ▶ As the use of the Mechanism is not restricted to interventions within Egypt, any country affected by a disaster can also make an appeal for assistance through the Ministry of foreign Affairs (MFA). Following a formal request for assistance from other country, different procedures are applied for the activation of the Mechanism. In such cases, the MFA needs to consult the Presidency Council to determine the course of action to take. In this case the Council plays the lead role in coordinating the Egyptian response.

Despatching assistance

- ▶ Arrangements for the dispatch of the accepted assistance (delivery, transport, customs, etc.) are made directly between the offering and requesting states. If required, the EIC may play a facilitating role. Any intervention teams or assistance sent from the UNESCO to a disaster area will work closely with the national authorities of the affected country.

Resource allocation for disaster management

| | Resource allocation | Lives that could be saved |
|---------------|---|---|
| Post-disaster |  |  |
| Pre-disaster |  |  |

- ▶ To facilitate the technical co-ordination of Egyptian civil protection assistance a small team of experts (Seismology & earthquake Engineering) can be dispatched on site by NRIAG. This team will ensure effective liaison with local authorities and any other relevant actors so as to integrate Egyptian civil protection assistance into the overall relief effort and facilitate the work of Egyptian teams on the ground.

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