Political Framework

Principles for NATO’s Participation in Humanitarian Operations

1. Request driven, case-by-case decision, in line with OSLO / MCDA Guidelines, safeguarding humanitarian principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality;

2. NATO assumes only supportive role, responsibility rests with stricken nation; UN-OCHA is prime focal point for coordination of international disaster relief;

3. Short term disaster relief, full-term recovery to be implemented by other actors;

4. Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) is NATO’s focal point.
Earthquake Pakistan

Sequence of Events (1/2)

- 8 OCT 05 - Devastating earthquake in Kashmir
- 10 OCT 05 - Pakistan request NATO assistance
- 11 OCT 05 - North Atlantic Council approval of NATO Humanitarian air bridge to Islamabad
- 13 OCT 05 - UNHCR request for air-lift support
- 14 OCT 05 - First NATO relief flight arrives
NATO Air Bridge

- Transportation assistance for United Nations - more than 130 flights, 2,300 tons
- NATO Air-bridge used by 19 Allies and NATO Partners, 2 non-NATO nations, WFP and UN-HCR
- More than 160 flights with almost 3,500 tons of relief goods (18,000 tents; 510,000 blankets; 17,000 heaters; 30,000 mattresses; 55,000 sleeping bags; many tons of medical supplies)
Sequence of Events (2/2)

- 21 OCT 05 - NAC approval to deploy NATO Disaster Relief Team to Pakistan for 90 days
- 24 OCT 05 - Advance HQ elements arrive
- 30 OCT 05 - Arrival of NATO Field hospital
- 1 FEB 06 - Withdrawal of NATO DRT from Bagh area completed

NATO Disaster Relief Team

- Field hospital and mobile medical teams (NLD)
- Five transport helicopters (4 DEU, 1 LUX)
- Three light engineer units (ESP, POL, GBR)
- One heavy engineer unit (ITA)
- Four water purification teams (LTU)
- Helicopter refueling station (fuel farm) (FRA)
NATO DRT Assistance

- More than 8,000 patients treated, 3,500 in hospital
- Helicopters delivered more than 1,700 tons relief goods and transported 7,650 disaster victims
- Produced clean water for 1,000 people per day
- Cleared and repaired roads (41,000 cub. m. debris removed, 60 km of road)
- Schools and shelters reconstructed (110)