1. プログラム

Meeting of the INSARAG Regional Group Asia/Pacific
13-15 November 2003
Kobe, Japan
Agenda

Wednesday, 12 November 2003

TIME	EVENT	RESPONSIBLE
Until 19.00	Arrival and registration	Host Country
18.00-19.00	Welcome Cocktail at JICA Hyogo International Centre (HIC)	Host Country

Thursday, 13 November 2003

09.00-10.00	Registration	Host Country
10.00-10.15	Opening remarks by Chairman and others	Host Country
10.15-10.45	Introduction of participants including members' status and adoption of the Agenda	INSARAG Chairman
10.45-11.30	Update of recent INSARAG meetings and latest INSARAG activities	INSARAG Secretariat
11.30-12.30	Presentation and discussion of USAR operations in the recent earthquake in Algeria (May 2003)	INSARAG Secretariat China Korea Japan
12.30-14.00	Lunch	Seminar Room4,5,6
14.00-14:30	Progress report and discussion of Regional Working Group on Training	Australia
14.30-14.45	Report on Meeting of ASEAN Regional Forum on management of a terrorist event leading to collapse urban structure	New Zealand
14.45-15.30	Progress report and discussion of Regional Working Group on Local Emergency Management Authority (LEMA) and On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC) Relationship	INSARAG Secretariat
15.30-16.00	Coffee	
16.00-16.45	Progress report and discussion of Regional Working Group on INSARAG Guidelines revision	New Zealand
16.45-17.15	Presentation and discussion of the USAR classification/verification concept, as proposed by the Americas INSARAG Regional Group	INSARAG Secretariat
19.00-20.30	Welcome Dinner by Disaster Reduction Alliance and JICA	Host Country

Friday, 14 November 2003

08.30-08.50	Group Photo	
09.00-10.30	Observe Hyogo Prefecture Disaster Management Center	Host Country
11.00-12.30	Visit Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution	Host Country
12.30-14.00	Lunch	Seminar Room4,5,6
14.00-14.30	Debriefing on Japan-Singapore Joint SAR Training Program in Singapore	Japan Singapore
14.30-15.00	Briefing on proposed INSARAG regional exercise in the Philippines	Philippines INSARAG Secretariat
15.00-15.30	Coffee	
15.30-16.00	Presentation and discussion on the implementation of the GA Resolutions 57/150 of December 16, 2002	INSARAG Secretariat Chair
16.00-17.00	Development of the work-plan of the INSARAG Regional Group Asia/Pacific for 2004	Chair
17.00-17.15	Election of Chairman and Vice-chairman for the next year	Chair
17.15-17.45	Any other business and closure	Chair
19.00-20.30	Welcome Dinner by MOFA	Host Country

Saturday, 15 November 2003

10.00-12.00	International Symposium "Emergency Relief Activities and Lessons Learnt from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995"	Host Country
12.00-13.00	Lunch	
13.00-23.30	Observation tour	Host Country

Sunday, 16 November 2003

	Departure of participants	Host Country

本会議プログラム

11月12日（水）

16：00頃　関係者打合わせ（議長、副議長、UNOHCA、運営委議長、JICA事務局）
18：00　　JICA主催歓迎カクテル
　　挨拶：JICA兵庫国際センター所長

11月13日（木）

09：00－10：00　登録
10：00－10：15　司会：開会
　　開会挨拶－
　　①議長（外務省国際緊急援助室室長）
　　②副議長（中国）
　　③INSARAG事務局（UNOHCA）
　　④アジア太平洋会議事務局（JICA緊援隊事務局長）
10：15－10：45　参加者紹介及び議題確認
10：45－11：30　INSARAG会合及び各種イベントの実施･進捗状況（UNOHCA）
11：30－12：30　アルジェリア地震派遣についての報告（中国、韓国、韓国）
12：30－14：00　昼食
14：00－14：45　研修WG進捗報告（オーストラリア）
14：45－15：30　LEMA－OSOCC連携WG進捗報告（UNOHCA）
15：30－16：00　コーヒー・ブレイク
16：00－16：45　INSARAGガイドラインの改訂WG進捗報告
　　（ニュージーランド）
16：45－17：15　捜索救助地域訓練についての連絡（フィリピン）
17：15－17：45　第三国研修概要ブリーフ（日本、シンガポール）
19：00－　　JICA／国際防災・人道支援協議会共催歓迎レセプション
　　歓迎挨拶
　　①ＪＩＣＡ理事
　　②兵庫県防災監

11月14日（金）

09：30－10：30　兵庫県災害対策センター視察
11：00－12：30　人と防災未来センター視察
12：30－14：00　昼食
14：00－14：30　USARチームの軽中重分類及び認証制度（UNOHCA）
14：30－15：00　国連総会決議57/150（2002年12月16日）（UNOHCA）
15：00－15：30　コーヒー･ブレイク

15：30－16：30　2004年アジア太平洋地域会議に向けての行動計画（議長）
16：30－16：45　次回会議の議長、副議長選出
16：45－17：15　その他
19：00－　外務省主催レセプション
　歓迎挨拶
　①外務省経済協力局審議官
　②兵庫県副知事

11月15日（土）

10：00－12：00　国際シンポジウム「災害緊急援助と阪神淡路大震災の教訓」
12：00－13：00　昼食
13：00－22：00　京都視察

11月16日（日）

午前　移動（HIC→関西国際空港）
　関空発
午後　ソウル着（INSARAGリーダー会合11月20日（木）帰国予定）

以上

兵庫県災害対策センター視察プログラム

１１月１４日（金）

９：００　兵庫国際センター発（バス）

９：３０　兵庫県災害対策センター到着

９：３０～　１０：００
兵庫県災害対策センター説明及び質疑応答（日英通訳）
※UNOHCAクレイマー氏と鈴木室長及び木村局長は副知事表敬

１０：００～１０：３０
アジア防災センターによる超小型衛星通信ＩＰ－ＳＡＴプレゼン及び質疑応答（英語）

１０：３０　兵庫県災害対策センター出発（バス）

１０：５０　兵庫国際センター帰着

人と防災未来センター視察プログラム

１１月１４日（金）

１０：５５	人と防災未来センター到着
１１：００～１１：１５	施設概要説明（英語）→４階へ移動
１１：２０～１１：３０	震災模擬体験（１．１７シアター）
１１：３０～１１：４０	震災体験記録（大震災ホール）
１１：４５	３階へ移動
１１：５０～１２：００	震災展示 （英語３、中国語１、韓国語１グループ）
１２：３０	人と防災未来センター発

国際シンポジウム「災害救援と阪神・淡路大震災の教訓」・プログラム

１１月１５日（土）　JICA兵庫国際センター

９：３０　　受付開始（出席者集合、参加者入場）

１０：００　　開催（司会）

１０：００～１０：１０　外務省　兒玉審議官挨拶

１０：１０～１０：４０　基調講演（同時通訳付）
人と防災未来センター　河田惠昭センター長

１０：４０～１１：５０　パネル・ディスカッション（同時通訳）
コーディネーター：茨城大学人文学部　杉下恒夫　教授
パネリスト：

アルジェリア大使館	アマール・ベンジャマ駐日大使
兵庫県	青砥謙一防災監
神戸市	内山祐周理事
アジア防災センター	西川智所長
ＣＯＤＥ	芹田健太郎代表
ＵＮＯＣＨＡ	アージュン・カトーチ課長
外務省	石榑利光前外務省国際緊急援助室長

１１：５０～１２：００　コーディネーターによるシンポジウム総括

2. 出席者リスト

Members list of Meeting of the INSARAG Regional Group Asia/Pacific 13-15 November 2003 Kobe, Japan

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11	Indonesia	Mr	Hasan		Hariadinata	Head	Human Resources Development Division,National Search and Rescue Agency	jln. Merdeka timur no.5 jakarta 10110	62 21 34832873	62 21 34832884	hh6570 @indosat.net.id
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14		Ms.	Shin		Mi-ja	Public Relations Official	Public Relation Official, Headquaters of National Emergency Response & Rescue, Rescue & EMA Section, Fire Administration Bureau, Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs				
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16	Malaysia	Mr.	Udin	Bin	Yehaya	Director	Crisis and Disaster Management Unit,National Security Division,Prime Minister's Department				
17		Mr.	Kaliman	Bin	Annuar	Commander	Special Malaysia Disaster Assistance and Rescue Team,National Security Division,Prime Minister's Department				
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24	Singapore	Mr.	Tan		Chan Seng James	Commissioner	Singapore Civil Defence Force	HQ SCDF 91UBI AVE 4 S408827			
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27	United States of America	Mr.	Powers	Walter	James	Battalion Chief	County of Los Angeles Fire Department				
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38		Mr.	Putman-Cramer		Gerhard	Deputy Director(Natural Disaster Policy)and Chief	Emergency Services Branch, OCHA Geneva				
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3. 議長総括

INSARAG Asia/Pacific Regional Group Meeting
Kobe, Japan
13/14 November 2003

Chairman Summary

The meeting of the INSARAG Regional Group Asia/Pacific was chaired by Mr. Eiichi Suzuki, Director, Overseas Disaster Assistance Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan. 62 participants from 22 countries and organisations attended the meeting. The list of participants is attached as Annex I.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a welcome address to participants, which was followed by introductory remarks from the Vice Chair of the Regional Group, Mr Liu Yuchen of China, Director- General China Seismological Bureau, Mr. Gerhard Putman Cramer, Deputy Director, Natural Disaster Policy and Chief, Emergency Branch, OCHA-Geneva, and Mr. Nobuo Kimura, Managing Director, Secretariat of the Japan Disaster Relief Team, JICA.

The Agenda of the meeting is attached as Annex II. The discussions following presentations, which were held during the meeting resulted in Conclusions and Recommendations as given below. The meeting then developed a Work Plan for the Regional Group for 2004. The work plan is also enclosed below.

Thereafter Commissioner James Tan, Singapore Defence Force was unanimously elected as Chairman of the INSARAG Regional Group Asia/Pacific for the next year from 31 March 2004 to 30 March 2005.

Please note that this report is also published on the INSARAG website at www.reliefweb.int/insarag following the link "Events" or "Reports".

Conclusions/Recommendations

1. All INSARAG Regional member states should assist each other in building and enhancing national USAR capacity.

2. The Category 1 USAR Course proposed to be conducted for Pacific Island

Countries in 2004 could be considered for support by donor countries of the region.

3. USAR teams on international response missions are advised to seek out and coordinate their operations through the OSOCC and not directly with LEMA.

4. Member states and USAR teams are encouraged to use the Virtual OSOCC on occurrence of an emergency.

5. INSARAG should establish a system of advising international USAR teams to stop deployment when additional capacity is not needed in the field. Awareness of this issue should be raised amongst decision makers in Governments.

6. There is no need for an INSARAG regional working group on LEMA-OSOCC relations. The revised INSARAG Guidelines should provide relevant guidance.

7. Member countries are encouraged to ensure that procedures for integration and facilitation of international assistance i.e. USAR teams, UNDAC team, OSOCC and Reception/Departure Centre are included in their national disaster management plans at all levels (state, district or equivalent) - GA Res 57/150 of 16 Dec 2002 refers. A suggested template for border controls based on the New Zealand document should be placed on the INSARAG website for reference by interested countries.

8. The revision of the INSARAG Guidelines should take place in a 4 day inter regional working group meeting to be organized by the INSARAG Secretariat in early Feb., 2004 in Geneva under the chairmanship of New Zealand. The Asia-Pacific Region will be represented by Japan, Singapore and Korea. All participants will bear their own travel, boarding and lodging expenses.

9. The Regional Working Group on training's revised TOR are endorsed and the Working Group is directed to proceed with Phase 1 to start with i.e. to prepare an inventory of USAR training facilities in countries of the region and what can be offered for international training.

10. The concept of a self-evaluation procedure as being developed in the INSARAG Americas region is endorsed. External evaluation and accreditation is left for

discussion in the future in the Asia/Pacific Regional Group.

11. The utility of international USAR Exercises in which skeleton USAR teams (max 5 persons from the team management) and an UNDAC team participate in national disaster management exercises was acknowledged and endorsed.

12. The following INSARAG Exercises are planned for the region in 2004 in which regional countries are encouraged to participate with skeleton USAR teams (max 5 persons each).
    (a) Manila, Philippines, 19-23 Jan., 2004 (Australia, China, Indonesia, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, and USA indicated interest in participating) The last date for confirming participation in the Exercise to the INSARAG Secretariat is 15 Dec 2003.
    (b) Kathmandu, Nepal, Mar., 2004 (provisional)
    (c) Australia, end 2004

13. GA Resolution 57/150 of 16 Dec., 2002 is a very useful document for facilitating international USAR operations and member countries should ensure it is distributed beyond the Foreign Ministry to the entities responsible for disaster management at the national, state and district levels (or equivalent).

14. Member Countries should forward details of their national INSARAG focal points to the INSARAG Secretariat at the earliest.

15. INSARAG member states should ensure that relevant authorities in their countries that deal with terrorist events resulting in collapsed structures are made aware of INSARAG procedures and capabilities.

16. When possible, regional events should be planned 18 months prior to the scheduled date.

INSARAG Asia-Pacific Regional Group Work Plan – 2004

1. Regional Working Group on training to send questionnaire and establish database of USAR-training capacity in the region by 1 Jul., 2004.

2. Regional Working Group on training representatives to participate in INSARAG inter-regional USAR training discussions.

3. Contact details of member country INSARAG focal points to be sent to INSARAG Secretariat by 31 Jan., 2004.

4. New Zealand to send draft INSARAG Guidelines outline to members by 15 Dec., 2003 and receive any comments by 15 Jan., 2004.

5. Japan, Korea and Singapore to participate as representatives of the Asia/Pacific Regional Group in the inter-regional workshop on revision of INSARAG Guidelines in Feb. 2004 in Geneva chaired by New Zealand.

6. INSARAG Regional Exercise with skeleton USAR teams and UNDAC team to be held as under:
   (a) Philippines 19-23 Jan., 2004
   (b) Nepal Mar., 2004 (provisional)
   (c) Australia end 2004

7. Member States to ensure distribution of GA Res 57/150 to State, District level (or equivalent) authorities by 31 Mar., 2004.

8. Next Asia Pacific INSARAG Regional meeting to be held in end 2004.

9. Chairman to ensure the Asia-Pacific region is represented at INSARAG inter-regional Working Group meetings when requested.

10. Cat 1 USAR training course to be held in the Pacific (Samoa) in June/July 2004.

4. 最近の INSARAG 関連活動資料

Update on Recent INSARAG Meetings

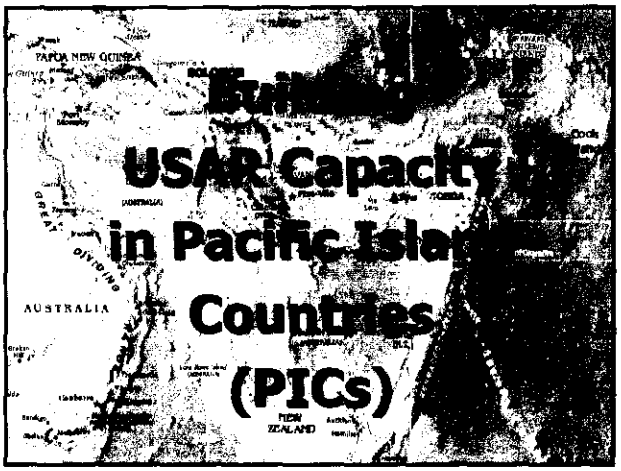
And Activities

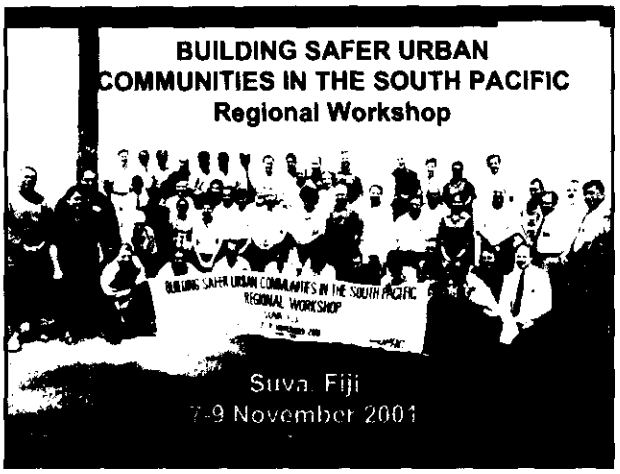
Phase I of workplan of Working Group of Training approved
  - to develop a web database of USAR training requirements and resources
- Follow-up of GA Resolution 57/150
  - Include INSARAG concept in national disaster response plans
  - national and international USAR exercise to practice INSARAG methodology
  - Develop list of indicators/benchmarks for implementation of the GA Resolution
  - Increase cooperation with IFRC and national Red Cross/Crescent societies
- Additional strategic directions for INSARAG
  - USAR capacity building in developing countries
  - INSARAG must stay abreast of emerging technologies useful in USAR
- Framework paper of INSARAG Guidelines revision as proposed by the Working Group was approved
- Deployment of UNDAC team together with USAR teams
- Standard module for international participation in USAR exercises
- Modifications of USAR Classification Concept
- Next meeting to be held in conjunction with the Americas regional meeting

- 38 participants from 22 countries
- USAR Classification System approved
- Determine earthquake prone countries in Africa
- Establish INSARAG Outpost Secretariat in Tunisia by 2004
- Conduct regional USAR exercise in Armenia first half 2004
- Modify the concept for NGO accreditation in Africa/Europe
- Proposed workplan of regional Working Group on Training approved
- Continue the survey of INSARAG priority areas in Africa/Europe
- Further development of 5/10 evaluation concept of collapsed structure
- Determine INSARAG country Focal Points in the regional group
- Discuss capacity building strategies in Africa and NIS countries
- All members to promote GA Resolution 57/150 of 16 December 2002
- Identify benchmarks for implementation of GA Resolution
- Next meeting to be held in Tunisia in April 2004

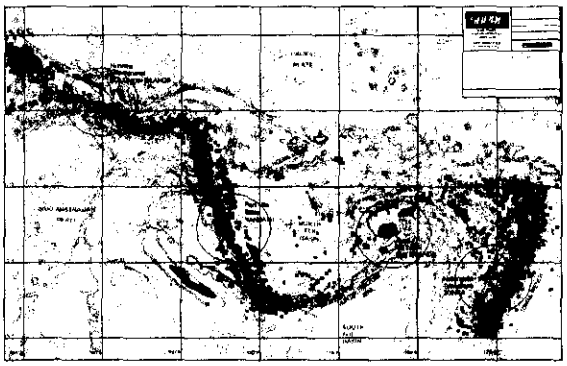
- 93 participants from 23 countries
- Discussion on the revised SAR Classification (Light, Medium, and Heavy)
- Training Matrix implementation/utilization (Training Committee)
- Lessons learned from the Colima earthquake, Mexico
- Discussion on the formation of a system of information for the USAR Americas Group
- Working Groups at the meeting
  - Technical, Political, Operational issues
- Lessons learned from various SAR responses in the region
- Proposed Accreditation System for USAR teams
- Hazardous Materials presentation
- Work Plan for 2003/2004
  - Regional exercises
  - BREC training
  - INSARAG country focal points
  - Information system
  - Increase Virtual OSOCC utilisation

- Earthquake response to Turkey and Algeria
- USAR-OSOCC Liaison Concept (Africa/Europe)
- USAR Accreditation Concept (Americas)
- INSARAG Guidelines Revision (Asia/Pacific)
- Regional USAR exercises (2003: Uzbekistan, Guatemala, Colombia, 2004: Philippines, Nepal, Armenia, Turkey, Australia)
- Loss Estimation Software and Service (Switzerland)
- Web database with USAR training inventory (Africa/Europe & Asia/Pacific)
- INSARAG Regional Outpost Secretariat in Tunisia (Africa/Europe)
- Strategy for capacity building in earthquake-prone countries (Africa/Europe)
- Implementation of GA Resolution 57/150 (All INSARAG)





Convince them that the threat is real...



And their environment dangerous !

Development of USAR Capacity in Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

Step 1 Raise awareness of the problems and convince people that they need to do something about them.

Step 2. Propose a solution, build consensus and take the first step toward achieving it, such as through an initial training course.

Benefits of the 1st PIC USAR Course

- Substantial commitment by Fiji Nat. Fire Authority
- Australia and New Zealand donated a significant quantity of technical USAR equipment & PPE
- The instructors provided training in the use & maintenance of the technical equipment
- Trained participants to manage untrained volunteers & conduct structural assessment & prioritization of damaged buildings
- Familiarized them with DVI & CIMS methodology

Developing USAR Capacity in PICs: THE WAY FORWARD

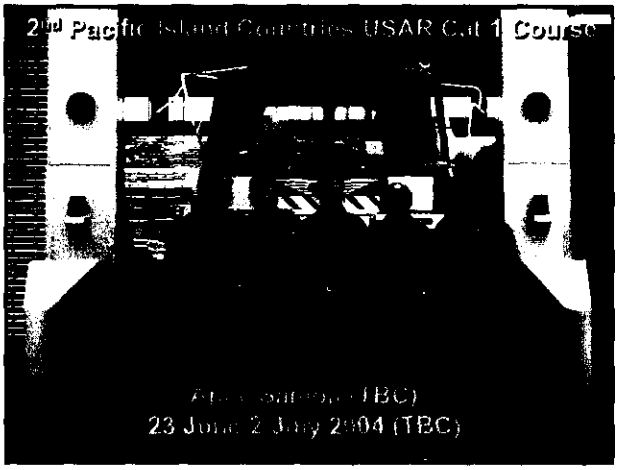
- Create a cadre of Cat.1 instructors in each PIC, so that training at this level becomes self-sustaining.
- Put the best forward for Cat.2 training overseas.
- Designate and train (to Cat.3) team leaders.
- Develop equipment stocks in Fiji and other PICs.
- Formalize stand-by arrangements (i.e. MOU) with potential external resource-providers.
- Introduce 'CIMS' as the basis for the coordination of multi-agency emergency operations.
- Conduct more single and inter-agency training.

Development of USAR Capacity in Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

Step 1: Raise awareness of the problems and convince people that they need to do something about them.

Step 2: Propose a solution, build consensus and take the first step toward achieving it, such as through an initial training course.

Step 3: Identify shortfalls in the capacity created, plan appropriate further action and secure the necessary resources.



2nd Pacific USAR Cat.1 Course: ENHANCEMENTS PLANNED IN 2004

- Improve sustainability by using the best graduates of the 1st course as trainee instructors on the 2nd.
- Expand the coverage from 5 PICs to 8 or 9.
- Actively use the course to raise awareness in PICs of the need for some USAR capacity.
- Emphasis on the management of USAR assets, both during emergencies & at normal times, so that USAR has an institutional home in each PIC.
- Help prepare PICs for the rapid influx of foreign teams after a major disaster, by alerting Govt., & customs/immigration authorities to the problem.

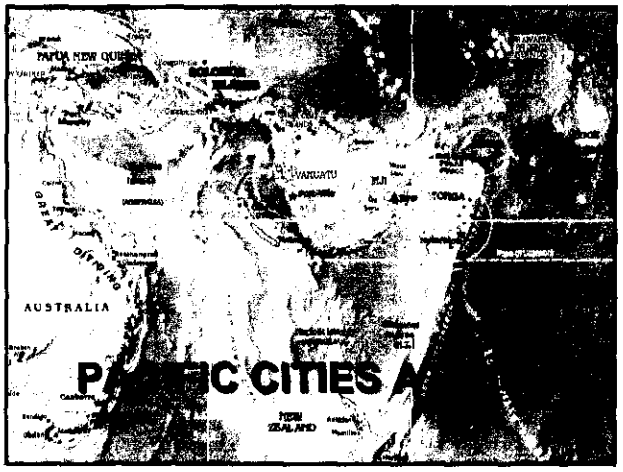
2nd Pacific USAR Cat.1 Course: KEY FEATURES

- Course objectives:
  i. Increase the pool of basic USAR-trained personnel;
  ii. Provide Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Tonga, & Vanuatu with a qualified USAR Cat.1 instructor each.
- 30 trainees (from Cook Is., Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Is., Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu & American Samoa).
- 5 day course (2 days on Cat.1, 1 on advanced equipment & techniques, 1 on exercise, 1 on DVI, CIMS & managing USAR) preceded by a 4 day workup.
- Pre-course training (using CDs or workbooks).
- Est. budget of US$72,500 (travel = US$67,400).
- Propose another collaborative venture to run it (OCHA, Samoan Govt./Fire Service, & donors...).

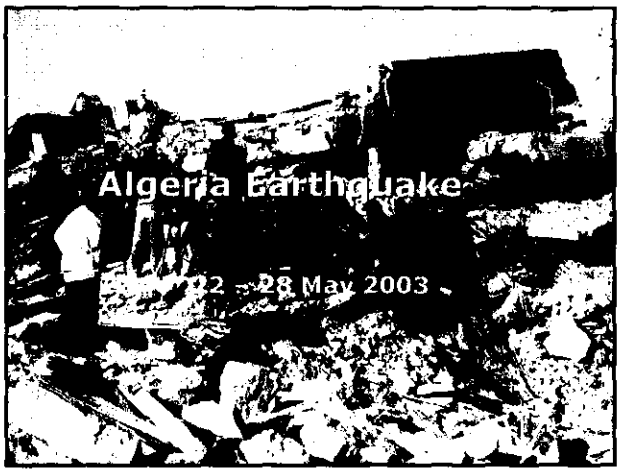
2nd Pacific USAR Cat.1 Course:
SUPPORT NEEDS

- $ *Qualified/experienced USAR 'trainers of trainers'.*
- $ Instructors' time & travel costs free of charge.
- $ Production & distribution of the course training materials including the pre-course work.
- $ Provision & shipping of 30 sets of basic PPE.
- $ *Loan & shipping of specialist USAR equipment.*
- $ Funding.

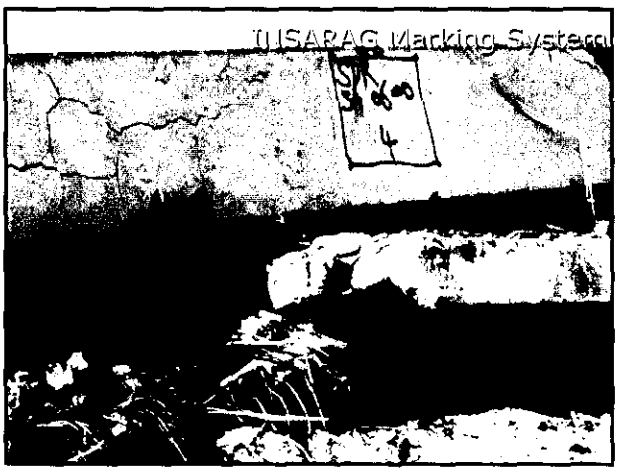
Please *support the* creation of capacity for:
Searching for victims,
Accessing, &
Rescuing them,
in the Pacific.

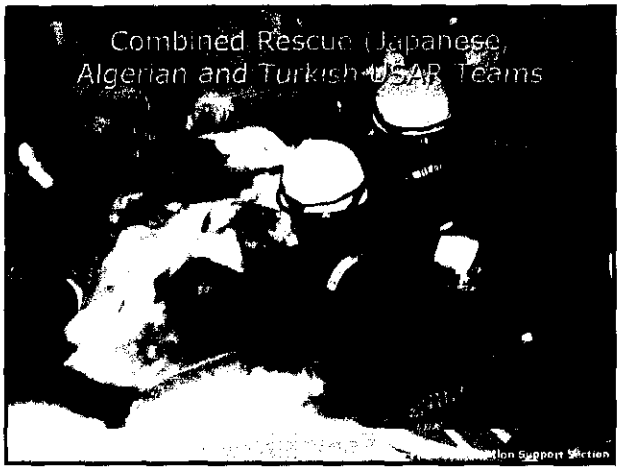


5. アルジェリア地震関連資料



- Arrival with Swiss USAR team
- Facilitation of UNDAC arrival by UN ResCoord
- Reception Centre
- OSOCC at LEMA
- Liaison at capital
  - UNDMT meetings
  - Donor meeting
- Assessment
- USAR coordination on-site
- Activation of Departure Centre
- Media management
- Sectoral relief Coordination
- Exit strategy





- 9/10 September 2003 in Geneva
- 92 participants fro 33 countries and organisations
- Communication links to disaster-prone countries
- Better synchronisation of deployment by assisting countries (through VO)
- Establish signals to stop deployment of additional USAR teams
- Establish INSARAG Focal Points in member countries and conduct test-alerts
- Awareness building of INSARAG procedures in earthquake-prone countries

- More international USAR exercises to practice LEMA-OSOCC-USAR cooperation
- Improve operations planning and information management in the OSOCC
- Usefulness of UNDAC team to facilitate coordination was approved
- Potential duplication of coordination with EU Mechanism
- Too many not-qualified USAR teams where deployed
- Support by respective in-country representation should be encouraged and utilised
- Loss Estimation Software by Swiss company
- USAR response as initial part of integrated relief and rehabilitation package

INSARAG Lessons Learnt Meeting
following the Algeria Earthquake of 21 May 2003
(9/10 September in Geneva, Switzerland)

Chairman's Summary

The INSARAG Lessons Learnt meeting following the Algerian earthquake of 21 May 2003 was held in Geneva on 9 and 10 September 2003. The meeting, which was attended by 92 participants from 33 countries and organisations, was co-sponsored by Germany, Sweden and Switzerland and co-organised by Switzerland and the INSARAG Secretariat (Field Coordination Support Section, FCSS) in OCHA Geneva. The list of participants is attached.

The meeting underlined that the endorsement of Resolution 57/150 by the UN General Assembly was a defining moment for international USAR assistance. The Resolution has already proven a useful tool in several situations, and should be seen as the fundamental strategic document for the further work of INSARAG. OCHA and INSARAG member countries should continue to raise international awareness about it and to follow up on implementation, particularly concerning the compliance with INSARAG Guidelines.

In the meeting, all phases of international Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) response operation in response to the Algeria earthquake were analysed and discussed, with a particular focus on coordination issues and the INSARAG Guidelines. Topics included:

- Early-Warning, Mobilisation and Deployment
- On-Site USAR Coordination
- USAR Operational Issues and Application of the INSARAG Guidelines
- Role of Other International Responders and Interface with USAR Teams and Information Management for the International Community
- An Integrated Disaster Reduction Approach

The agenda of the meeting and the list of participants are attached. Given below are the main issues identified under each topic, and of the ensuing recommendations.

1) Early Warning, Mobilisation and Deployment

The topic was introduced by brief presentations by representatives of the Government of Algeria, who spoke about the initial phases of the national response, and by OCHA's Mr. Jesper Lund, who described the initial steps taken by the international USAR community.

Disruption of communication: The presentations highlighted that, due to the physical disruption of national and international communication channels, it was practically impossible to communicate with the Algerian Government, the UN Resident Coordinator in Algeria or the Algerian Red Crescent Society for the first 24 hours after the earthquake.

Recommendation: UN offices in disaster-prone countries should have contingency arrangements for such instances (satellite telephones, HF radio capability) and should initiate contact with headquarters immediately after a disaster. *(Action: UNDP, OCHA)*

Activation of USAR teams: The presentations also highlighted that both the UN (OCHA) in Geneva and the international USAR teams of the INSARAG family activated quickly. The

deployment of the UNDAC team and of the advance USAR teams was as timely as allowed by international procedures (request for assistance) and international transport (availability of seats on commercial aircrafts, availability of Algiers airport, which was closed in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake delaying available resources getting into the area).

Recommendation: During the discussion on mobilisation, it was suggested that more consultation at political level should take place among assisting countries (through the UN and Virtual OSOCC) in order to decide/advise on deployment of USAR teams. (*Action: INSARAG Secretariat, INSARAG member countries*)

Official Request for Assistance: The chronology of events showed that the official request for international assistance came nearly 24 hours after the earthquake. It was noted that USAR teams from countries that had bilateral agreements with Algeria, as well as IFRC (following a request by the Algerian Red Crescent), were able to deploy earlier than that. It was further noted, that the path of the request was unclear. A semi-official request was presented in the 3rd OCHA Situation Report (issued in the evening of 22 May), and several USAR teams did not receive a bilateral request until evening of the 23rd, two days after the earthquake.

Recommendation: After a major earthquake, the UN office in the country should immediately make contact with the Government in order to speed up the procedure leading to the request of international assistance for urban search and rescue (*Action: OCHA, UN Resident Coordinator*).

Stopping deployment of USAR teams: After 36 hours from the earthquake, there was evidence that USAR assistance was not needed any more. This information was made available on the Virtual OSOCC, and individual teams were contacted directly by the INSARAG Secretariat. Serious concern was expressed for the fact that some teams deployed nevertheless (due to political decisions through channels not aware of INSARAG procedures), which led to duplication, overcapacity, difficulties in coordination and frustration for the teams.

Recommendation: A mechanism should be established to formally indicate when assistance is not needed any more, so to avoid late and unnecessary deployment of teams. The use of the Virtual OSOCC for this purpose should be considered (*Action: INSARAG Regional Groups, INSARAG Steering Committee, member states*)

INSARAG Focal Points: During the discussion, the INSARAG Secretariat indicated that the current list of INSARAG Focal Points in each country is not up-to-date.

Recommendation: INSARAG member countries have to assign INSARAG Focal Points and to communicate these to the INSARAG Secretariat. Test-alerts should be organised at regular intervals to ensure the functioning of the system. (*Action: INSARAG focal points, INSARAG Secretariat)*

2) On-Site USAR Coordination

The topic was introduced by brief presentations by representatives of the Government of Algeria, who spoke about initiatives taken by the local authorities both in response to the earthquake and in support of the incoming international teams, and by OCHA's Mr. Thomas Peter - the Team Leader of the UNDAC mission to Algeria – who summarised coordination activities.

Awareness of INSARAG procedures in affected country: The presentations highlighted that there was an immediate understanding, on the part of the Algerian authorities at senior level, of the role of the UN in coordinating international USAR assistance, and this despite lack of previous contacts with INSARAG. It was also recognised, however, that less awareness existed at other levels.

Recommendation: Initiatives should be taken aiming at increasing the awareness of all administrative levels in disaster prone countries about the international disaster response system, with particular regard to the INSARAG methodology and its role in earthquake response. (*Action: INSARAG member countries, INSARAG Secretariat*).

Coordination of USAR by the UNDAC team: As seen from the perspective of the UNDAC Team, improvements were noticed in the attitude of USAR teams to participate proactively in the coordination and use the OSOCC as platform for information exchange and as interface with LEMA. Many USAR teams were prepared to provide liaison persons to the OSOCC.

Recommendation: In order to make more clear the relationship between international USAR Teams, the LEMA and the OSOCC, more international USAR exercises should be organised involving all partners. The INSARAG concept paper for USAR/OSOCC liaison should be distributed (*Action: INSARAG Secretariat, INSARAG Regional Groups*)

Display of operational information in the OSOCC: The need for improvement was noticed in how operational information is displayed and communicated to the teams, including information about assessment results, USAR team assignments and specific observations at given USAR sites.

Recommendation: The OSOCC Guidelines should include a section on how operational information is displayed in the OSOCC and communicated to USAR teams. *(Action: INSARAG Secretariat)*

Role of the UNDAC team: The Algerian authorities stressed the positive and critical contribution made by the UNDAC Team in assisting the coordination of international USAR teams.

Recommendation: OCHA should endeavour to continue to develop the UNDAC methodology and strengthen the UNDAC system (*Action: FCSS/OCHA*).

Potential duplication of coordination with EU Mechanism: Grave concern was expressed for the potential duplication between the coordination structures set up by the UN and by the European Commission Emergency Response Mechanism in responding to emergencies outside Europe, as in this case some assets were deployed by European countries based on an EU Alert.

Recommendation: Close consultation should continue at management level with the European Commission in order to ensure synergy between EC and UN coordination mechanisms (*Action: OCHA, EU and all INSARAG/EU member countries*).

Multiple search of sites: During the discussion on operational issues, it became clear that in some instances international USAR teams were assigned by LEMA to search sites that had been searched before by other teams.

Recommendation: This was a considered decision by local authorities who come under considerable pressure from families with information about buried victims. It was also

acknowledged that, as teams have different capacities/skills the situation might arise that survivors may be found on a site that has already been searched unsuccessfully sometimes even more than once (*No action required*).

3) USAR Operational Issues and application of the INSARAG Guidelines

The session was introduced by OCHAS's Mr. Thomas Peter.

Too many not fully qualified USAR teams deployed: Grave concern was expressed for the fact that too many teams deployed to Algeria, with some not meeting the international standards and thus being a burden for the local authorities and the UN coordination structures. Also mentioned was the opinion that there were too many "light" USAR teams, i.e. teams without capacity to penetrate collapsed concrete structures or which cannot medically stabilise extracted victims, and not enough "heavy" teams that actually meet these requirements.

Recommendation: INSARAG should speed-up the process of peer review aiming at defining compliance of USAR teams with the light/medium/heavy standards. Teams that do not meet standards should be actively discouraged from deploying by their governments by withholding funding to them. INSARAG/UNDAC can advise the Government of the disaster-affected country on which teams meet the standards and which do not, in order to facilitate the prioritisation for the provision of logistic assistance towards USAR teams with proven capacity. (*Action: INSARAG Secretariat, INSARAG Focal Points*).

Compliance with INSARAG Guidelines: Many speakers agreed that the compliance of international USAR teams with the INSARAG Guidelines seems to be improving compared with previous emergencies. In particular, while the self-sufficiency of the teams was not an issue, the inconsistent use of the INSARAG marking system sometimes led to confusion.

Recommendation: The INSARAG Guidelines should be adopted and applied by all USAR teams. The issue of markings should be revisited, with particular reference to the possible use of GPS coordinates or codenames to identify buildings. (*Action: all INSARAG members*).

Support to USAR teams in-country: Several USAR teams indicated that they received substantial support from their in-country representations, for instance in terms of hiring transport, interpreters or providing supplies. It was suggested that all Teams should make full use of this kind of support.

Recommendation: Initiatives should be taken aimed at building awareness about INSARAG methodology among donor country representations in earthquake prone countries to support the coordination between international USAR teams, UNDAC, and local/national authorities. (*Action: INSARAG Secretariat, Working Group on Guidelines Revision*)

Availability of maps: It was noted that, as it is often the case, maps were not available in sufficient numbers for the international teams. The representatives from the Government indicated that, as logical, priority to provide maps was given to local responders.

Recommendation: The OSOCC should be equipped with map production/copying capability. *(Action: OCHA)*

5/10 concept for Collapsed Building Assessment: The so-called "5-10" approach was briefly introduced by Ms. Solveig Thorvaldsdottir. This methodology for the "triage" of the buildings to be searched and for the evaluation of security conditions was praised by many speakers. It was suggested that this could become part of the INSARAG methodology.

Recommendation: Include a reference to the 5/10 Concept for collapsed building assessment into the INSARAG Guidelines and attach it as Annex to the Guidelines (*Action: Working Group on INSARAG Guidelines, INSARAG Secretariat*)

Earthquake Damage and Casualty Estimation Software: Speakers from the UN and from the EC alluded to a software system currently under development by a Swiss seismological company, which could provide a quick estimate of the damage/casualty caused by an earthquake based upon simple geophysical information. The system was considered of potential great value to the USAR community.

Recommendation: Progress in the development of such system should be closely followed and the INSARAG community should be kept informed. *(Action: INSARAG Secretariat)*

USAR Coordination and Information Exchange in the Field: The issue regarding coordination and information exchange between USAR teams, OSOCC and LEMA was discussed. There was a concern to clarify whether reports by teams should be orally presented or provided in written format. There is a need to improve and standardise information sharing between USAR teams, the OSOCC and the LEMA and to increase the involvement of the USAR teams in the operational planning to make use of their knowledge about their own teams' capacity, regardless whether operational planning is done by the LEMA or the OSOCC staff. The point was raised that some USAR teams had not requested LEMA for reassignment but had gone on their own to look for new tasks

Recommendation: Further development of the OSOCC methodology and coordination principals should consider standardisation of the presentation of reports, the information exchange on the status of operations, the involvement of USAR teams in operational planning with LEMA/OSOCC, including the reassignment of work-sites. *(Action: INSARAG Secretariat and INSARAG USAR countries/teams)*

4) Role of Other International Responders and Interface with USAR Teams and Information Management for the International Community.

The topic was introduced by the UN Resident Coordinator a.i. in Algeria, who highlighted some issues concerning the interaction between other responders and the USAR Teams, the handling of information and relations with the media.

USAR Response as part of integrated humanitarian relief and rehabilitation: Donor countries should consider that USAR assistance should not be a stand-alone support but part of an integrated relief/rehabilitation support package to the affected country. The relief support should therefore include cash donations and/or in-kind contribution as well as the funding of mid- and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction projects.

Recommendation: Donor countries to review their response to earthquakes and identify means to combine USAR assistance with the provision of additional humanitarian relief and

rehabilitation/reconstruction support. This issue should be standardised within the INSARAG network and reflected in the INSRAG Guidelines. *(Action: INSARAG member countries)*

Using USAR teams to assess humanitarian needs: It was noted that UNDAC made selected use of USAR teams for assessment of humanitarian needs, but that there was room for improvement. The possible additional role of USAR teams in assessing basic humanitarian needs in their area of assignment was discussed at some length.

Recommendation: If USAR teams are requested to assist with USAR or humanitarian needs assessment, it has to be ensured that their task is clearly defined, including type and format of required information and timeframe and mode of delivery of results (*Action: INSARAG Secretariat*).

Dealing with the local press: The representatives from the Algerian Government shared their experience of dealing with an aggressive press and, particularly, with pseudo-scientific misinformation. The negative effects of such circumstances were broadly acknowledged. The UN Resident Coordinator a.i. reported about the UN efforts to provide a balanced view.

Recommendation: The potential positive role of the media should be exploited. The UN should play a "super partes" role in providing balanced and technically sound information to the affected population (*Action: UNDAC, OCHA, UN Resident Coordinator*).

5) Risk Management

The session was introduced by Mr. Markus Zimmerman, expert from Switzerland and Mr. Pedro Bassado of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

Role of USAR teams: The potential role of international USAR Teams in the broader context of risk management/disaster reduction was discussed.

Recommendation: The dialogue on the subject should be continued. INSARAG should increase efforts in building USAR capacities in earthquake-prone countries (*Action: INSARAG Regional Groups, INSARAG Secretariat*).

6) Summary of recommendations

Recommendation	Action
1. Establish contingency arrangements for emergency communications (satellite telephones, HF radio capability) and initiate contact with headquarters immediately after a disaster.	UN – OCHA, UNDP
2. Carry out consultation at political level among assisting countries (through the UN) in order to decide/advise on deployment of USAR teams.	INSARAG Secretariat, INSARAG member countries
3. UN office in the country to immediately make contact with the Government in order to speed up the procedure leading to the request of international assistance for urban search and rescue in the aftermath of an earthquake.	OCHA, UN resident Coordinator
4. Establish mechanism to formally indicate when assistance is not needed any more, so to avoid late and unnecessary deployment of teams. The stopping of international teams needs to be discussed on a political level.	INSARAG Regional Groups, INSARAG Steering Committee, INSARAG member states
5. INSARAG member countries have to assign INSARAG Focal Points and to communicate these to the INSARAG Secretariat. Test-alerts should be organised at regular intervals to ensure the functioning of the system.	INSARAG focal points, INSARAG Secretariat
6. Increase the awareness of all administrative levels in disaster prone countries about the international disaster response system, with particular regard to the INSARAG methodology and its role in earthquake response.	INSARAG member countries INSARAG Secretariat
7. Organise more international USAR exercises involving all partners.	INSARAG Secretariat, INSARAG Regional Groups
8. The OSOC Guidelines to include a section on how operational information is displayed in the OSOCC and communicated to USAR teams	INSARAG Secretariat
9. Continue to develop the UNDAC methodology and strengthen the UNDAC system.	OCHA/FCSS
10. Continue close consultation at management level with the European Commission in order to ensure the full integration between EC and UN coordination mechanisms.	OCHA, EU, all INSARAG/EU member countries
11. INSARAG should speed-up the process of peer review aiming at defining compliance of USAR teams with the light/medium/heavy standards. Teams that do not meet standards should be actively discouraged from deploying by their governments by withholding funding to them. INSARAG/UNDAC can advise the Government of the disaster-affected country on which teams meet the standards and which do not, in order to facilitate the prioritisation for the provision of logistic assistance towards USAR teams with proven capacity	INSARAG Secretariat, INSARAG focal points
12. INSARAG Guidelines to be adopted and applied by all USAR	all INSARAG members

teams. Revisit the issue of markings, with particular reference to the possible use of GPS coordinates or codenames to identify buildings	
13. Build awareness about INSARAG methodology among donor country representations in earthquake prone countries to support the coordination between international USAR teams UNDAC and local national authorities.	INSARAG Secretariat, Working Group on Guidelines
14. Equip the OSOC with map production/copying capability.	OCHA
15. Include a reference to the 5/10 Concept for collapsed building assessment into the INSARAG Guidelines and attach it as Annex to the Guidelines.	Working Group on INSARAG Guidelines, INSARAG Secretariat
16. Monitor progress in the development of a software system for the estimate of earthquake damage/casualty and inform INSARAG community.	INSARAG Secretariat
17. Further development of OSOCC and coordination techniques should consider issues such as the presentation of reports, sharing of info on the status of operations, increasing the involvement of teams in operational planning with LEMA or OSOCC, including the reassignment of work-sites.	INSARAG Secretariat INSARAG member USAR teams/countries
18. Donor countries to review their response procedures to earthquakes and identify means to combine USAR assistance with the provision of additional humanitarian relief and rehabilitation/reconstruction support. This issue should be standardised within the INSARAG network and reflected in the INSRAG Guidelines.	INSARAG member countries
19. If USAR teams are requested to assist with assessment, ensure that their task is clearly defined, including type and format of required information and timeframe and mode of delivery of results	INSARAG Secretariat
20. Exploit the potential positive role the media can play in post-disaster situation by providing balanced and technically sound information.	OCHA, UNDAC, UN resident Coordinator
21. Increase efforts in building USAR capacities in earthquake-prone countries.	INSARAG Regional Groups

7) List of Acronyms

EC: European Commission

GPS: Global Positioning System

HF: High Frequency

IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

INSARAG: International Search and Rescue Advisory Group

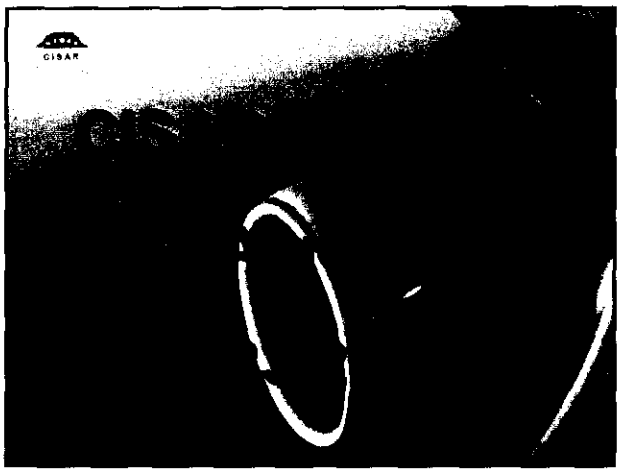
LEMA: Local Emergency Management Authority

OCHA: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

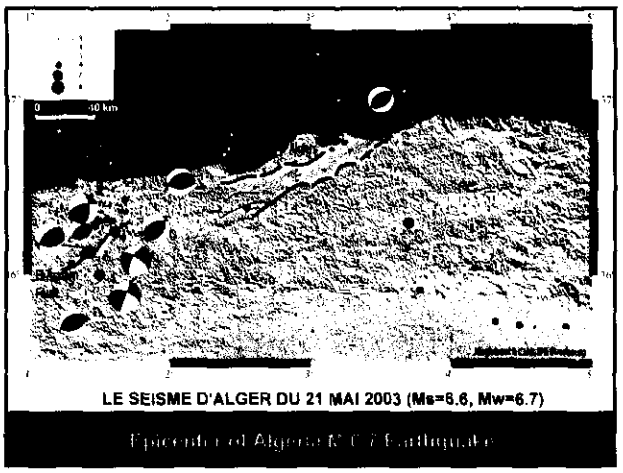
OSOCC: On Site Operations Coordination Center

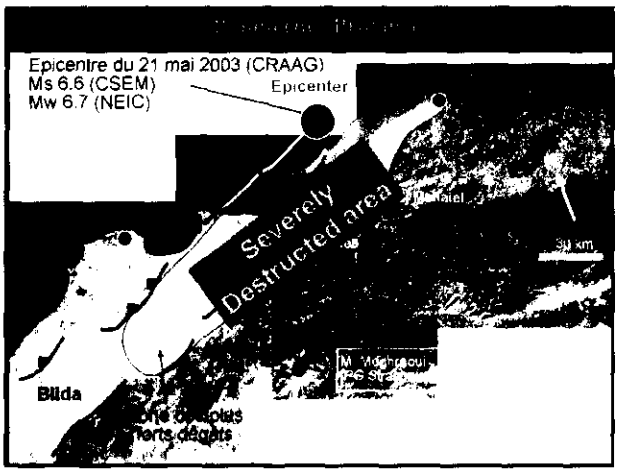
UNDAC: United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination

USAR: Urban Search and Rescue



An M 6.9 Earthquake occurred in the north of Algeria on May 21, 2003 at 19:44 local time, caused 2251 casualties, more than 10,000 injuries, and more than 1000 people missing. 9 Chinese dead.





1 Response and Deployment

2 SAR Operation

3 Experience and Lessons

1.Response and Deployment

1. China National Seismic Network detected the event two hours later and alerted the National Focal Point and CISAR:CISAR on Alert
2. Communicating with Chinese Embassy in Algeria and Algerian Embassy for further information Difficulty in setting up the communication
3. Contacting OCHA and log into the VOSOCC for updated information

4. Arranging the transportation to Algeria and visas. Requesting the help from the French Embassy and Algerian Embassy for visas
5. Waiting for official reply from Algerian Government
6. Collecting information on Algeria by international desk such as Customs languages and cultural awareness

At 8:30 May 23, official request from Algerian Government was received

CSB decided to contract a special plane with Air China to Algeria

Deployment was finished within eight hours from the time of the official request to the departure

Facts of CISAR mission

First Overseas mission for CISAR

Deployment within Eight hours

Following INSARG Guideline

Team Leader, liaison officer

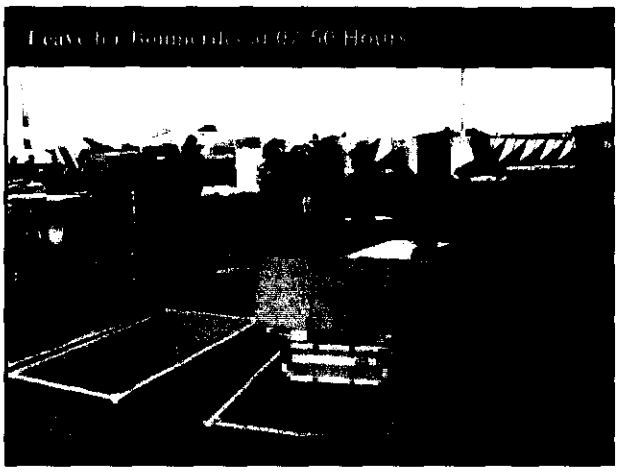
rescuers, doctors,

structural engineers, and

seismologists

Facts of CISAR mission


Unload SAR Equipment at Algiers Airport



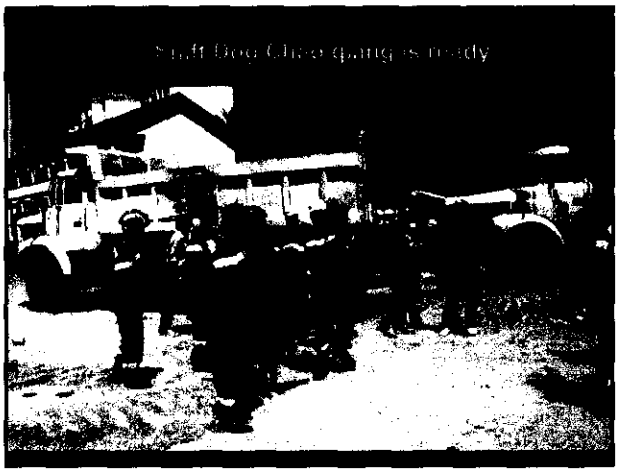
2、SAR Operation

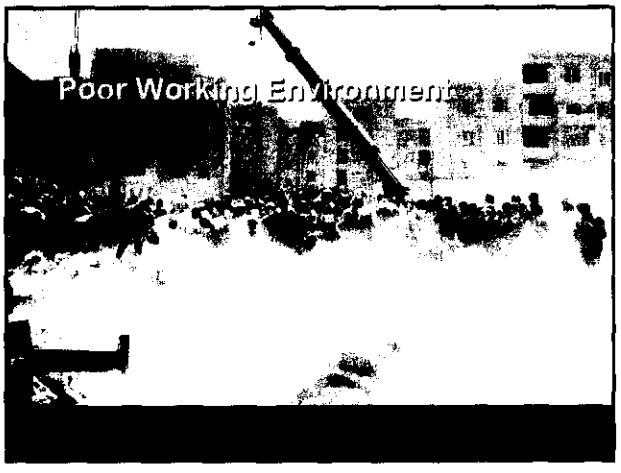
Two Stages

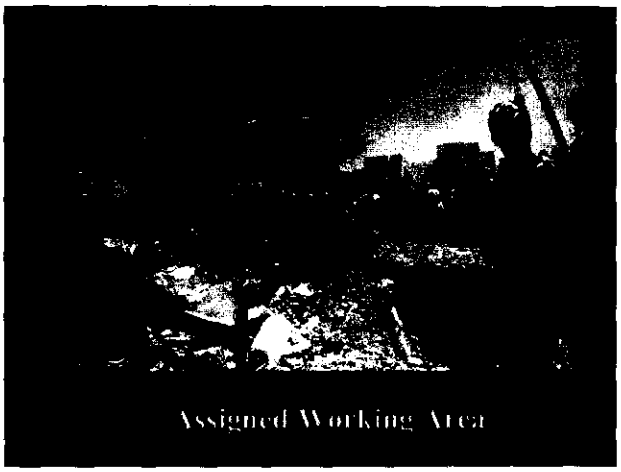
Stage one：SAR operation in Debris;

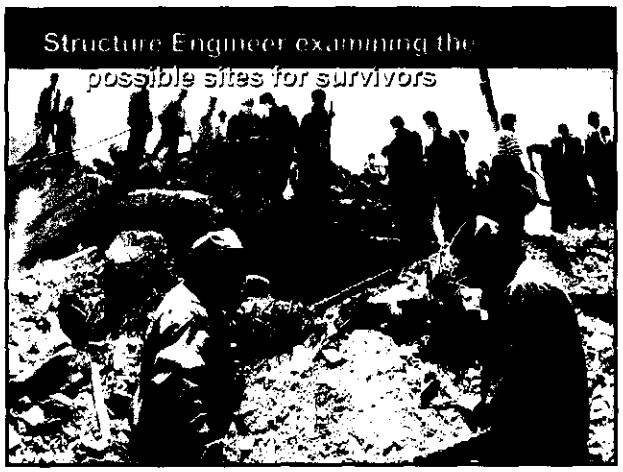
Stage two：Assessment of Building safety and conducting medical treatment

Stage one SAR Operation




Poor Working Environment


Assigned Working Area


Structure Engineer examining the
possible sites for survivors

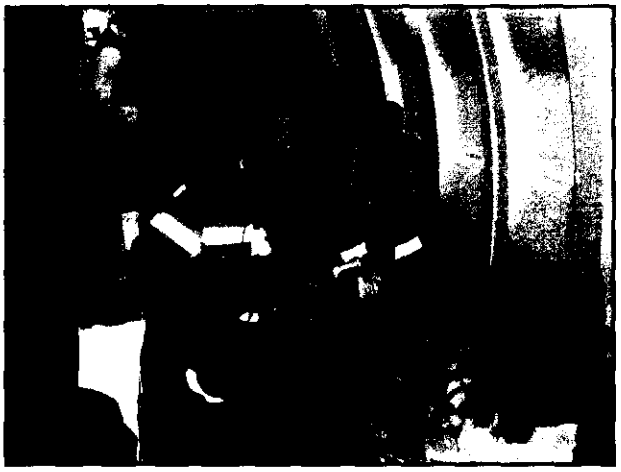

Detect and Remove Bodies

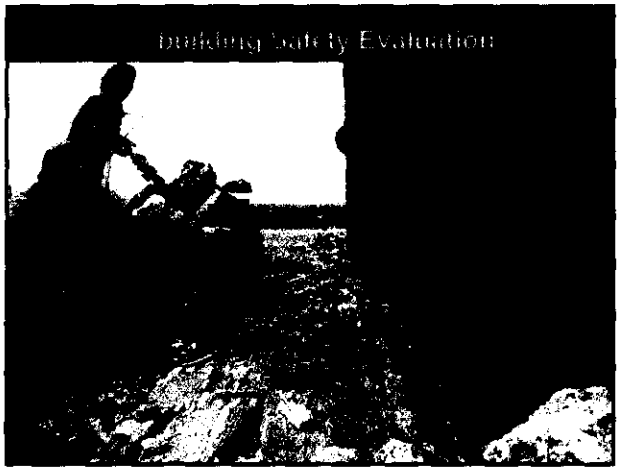
UN Field Operation Coordination Center
Meeting in the evening of May 26

Medical treatment

Medical treatment

Medicine distributed





Field investigation on ground deformation

3、Experience and Lessons

Communication totally cut off;
Extensive damage, pattern of collapsed buildings;
Safety concerns;
Transportation can not be guaranteed;
Gasoline supply was difficult;
No maps were provided;
Working under extreme pressure;

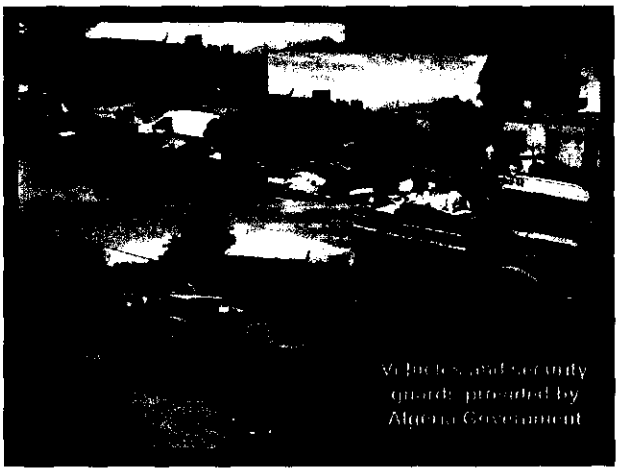
1. INSARAG guideline is an important and useful document;
2. Learning to use the tools *available such as the UN* reception Center at the airport and attending the regular OSOCC briefings are extremely helpful;

3. Cooperation with LEMA is essential but SAR team should be self-sufficient, the expected assistance should be minimal;
4. SAR teams could use the local volunteers with caution but should get the support from the local government if possible;
5. SAR teams should be multifunctional, from initial SAR operation to the follow-up building safety assessment and medical treatment;

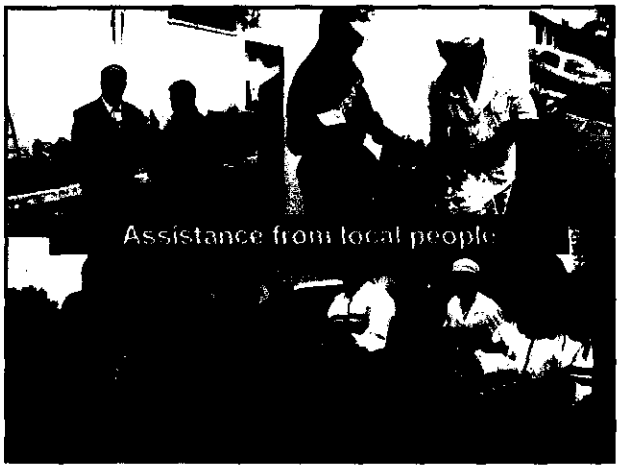
Efficiency of international SAR teams needs to be reviewed in terms of the high cost. Training the local SAR forces and the increase of the SAR capacity should be put on a higher priority.

Integrated disaster management approach and increasing local SAR capacity is the best solution towards the reduction of interventions and loss of lives.

The support from the local people are important to complete the mission.



Police of Dellys City on Alert for CISAR Camp



Assistance from local people

--Setting up the regional and local SAR forces and intensifying the capacity building of local forces;

--Introducing the integrated disaster management approach;

--Setting up the national SAR training basis;

--Promoting the cooperation and exchange in SAR techniques

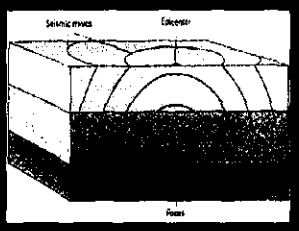
Thank You!

What is an Earthquake?

- a shaking of the ground
- 10,000 times stronger than WW2 atomic bomb
- collapse of building, bridge etc.
- fire, hazmat leak
- electricity, communication destroyed
- numerous dead or injured victims

How does an earthquake begin?

- fault
- stress
- break
- shaking



Mostly deadly earthquakes in history

Year	Location	Dead	Year	Location	Dead
1908	Sicily	75,000	1976	Guatemala	23,000
1915	Italy	29,970	1920	China	200,000
1920	China	200,000	1970	Peru	66,794
1923	Tokyo	142,000	1980	Algeria	5,000
1927	China	200,000	1988	Armenia	25,000
1932	China	70,000	1988	Armenia	25,000
1935	Pakistan	60,000	1990	Iran	50,000
1939	Chile	28,000	1993	India	30,000
1948	Ashkabad	110,000	1995	Japan	5,000
1962	Iran	10,000	1999	Turkey	17,000
1968	Iran	11,000	2001	India	20,000
1970	Peru	66,794			
1972	Nicaragua	5,000			

Outline

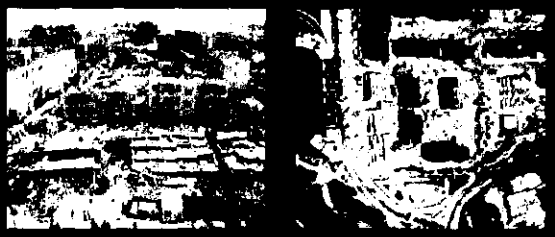
- Date : 17:44 21 May 2003
- Location : Northern Algeria
- Degree 6.8
- 10Km underground

Casualty & Loss

- 2,266 killed
- 10,261 injured
- 150,000 affected
- more than 20,000 houses collapsed or destroyed
- other infrastructures damaged

Earthquake Image

Earthquake Image(cont.)



Details of Algeria

- Independence : 5 Jul 1962
- Population : 31.4 million
- Ethnic group : Arab, Berbers
- Religion : Islam
- Climate : Mediterranean with severe conditions
- Time zone : GMT+1, KST-8
- GDP : $50 billion US$1,600 per capita

International Response

- 39 SAR teams from 22 countries
- 1,142 rescuers with 178 K9

Introduction

Name	National 119 Rescue Services
Assigned to	MOGAHA of Korea
No.of Personnel	100
Apparatus	2HC,1R-Truck,1HAZMAT, 5 others
Location	Namyangju City, NE of Seoul
Area to respond	Across the country
Since	1995

Mission

Team	Mission to accomplish
Administration T.	Planning, Budget, Welfare
Command T.	Command, PR
Hitec Search T.	Hitec Equip. K9
Technical S.T.	NBC, HAZMAT, Engineering
Urgent TF T.	USAR, Water R. Mt-R. Rope R.
Aviation T.	Air-R.

Status-Alert

- 24 hrs a day, 365 days a year
- Responding both domestic and international site
- 14 days dispatch with self sufficiency

Missions

- Earthquake, Structural Collapse, Fire, Gas Leak, Electric Leakage, Aircraft Crash, *Train Automobile Accident*, NBC Terrorism, Hazmat, Mountain Accident, Water Accident etc.

Victims Rescued in 2002

	Total	Fire	T.A	W.A	Exp.	Ma.A	Mt.A	N.D	others
2001	72,841	4,403	24,263	2,178	150	1,084	2,690	284	37,789
2002	78,775	3,684	23,330	2,618	93	1,076	2,478	748	41,961

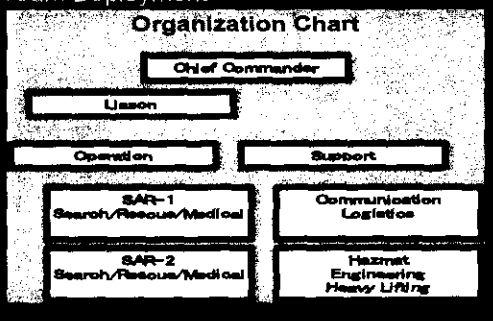
Korea Fire Service Statistics

Classification	Contents	Remark
Organization - N.	-Fire Administration Bureau -National 119 Rescue Services -National Fire Academy	
Organization - L.	-Metropolitan-Provincial Fire HQ (16) -Fire Department (147) with Station(766) & Rescue Unit(167) -Aviation Corp.(12), Marine Corp(4) -Local Fire Academy(4)	
No of Fire Officials	23,000 fire, rescue, EMS members	
Apparatus	HC(18), Pumper(2,220), Tanker(537), W-Truck(187), Aerial(151), Ambulance(1,143), Chemical(245), Excavator(23), D-con(9), Smoke Discharger(51), Flood light(54), others(206)	

Team Deployment

Items	Contents	Remark
Personnel	Total 22	
Equipments	41 Classes, 185 Items	
Duration	23 – 31 May 2003	9 days
Mission	SAR in quake affected area	
Budget	USD $100,000	
Related Law	Disaster Management Law	

Team Deployment



Achievements

Date	Location	Operation	Remark
24 May	Boumerdes	Assignment	
25 May	-	16 bodies	
26 May	-	3 bodies	
27 May	-	3 bodies	
28 May	-	Joint SAR	
29-31 May		Return home	

Equipment List

Equipment	Q'ty	Equipment	Q'ty
K9 Dog	2	Lifting pillow	2
Search View	1	Pneumatic drill	2
Snake Eye	1	Generator	2
Life detector	1	Air compressor	1
Electric chain saw	2	Air supporter	2
H.Engine pump	2	Wire Cutter	2
H.Cutter & Spreader	2	Multiple axe	2

Day1(5.23)

- Translate & Report the quake information(06:30)
- Call from MOG/AHA to be prepared(08:20)
- Activation decided by high-ranking officials(09:00)
- Select the team members composed of 22(10:00)
- Documentation of the equipment list(11:00)

Day1(5.23)

- Equipments and supplies were packed(11:40)
- Left the HQ of NRS(19 located NE 10km from Seoul(15:20)
- Arrived at Incheon Airport(16:20)
- Passport, Visa, Boarding Pass confirmed(18:40)

Day1(5.23)

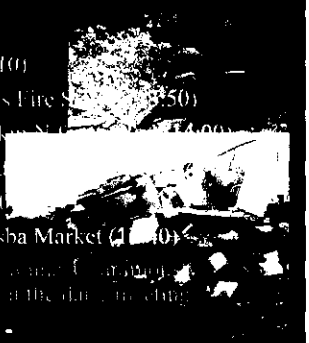
- Boarding initiated(19:10)
- OZ303 Took off(19:40)
- Arrived at HK Airport(23:20)

Day2(5.24)

- Crossing over Kuwait, 3,500km from Rome(09:20)
- Arrived at Leonardodavinchi Airport(07:05, L.T)
- Group discussion on SAR (0:
- Boarding initiated(11:05)
- AZ800 departed(11:25)
- Arrived at Alger Airport(13:15)

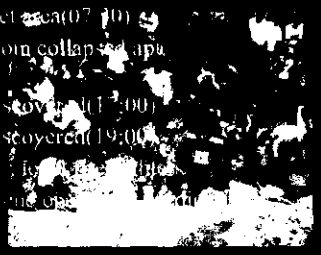
Day2(5.24)

- Visit Reception Center(13:10)
- Visit OSOCC in Boumerdes Fire S[illegible]50)
- Move to Borjumenile at 60[illegible]
- Arrived at Borjumenile, equ[illegible]
- Command Post set up(15:20)
- Start SAR operation in Mosba Market (1[illegible]0)



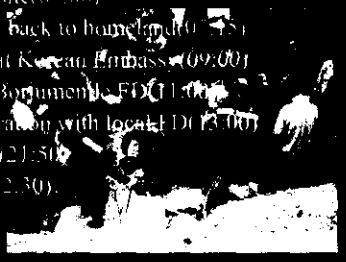
Day3(5.25)

- Team evacuated from hotel because of an aftershock
- Move to Mosba Market area(07:10)
- 4 bodies discovered from collap[illegible]
  buildings(15:00)
- Additional 7 bodies disco[illegible]
- Additional 5 bodies discovered(19:00)



Day4(5.26)

- Move to the rescue site(07:00)
- Discuss about going back to homeland(0[illegible]
- Meeting organized at Korean Embassy(09:00)
- Joint meeting with Borjumenile FO(11:00)
- Start joint SAR operation with local[illegible]
- 3 bodies discovered(21:50)
- Return to base CP(22:30).



Day5(5.27)

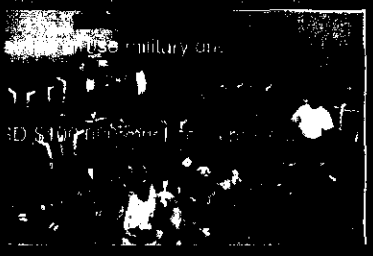
- Reassignment from OSOCC(09:00)
- Arrive at the new re[illegible]
- Search and Rescue operation(11:30-17:5[illegible]
- An apartment building was collapsed at rescue si[illegible]
  caused by a strong aftershock(17:58)
- Resume the SAR operation(18:05)
- Withdrawing from the rescue site(20:30)

Day6-8(5.28-30)

- Move from Borjumenile to Boumerdes(13:40)
- Inform UN, local government of returning(14:20)
- Arrive at Korean Embassy in Alger(16:20, 28 May)
- Depart from Alger Airport(15:45, 29 May)
- Arrive at Incheon Airport(13:50, 31 May)
- Arrive at NRS 119(16:30, 31 May)

Trouble makers

Delayed Deployment

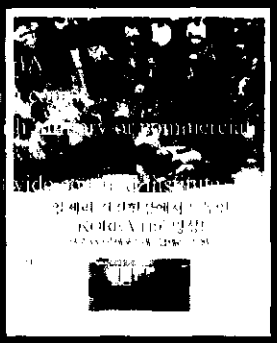


Short of Budget

Integrating expert members from other government departments or NGOs for better team organizing

Specialized knowledge for earthquake rescue

Other issues



Korea

SAR mission on the basis of humanitarianism

4 days of operation successfully concluded

Improved Friendly relationships with Algeria

The 3rd International response on earthquake

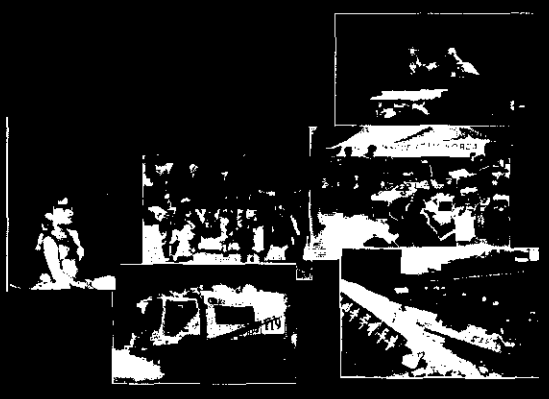
UN

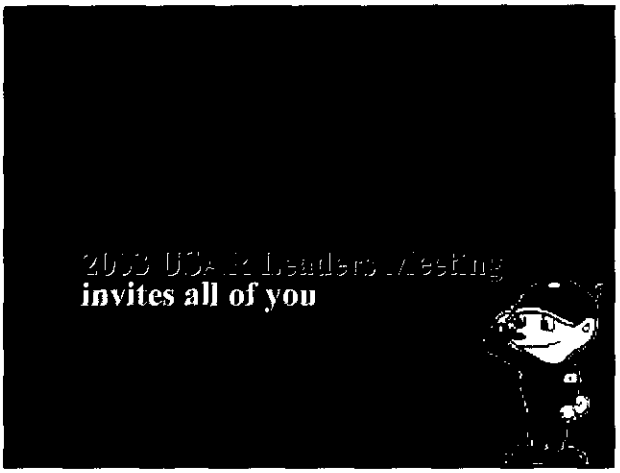
Prompt UNDAC dispatch after earthquake

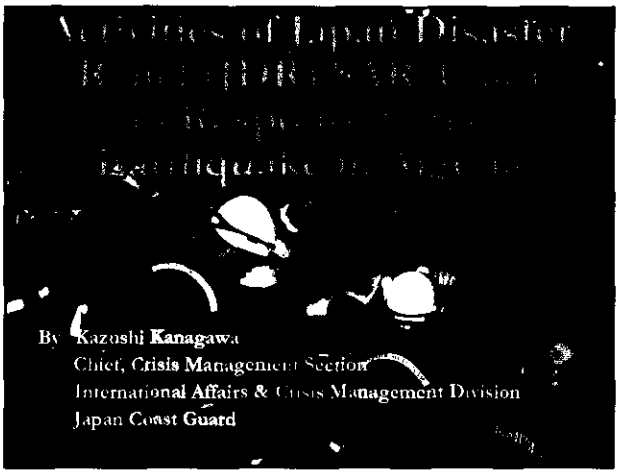
Efficient Reception / Farewell Center

Helpful OSOCC coordination meeting

Informative OCHA situation report / Virtual OSOCC




2003 UCA Leaders Meeting
invites all of you



By Kazushi Kanagawa
Chief, Crisis Management Section
International Affairs & Crisis Management Division
Japan Coast Guard

The earthquake in Algeria

- Occurrence of earthquake
  7:44 P.M, May 21 (local time)
- Seismic center
  60 kilometers east of the Arger, the capital of Algeria.
- Magnitude
  6.7
- Victims
  2,276 dead, more than 11,000 injured.
  (Interior Ministry of Algeria, as of the June 16)

Activities

- Period
  From May 22 to 29 (8 days)
- Site of SAR Operations
  Collapsed hotel in the province of Boumerdes, located approximately 60 kilometers east of the capital of Algeria
- Number of Personnel
  61 members

Activities (cont.)

Equipment

- Search and Rescue Equipment
- Communication Equipment
- Others

Total : Approximately 5 tons

Activities (cont.)

- Results

  Rescued one survivor who had been buried under the rubble for 52 hours in cooperation with the Turkish team

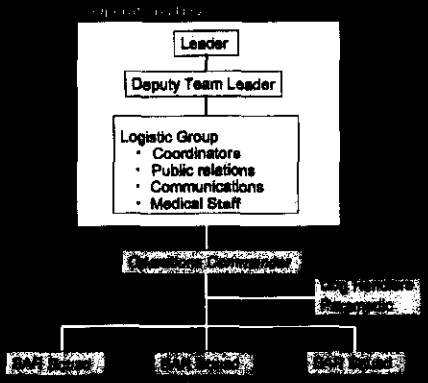
- Recovered 5 remains

Team Composition

JDR SAR Team at this time consisted of the following agencies.

MOFA : Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NPA : National Police Agency
FDMA : Fire and Disaster Management Agency
JCG : Japan Coast Guard
JICA : Japan International Cooperation Agency

Team Composition (cont.)



Team Composition (cont.)

- 61 members

(Team1 : 18 members, Team2 : 43 Members)

- Team Leader ; 1 (MOFA)
- Deputy Team Leader ; 4 (NPA, FDMA, JCG, JICA)
- Operations Commander ; 1 (FDMA)
- SAR Team ; 41 (NPA:15, FDMA : 14, JCG:12) including 3 Dog Handlers (NPA) and 1 Paramedic (JCG)

Team Composition (cont.)

Communications ; 2 (NPA)

Medical Staff ; 4

- *Coordinators ; 8 (1 each from NPA, FDMA, JCG, MOFA and 4 from JICA), including 1 Public Relations Staff (JICA)*

- Canine ; 2 (NPA)

Chronology

5/21/1944LT	Earthquake occurred
5/22/0645LT	Japanese government was requested from the Algerian government
1355LT	Team 1 was dispatched from Narita, Japan
5/23/0310LT	Team 2 was dispatched
1020LT	Team 1 arrived in Algeria

Chronology (cont.)

5/23/1920LT	Started SAR operations at collapsed hotel
2130LT	Discovered a survivor
2250LT	Team 2 arrived in Algeria
2359LT	Rescued a survivor under the rubble
5/25/2040LT	Completed SAR operations
5/26/1400LT	Left Algeria

Topics

- Cooperation with Turkish SAR team
- First attempt (additional member)
  - Canine
  - **Medical Staff**
  - Public relations staff

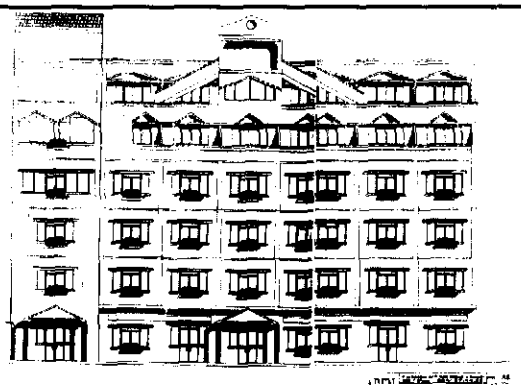
Other Assistance

- Medical Team
  Dispatched medical team(22 personnel) from May 25 to June 7
- Expert team
  Dispatched expert team (7 personnel) assessing damaged buildings from June 12 to 19

Other Assistance (cont.)

Financial assistance

Extended emergency grant aid of US $100,000



Drawing of Hotel

Japan

Collapsed Hotel

Japan

Collapsed Hotel

Japan

Meeting at LEMA

Japan

SAR operations

Japan

SAR operations using canine

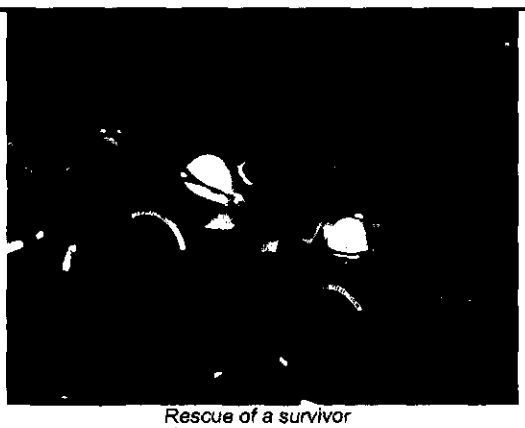
Japan

SAR operations at night

Japan

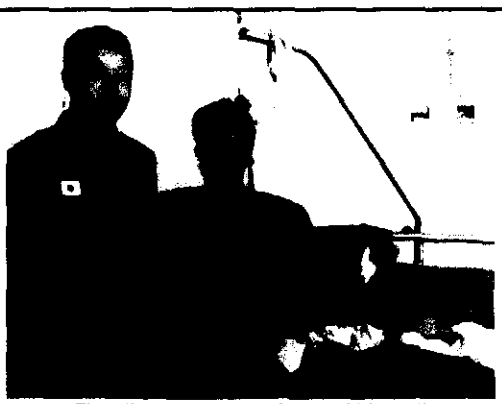
Rescue of a survivor

Japan



Rescue of a survivor

Japan



First discoverer, a survivor and his mother

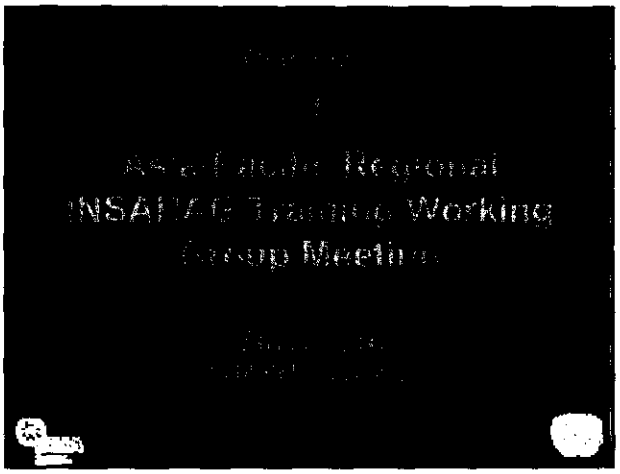
Japan

I'd like to show you the video about our activities.

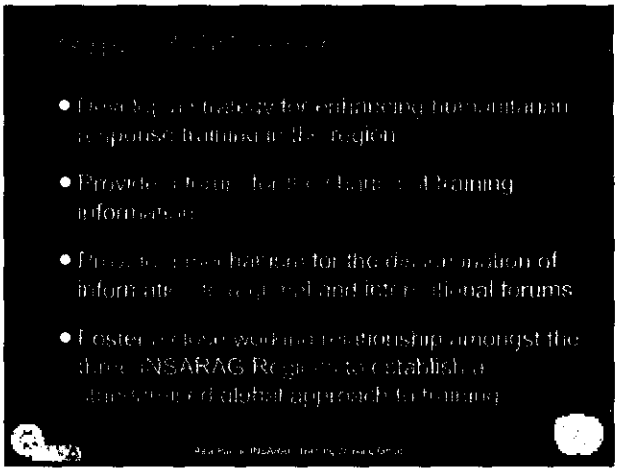
Any questions ?

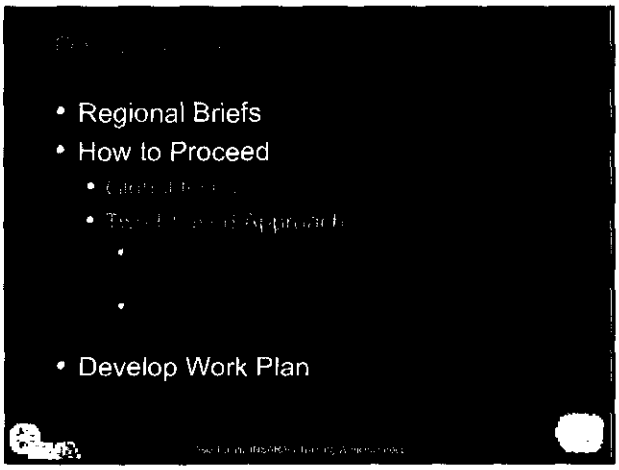
Thank you for your attention.

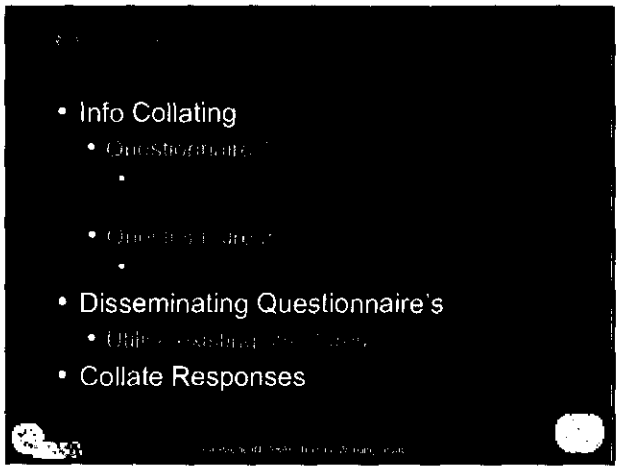
6. 研修ワーキンググループ関連資料




Singapore
China
Brunei
Japan
Australia
America's Region
Europe-Africa Region
UNOCHA

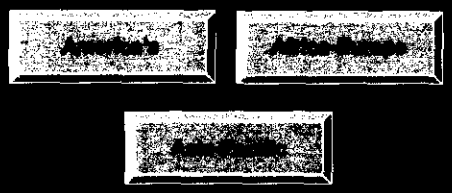



• Regional Briefs
• How to Proceed
• Develop Work Plan


• Info Collating
• Disseminating Questionnaire's
• Collate Responses

- Information Sharing Forum
  - Collate Data
  - Identify
  - Development of
  - Update

NSARAG Training



- Australian Homepage (linked or established)
  - Contact
  - Access
  - Training
  - Terms
  - Help

- Info Collating and Sharing
  -

- Training Module Development
  - Select Suitable Working Group
  - Identify Training Requirements from Questionnaire
  - Develop Modules
  - Consider Participation of Moodle
  -
  - Phase 2 Programme

- Training Module Development
  - Other Considerations
    -
    -
    -
    -
    -

DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE: version 1.1; 13 November 2003

For Identification of Developing Regional Resources:

General Information:
Country Name: Organization Name: Contact Person: - mailing address - town - postal code - telephone - facsimile - email address
Response Resource Classification:
Response Team(s) - response resource o Training level: Light, Medium, Heavy (circle one) o Number of personnel: _____ o registered in the UN SAR Directorate (yes or no)
Response Resource Training Capacity
Identify which of the following training courses that you can deliver to other resources: - Essentials: o Safety and security considerations during sudden onset disasters (yes or no) o Cultural Awareness and Professional Ethics (yes or no) o Stress Management (yes or no) - Command and Control: o Management of collapsed structure incidents (yes or no) o OSOCC Liaison (yes or no) o INSARAG Guidelines (yes or no) - Technical Support: o Hazardous Materials detection, identification and mitigation (yes or no) o Structural engineering regarding collapsed building assessments and stabilization techniques (yes or no) o Heavy lifting and rigging to move large building members using heavy equipment (yes or no) - Rescue: o Breaking and breeching concrete using various hand, electric, pneumatic, and petroleum powered tools (yes or no) o Shoring and cribbing structural members (yes or no) o Lifting light-weight building members using pneumatic bags (yes or no) o Rope techniques for performing above and below grade rescues (yes or no) o Rope techniques for facilitating movement or stabilization of structural members (yes or no) - Support Services: o Communications tools including hand-held radios, satellite telephones, and electronic information delivery devices (yes or no) o Logistics including packaging and loading of tool and equipment cache (yes or no) o Logistical requirements of tool and equipment maintenance and field repair (yes or no)

- Base camp management including establishment, sanitation and hygiene, and transportation to, during and from an incident (yes or no)
- Medical:
  - Pre-deployment medical screening (yes or no)
  - Definitive care provision for deployed members including canine (yes or no)
  - Definitive care provision for victims encountered (yes or no)
- Search
  - Land navigation including mapping, compass, and GPS (yes or no)
  - Canine Search:
    - Development of air-scenting canine teams (yes or no)
  - Technical Search:
    - Use and application of acoustical devices (yes or no)
    - Use and application of specialized cameras (yes or no)
    - Use and application of seismic monitoring devices (yes or no)
    - Application of Victim Marking Systems (yes or no)
- Current research and development projects
  -
  -
- Current capacity buildings projects
  -
  -

Intended Target Audiences:

- Emergency Services
  - Police (yes or no)
  - Fire (yes or no)
  - Medical services (yes or no)
- Civil Defense (yes or no)
- Non Government Organizations (yes or no)
- Military (yes or no)
- Local Populations for Civilian Emergency Response Teams (yes or no)

Additional Information Requested:

7. ASEAN 地域フォーラムプレゼンテーション資料

INSARAG

International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)

UN Office for Coordination Affairs (OCHA)

ASEAN Regional Forum 3 5 June 2003
Managing the Consequences of a Major Terrorist Attack

INSARAG

International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)

UN Office for Coordination Affairs (OCHA)

Structural Collapse Search and Rescue Response

John Lovell - New Zealand
Past Chairman Asia/Pacific INSARAG
Emergency Management Advisor.

Participating Countries

• Australia	Brunei	Cambodia
• Canada	China	India
• Indonesia	Japan	Laos
• Malaysia	New Zealand	Philippines
• Russia	Thailand	UNOCHA
• USA	Vietnam	

Presentation Approach

- **Statistics**
- **International Response Arrangements**
- **Capability Development**
- **Considerations**

Earthquake and mortality figures

1990-2002

Magnitude	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
8.0–9.9	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	0	4	1	0
7.0–7.9	12	11	23	15	13	22	21	20	14	23	14	14	6
6.0–6.9	115	105	104	141	161	185	160	125	113	123	157	130	62
5.0–5.9	1,635	1,469	1,541	1,449	1,542	1,327	1,223	1,118	979	1,106	1,318	1170	506
4.0–4.9	4,493	4,372	5,196	5,034	4,544	8,140	8,794	7,938	7,303	7,042	8,114	8,180	3,856
3.0–3.9	2,457	2,952	4,643	4,263	5,000	5,002	4,869	4,467	5,945	5,521	4,741	6,140	2,935
2.0–2.9	2,364	2,927	3,068	5,390	5,369	3,838	2,388	2,397	4,091	4,201	3,728	4,136	2,298
1.0–1.9	474	801	887	1,177	779	645	295	388	805	715	1,028	949	498
0.1–0.9	9	1	2	9	17	19	1	4	10	5	6	1	3
No magnitude	5,062	3,878	4,084	3,997	1,944	1,826	2,186	3,415	2,426	2,096	3,199	2,892	1,374
Total	16,612	16,516	19,548	21,476	19,371	21,007	19,938	19,872	21,688	20,832	22,309	23,613	11,538
Estimated deaths	51,916	2,326	3,814	10,036	1,038	7,949	419	2,907	8,928	22,711	231	21,357	1,335

Approximate deaths 135,000

United Nations

Tenets of International Natural Disaster Response

- **All international assistance is in support of national authorities** - on request
- **The UN General Assembly has mandated the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) to coordinate international response**
- **Bilateral assistance predominates**

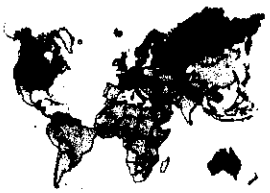
Levels of Coordination

On-Site

National level

INSARAG Member Countries

Austria
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Israel
Italy
Kenya
Kyrgyz Republic
Latvia
Lithuania Morocco



Netherlands
Norway
Romania
Russia Federation
Slovakia Slovenia
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunisia
United Kingdom

Americas
Canada
Colombia
El Salvador
USA
Venezuela

Asia Pacific
Australia
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Fiji
India
Iran
Japan
Malaysia
Nepal
New Zealand
Philippines
South Korea
Singapore

International Search & Rescue Response Guidelines

- **Preparedness**
- **Activation**
- **Operation**
- **Re-assignment / stand-down**
- **Return to Home-base**

Issues for Consideration

- **Risk assessment.**
- **Identifying the trigger for requesting aid.**
- **Government and Non Governmental Organisations (NGO) commitment.**
- **Fast tracking aid into a Country.**
- **Coordination.**
  - **National and International resources**

Issues for Consideration (cont)

- **Standardised operating environment.**
  - **Interoperability**
- **Transition.**
  - **response to recovery**

Developing a capability

URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Considerations

- Resources
- Political Dimensions
- Portability
- Multi-Agency
- Self-Sustainability
- Size v Need
- Receiving Aid

Co-Chairs Summary report

- Terrorism is a serious threat to security, peace, social and economic development of any nation.
- Need for international support when national capabilities insufficient.
- Role of UN and other agencies.
- Need for special arrangements for international assistance.
- Bilateral and multilateral agreements

Concluding message

- **Ensuring that planning for consequence management of a terrorist event involves the use of personnel skilled in and resourced to deal with structural collapse.**
- **The need for flexible and adaptable planning.**
- **That USAR forms a major management tool.**
- **Need to test arrangements and as the development of such a capability is expensive, countries need to remember that such teams can deal with a multitude of skills.**

Final day summing up

- **Need to involve more countries in INSARAG and widening the network.**
- **Need to include USAR when planning CBR.**
- **Need to include HazMat and CBR into INSARAG Guidelines**
- **Training & facilities within region. Need to promote what support and capability is available.**
- **The importance of USAR resources in management of a terrorist event.**
- **Need for countries in region to plan for regional and international assistance.**

Summing Up - Final day

- **Need for joint exercises (bilateral and multilateral)**
- **Availability of training, eg ADPC (Bangkok) and other agencies and countries.**
- **Need for a standardised incident command system.**
- **Management of information and dealing with the media.**
- **Recovery.**
- **Interface between civilian and military.**
- **Risk management process.**
- **Common planning.**

- **Need for countries to build domestic capability**

8. LEMA-OSOCC プレゼンテーション資料

LEMA OSOCC Cooperation

Considerations

- Major earthquake
- National/local capacity is overwhelmed
- Request for international USAR assistance
- Bilateral deployment of international USAR teams
- LEMA in charge of overall coordination (national and international resources)
- LEMA not prepared to integrate additional international resources

- Establish OSOCC to cooperate with LEMA
- Assist with coordination of international resources
  - Registration of capacity
  - Convene USAR-LEMA operations planning
  - Maintain overview of operational information
    - Assessment results and locations
    - USAR team assignment
    - Priority needs
    - Focal points in LEMA and contact list
  - Brief USAR teams on behalf of LEMA on log/admin

- USAR teams to see international response as collective INSARAG effort
- USAR teams bypassing LEMA/OSOC for own advantage
- Sharing of responsibilities between OSOCC and LEMA
- Awareness among local authorities about INSARAG methodology
- Improve OSOCC operations planning and information display/dissemination
- Improve USAR-OSOCC liaison

- Regional Working Group to examine the issue ?
- International component in national USAR exercises to train LEMA
- OSOCC improve coordination procedures involving international USAR teams
- International USAR teams to participate in OSOCC coordination
- Countries to include INSARAG methodology in national disaster management plan

9. INSARAG ガイドライン関連資料

INSARAG

International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)

UN Office for Coordination Affairs (OCHA)

INSARAG GUIDELINES

John Lovell - New Zealand
Past Chair Asia/Pacific INSARAG
Emergency Management Advisor.

NEW ZEALAND URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Background

- **Nov 2001:** NZ to collate feedback from Asia/Pacific region.
- **Feb 2002:** INSARAG Steering Committee endorsed NZ to lead and co-ordinate the update and rewrite of Guidelines.
- **Nov 2002:** NZ reported to Asia/Pacific Regional meeting and recommended that draft Guidelines be completed by June 2003.

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Background

- **Dec 2002:** GA Resolution recognizing Guidelines, urging inclusion into emergency plans, and strengthening Regional INSARAG Groups
- **April 2003:** NZ reported to INSARAG Steering Committee, The Hague on progress

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Background

- **Framework for revised draft presented to Steering Committee**
- **Little feedback since and no further progress**

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NEW ZEALAND URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Revised Guidelines

(Based on comprehensive comments from Japan)

- **Part 1 Contents**
- **Part 2 Introduction including:-**
  - **Introduction to guidelines:**
  - **Purpose of Guidelines:** *(UN & GA Resolution)*
  - **Background:** *(OCHA, History)*
  - **Mandate:**
  - **INSARAG Structure:** *(Functions and organisation)*
  - **Guidelines:** *(Supporting documents, review process and linking to EM planning process within countries)*

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Revised Guidelines

- **Part 3 Management**
  - **Planning:**
  - **Mobilisation:**
  - **Management:**
  - **Base of operations:**
  - **Safety and security:**
  - **Public information:**
  - **Response expectations:** *(Countries giving and receiving support, arrival and briefings, departure and briefings)*
  - **Reporting and debriefs:**

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Revised Guidelines

- **Part 4 Operations**
  - **Capability:** *(Light, Medium and Heavy, Self sufficiency and communications capability)*
  - **Response Systems:** *(Deployment, Integration with LEMA)*
  - **Technical Support:** *(Search dogs, structural engineers, HazMat, Medical/First Aid)*
  - **Search Operations:** *(Strategy and operational methods, planning processes, resource allocation and team management)*

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Revised Guidelines

Annexes

- OSOCC
- Code of Ethics
- Identification, marking and signalling
- Requesting international support
- Border arrangements
- Team registration
- Checklists and forms
- Glossary
- Contact details
- Websites

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Revised Guidelines

- **Other new material**
  - **Relationship between Civil and Military assistance**
  - **Regional and International Co-operation**
  - **Terrorism (Disaster Victim Identification phase and crime scene protection and response to weapons of *mass destruction [WMD]*)**

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Revised Guidelines

Credibility is now on the line

- **Pressure from other 2 Regional Groups**
- **Vital to strategic direction and future of INSARAG**
- **A co-ordinated approach essential**

OCHA Annual Report 2003 sets key priority for 2003 as:- "establishing standardised parameters for international USAR team training, structure and equipment and ensuring that teams globally meet these standards" **and** "increasing participation by developing countries in UNDAC and INSARAG"

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Revised Guidelines

- **Secretary General to report to 59th General Assembly (Nov 2004) with particular reference to** ".....progress in the improvement of efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of international USAR assistance, taking into account the extent of utilisation of the INSARAG Guidelines."

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Way Forward

- **Need to stop talking, make a commitment and produce results in form of draft revised INSARAG Guideline.**
  - ***View of Secretariat ?***
  - **View of Asia/Pacific delegates ?**
- **Suggest 4 day intensive workshop involving key participants.**

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Capability Verification (Peer review)

- **3 Steps**
  - **In country self evaluation**
  - **Verification by independent country (voluntary but using INSARAG recognised assessor)**
  - **Registration on UN OCHA database of USAR teams available for international deployment**

INSARAG

NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

New Zealand's position

- **New Zealand has piloted steps 1 and 2 of this process, Oct/Nov 2003**
- **In our pilot 2 aspects of our capability was reviewed:-**

1. **National capability**
2. **Training system and standards**

(Review conducted by 2 US experts Peter Smallie (FEMA) and Ernesto Ojeda (Chair FEMA Training Group))

INSARAG

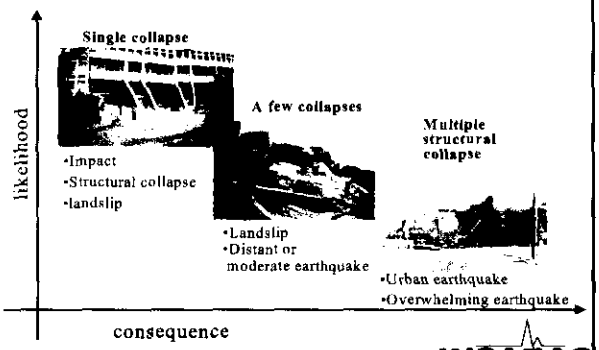
NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Recommendations

- **The Capability Verification process must be linked to the classification of Light, Medium and Heavy capability of USAR teams.**
- **If the Asia/Pacific region supports this process, then New Zealand is prepared to document it for consultation, finalisation and inclusion into the INSARAG Guidelines.**

INSARAG

NZ's Risk Context



INSARAG

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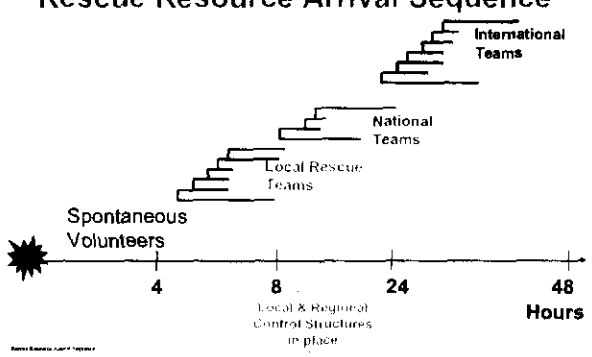
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Rescue Resource Arrival Sequence



NEW ZEALAND
URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE

Further Information on New Zealand's development of an Urban Search and Rescue Capability

www.usar.govt.nz

10. 都市捜索救助認定制度関連資料

USAR Accreditation Concept

Overview

- System of continuous improvement and self-evaluation
- Combined with externally acknowledged process of accreditation
- strictly voluntary
- Advantages:
  - presentation of credentials to the society USAR team is serving
  - Governments and donors to know that there are groups engaged in a formal process of self-evaluation and accreditation
  - priority that they could have in mobilizing the groups within the region of the Americas in the event of a disaster of great magnitude.

- Objective, just and transparent.
- Based on previously established quality criteria
- A product of a collegiate effort of persons of recognized competence on the subject; with experience and capabilities in the evaluation process.
- Ethical and responsible.
- Temporary, that is, that the accreditation will have validity for a specific period of time.
- Reliable.

- Inscription and commitment
- Group self-evaluation
- External evaluation by peers
- Opinion of the INSARAG System
- Review of mechanisms

- Request from highest authority of the institution to INSARAG Secretariat or Regional Group

- At least three persons, one of which acts as Chairman
- No conflicts of interest (commercial, family, etc)
- Evaluators should be available during whole period of the evaluation
- Roster of certified evaluators is publicly available (INSARAG Website)

- *Validation of self-evaluation report*
- Evaluation according to predefined criteria
- Possible Criteria:
  - Accredited for the maximum period of time established
    - Team complies with standard criteria
  - Provisional accreditation for max 6 months
    - Team has minor deficits which should be corrected in the given timeframe
  - Not accredited
    - Team does not conform with standards

- Components of Accreditation (based on light/medium/heavy USAR team classification)
  - Search
  - Rescue
  - Medical
  - Management
  - Logistics
  - International Cooperation
- Certification criteria not yet developed
- Timeframe of expiry
- Accreditation levels (?)
  - A (4) = Outstanding
  - B (3) = Sufficient
  - C (2) = Acceptable
  - 0 (0) = Insufficient

INSARAG
Region of the Americas

ACCREDITATION

Juan Pablo Sarmiento P
Program Technical Coordinator
IRG-USAID/OFDA-LAC

San José – Costa Rica
June 2003

CONTENTS

This document proposes to the INSARAG Group of the Americas the adoption of an accreditation mechanism for the USAR Groups. The proposed outline conforms to the universal parameters of accreditation services that have been implemented by other sectors, such as health and education, during this last decade. This mechanism is addressed, in the first place, to the USAR Groups, to create and implement a system of continuous improvement and self-evaluation that may be followed by an externally acknowledged process of accreditation. Accreditation is strictly voluntary and its main advantage is public certification of the Unit or Group subjected to the process of evaluation of the required conditions. Furthermore, there are other uses and usefulness of this mechanism, to name of few, such as the presentation of credentials to the society it is serving, the convenience for the donors to know that there are groups engaged in a formal process of self-evaluation and accreditation, as well as the priority that they could have in mobilizing the groups within the region of the Americas in the event of a disaster of great magnitude.

1. What is Accreditation?

It is the technical process intended to insure and promote the quality of the search and rescue groups, through the application of self-evaluation mechanisms and external verification?

Members of these groups, as well as external members, participate in this process by applying objective and public criteria and procedures.

The main objective of the accreditation process is to insure the QUALITY in the administrative, logistic and operative levels; therefore, it should be understood as a permanent system, within pre-established cycles.

Quality is the process of continuous improvement, where all the components of a Group actively participate in providing a service that satisfies the needs of a community. This service should contemplate certain basic criteria: be appropriate, sufficient and timely. To the extent that an appropriate development of these criteria is achieved, a fourth element may be undertaken: be efficient.

Accreditation requires of a process the characteristics of which are to be:

- Voluntary. Complete inputs, processes and results of the program.
- Objective, just and transparent.
- External.
- A product of a collegiate effort of persons of recognized competence on the subject; with experience and capabilities in the evaluation process.
- Ethical and responsible.
- Temporary, that is, that the accreditation will have validity for a specific period of time.
- Reliable.

It is very important, therefore, to have a well recognized system on the part of all the permanent evaluation strata of the performance of the members of the groups of the INSARAG system, that may be able to identify the strengths and weaknesses, the necessary measures to correct the detected deficiencies and that can report on the degree to which they are complying with the quality criteria agreed upon.

2. How is the Accreditation Process carried out?

The accreditation process is carried out based on previously established quality criteria and involves four consecutive procedures, plus a mechanism for appeal if necessary.

a. Inscription and commitment.

b. Group self-evaluation.

c. External evaluation by peers.

d. Opinion of the INSARAG System

e. Review of mechanisms.

The evaluation should be made by grouping all the USAR Units and Groups according to their levels of complexity. In this regard, INSARAG has already prepared the evaluation criteria that express the qualitative and quantitative quality criteria, taking into consideration national and international standards that have already been submitted for the approval of the INSARAG Chapter for the Americas. It is necessary to identify an Accreditation Committee and, for practical purposes, the Executive Committee of the INSARAG Chapter for the Americas, could act as such Committee.

3. How to participate in the process of Accreditation?

The evaluation criteria defined for the Unit or Group is transmitted within the institutions to which they belong. After the process is completed, INSARAG defines the final criteria and invites the institutions to participate in the process of accreditation, in accordance wit the following requirements:

a. Present a written request signed by the highest authority of the institution.

b. Underwrite an Accreditation Agreement with INSARAG´s Commission, whereby the terms to comply with all the different stages of the process will be determined, as well as the responsibilities of each of the parts in order to insure success.

4. Advantages of the Accreditation

The institutions and their operational USAR units always have objectives and goals to accomplish or that they wish to accomplish. Generally, to accomplish this, they have regulatory mechanisms and evaluation systems and instruments to assist them in improving their quality, which can be totally conducted by the institution.

The accreditation adds an additional component which is the public certification that the USAR Unit or Group being subjected to the process of evaluation has achieved the level required. Moreover, is a public guaranty of the results of the evaluation and an essentially external process of the institution since it puts before the mechanism of self-evaluation a mechanism of external evaluation in order to validate the results of the self-evaluation.

5. Regulation – Evaluation- Accreditation

As previously indicated, the institutions have a series of regulatory mechanisms, instruments and activities oriented towards the improvement of the services they render. To achieve this, they resort to self-regulation, which if exercised by the proper institution or operational unit, which enables it to learn about its performance while, also providing the tools to achieve its objectives. Nonetheless, the risk towards self-complacency may evolve.

To avoid the above situation, one can resort to an external regulatory instance; however, the risk exists that imposed changes be made, without having considered the institutional mission.

Therefore, what has been called an Integrated Regulatory Model is the most appropriate mechanism, since it links the institutional self-evaluation and external standards and criteria with a public guarantee from the application of the standards and criteria of the external organization.

The regulating process should always be based on the evaluation that has served to define it, such as the systematic activity of collecting and analyzing information and comparing it with a previously defined pattern to support the decision making process.

The evaluation involves a self-evaluation, conducted by the institution or USAR Unit itself, which should gather and analyze information about its self-analysis in order to generate control and quality mechanisms of its own processes. The validation of the internal evaluation is complemented with an external evaluation.

The accreditation certifies the whole regulating process previously described and is based on the evaluation conducted, taking into account two aspects of the greatest importance:

a. Comparison between the collected information during the evaluation with the pre-defined criteria and standards and,

b. An analysis of the self-evaluation processes; that is, an evaluation of the capacity for self-evaluation.

6. The Process of Self-Evaluation

The process of self-evaluation begins at the moment when a USAR Unit or Group decides to conduct its evaluation. This decision should take into account the assurance of the requirements for self-evaluation. When these requirements are not guaranteed, and the will exists to start a process of self-evaluation with the characteristics that we have described, those who promote its carrying out can adopt corrective measures that will permit the creation of the proper environment and overcome those problems arising from the situation.

Among those measures, perhaps the first and most important one is the one addressed to insure the understanding of the characteristics of the process by the authorities, for the purpose of obtaining their endorsement and commitment. Giving complete and consistent information regarding the processes developed in other institutions and organizing work meetings with authorities and experts who have participated in similar processes, can significantly contribute to familiarize the authorities with the benefits of a process that is often little known.

Also, working with the technicians in the identification of shared elements of the diagnosis, the perception of possible improvements within time frames relatively short, the identification of some incentives associated with the results of the evaluation, may be useful instances to increase motivation, that can also be reinforced through the contact with other experts who have experimented similar situations.

Lastly, if it is necessary to develop technical capabilities associated with self-evaluation, it is possible to obtain the support of experts or of the group of facilitators that has been formed by INSARAG, conduct on the job training in national or foreign institutions, and specialized organizations, obtain the support of experienced consultants or facilitators or take other such measures. Again, the experiences of other units- within the same or in other institutions – which have undergone similar processes, constitute an extremely useful source of information, motivation and support. Nonetheless, it is necessary to remember, that although these strategies are efficient, nothing substitutes the action of persons who belong to the unit, who are in a position to conduct the process in a participative manner.

While working to insure the presence of the requirements, it is necessary to socialize the patterns that will serve to make the evaluation. The standards basically consist in the goals and purposes of the unit and in the evaluation standards and criteria previously defined for the selected level of complexity.

The identification of these standards and their relative weight are subjects on which it is important to reach an agreement at the beginning of the process, so that the conclusions of the evaluation are not subsequently unknown.

7. External Evaluation or Visits of Evaluation Peers

The self-evaluation process is incomplete until external evaluators validate it. The peers provide the external vision and a qualified judgment because of their experience and post work; they constitute a substantial and complementary input to the evaluation process developed within the unit. A team of qualified experts or professionals should conduct the evaluation of the unit from the outside. They can be international evaluators, evaluators from other institutions o even from other units of the same institution.

During the first phases of the accreditation process of the INSARAG system, the Regional President will identify the external evaluators who previously complied with the corresponding requirements. This process seeks to guarantee the principles of skills and independence. The USAR unit or target group of the external evaluation may select the External Evaluators it considers suitable, from the list proposed by INSARAG.

8. Registry of Evaluators

External evaluation requires of a group of qualified evaluators and a known and formalized procedure to properly organize the evaluation. Reference is made to these issues as follows:

a. Experts in areas in which the Group or Unit has competence, in accordance with the requirements pointed by the Technical Committees.

b. Experts in management, logistics and operation.

c. National and international experts are included in the above-mentioned categories.

As a general rule, personnel included in the registry, should have at least 10 years of professional experience, recognition of expertise in their particular area(s) and be recommended by a prestigious institution in their professional area(s) or discipline(s). Also, they should be willing to comply with the demands of the Commission, including the participation in training workshops conducted by the Commission.

9. Formation and operation of the Evaluation Committee of Evaluators (Peers)

Once an External Evaluator is identified, a Committee of Evaluators (Peers) will be appointed to visit the USAR Unit or Group subject of accreditation, in accordance with the following rules:

a. The Committee of Evaluators (Peers) should include at least three persons, one of which should be named by the President.

b. Care should be taken that the members of the Committee of Evaluators (Peers) do not present conflicts of interest, such as commercial or working bonds or recent training with the institution visited or close family relationships with managers or experts of the unit.

The members of the Committee of Evaluators (Peers) are selected from the registry of evaluators compiled by the Commission; such registry is public and can be consulted by the institutions of the INSARAG System that wish to submit their USAR Units or Groups to accreditation.

The members of the Committee of Evaluators (Peers) should be available during the entire period of the duration of a visit and should conform to the established rules and dispositions of the Commission regarding the confidentiality of the collected information, the terms and the characteristics for the presentation of reports.

The duties that the Commission recommends to its committees of Evaluation essentially consist of: the validation of the self-evaluation reports and the evaluation of the degree to which the USAR Unit or Group adheres to the established criteria and parameters.

10. The Accreditation Decision

The Commission takes into account the following aspects to prepare its report on the accreditation of a USAR Unit or Group:

a. The self-evaluation report, especially the conclusions.
b. The opinion of the Committee of Evaluators with regard to the self-evaluation process followed by the Unit or Group.
c. The degree of compliance with the institutional goals and objectives.
d. The recommendation of the Committee of Evaluators with regard to the global results of the accreditation.
e. The results of other processes of accreditation, national or foreign to
f. which the Unit or Group has been subjected.

Based on an in-depth consideration of those elements, the Commission gives one of the following reports:

In case the Unit or Group complies satisfactorily with the criteria and parameters and with the goals and objectives, it is declared accredited for the maximum period of time established.

In case the USAR Unit or Group that does not satisfactorily comply with some of the criteria, goals and objectives, but presents as a result of the self-evaluation process a reasonable and realistic plan to overcome the identified deficiencies, it is provisionally accredited for a maximum period of six months. During this period, the institution must present evidence that it has satisfactorily overcome its deficiencies, in which case a certificate of accreditation is extended for the maximum period of validity of the accreditation. In case the deficiencies are not satisfactorily corrected, the provision contained in the following point is applicable.

In case the Unit or Group does not satisfactorily comply with some of the criteria and does not present a plan of improvement considered to be acceptable, or does not satisfactorily comply with the majority of the criteria or with its goals and objectives, the Unit or Group is not accredited. The institution will not be able to again present the same Unit or Group for accreditation until a period of one year has elapsed.

During the period of validity of the accreditation, the institution must inform about any substantive change in its organization or structure.

11. Review Mechanism

Whenever the institution, Unit or Group differs from the final product, a revision can be requested, in writing, from INSARAG´s Accreditation/Management Committee, in accordance with the established procedure. Attaching the necessary documentation should support this request. If, after examining the evaluation report and the request presented by the institution and the information generated for the accreditation process, it is decided that a new evaluation process is required, such process will be performed by experts in the area, directly assigned by INSARAG´s Accreditation/Management Committee of the Americas. In this case the resulting report will be unappealable.

Function	Light (1)	Medium (2)	Heavy (3)	Non-Existent (0)
Search • Canine • Camera • Listening	X			
Rescue • Hand tools • Pneumatic tools • Petrol-powered tools		X		
Lifting • Rope system • Pneumatic bags				X
Medical • 1st Aid • EMT • Nurse • Doctor		X		
Logistics • Food and water • Tents • Generators • Trucks			X	
Management • Leader • Plans • Safety		X		
HAZMAT • Detection • Monitoring • Mitigation				X
SAR TEAM SELF EVALUATION CODE: 1 2 0 2 3 2 0				

11. シンガポール在外研修プレゼンテーション資料

INTERNATIONAL URBAN SEARCH & RESCUE COURSE

13 Oct - 23 Oct

A

JAPAN SINGAPORE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME FOR THE 21st CENTURY

JICA

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- Background
- Participants of the IUSAR
- Course Objectives
- Video Clips on the training they have undergone
- Comments by Participants
- Past Participation
- Course Details

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

- Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme (JSPP) started in 1994
- An agreement between Japan and Singapore on JSSP 21 was established
- International Urban search and rescue course (IUSAR) was selected under the JSPP 21

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

- The 1st IUSAR under JICA / MFA was conducted from 13th to 24th Oct 2003
- 21 participants from 15 countries took part

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

Participants

Bangladesh	-	2
Cambodia	-	1
Ghana	-	2
Indonesia	-	1
Lao PDR	-	1
Macau	-	2
Mongolia	-	1
Myanmar	-	2
Nepal	-	1
Pakistan	-	2
Papua New Guinea	-	2
Sri Lanka	-	1
Thailand	-	2
Vietnam	-	1

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

The participants were equipped with the following skills and knowledge:

- The principles and techniques of rescue operations;
- The identification of various methods of conducting search operations;

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

- *The identification of hazards during a search* and rescue operation;
- The procedures and safety precautions when engaging in a confined spaced rescue operation;

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

- The procedures and safety precautions to be adopted during a high angle rescue operation;
- The ability to operate rescue and *specialized equipment proficiently and* safely; and
- The management of emergency behaviour during disaster.

The determination and endurance displayed during the course

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

Comments by Participants

"The overall course content has been very good and has given me the planning, organising and coordinating skills in International Urban Search and Rescue and to appreciate the stress and trauma that rescue workers would have to undergo during real life situations".

Mr. Asobayire Benedict
Operations Department
Ghana

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

Comments by Participants

"My impression of the course is superb. *The facilities in CDA are fantastic with very* professional and experienced trainers. The *equipment at the academy are also excellent.* All participants would agree with me that the 2 week *course has equipped us with the necessary skills* and knowledge in an Urban Search and Rescue *operation*".

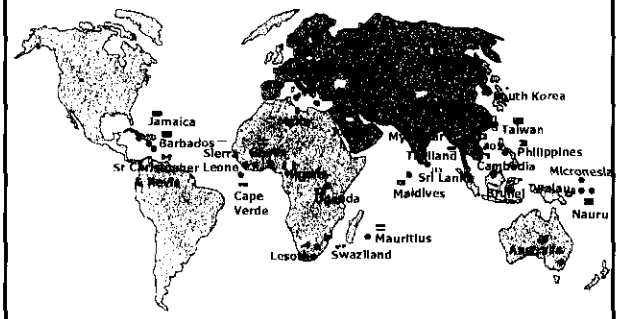
Mr. Bill Roo
Papua New Guinea

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

Past Participants

- A total of 16 runs has been conducted since 1999 in CDA
- 295 fire officers and rescuers from 32 countries have been trained.

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE



INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

Who should attend

- Personnel who are dealing with USAR disaster management and training; and
- Personnel whose works involve search & rescue in USAR setting.

INTERNATIONAL USAR COURSE

Course Details

- Capacity : 20
- Duration : 2 weeks
- Next course : 12 - 23 Jan 2004

INTERNATIONAL URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

SPONSORED BY
SINGAPORE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AND
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Lectures that Japan carried out
"USAR System in Japan with Case studies"
"Japan Disaster Relief Team "

"USAR System in Japan with Case studies"

- Lecture : October 17, 250 minutes (total)
- Instructors:
  Tokyo Fire Department
  - Fire Battalion Chief
    (Fire Suppression Section)
  - Fire Lieutenant
    (Fire Rescue Task Forces,
    the 8th Fire District HQ)

Lecture outline I

- Rescue Teams for Urban Disasters and their roles
- Kind of Urban Disasters in Japan
- Training for Rescue Team

Lecture outline II

- introduction of disaster case
  ◎The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
  ◎Chemical attack on the Tokyo subway system

"Japan Disaster Relief Team "

- Lecture : October 17, 50 minutes (total)
- Instructor :
  Staff of Disaster Assistance Division
  Japan International Cooperation Agency
- Matter :
  Outline of Japan Disaster Relief Team of Japan

Lecture policy of Japan

"USAR System in Japan with Case studies"

Understand the rescue organization of Japan for Urban Disasters.

"Japan Disaster Relief Team "

Understand the system of Japan Disaster Relief Team.

Issue and proposal

- Know various cases of disasters (urban/rural) and the countermeasures, namely rescue systems
- Know how to receive international rescue items in case of disasters.