

APELL Programme and Success Stories



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UNEP APELL Programme

- Both a **process** and a **UNEP Programme** established to help promote and expand its application
- Main purpose of **APELL**:
 - to **increase the awareness of communities** to local industrial and man-made hazards
 - to help them be **better prepared for emergencies**



APELL dates back 25 years

- **Established in 1986** in partnership with the US EPA, CEFIC and the international chemical industry (right after the 1984 Bhopal and Mexico city accidents)
- 1987: UNEP's Governing Council requested the Secretariat to take into account existing international initiatives - such as the "**Community Awareness and Emergency Response**" (CAER) programme developed by the chemical industry
- 1988: **publication of the APELL Handbook**



APELL dates back 25 years

- **APELL (1989 – 2011):** UNEP published several guidance materials and promoted a series of awareness raising workshops and pilot demonstration projects, in more than 30 countries, leading to APELL implementation communities worldwide;
- In 2014: **Update of APELL Handbook**, with experiences and case studies and new tools



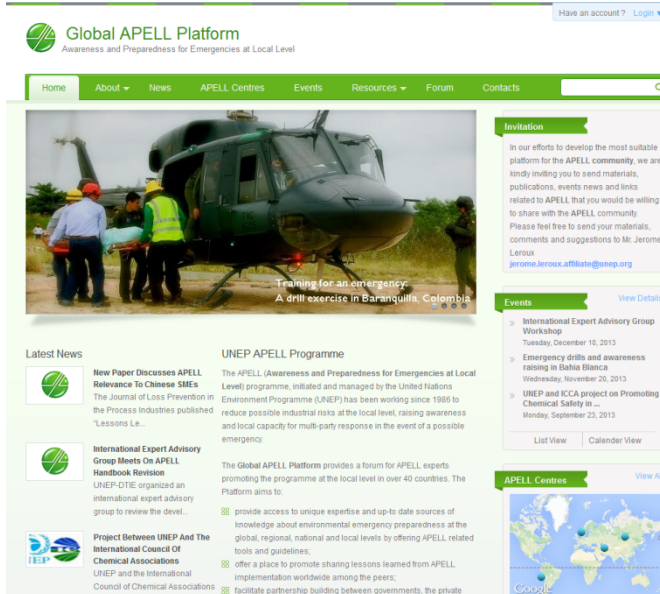
HELLO!
I AM APELITO
LEARN WITH ME TO
PREVENT AND DEFEND
YOURSELF
IN A EMERGENCY



Recent activities and next steps

- Update of the handbook
 - To better reflect the increased complexity of industrial operations
 - APELL ‘phases’
 - State-of-the-art tools
- Training of Trainers
 - Aims at leveraging the existing expert network
 - Further promote APELL and the regional level around the world

Virtual network Global APELL Platform



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Global APELL Platform. The header includes the logo and the text "Global APELL Platform: Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level". A navigation menu contains links for Home, About, News, APELL Centres, Events, Resources, Forum, and Contacts. The main content area features a large image of a helicopter with the caption "Training for an emergency: A drill exercise in Baranquilla, Colombia". Below this are sections for "Latest News" with three articles, "UNEP APELL Programme" with a description of the program's goals, and "Events" with a list of upcoming activities. A world map under "APELL Centres" shows global locations. The right sidebar includes an "Invitation" section and a "Calendar View" link.



Why APELL?

Lack of **Awareness**

„I never expected that such an accident could occur“



Lack of **Preparedness**

„These impacts of an accident could have been limited if only there had been an emergency plan in place“



What does APELL do?

- Identifies **possible hazards** in the community
- **Raises awareness** of such hazards and the steps taken by industry and authorities to protect the community
- **Trains** the public on actions to take should an accident occur and thereby build communities' resilience
- Promotes **co-ordinated preparedness** among the stakeholder groups in a community
- Develops or updates **local emergency response plans**
- Builds **local capacity** for multi-party coordinated response in the event of an emergency



Expected APELL results

- **Enhanced** local knowledge of industrial and natural hazards
- **Informed** community about the risks they are exposed to
- **Educated** community on how to react to accidents/disasters
- **Promotion** of co-ordination between representatives from the industry, local institutions and the public
- **Preparation** of an integrated plan for community response to emergencies



APELL Handbook & Sector Guidance

- Technological accidents (chemical industry)
- TransAPELL
- APELL for Port Areas
- APELL for Mining
- Tourism Destinations
- Multi-hazards



APELL for Port Areas

- Published in 1996 with IMO
- Presents how to implement APELL in the context of a port area
- Presents cases of accidents in or near port areas illustrating the need for integrated emergency planning for accidents
- Highlights special considerations which apply in Port Areas
- Proposes a 5 tiered structure for emergency planning for port areas:
 - Ship/facility
 - Port/maritime authority level
 - City/provincial level
 - National
 - International



TransAPELL

- Guidance for Dangerous Goods Transport Emergency Planning in a Local Community
- Published in 2000
- Focus on shipping, distribution and transport of dangerous goods:
 - Land transport of DG: road, rail and pipeline
 - Transport Interfaces (ports and airport)
- Intends to supplement the provisions of national and international law



Case Studies



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Colombia- Barranquilla

- Initiated in 1990 by the local chemical industry with the support of the National Association of Industries of Colombia, the APELL process is implemented in Barranquilla in coordination by a group of companies, representatives of the Government and communal leaders.
- Main achievements: the development of a number of locally adapted pedagogical resources such as videos and an 'Apelito'



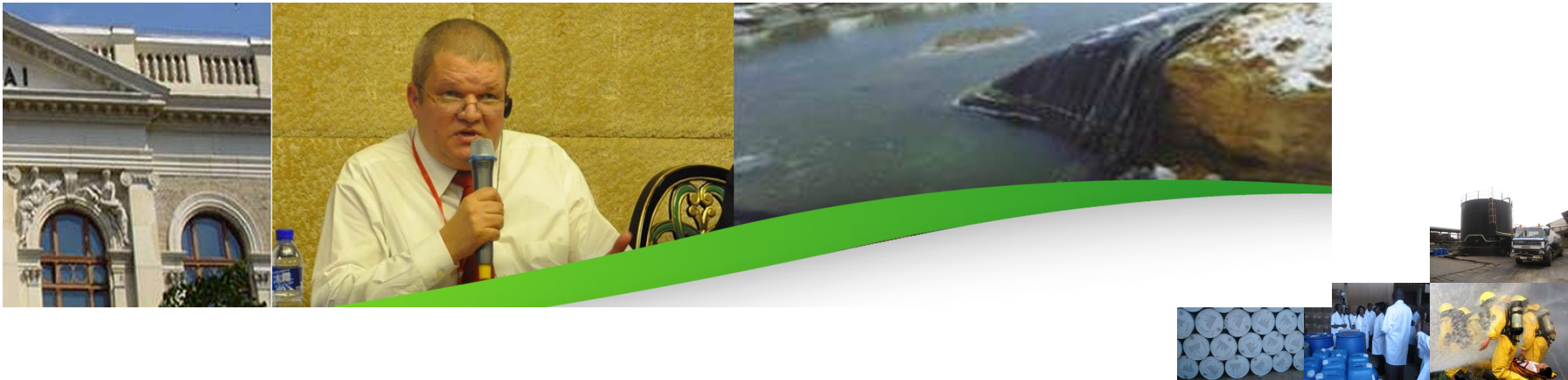
Peru- TransAPELL

- NGO RAPID LA is applying the APELL methodology to the realities of Peru
- Has been adopted by 50 communities located in the Departments of Ancash, Cajamarca and Lima
- Local level efforts are supported by the Antamina Mining Company, the Barrick Misquicicla Mining Company-Pierina Unit, the Gold Fields La Cima Mining Company and Rio Tinto Minera Peru.
- Key characteristics and successes include the participatory hazard identification moderated by NGO RAPID LA, repeated emergency drills and CinemAPELL campaign.



Romania- APELL for Mining

- Since 2006, as a result of interest for restoring and/or ensuring environmental integrity at mining sites.
- In 2007, the APELL National Centre for Disaster management Foundation established that focuses on risk prevention, mitigation strategies and community training and preparedness.
- The APELL process contribute to the improvement of existing emergency plans by involving and training members of the local community.



India

- Led by the National Safety Council of India (NSCI), APELL has been successfully implemented since 1992 in six high risk industrial areas.
- “The Chemical Accidents emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response Rules” (1996) provided legal backing to the formation of APELL-like co-ordination groups called Local Crisis Groups (LCGs) in all industrial areas having hazardous installations.
- 2002 the first national APELL Centre in Mumbai and 2 others in 2004 and 2006



Argentina

- An example of APELL implementation in an industrial port, initiated in 1996 at a large petrochemical site
- Serious stakeholder engagement & community outreach
- An emergency communications centre vigilance system established
- Training, awareness and confinement drills in schools, clubs and community institutions
 - More than 100 safety drills have been conducted in 2010-2011



APELL Worldwide



What does APELL do?

- Intention: to understand the risks in the community and work with everyone in that community to establish roles and responsibilities associated with these risks.
- Focus on local community:
 - Coordinating group is key, involving representatives of all stakeholders: effective, inclusive
 - Process is owned, implemented and maintained by individual communities
- Encourages local authorities, owner of risks and community to sit at the same table
- Each community adapts the APELL process to its specific conditions: coordinated emergency plan and education/outreach policy



What does APELL do?

- Recognises that community members have roles and responsibilities for preparedness:
 - Relying on emergency services alone is not adequate
- Allows communities to identify gaps, prioritise and strategically plan:
 - It is not possible to fill ALL possible gaps that may exist



Overview of the APELL process



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Overview of the APELL process



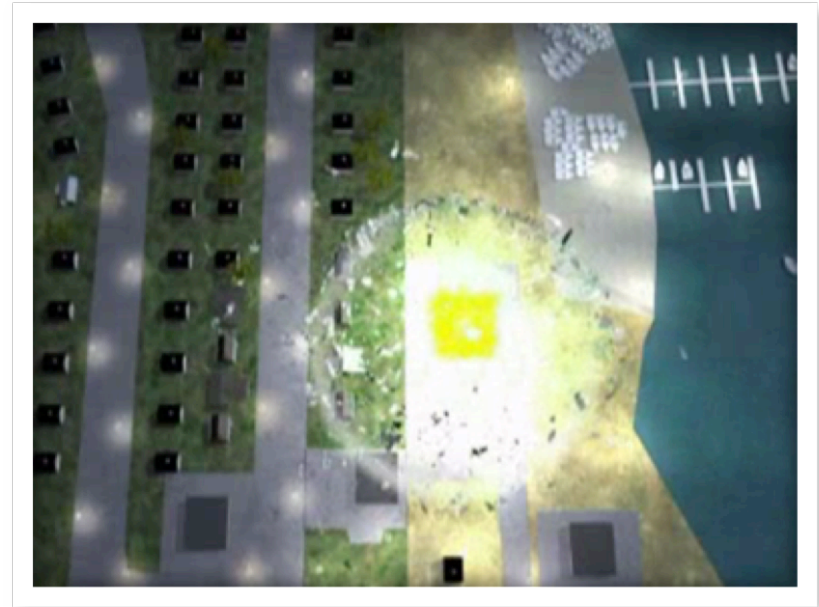
1. Identify participants & define their roles



- List potential participants in emergency response activities.
- Obtain copies of existing emergency plans: for industrial and natural hazards and events
- Prepare description of all participants, roles and the resources (personnel, equipment, facilities, special expertise)



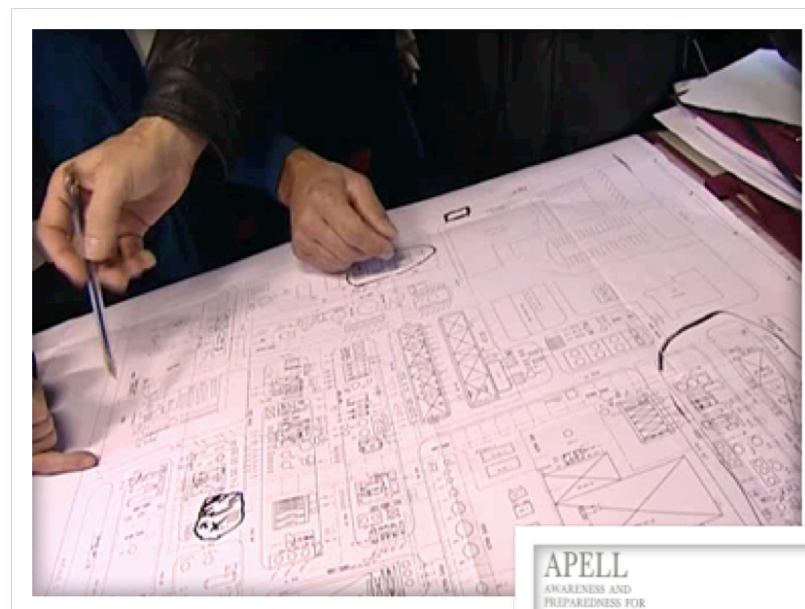
2. Evaluate & reduce risks



- List potential hazards - both **industrial and natural hazards** - which have resulted, or may result in emergency situations in the community
- Conduct risk assessment: involve experts in both industrial and natural hazards
- Define the magnitude of the risk and the potential severity of the impact
- Locate people and environmental assets exposed or at risk (e.g. maps)
- List risk reduction measures (existing and needed)



3. Review existing plans & identify gaps



- Have participants review their own plans (Annex 4 of the APELL Handbook)
- Identify strengths and gaps (Annex 10 of the APELL Handbook)



4. Task identification



- In the context of an integrated response, identify and list required tasks which are not covered by by existing plans



5. Match tasks & resources



- Evaluate each of the unassigned tasks
- Assess resources needed to complete these tasks
- Undertake review meetings



6. Integrate individual plans into overall plan & reach agreement



- Prepare a draft plan using a format acceptable to the lead government agencies
- Review the plan against the planning elements in Annex 4 of the APELL Handbook
- Conduct a tabletop role-playing exercise (include multi-hazard events)
- Identify gaps of the integrated community plan
- Ensure consistency with regional / national disaster preparedness plans



7. Draft final plan & obtain endorsement



- Commit the plan to final writing
- Make presentations, hold meetings and review sessions to all relevant government authorities to obtain approval



8. Communication & training



- Compile a list of participating agencies who will need to know more about the plan
- Make presentation to explain the plan, the roles
- Identify training needs
- Develop and implement training sessions
 - drills for hands-on training and tabletop exercises



9. Testing, reviewing & updating



- Prepare a test drill scenario
- Undertake the drill/exercise
- Analyse the results
- Correct deficiencies and revise the integrated plan
- Prepare a procedure for an annual review of the plan



10. Community Education



- Prepare a brochure and a media kit
- Prepare an event/training session to present the kit and distribute the brochure (strategy for risk communication)
- Implement elements of a public education programme



Conclusion: expected results

- **Local community is aware of...**
 - existing hazards and risks
 - exposed assets and vulnerabilities
 - official (e.g.: municipal) emergency planning
 - appropriate individual and collective response
- **Emergency services are...**
 - coordinated
 - prepared to respond to emergencies
 - able to provide coordination and information systems



Additional benefits

- Improved communication and trust among communities, industry and authorities;
- Improved understanding of risk within the community;
- Regular review of risks in the community;
- Improved understanding of existing capabilities

