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PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL COLLAPSED STRUCTURE  
SEARCH AND RESCUE  
COORDINATION MEETING

May 8-9, 1989  
Springfield, Virginia

Sponsored by

Agency for International Development/  
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance  
(A.I.D./OFDA)

National Association for Search and Rescue (NASAR)

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SITUATION

An earthquake registering 6.9 on the Richter scale hit the northern part of the Armenian Republic of the Soviet Union at 11:41 a.m. on December 7, 1988. The epicenter was near the Armenian-Georgian border. The quake was felt throughout the Caucasus region and was reported as the strongest earthquake in that region in more than 80 years.

The seismic events leveled over 50 cities and villages and damaged 100 more. The hardest-hit cities were Spitak, Kirovakan, and Leninakan. Thousands of residences and hundreds of stores and public buildings were destroyed or damaged. Physical damage was estimated at over \$13 billion, mainly due to the destruction of housing and industrial enterprises.

Soviet officials reported 25,000 deaths, with unofficial estimates running much higher. Over 500,000 people lost their homes, 12,000 were hospitalized, and 114,000 people were evacuated from the region.

Fifty-four countries, seven international organizations and hundreds of private agencies provided assistance and supported local relief workers at the disaster site.

BACKGROUND OF THE INTERNATIONAL COLLAPSED STRUCTURE  
SEARCH AND RESCUE COORDINATION MEETING

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) dispatched a SAR team to Armenia. The activities of that team as well as those that occurred within the OFDA office in Washington, D.C., were reviewed at an after-action workshop in March 1989. Several recommendations from the workshop emphasized the potential benefits and the immediate need for better coordination among the international SAR teams sent to disasters. OFDA worked with Dr. Fred Krimgold--Associate Dean of Architecture and Urban Studies at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and a member of the U.S. team in Armenia--to develop objectives and an agenda for an international collapsed structure rescue coordination meeting. The meeting was held from May 8-9, 1989, in Washington, D.C. Twelve countries--Iceland, Japan, West Germany, Israel, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Mexico, Venezuela, the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization/Geneva (UNDRO)--were represented. The information that follows is a report of that coordination meeting.

### OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the meeting were defined in broad terms which reflected the meeting's initiative as a first step toward improved cooperation and coordination. The objectives were:

- ° to exchange information on each country's SAR organizational structure, standards, equipment and government/private relationships
- ° to provide an opportunity for those who participated in the disaster response efforts in Armenia to share their experiences.

### AGENDA

The agenda provided time for each country's representatives to present materials that related to the meeting's first objective. On the afternoon of the first day, there was a rescue and communications equipment display given by Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department, Montgomery County Fire and Rescue Department, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and OFDA's Communications Office. The participants then spent time identifying SAR and other issues that were of common concern. (See "Issues and Discussion" below.) Several main issues were then selected for further discussion. The closing address and remarks focused on the need for a continuance of such activities and meetings.

### ISSUES AND DISCUSSION

Following presentations by the various country representatives, the group proceeded to identify issues of common concern relating to international search and rescue missions. Most of the topics of concern evolved from experiences in Armenia with examples from Mexico City, San Salvador, and other disasters used as support.

The issues fell into seven categories, listed in order of the group's perception of the most urgent and most workable:

1. Coordination
2. Communications
3. Equipment
4. Preparedness/Training
5. Research and Development
6. Donations/Commodities
7. Team Management and Support

The following lists the important points under each category which were brought up for consideration by the workshop attendees.

Coordination was a principal concern. Participants discussed the establishment of a coordinating body, both on-site and internationally, to guide efforts at a disaster site and among various international teams. A centralized, on-site Operations Center was viewed as necessary for promoting cooperation at the disaster site, sharing information, and providing support services (such as specialized personnel, equipment, and technology) for officially recognized SAR teams. The idea of an integrated international search and rescue organization was discussed.

Communications was highlighted as a predominate concern for the U.S. team during operations in Armenia. The international participants reiterated this as a significant issue which could benefit from international cooperation. During the issue identification portion of the workshop, attendees discussed the following physical equipment needs: ensuring adequacy, preventing unnecessary duplication, determining the feasibility and desirability of common communications frequencies, and identifying current frequencies used by potential responders.

Equipment was partially covered during individual presentations. The participants expressed an interest in obtaining information on other teams' SAR equipment needs, lists of standard equipment, and new equipment technologies being developed or used. Participants desired further discussions and an improved, systematic information-sharing process on team similarities and differences in structure, operations, equipment, financing, and other aspects.

Preparedness and Training constituted the fourth area which could benefit from concerted planning by international SAR teams. Participants raised the following issues:

- ° the development of in-country SAR capabilities and plans
- ° the feasibility of an international SAR agreement
- ° coordinated international training exercises
- ° methods to speed the initial response of SAR teams (positioning teams in neighboring countries)
- ° description of the organization of all SAR teams
- ° feasibility of developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) accepted internationally

The West German, Austrian, Japanese, and Israeli representatives expressed interest in hosting an international training exercise. In addition, Mr. Kilde described UNDRO's database which is being developed and a questionnaire which UNDRO is circulating to capture pertinent information on SAR teams with international experience.

The Research and Development area focused on information collection and computer applications. The Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) representative discussed the possible uses of an international database for injury identification and for disseminating information on such topics as new or preferred methods of medical treatment (i.e., crush syndrome, exposure, etc.), successfully tested equipment developed for collapsed structures, and SAR methodologies.

Donations and Commodities issues were many and varied in their scope. Participants discussed (1) the possibility of inter-country air transport where one government supplies transportation for a second governmental SAR team to the affected nation; (2) standard ways to identify and label commodities being provided and transported to the disaster-stricken country (such as cargo manifesting, container labeling and placement of a commodity manager (at the airport of the stricken area); (3) methods to manage unwanted commodities/personnel from the perspective of the donating country and the receiving country; and (4) feasibility/desirability of developing regional stockpiles for SAR goods.

#### MATERIALS PRESENTED

Attached to this report are copies of the materials presented by the various country representatives. Other information, such as training guides and training booklets given to OFDA at the meeting by the country representatives will become the foundation of an international SAR reference library. This material should be requested from the originating country/organization.

#### LIST OF ATTENDEES

The final attachment to this report is a list of attendees, which has been updated since the end of the conference.

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MATERIALS BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES  
\* \* \* \* \*

ENCLOSURE (1)

INDEX OF ATTACHED MATERIALS

<u>Attachment</u>	<u>Country-Title</u>
#1	AUSTRIA - "The Armenian Operation of the Austrian Armed Forces; from the Viewpoint of the Commanding Officer of the Forces Employed"
#2	FED. REP. OF GERMANY - "Technisches Hilfswerk Information"
#3	ICELAND - "National and International Rescue from an Icelandic Viewpoint"
#4	ICELAND - "Association of Icelandic Rescue Teams"
#5	ISRAEL - "The Israel Civil and Home Defense Corps"
#6	JAPAN - "Rescue Team"
#7	JAPAN - "Japan Disaster Relief System"
#8	MEXICO - "The Mexican Disaster Dog Squad"
#9	MEXICO - Civil Protection System and Voluntary Groups in Mexico"
#10	SWEDEN - "Swedish Planning for Rescue Missions in Foreign Countries"
#11	SWEDEN - "Rescue Dog Group"
#12	SWITZERLAND - "Swiss Disaster Relief Unit (SDR)"
#13	UNDRO
#14	USA - "AID/OFDA Disaster Assistance Response Team: Operational Description"
#15	VENEZUELA - "The Concept of Civil Protection in Relation with Civil Defense: Experiences and Results"

LtCol Norbert Fürstenhofer  
CO, NBC-Defence School, Vienna, AUSTRIA

The Armenian Operation of the Austrian Armed Forces;  
from the Viewpoint of the Commanding Officer of the Forces  
Employed

1. Introduction:

The Armenian operation of the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF) will for long remain to be a subject of reports and discussions both inside and outside the Armed Forces since it was an absolute novelty for the military organization as well as for the Austrian Republic.

Dependent on the respective level of command and control, both analyses and evaluations will vary considerably.

Therefore, the following survey does not claim to be fully comprehensive yet is rather a report from the viewpoint of the forces employed and their commander even though the statements laid down in the journals of the home-base staff have meanwhile been added to the experiences gained during the Operation.

2. The Decision:

- Initial Situation:

An earthquake with an intensity of 6.9 on the Richter's scale shook Armenia at 1140 HRS local time on 9 Dec 1988. Tremors lasted for approx. 40 secs. Measurements by the seismographic institutes located the epicentre at a latitude of 41.2° N and a longitude of 44.1° E. First news-agency reports mentioned severe devastations in towns and villages north of Jerewan.

First telex reports on the events were received from the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO) by its member states at 1342 HRS on 8 Dec 1988. Detailed evening

news coverage in Soviet TV on that same day added to the first information on the situation in hitherto unknown openness.

On 9 Dec 1988 the No 2 situation report from Geneva informed about a request by the Soviet government for international aid for the region afflicted, search and rescue teams being requested in addition to relief material.

- Evaluations of the Situation and Considerations:

In Austria Friday, 9 Dec was placed in between a holiday and a weekend, thus prompting many servicemen to take a day off, be it as another holiday or to do some Christmas shopping. Cadre-saving rosters in both the forces and the Ministry of Defence, including the HQ AAF, were characteristic of the situation when first talks were conducted among the office of the Minister, the HQ AAF, and the HQ, NBC-Defence School as to a possible AAF relief operation.

An instruction by the Minister resulted from the above talks that planning be started for such an operation and the personnel required be in an on-call status. The HQ, NBC-Defence School was charged with the conduct of operational planning and preparations.

Governmental and diplomatic channels, including Austrian Airlines, were simultaneously used with a view to a possible operation and the necessary airlifts.

At 1600 HRS that day, an instruction to the following effect resulted from the above activities:

Under the 30 June 1965 Federal Constitutional Act (Federal Law Gazette No 173), Austria will deploy an AAF relief and recovery Unit in Armenia for an expected duration of two weeks. It will be under the command of the CO, NBC-Defence School. It will be designated OESTKONT/UNDRO.

8

The Unit will initially comprise an HQ, supply elements, and 4 rescue and recovery elements with 16 men each. The medical element will be under the command of the CO, Innsbruck Military Hospital. Attached will be 10 search-dog parties from the Tyrolean provincial organization of the Alpine Rescue Service.

The Unit will be airlifted in two lifts on 10 Dec 1988 on Austrian Airlines aircraft from Vienna-Schwechat Airport to Jerewan, establish contacts with local authorities, and conduct the Operation. It will be subordinate to the Defence Attaché, Austrian Embassy, Moscow as of arrival in the operational area.

The Unit's supply autarky will initially be maintained for approx. 2 weeks. Resupply and possible reinforcements will be prepared.

### 3. The Operation:

#### - Operational preparations:

From the early morning of 9 Dec, telephone wires between the office of the Minister, the HQ AAF, subordinate HQs, the NBC-Defence School, Austrian Airlines, and the Soviet Embassy in Vienna were virtually spinning, and so were the heads of those in charge of planning or support.

The S3 officer of the NBC-Defence School, supported by the other staff officers, conducted personnel, equipment, and transport planning, considering volunteers, weight of equipment and fuels, and repeatedly changing reports as to airlift destinations.

The G4 officer of the HQ AAF provided for the additional equipment and cash. The quartermaster of the NBC-Defence School provided for food and the procurement of additional goods. The swift provision of the vaccines required gave military chemists quite a headache.

Austrian Airlines does not permit the transport of fuels in engine tanks and fuel cans, which caused quite some frictions. It did not only bring about time-consuming manipulations on the equipment already stored on the trucks, but also caused the CO bad worries as to the feasibility of the Operation altogether (Mind the training goal: Improvisation replaces planned supply if necessary).

Minor changes also affected the personnel employed due to interventions by parents or wives questioning the voluntary nature of participation in the Unit. Still there was at no time a shortage of volunteers, and applications even had to be refused with regret in many cases for lack of transport capacity.

Extreme cooperativeness on the part of the Soviet Defence Attache helped avoid difficulties with respect to visas, most soldiers only having military ID documents but no passports.

After the search-dog parties from the Tyrolean Alpine Rescue Service had arrived and all vaccinations had been administered, the Unit left for Vienna-Schwechat Airport at 1230 HRS and started embarking, which was according to the schedule. Last-minute supply transports were directly conducted to the airport.

Thanks to excellent airport personnel and much understanding on the part of the Austrian Airlines crew, embarking did not pose any problems, the only exception being air-compressors which turned out to be a bit too big and had to be disassembled step by step in order to pass the hatch. The maintenance team were thus given a foretaste of what they were in for in the course of the Operation.

At 1630 HRS the DCO, Austrian Armed Forces said farewell to 77 soldiers (71 from the NBC-Defence School, 2 from Tyrol Provincial Military Command, 3 from Vienna Provincial

10.

Military Command, and 1 from the Defence Technology Agency) and 10 search-dog parties, and at 1730 HRS the first lift took off; and so did the second 1 hour later.

- Commencement of Operation:

Airlift and transport to operational area:

The airlift to Jerewan took 4 hours, permitting the CO for the first time to study both the order and the maps. He could also use the time for an extensive discussion with the Austrian interpreter, who was a militia officer of Armenian descent and at the same time the head of the Armenian community in Vienna and thus had an excellent insight into both the cultural and social structures in the operational area.

Prior to departure, the Soviet Defence Attaché had promised support by disembarking parties including 15 military lorries in Jerewan. On the basis of his information our interpreter expected the presence of disembarking parties consisting of pupils and students. We were taking both possibilities into consideration. Activities after landing were ordered by way of a briefing on the aircraft.

Jerewan Airport gave the impression of a frontline airport in full swing. Journalists in our company were making wistful comparisons with Graz-Thalerhof Airbase and take-offs of Draken interceptors there. Indeed there were no military units on the scene, yet pupils and students unloaded our aircraft extremely swiftly. The vehicles put at our disposal turned out to be a mixture of types including articulated buses and lorries, yet transport capacity was sufficient, which was the only thing that counted. Authorities notified us that the city of Leninakan, located directly at the Turkish border, had been earmarked as the operational area of OESTKONT/UNDRO, thus we left without delay at 0300 HRS.

We slept through most of the two-hour ride, which took us over approx. 120 adventurous kilometres. When we were entering Leninakan, the ghostly camp-fires gave us a foretaste of what we were in for: Bizarre debris, talus cones, and coffins lined the roads, with people rummaging the rubble like ants and cranes dragging fragments of buildings illuminated by search-lights.

Southern Italy and Skopje were being recalled and at the same time exceeded by far.

- First contacts with authorities, pitching of camp:

A relatively unharmed school building in the city centre housed the centre of administration including representatives of the government, the party, the armed forces, the militia, and the KGB, all of them giving an impression of exhaustion and, partly, of overstrain, too. Organization appeared geared to the most urgent necessities, such as reports of people missing and the distribution of food and drinking-water. Regular staff work for the coordination of relief work was not to be found. We therefore had a site at the city limit close to the Polytechnic, a destroyed technical school, assigned to us for the camp to be pitched, and left immediately.

Before the tremor the area around the Polytechnic must have been a wonderful and spacious park, particularly in spring, and it now offered sufficient space for tents, vehicles, and equipment. Nearby was the location of emergency quarters for those made homeless as well as for an airborne unit. As early as when we started to unload the vehicles and pitch our tents, we were confronted with first requests for aid and, particularly, the employment of search-dog parties. Therefore, locating teams, composed of search-dog parties and soldiers equipped with noise locating equipment, were immediately dispatched in the company of local people. Orientation was quite feasible although city-plans were not yet available.

Meanwhile our supply element had managed to get fuels from the soldiers of the airborne unit, the air-compressors were assembled by the maintenance team, and we soon heard the familiar noise of the engines. Also the motor-cycle that had been brought along was made operational and was thus available for liaison purposes.

While the supply element was installing a water purification unit, we were informed by local people about a fountain located in the mountains 30 KMS outside the city; chemists found out that it supplied excellent drinking-water, thereby ridding us of the drinking-water problem altogether.

Through local authorities as well as at Leninakan Airport we tried to establish communication either with Vienna or with the Austrian Defence Attaché in Moscow, yet to no avail. The CO therefore decided that the interpreting officer be dispatched to Jerewan to accomplish the following missions:

- to convey a situation report both to Vienna and Moscow,
- to establish an interpreters' team to be composed of students from Jerewan University,
- to get hold of small lorries for the operational teams since most of our vehicles had to return to Jerewan and local authorities had not yet responded to our requests for lorries.

The interpreting officer intended to use the good offices of the Armenian Church due to the excellent contacts it had always enjoyed.

Cosiness spread in the tents once firewood had been provided, and in a mood of wary optimism we turned to the accomplishment of our mission proper, i.e. to rescue and to recover.

- Methods and procedures of rescue and recovery operations:
- Requirements:

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As there appeared to be, on the part of local authorities, neither the intention nor the adequate personnel to coordinate relief operations, the CO decided that rescue and recovery teams be employed following requests from the population and from local and foreign relief forces as well as according to their own observations; most of the local forces were untrained but highly motivated. As it excellently stood the test, this system remained unchanged until the end of the Operation. Due to personnel reinforcements from the home-base staff, it was possible as of 14 Dec permanently to detach a liaison officer to the local relief operations HQ with the mission to forward requests received there to our camp.

Before requests were met, details were determined with the help of an interpreter: the location of those buried, most recent signals helpful in locating, and measures hitherto taken. The team leader then decided on either the immediate employment of the entire team or the advance dispatch of a locating party. The NBC-Defence School's head lecturing officer for rescue and recovery operations had been attached to the Unit HQ and was thus available as an adviser in particularly critical situations. It was up to the respective team leader to decide on the spot upon the conduct or termination of an operation. After further interpreters had arrived from Jerewan, each team was accompanied by an interpreter while on operation.

- Conduct of recoveries:

On the scene, first of all local people were contacted. For locating it was then necessary to clear the scene and switch off engines. Locating was first conducted with dogs and further on with locating equipment. Whenever locating results confirmed the information supplied by local people, the debris was searched with the help of technical equipment until the buried were found.

It was evident from first operations that recovery work as such was especially dangerous and laborious. Sliding rubble was a danger to both victims and rescuers and therefore called for special safety precautions. Due to the narrow manholes the equipment could hardly be used. Often uncovering was only possible underground with bare hands, field knives, or hammers and chisels. So recoveries took up to 18 hours.

This made the presence of a physician especially important. By questioning victims with the help of an interpreter, he tried to find out details about their conditions. He supervised recoveries and assessed the remaining time together with the respective team leader. He decided upon necessary emergency measures such as amputations of extremities that could not be uncovered in time. During recovery proper he administered vital measures and rendered those recovered fit for transport.

Local ambulance vehicles took recovered people to the airport immediately. Follow-up treatment was conducted in hospitals in Jerewan.

- Rest:

After an operation had been conducted or terminated, the equipment was maintained in the camp; the work of the maintenance team was valuable. Then time was devoted to hygiene, meals, and rest. The average rest phase for rescue and recovery teams was between 3 and 4 hours.

- Further tasks:

Continuously people came to the camp to request medical aid. Most such aid was initially rendered by our medical NCO until reinforcements arrived and made physicians permanently available.

Resupply included the distribution of relief material. Drugs were handed over to the head of the local medical

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service. General goods were reliably distributed by a local nursery. Furthermore, we also tried to supply those made homeless in our vicinity from the resources available to us.

- Additional characteristics of the Operation:

Cooperation with authorities:

Our first impression of the authorities handling the disaster administratively rather than by giving priority to concentrated operational measures, during the first and crucial days primarily, went a long way, lasting until the end of the Operation. This appeared to be due, however, not so much to a lack of motivation but rather to a lack of sufficiently trained key personnel. Those responsible regarded the rescue problem as adequately solved by merely assigning untrained personnel as well as cranes. Nobody really seemed aware of the dangers resulting for those buried and still alive.

During the initial days, we had to get hold of support in the field of supply on the spot (fuels, vehicles). It was not before the second half of the Operation that representatives of both the Soviet foreign ministry and armed forces appeared on the scene, meeting our demands swiftly and efficiently. Soviet media coverage supposedly contributed thereto, the population pointing insistently at the efficiency of foreign relief contingents.

Moreover, members of the Soviet civil defence appeared again and again during the second half of the Operation in order to be informed about the "secret" of our success. For lack of preliminary training on their part, however, there were only limited results when we demonstrated our equipment and methods.

All those contacts meant agreeable improvements yet hardly positive effects upon procedures in the operational area.

The role of the Soviet armed forces did not go beyond securing, supply, and communication activities.

- Cooperation with foreign relief contingents:

In the course of the Operation, OESTKONT had contacts with Swiss, French, Swedish, U.S., Dutch, Canadian, and German contingents.

First contacts were accidentally established upon the various scenes, and cooperation immediately developed excellently in tackling recovery problems since Austrian equipment and training were by far most comprehensive. The result was the frequent radio message, "Call the Austrians!" to be heard whenever and wherever difficulties had arisen unexpectedly.

Further contacts were due to a lack of coordination on the Soviet part and all contingents trying to make up for it by close cooperation. The Americans first started coordination talks, which were continued by the Austrian liaison officer in the local HQ once the Americans had withdrawn.

As the Austrians had longest served in the area by mid-Operation, Dutch and U.S. search-dog parties placed themselves under our command until the end of the Operation, thereby making up for our search-dog parties having meanwhile returned home.

- Resupply and reinforcements:

As a first reinforcement, a civilian team arrived from Austria on 12 Dec with 1 cross-country vehicle and 2 cranes. Whilst the equipment was of course highly welcome, the men unfortunately lacked any earthquake relief experience or training, so the team decided to return home after only 2 days.

On 13 Dec a military advance party arrived in Leninakan with a radio teletypewriter unit, so communication with

17'

home could be established for the first time. On 14 Dec 2 rescue and recovery teams from the NBC-defence platoon of Styria Provincial Military Command as well as command and control and supply elements followed. Unfortunately, part of the equipment had remained at Schwechat Airport due to overweight, so the Styrians mainly had to be employed in locating. None the less this reinforcement did solve many problems as for personnel and supply.

Also the arrival of the Austrian Defence Attaché in Leninakan on late 14 Dec alleviated the operational situation due to his command of the language as well as to his excellent knowledge of the country and her people.

No doubt, the interpreting teams recruited by the interpreting officer from among students of Jerewan University did mean a reinforcement, and their contribution was most helpful until the end of the Operation, all hardships being readily shared by them.

- End of the Operation and return:

Under the respective instruction by the home-staff, the last member of the Contingent had to return on 20 Dec, thus terminating the Operation. The aircraft for the return were made available in Jerewan on 17, 19 and 20 Dec. By 1300 HRS the previous day, operational activities therefore had to be ended by the respective group, and it had to leave Leninakan at 2100 HRS.

For a maximum readiness to be guaranteed until the end of the Operation, the CO therefore ordered the following sequence of lifts:

1st lift: Command and control elements, supply elements, 4th rescue and recovery team, 1 group from Styria Provincial Military Command, search-dog parties from Alpine Rescue Service.

2nd lift: Supply elements, journalists, 2nd and 3rd rescue and recovery teams.

3rd lift: HQ, supply elements, search-dog parties from the Austrian Disaster Relief Service, 1st rescue and recovery team, 1 group from Styria Provincial Military Command.

Tents, medical material, and food were handed over partly to local authorities and partly to the local population. The striking of tents by unidentified persons as well as snow and ice caused difficulties to the return of last elements. None the less, the last lift landed safe and sound at Vienna-Schwechat Airport at 1400 HRS on 20 Dec.

- Final measures taken after return:

When the Operation commenced, it had not been possible for all measures of personnel administration to be taken, so those returning home were in for quite some forms and papers to be signed. Thanks to an excellent infrastructure, these activities were indeed conducted rapidly.

Then the equipment employed was checked and damages ascertained by the NBC-Defence School's S4 officer since it was planned for the better part to be compensated under an amendment to the Budget Act of the fiscal year concerned.

Finally, it was necessary immediately to restore the NBC-Defence School to full operational readiness, the importance of which had sufficiently been proved by the Armenian operation indeed.

- The home-base staff:

With operational preparations having been guided by the office of the Minister of Defence, the HQ AAF duty officer, and the HQ, NBC-Defence School on 9 Dec, the HQ AAF disaster relief staff was convened on 10 Dec and then worked out the operational order.

During its meeting on 12 Dec, the Command and Control Staff in the Inspectorate General examined the measures taken so

far and tasked the UN ops subdept in the Ministry's General Staff Dept with further command and control in Austria over the Operation. The NBC-defence dept in the HQ AAF G4 section and the home-base from the NBC-Defence School were to support the ministerial UN ops subdept.

In the course of 12 Dec, the rescue and recovery teams of the NBC-defence platoons from all provincial military commands, 12 "Pinzgauer"-type vehicles, and all resupply goods were made available at the NBC-Defence School. As information upon the situation in the Soviet Union was not clear and transport capacity was restricted, only 2 locating teams from Styria Provincial Military Command, command and control elements, supply elements, and supply goods were dispatched on 13 Dec, the remaining rescue and recovery teams having to return to their home camps.

Further on the ministerial UN ops subdept provided for both the lifts and the infrastructure for the return.

#### 4. Evaluation of the Operation:

##### - Preparations:

These were characterized by swift decisions on the political level as well as by efficient staff work as for their realization. In the future, activation of the 2 command and control echelons of the Command and Control Staff in the Inspectorate General on the one hand and the HQ AAF disaster relief staff on the other hand should be more timely in order to facilitate the work of subordinate outfits.

Preparations would also be made easier if lists of volunteers were permanently kept up-to-date and these volunteers were prepared for operations abroad medically, i.e. by vaccinations.

Preparations of material should be conducted with a view to the fulfillment of the requirements of air transport in

terms of declaration of weight and size and special regulations for fuels, explosives, and fuses.

- Operational part:

- Methods and procedures:

The rescue and recovery methods and procedures taught at the NBC-Defence School fully stood the test. On all levels, leaders showed a degree of flexibility that made up to a great extent for unfavourable conditions.

A large number of people could be recovered alive at the beginning of the Operation, thus proving that the decision had been right to dispatch the Unit to the operational area as soon as possible. As for future operations of a similar kind, this experience should result in the swift deployment of the entire force, dispensing with later reinforcements.

- Personnel:

The personnel employed showed a high degree of readiness and psychological endurance. Motivation could not have been higher than when first recoveries of surviving victims had been conducted. Nor were there any negative consequences of people's almost permanent confrontation with death and misery. No disciplinary offences or signs of tiring occurred. The Austrians' standard of training bore comparison with any specialized foreign personnel, and it was significantly more comprehensive than any other contingent's.

- Material:

The equipment used proved fully adequate. Compared with other contingents, its balanced and comprehensive composition was especially expedient. Yet there was the burden of a lack of vehicles of our own as well as of heavy clearing equipment, thus decreasing the rescue capacity.

In the field of quartermaster affairs, personal amenities and hygiene should take into account to a larger extent the requirements of disaster relief (lavatory hygiene,

disposable dishes and fatigues, better helmets) whilst food (tins for heated or unheated use) proved adequate indeed.

5. Overall evaluation:

Positive were

- the aid rendered efficiently to people in helpless situations,
- the contribution made to the mutual understanding of peoples and even different political systems,
- the contribution made to Austria's reputation abroad,
- the increase of the AAF's reputation at home,
- the improvement of team spirit, morale, and self-confidence among the troops employed, and
- a maximum training effect as for operations of the same or a similar kind inside Austria.

6. Consequences for the future:

As early as in 1980 the experience was gained in southern Italy that even world powers and great pact systems did not have sufficient numbers of well-trained specialists at their disposal when large-scale disasters were to be coped with, which was again proved by the Armenian operation.

The Operation showed that in the AAF we do not only have the specialists for such operations but also the necessary command and control capacities in order to coordinate and command the relief forces from all over Austria for a maximum operational efficiency to be guaranteed.

In accordance with these findings, the Minister of Defence tasked the CO AAF on 20 Dec, i.e. when the last soldiers had returned from the operational area, with taking all measures necessary for the AAF, along with the type of UN operations so far conducted, also to be ready to conduct disaster relief operations abroad.

The Armenian Operation 10 to 20 Dec 1988

Facts and Figures:

Contingent's designation:

OESTKONT/UNDRO (United Nations Disaster Relief Organization)

Personnel employed:

As of 10 Dec 1988:

70 men from NBC-Defence School

2 Innsbruck Military Hospital

2 Vienna Provincial Military Command

1 Defence Technology Agency

1 33 Militia Training Regt

10 Alpine Rescue Service (incl. 10 search dogs)

Total: AAF 76 men

Alpine Rescue Service 10

86

Organization:

HQ incl. supply, medical, and maintenance elements

4 rescue and recovery teams

search-dog parties

As of 13/14 Dec 1988

22 men from Styria Provincial Military Command

2 NBC-Defence School

1 HQ I Cps

1 HQ II Cps

1 Vienna Provincial Military Command

2 HQ AAF G4 section

1 UN ops subdept, MoD General Staff Dept

3 AAF Sig Bn

1 3 Eng Bn

1 3 Air Def Bn

2 Carinthia Provincial Military Command

1 Vorarlberg Provincial Military Command

3 Lower Austria Provincial Military Command

3 media (incl. Austrian Radio)

3 (incl. 1 woman) Austrian Disaster Relief Service (incl.  
3 search dogs)

<u>Total:</u>	AAF	43 men
	Austrian Press Agency	1
	Austrian Disaster Relief Service	<u>3</u> (incl. 1 woman)
		47

Organization:

MoD General Staff Dept liaison and supply staff  
HQ incl. supply elements  
1 rescue and recovery team  
search-dog parties  
media team

Total strength as of 14 Dec 1988:

119 military personnel  
13 men (search-dog parties)  
1 journalist  
133 (incl. 11 militia personnel!)

The return was conducted by 3 lifts on 17, 19, and 20 Dec 1988.

Operational area:

Leninakan (Armenia's second largest city, approx. 270,000  
inhab., 100 KMS NW of Jerewan, 1,200 metres above sea level)

Employment of OESTKONT:

First operation at approx. 1100 HRS on 11 Dec 1988  
Last operation at 1040 HRS on 19 Dec 1988

Total:

approx. 30 to 35 rescue and recovery operations  
approx. 65 to 70 reconnaissance and locating operations

24'

Recoveries:

First recovery of a surviving victim at approx. 1500 HRS on  
11 Dec 1988

Last recovery of a surviving victim at 2145 HRS on 14 Dec 1988

Total:

14 recoveries of surviving victims, whose survival was due to  
our personnel's expertise.

Recoveries of dead victims:

approx. 65 cases

Medical supply:

approx. 400 cases of medical treatment rendered to local people

approx. 60 cases of medical treatment rendered to Contingent  
members

10 cases of first aid rendered to surviving victims recovered

Supply:

A total of 28 tons of supply goods was transported to the  
operational area, of which the following quantities were left  
behind:

1 ton medical equipment (19 aluminum boxes)

4 food

1 clothing

600 woollen blankets

140 sleeping bags

35 heatable tents

5 chemical lavatories

22 stationary lamps

8 torches

Teletypewriter communication:

From 1500 HRS, 14 Dec 1988 to 1523 HRS, 19 Dec 1988 between  
operational area and Vienna Foreign Ministry

Forces made available in Austria:

From 13 to 15 Dec 1988 the rescue and recovery teams of the  
NBC-defence platoons from all provincial military commands were

v

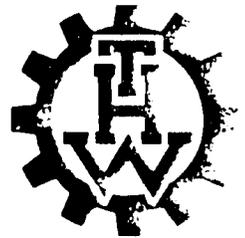
made available, including their equipment, at the NBC-Defence School in Camp Wilhelm in Vienna for a possible reinforcement or replacement of OESTKONT.

Total:           134 men  
                  for equipment see list of equipment  
                  2 "Pinzgauer"-type ambulance vehicles  
                  10 "Pinzgauer"-type vehicles

Übersetzt durch Kmsr Mag. HOFER  
LVak/IMF, Klappe 4183  
WIEN, 28 04 89

26

# Technisches Hilfswerk INFORMATION



F E D .   R E P .   O F  
G E R M A N Y  
Attachment #2

## What is the Technisches Hilfswerk?

The Technisches Hilfswerk (THW, Federal Technical Emergency Service) is one of the disaster control organizations under the Civil Defense Authority. It was founded in 1950, and in 1953 became a Federal agency within the purview of the Minister of the Interior. The director of the THW has his headquarters in the Bundesamt für Zivilschutz (Federal Civil Defense Authority) in Bonn.

## How is it organized?

11 Land (State) branches under appointed Land commissioners, and over 600 local branches under voluntary local commissioners. There are more than 55,000 active volunteer members, 1,000 of them women, 10,000 senior volunteers and 3,000 junior volunteers (12 and older).

The Land and local commissioners are assisted by 120 appointed area administrators. 300 voluntary county commissioners work directly with and advise the county offices responsible for disaster control.

## Official functions

The main services provided by the THW in the areas of disaster control and civil defense are:

1. Rescuing endangered persons, animals and property (includes such activities as constructing emergency plankways and other temporary bridges).
2. Repairing supply lines (electrical lines, water, gas and oil pipes) and waste-water lines, in close cooperation with local authorities and private service firms.

## Membership

Anyone with the necessary personal qualifications can join after a probation period. Normal vacation leave. Active participation mandatory. Under certain conditions, exemption from military service (draftees and conscientious objectors) is possible, one requirement being an undertaking to work for at least 10 years with the THW = disaster control. THW members are covered by accident insurance. Loss of earnings due to missions is recompensed according to guidelines. Elected spokesmen represent the interests of the members at the local, Land and Federal level.

### Teams and equipment

Throughout the Federal Republic, the THW currently maintains 843 rescue teams, 257 repair teams, 10 NBC teams, 48 signal teams, 65 pontoon crews, 33 bridging crews, and 800 other teams and crews for special tasks: medical care, food supply etc.

Each unit is provided with the particular equipment it needs. Vehicles: equipment vehicles with special equipment and materials, personnel transporters, trucks (including loaders and dump trucks), trailers (e.g. for equipment), small transporters (vans), multipurpose boats, ferry pontoons.

Members are outfitted with workclothes and protective clothing at the expense of the THW.

### Training

Members are trained in several stages at the expense of the THW. Basic training, requiring about 120 hours, is carried out in the local branches. Additional specialized training is given in the local branches and at the Federal and Land disaster control schools. The training is concentrated on skills needed on rescue and repair missions, for instance working with wood and metal, how to use rope (slings, knots), lifting heavy objects, building plankways and bridges, operating the special vehicles, how to use tools and apparatus such as power saws, hammer drills, torch cutters, abrasive cutters, generators and radio transceivers. Drills and competitions are also part of the training. Experienced and capable THW members are trained for leadership positions.

### Field missions

The THW is called in whenever an emergency arises, particularly when its equipment and the special skills of its members are needed for assistance in local or regional emergencies. The Federal government has called on the THW time and again to help in clearing up damaged areas and relieving crisis situations in other countries in the wake of earthquakes, flooding, drought and war. The THW has carried out 45 missions abroad up to now, 17 of them in Africa.

For more information contact the Land and local commissioners of the Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk (under T in telephone directory).

28

Organisation of the  
Federal Technical Emergency Service

T H W

1.	Organi- sation	Public affairs	Training	Operation	Equip- ment	Finance
----	-------------------	-------------------	----------	-----------	----------------	---------

Headquarter: Bonn  
Leader: General Director

2.	Operation Equipment	Training	Public Affairs	Finance
----	------------------------	----------	-------------------	---------

11 State Headquarters  
Leader: Director

3. 120 Regional Commissioners

4. 615 Local Sections  
with 57.000 volunteers  
and 9.000 vehicles

## Main tasks of the THW

### 1. Rescue and Salvage Service

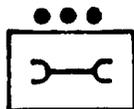


38/50

847 platoons

### 2. Repair Service

(electrical lines, water, gas and oil pipes)



35

256 platoons

### 3. Signal Service



25

51 platoons

### 4. Bridge and Ponton Service



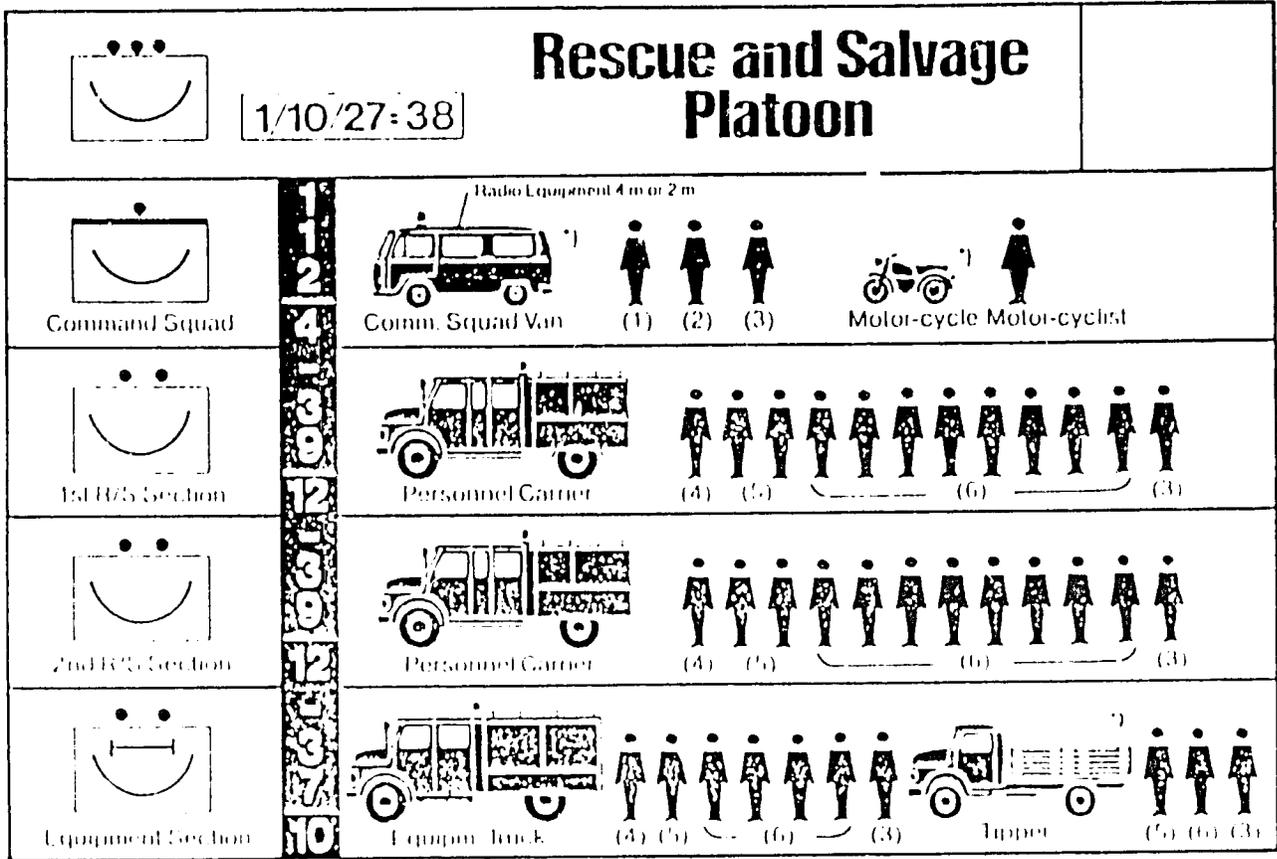
12

88 groups

### 5. Supply Service



545 squads



- (1) Platoon Leader
- (2) Command Squad Leader
- (3) Driver
- (4) Section Leader
- (5) Squad Leader
- (6) Helper(s)

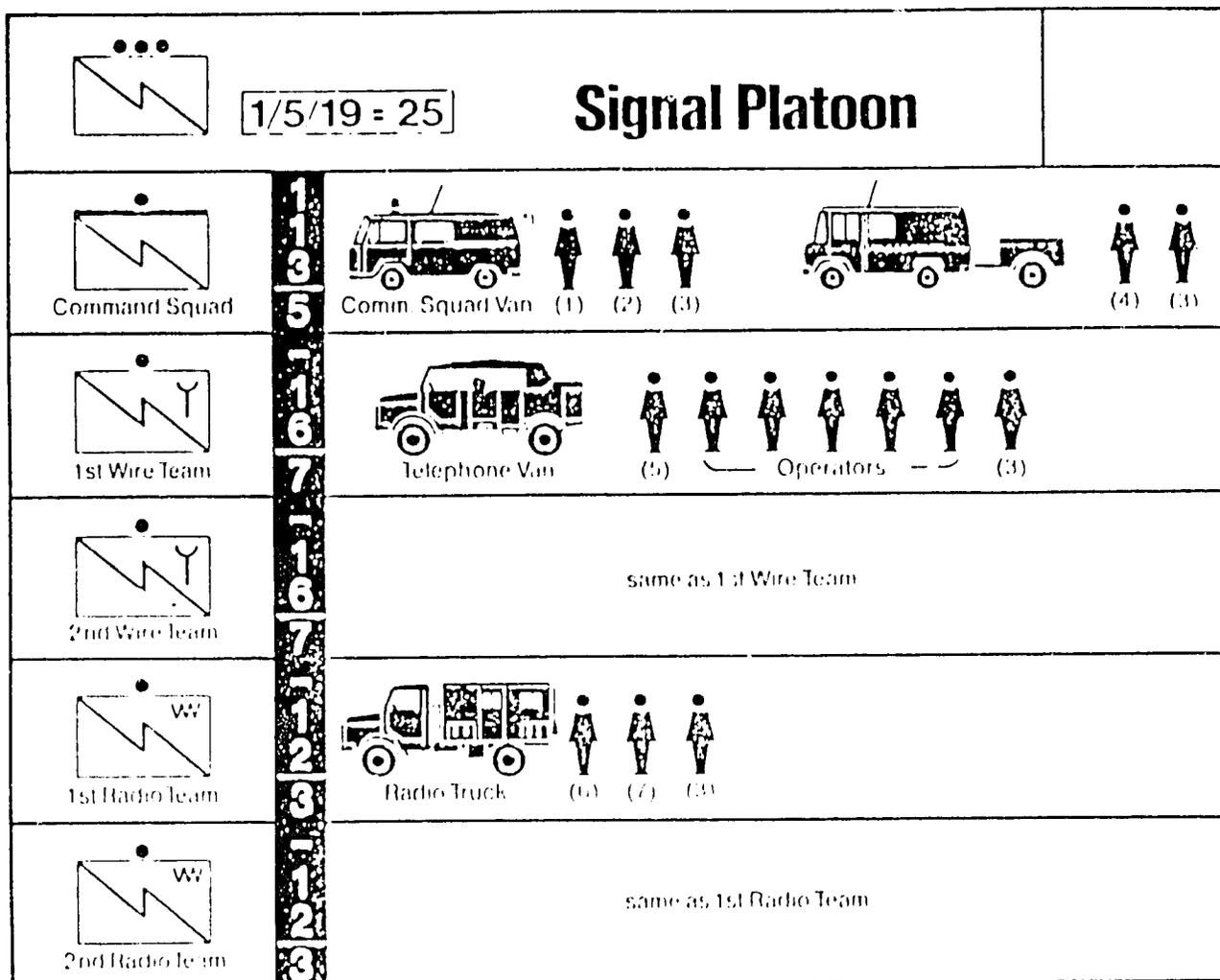


**Rescue and Salvage Platoon**

The Rescue and Salvage Platoon rescues people and animals and salvages property from dangerous situations, temporarily fixes up paths and overpasses for this purpose, and does light clean-up work.

\* If necessary, private motor vehicles will be requisitioned.

(a) Signal Service – Signal Platoon



- (1) Platoon Leader
- (2) Command Squad Leader
- (3) Driver
- (4) Maintenance Man
- (5) Wire Team Chief
- (6) Radio Team Chief
- (7) Radiotelephone Operator

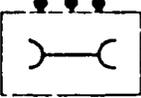
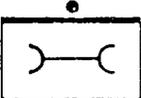
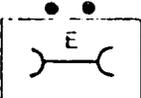
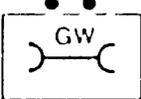
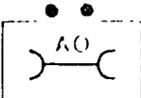


**Signal Platoon**

The Signal Platoon provides required additional communications and replacement in case of communications failures.

It operates and maintains communications between the command post and disaster control units and facilities.

\* If necessary, private motor vehicles will be requisitioned.

		<b>1/7/26 = 34</b>		<h1>Repair Platoon</h1>								
 Command Squad	<b>1</b> <b>2</b> <b>4</b>	Radio Equipment 4 m or 2 m 		 (1)	 (2)	 (3)		 Driver				
 Electr Section	<b>2</b> <b>8</b> <b>10</b>	Open-Line Constr. Squad 			 (4)	 (5)	 (3)	Earth Connection Squad 		 (6)	 (5)	 (3)
 Gas/Water Section	<b>2</b> <b>8</b> <b>10</b>	Gas Squad 			 (4)	 (5)	 (3)	Water Squad 		 (6)	 (5)	 (3)
 Sewage/Oil Section	<b>2</b> <b>8</b> <b>10</b>	Sewage Squad 			 (4)	 (5)	 (3)	Oil Squad 		 (6)	 (5)	 (3)

- (1) Platoon Leader
- (2) Command Squad Leader
- (3) Driver
- (4) Section Leader
- (5) Helpers
- (6) Squad Leader



**Repair Platoon**

In order to eliminate dangers and meet emergencies and as part of disaster control activities the Repair Platoon makes urgent repairs, in particular of utility lines (electricity, gas, water), oil facilities and sewage systems which are urgently required for the protection and sustenance of the population and for the continued operation of vital plants.

It performs these tasks under the control of, and in co-operation with, the utility companies concerned.

To the extent possible, it assists other Disaster Control units and facilities.

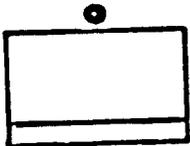
\* Private motor vehicles will be requisitioned, if necessary.

Rapid Deployment Unit THW  
Rescue and Salvage (SEEBA)

SEEBA



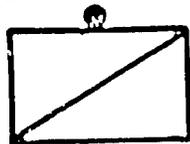
Command group



Supply squad



Dog group



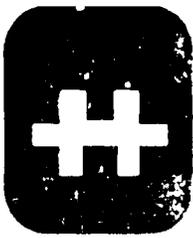
Location squad



Rescue and Salvage group

65 men

13 tons of material



# LANDSSAMBAND HJÁLPARSVEITA SKÁTA

ASSOCIATION OF ICELANDIC RESCUE TEAMS

I C E L A N D  
Attachment #3

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESCUE  
FROM AN ICELANDIC VIEWPOINT

Sólveig Thorvalds

Ladies and Gentlemen.

As Iceland is still somewhat of a mystery to many people I would like to start by stating a few facts.

Iceland is an island in the north Atlantic ocean its middle being on 18 degrees west and 65 degrees north, the same latitude as the middle of Alaska. It is 103,000 sq.km. which is about the size of the State of Kentucky. The climate is mild winters and cool summers because of the Golfstream coming from the south and circulating the island. Iceland is a very windy place so the windchill factor is very effective, Reykjavik being the windiest capitol in the world. The population is 250,000. Half of the population live in Reykjavik or its vicinity and the other half live on farms or villages around or near the coast. Although the economy of Iceland is in a fundamental sense based on a primary industry, fishing, it supports today living conditions on a par with those of the great industrial nations.

Iceland sits on the Atlantic fault line and is a very active volcanic island. Many people remember the eruption in the Westman-islands in '73 that lasted from January until June. Another natural disaster in Iceland but less known outside Iceland is what we call the Southern-earthquakes. They have shaken the south a number of times with about a hundred year interval and have been as strong as over 7 on the Richter scale. A few years ago a scientist told me that there was an 80% likelihood of the next one occurring in the next 20 years. The potential hazard of this quake is far greater than of any of the others before because of the housing development in this century and the increase of the population in the area. The people of Iceland are well aware of this fact, especially the people of the south and the rescue teams of the south, which brings me to the subject of rescue.

There is no Icelandic military of any kind and the police force and fire brigade are small. We have a civil defense whose role is to co-ordinate in disasters and monitor the preparedness actions on behalf of the government. The Red Cross operates in Iceland and we have three associations of rescue teams, one being the National Life Saving Association which is very active in sea rescue, another being Air ground Rescue and then the one I represent The Association of Icelandic Rescue teams, abbreviated LHS. There are historical reasons for there being three associations instead of one which would be more practical. As everywhere else these three have had tremendous turf problems but have overcome many problems to enhance the standard of rescue in Iceland. All the rescue teams and the red cross are the manpower for the civil defense committees, so they are all closely linked. We also have a coastguard that has a helicopter and boats that can be used in a rescue. An American Nato base is stationed in Iceland and their pararescue team has helped on numerous occasions.

total  
of  
125  
teams

14

LHS originates from the scout movement. During world war I the police began asking various scout teams to assist in major incidents like searching for lost people. These grown up scouts saw the need to buy equipment and organize themselves and formed independent, specialized rescue teams. In 1971 9 teams got together to form an organization to strengthen their solidarity and work for their common interest, now the member teams are 23. The teams are financially and in every way independent and raise money by selling Xmas trees or fireworks before Xmas or New Years eve. The government and local towns have assisted the teams many ways. All work for the member teams is unpaid but LHS runs an office in Reykjavik and employs a number of part time and full time staff. LHS raises money by running a wholesale for various rescue equipment and fireworks and also has a raffle and a lottery.

The role of LHS is to run a rescue training school, publish a newsletter, send people abroad on courses and conferences, assist the teams and individuals in any way needed and represent the teams as a whole to the authorities and general public. And now its new found role in international rescue. The rescue school sets standards for training and qualification. Training is on three levels, basic for new recruits, advanced for fully qualified members and instructoral. LHS also sends people abroad or invites foreigners to come and instruct.

In 1977 the three rescue associations, the Red Cross and Civil Defense signed an agreement to train people for disaster rescue. Various aspects of rescue were divided between these groups. I am embarrassed to say that collapsed structural rescue has been left behind in training. We have some paperwork on the subject and the firebrigade know something on the matter, but there is no organized training. LHS is in a difficult position to do any thing about it because of turf problems.

So what has a country like Iceland to offer to the international rescue scene and...what does it expect in return. We have experience in dealing with structural collapse because of snow or snow and dirt avalanches. We have experience in volcanic eruptions both in deserts and populated areas. We have some experience in earthquakes. There are other natural disasters that we have to protect people and their homes against, floods coming from underneath the glaciers and high winds ripping houses apart, turning corrugated iron plates from roofs into flying razorblades. We have high expertise in scientific preparedness and in other scientific areas like successful experience in spraying flowing lava with water to change its path. We are concerned about transportation during a major earthquake because we have many bridged rivers that may turn into a hindrance after an earthquake. How to deal with livestock after an earthquake is also a major concern because the main cattle farms are in the south.

Co-ordination of teams and disaster management is also an area where we have experience to share, where we have done things right and where we have done things wrong.

Because of the size of the nation Iceland can never compete with other nations in quantity or power, that however gives it a certain neutral flair, even though it is a part of Nato. This has been used on several occasions for different purposes, the most famous being the Gorbachev - Reagan summit in Reykjavik. This can also be of importance in international rescue. We have high expertise in mountain SAR but that is not the topic here. After the eruption in the Westman islands we had the same problem within Iceland as the world is experiencing today. Icelandic rescue teams were cropping up left, right and center. It is a very very wrong attitude that some people had then and some people say to new faces on the scene today: No thank you we don't need any more rescue teams. What was needed then and is needed now but on a much larger scale is to co-ordinate the teams and that must be done by the teams themselves otherwise they will not take heed to decisions that are not to their liking. Governmental or non-governmental, paid or unpaid everyone must have their representative on the Association for international rescue. Actually Iceland does export some expertise today, both the Civil Defense and the Red Cross are helping countries to develop their own civil defense or red cross.

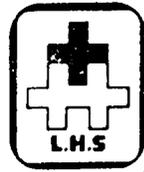
In Iceland we are trying to establish expertise in disaster medicine, collapse rescue and anything to do with what we ourselves might have to face. Expertise means both knowledge and experience. To accomplish this we want to send fully trained people, which to begin with will have little to none experience in major disasters to disaster sites abroad to gradually build up expertise that can handle minor domestic problems, train the rescue teams for major incidents and last but certainly not least advise our authorities where Iceland can get what kind of help and from whom, what kind of problems you get from bringing in teams from abroad and what you gain instead of just saying no thank you to every offer of assistance.

LHS is talking to various groups in Iceland that we think may be interested in international rescue and all responses have been positive. The way Icelanders tend to work is to find out what other countries are doing first and then decide for themselves so as to avoid reinventing the wheel. At the moment we are still in our fact finding phase so I am not prepared to discuss details about our contribution at this stage. I have just come back from a very interesting trip to England, France and Switzerland, where amongst others I met with some gentlemen from UNDRP and learned about this meeting. By autumn I hope to have a clear view of the direction we will be taking. One of our aims, because of recent experience, will be to save property as well as lives.

Our experience was that when the organizations finally sat down to work with each other on a permanent basis and get to know each other every thing started to run smoothly. If international rescue can reach that level between incidents I believe that we can all help each other. I am sincerely grateful for this opportunity to be heard and to listen to experiences from all over the world.

Thank you very much.

5



ICELAND  
Attachment #4

# LANDSSAMBAND HJÁLPAÐSVEITA SKÁTA

# ASSOCIATION OF ICELANDIC RESCUE TEAMS



# ASSOCIATION OF LHS

The Association of Icelandic Rescue Teams (Landssamband hjálparsvéita skáta), LHS, is a national organization of all scout rescue teams that have specialized in all forms of rescue on land and along the coastline. The Association was founded on 27th November 1971. The aim of the Association is to strengthen the solidarity of the member teams and to work for their common interests.

## THE BEGINNING

Right from the beginning of Scouting in Iceland, outdoor activities have been one of the most important aspects and it has always been stressed that the members should learn to respect the Icelandic environment and climate and how to survive in it. It was only natural, therefore, that the Scouts were asked to provide personnel for major activities such as searching for missing persons. In order to get this organized, a special assistance troop was established within the Reykjavik Scout District in 1932. The members were adult Scouts having field and mountain experience. During the Second World War, special security patrols were formed by the Scouts in various urban areas around the country.

After a major rescue operation in 1950 involving a number of Scouts when the aircraft "Geysir" crashed on the Vatnajökull glacier, the need to organize these rescue teams increased. Two Scout Rescue Teams were founded in 1951 as a result, and others as time went on. Although all of these teams were members of the Icelandic Scout and Guide Association, BIS, either direct or



through their local Scout and Guide Group, co-operation between them was not very good. In 1971, the leaders of the nine teams that had by then been established realized that by founding a nationwide organization the co-ordination and co-operation between the teams would improve. It was also clearly

essential to co-ordinate their external relationships, i.e. with the local authorities and the government. LHS has been a direct member of BIS from the very start.

## THE OBJECTIVES OF LHS

The main task of LHS is to strengthen the ties between the teams, to increase their co-operation and to co-ordinate their activities.

Another major task is to represent the teams as a whole vis-à-vis central government and other organizations and institutions.

An important factor in the work of LHS is to improve the training and working conditions of the teams and to communicate to the public the importance of having highly-trained and well-organized rescue teams at its disposal. LHS always invites new members to become active and works towards establishing rescue teams in areas where none already exist.

## ADMINISTRATION

A biennial assembly elects the LHS Council. Representatives of all the teams meet twice each year, and these gatherings lay down LHS policy. The Secretariat, whose work is divided into marketing and internal services, also publishes a regular newsletter for distribution to the membership, other rescue organizations, civil defence committees, police stations, fire stations, local authorities and others involved in rescue work in one way or another.

## THE LHS RESCUE TRAINING SCHOOL

The most important requirement for the members is a solid background knowledge and organized training. LHS has thus taken steps to co-ordinate the training of the members. New recruits must be at least 17 years of age before they can start the 12 month basic training programme.

Training is organized in three stages:

- A. A basic training programme, which all full-time members must complete.
- B. Advanced training for all full-time members.
- C. Specialized training for instructors and leaders.

The LHS Rescue Training School was founded on 30th September 1977, since when all training has been under the auspices of the school. Particular emphasis has been laid on the training of team instructors and leaders, who have in turn trained their members. Besides holding courses, the school has developed and improved them and laid down the requirements for instructors. It has also taken the initiative in formulating LHS training policy. The School is run according to rules la-



down by the IHS Council, its day-to-day activities being managed by its principal and two special instructors, one for first aid and civil defence and the other for search and rescue.

The School has published a manual of 56 courses available to members, whether under the auspices of the school itself or other bodies. Members of other rescue organizations may also participate in its courses. In addition, a special travel fund exists to make grants to members wanting to participate in courses abroad and to enable instructors to come to Iceland from overseas.



## TRACKER AND RESCUE DOGS

Two member teams have specialized in the training of dogs to find missing persons. The

Scout Rescue Team in Hafnarfjörður, alone in Iceland, has for many years kept and trained tracker dogs for finding missing persons. Their work has been very successful, and a number of lives have been saved.

The Icelandic Dog Rescue Team was established in 1980 and its handlers train their dogs specially to search for persons missing in avalanches. Instructors come from overseas each year to test the dogs and their handlers. Both dog and handler have to achieve a certain standard in order to be able to take their place on the alert list.

NOT SET 197 198

## EARTHQUAKE UNIT

IHS has established a special unit consisting of personnel trained to assist in the event of an earthquake. The unit is available to help in earthquake relief operations overseas, thus gaining valuable experience. The unit comprises eighteen highly-trained members of a number of rescue teams who carry out this work in addition to their normal functions.

## FINANCE

Membership of a rescue team is entirely voluntary. In spite of this, the running of a fully-equipped rescue team is an expensive business. The first steps towards improving the teams' finances were taken in 1967 when they started selling fireworks for New Year's Eve. IHS has been the biggest importer and wholesaler of fireworks for many years.

As its activities have expanded, IHS has played an ever-increasing role in importing many of the items used by rescue teams and others in the field, from band-aids to ambulances. Among the items IHS imports are life-rats, survival suits, life-vests and emergency requirements for shipping.

Lotteries have also provided IHS and the teams with funds to improve their equipment. The teams engage in various fund-raising activities such as the publication of local telephone directories. An annual government grant is divided between the teams.

All the teams within IHS are independent units, both financially and structurally, and all of them have equal rights to the service IHS has to offer. The teams carry no financial burden because of IHS and in some cases IHS has even been able to provide funds, especially when new teams are being formed.

## THE ROLE OF IHS IN CIVIL DEFENCE

Since Iceland has no armed forces, Icelandic Civil Defence has made a contract with the three rescue organizations in Iceland on rescue work in emergency situations. This con-

# IN THESE AREAS THERE ARE SCOUT RESCUE TEAMS



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Íslands



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Ísafirði



Hjalparsvéitin  
Lomfell  
Bárðaströnd



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Blönduósi



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Dalvík



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Akureyri



Hjalparsvéitin  
Dalbjörg  
Fyjafríði



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Akranesi



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Reykjavík



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Aðaldal



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Reykjadal



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Kópavogi



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Garðabai



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Hafnarfirði



Hjalparsvéitin  
Tintron  
Grimsnesi



Hjalparsvéitin  
Snækollur  
Hrunamannahreppi



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Fjotdalsheraði



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
a Fjöllum



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Njarðvík



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Hveragerði



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Vestmannaeyjum



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Eskifirði



Hjalparsvéit  
skata  
Norðfirði



tract makes LHS and the Scout Rescue Teams an important link in the organization of civil defence and security overall in Iceland. The primary task of the Scout Rescue Teams is first aid, the planning of which is coordinated by LHS and Icelandic Civil Defence jointly.

The tasks allotted to LHS and its member teams in times of danger are:

- A. First Aid at site.
- B. The establishment and operation of first aid posts.
- C. The organization of ambulance transport.
- D. Assistance with the establishment and operation of field hospitals.

LHS is tasked with training members and section leaders in such activities. Two LHS representatives located at the Civil Defence Control Centre are responsible for alerting, supervising and maintaining contact with first-aiders, and another two sit on the joint organizing committee for auxiliary civil defence forces.

## THE NATIONAL TSAR COMMITTEE

The two other national rescue organizations in Iceland are the Rescue Teams of the National Life-saving Association of Iceland and the Icelandic Air Ground Rescue Organization. Co-operation between these



three different organizations has increased in recent years, its foundations being laid in 1985 with the signing of an agreement on search and rescue on land which established the National SAR Committee. The agreement divides the country into 18 areas, each having an area committee consisting of one representative from each organization. This committee is responsible for conducting minor SAR operations in its area. The national committee will assume control in the case of a major operation.

All searches are under the control of the



police and are recorded officially. It is usually the police that call the teams out. All SAR activities involving 10-50 casualties (depending upon location) are under Icelandic Civil Defence control, and co-operation with the police and civil defence has always been exceptionally good.

## THE MEMBER TEAMS

23 rescue teams were affiliated to LHS in 1987. Active members number around 800, but most former members are on the reserve. The majority of the teams are well-equipped and a few exceptionally so. All the teams have modern heavy-duty vehicles for emergency transport, as do many individual members. Other important possessions include snow-scooters and snowmobiles, for up to ten persons. The teams may all make use of the search and tracker dogs, and they are the only organizations in the country equipped to establish field hospitals. Many of the teams have special boat-patrols and trained divers. All of them have working facilities, in some cases provided by the local authorities.

LHS has compiled a list of the minimum personal equipment required for SAR operations in wintertime and of the equipment which has to be available to individual members and their team as a whole to enable them to function effectively under extreme conditions.

## WHAT DO THE TEAMS REALLY DO?

To gain a clear picture of how extensive the activities of the rescue teams are, one has to examine their own records. Large numbers of call-outs are recorded, the majority of them never being mentioned in the media. For example, the Scout Rescue Team in a town of 15,000 inhabitants near Reykjavik has in recent years been called out about 60 times a year. About 40 members have turned out each time the whole team has been required.

These figures give some idea of one of the bigger teams within LHS. One of the smaller teams in NE-Iceland was called out fourteen times in 1986, mainly to search and assist travellers in distress in the surrounding wastes.

The call-out system is very efficient. Patrol leaders carry radiopagers which can also receive messages at all times. All members have an agreement with their employers under which they may leave work without warning. Most of the teams have facilities for their members to store their personal equipment at headquarters. In the metropolitan area, the first vehicle can leave its station with 10-15 members on board within 20-30 minutes of being called out, depending on the weather conditions and the type of call-out.

Behind every call-out lies a vast amount of work and every team has put in many thousands of man hours, all voluntary, in order to be prepared 24 hours a day every day of the year. Training of the membership, maintenance of equipment, fund-raising—all this has to be done so that the teams can be prepared. The motto of the Scout movement is perhaps never more fitting than here.

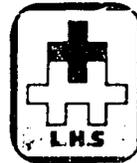
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# EMERGENCY TELEPHONE SERVICE

LHS operates an emergency telephone service around the clock in co-operation with the other two rescue organizations. This SAR service receives requests for search and rescue operations. The number to dial is 91-627111. Another answering service is also operated by the same bodies. It functions as a reporting station for travellers, who can call in with their itinerary so that a search can be initiated if they fail to report in within a given time-limit. The number for this service is 91-68 60 68.

# FURTHER INFORMATION

The offices of Landssamband Hjalparsveita Skata are located in the Scout House at Snorrabraut 60 in Reykjavik. The telephone number is 91-621400.

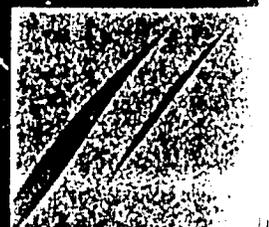
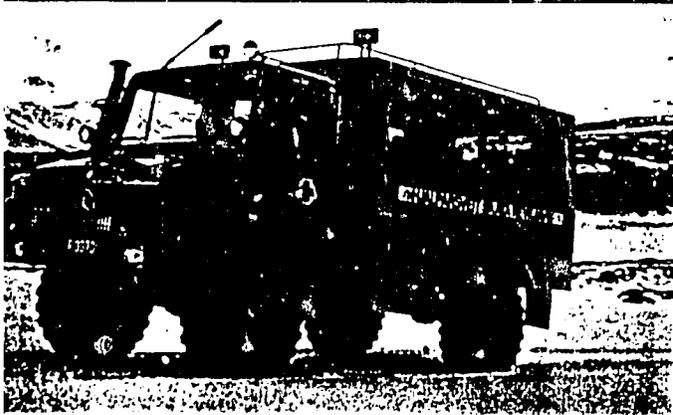


## LANDSSAMBAND HJALPARSVEITA SKATA

ASSOCIATION OF ICELANDIC RESCUE TEAMS

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Snorrabraut 60  
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# THE ISRAEL CIVIL AND HOME DEFENSE CORPS

## CONTENTS

1. Preface
  2. Structure & Hierarchy of Civil & Home Defense (CHD)
  3. Authorities activating Civil & Home Defense
  4. Manpower in C.H.D. Corps and its Training
  5. Budget Resources
  6. Preparations of C.H.D. for Emergency
- 10

PREFACE

C.H.D. (Civil & Home Defense) covers the entire State of Israel within its borders with neighboring countries and is responsible for all the civilian - rural and urban - population.

The components of C.H.D. are varied and include: a segment of the Israel Defense Forces, Israel Police, special units attached to municipalities and volunteer organizations. As a rule the Civil Defense is based on civilian potential and derives from it all its needs in rescue operations (manpower, equipment, transportation). The civilian population, together with the above-mentioned groups, operate as one body in order to overcome conflicts and incidents and save whatever can be saved.

The security the C.H.D. provides the population, enabling citizens to lead their ordinary lives, subject of course to the pressures of war, is its contribution to the overall emergency care efforts.

Enemy activities always pose a danger of injury to the population and damage to the economic infrastructure of a country. It has been therefore decided, in 1948, to organize a strong civil and home defense. In 1951 the "Civil Defense" law was passed in the Knesset, The Israeli Parliament empowering the Defense Minister to organize the defense of the civilian population. The Israeli defense Forces were commissioned to carry out the plan. The law defined the realms of responsibility of the various government and local municipalities.

The C.H.D. is comprised of security forces, rescue forces and various aid units responsible for keeping ordinary life during time of emergency

46

The assignments of C.H.D. are many and varied. Here are the main ones:

- A. Take measures to avoid/minimize injury to the population and damage to strategic centers from enemy activities and natural disasters.
- B. Keep ready trained and equipped units so that in time of emergency they can perform missions of rescue and security.
- C. Prepare and organize the civilian population for war - including the border settlements which are part of the defense structure of I.D.F. - with the necessary manpower, organization, and means of deployment, as well as setting priorities in dividing these resources.
- D. Aid I.D.F. in mobilizing the reserve by securing main transportation lines, clearing main roads, reserving depots and sensitive areas as well as preventing terror activities.
- E. Aid municipalities, the national economy emergency system, evacuation, welfare, handle casualties and ensure the ordinary flow of life by offering solutions in controlling temporarily-evacuated population in the area of military conflict as well as population injured by enemy activities.
- F. Plan and organize shelters.
- G. Organize and maintain warning and siren systems.
- H. Guide and train the population in all fields of protection including that against chemical warfare.

## STRUCTURE AND SUBORDINATION OF C.H.D.

C.H.D. system is based on a graded structure of stationary territorial commands differing from each other in the size of the area under their command, their location and character, as well as on mobile security and rescue units.

### C.H.D.C. (Civil and Home Defense Corps)

H.Q. for civil and home defence. This command is the highest professional authority in the country in charge of organizing, training and coordinating the civil and home defense subjects.

### Regional Command of the Rear

This command controls the rear area of the Regional Command throughout its subordinate commands, acting as professional command to all C.H.D. units. It is comprised of a nucleus of regular army servicemen, complemented by reservists headed by a rear commander who is appointed by C.H.D.C. chief as area C.D. commander, subordinate generally to the regional area commander and professionally to C.D.C. headquarters.

### District/Regional Brigade

This is a regional command designated to control and organize the area under its jurisdiction. The Territorial Brigade differs from the District Command by being stationed on the border. The District Commanders are subordinate to the Rear Commander while the Territorial Brigadiers are subordinate to C.D.C. Command and guided professionally by the Rear Command in all matters of C.H.D. District commanders are appointed by the Army Chief of Staff and receive their commission from C.H.D.C. Chief Commander according to law.

Subdistrict

Subdistrict Command within the District's borders is activated only in time of emergency by reservists and is designated to command and coordinate between the sectors and handle all areas of civil and regional defense, national economy emergency system as well as evacuation, welfare and casualties in the region.

There are two kinds of subdistricts:

- A. Urban - includes several sectors of towns and villages, the former of which are predominant.
- B. Rural/Regional - includes several sectors of villages and towns, the former of which are predominant.

Sector

Subordinate to the subdistrict/regional brigade. There are four types of sectors depending on their location, character and terrain.

- A. Front Sector - controls all matters of civil and regional defense.
- B. Rural Sector - includes several farming settlements (kibbutzim, villages and townlets) and is usually under the jurisdiction of a regional council
- C. Urban Sector - densely populated, of three types, depending on size of the population:
  - 1) Large Sector - numbering 50,000 - 100,000 inhabitants.
  - 2) Average Sector - numbering 30,000 - 50,000 inhabitants.
  - 3) Small Sector - numbering up to 30,000 inhabitants.
- D. Urban Front Sector - a town/small town on the front line.

Neighborhood Section

- A. Neighborhood - includes several city streets and blocks - designated to command, control and implement C.D. authority throughout the neighborhood, and is subordinate to Sector Command. Its inhabitants number between 4,000 to 7,000.

B. Settlement - the basic defense system in regional defense (usually an agricultural settlement or kibbutz) consisting of a military unit subordinate to Sector Command. There are two types, differing in means, manpower and arms:

- 1) Bordering in a front line.
- 2) Within the rear area.

### Rescue, Security and Patrol Troops

From District level down there are mobile units involved in rescue, security and patrol operations.

#### Rescue Troops

Rescue Squadrons - comprising five platoons, four designated for proper rescue operations and one medical. The Squadron is a main rescue force on a Sector/Battalion level for evacuation, rescue and first aid operations.

Rescue Battalion - comprising four Squadrons: three for rescue operations and one a Command Squadron. It is the main regional force in evacuation, rescue and first aid operations.

Heavy Equipment Squadrons - there are two types of Heavy Equipment Squadrons: urban and regional. The urban comprises four platoons: a heavy equipment platoon, service and maintenance platoon, two excavation and rubble-clearing platoons (a Regional H.E. Squadron includes one excavation platoon responsible for rubble-clearing). Its task - to clear a destroyed area and rescue trapped and injured inhabitants from their ruins as well as dig trenches for the shelterless population.

Fire-Fighting Squadron - comprising four fire-fighting platoons, a water-supply platoon and a maintenance platoon (which includes a special equipment section). The Squadron has 12 fire-fighting vehicles and various types of rescue vehicles (hydraulic ladder, crane, etc.). One fire-fighting squadron is assigned to every region and several large

districts. Its task is to extinguish fires, facilitate rescue operations and decontaminate areas hit by chemical warfare.

Medical Squadron - comprised of three medical platoons which include units for identifying the dead. This squadron operates on the subdistrict level and its task is to gather casualties, treat and evacuate them to hospitals. The task of the dead-identifying units is to locate the bodies, do a preliminary identification, carry them to evacuation points and later to the rear; also decontaminate casualties of chemical warfare.

Water-Supply Squadrons - comprised of four platoons: three for supplying water and one for other supplies and services. The squadron has 9 heavy water pumps and reservoirs. The Squadron is on the level of districts bordering on the sea-shore. Its task: to supply water to fire-fighting squadrons as well as drinking water.

Detection and Identification Squadron - comprised of two detection and identification units; on the large city sector level as well as rural and front sector level. task: to discover and identify chemical warfare materials, seal off the contaminated area, assist the commander in risk-evaluation, decontaminate evacuation routes for casualties and vital equipment as well as assist in evacuating victims of chemical warfare.

#### Security and Patrol Forces

Security Squadron - comprised of three security platoons; on a front rural sector level. Its task: act as the main force in securing vital points in the city, conduct patrol and ambush missions in the city and be in reserve for fighting missions.

Security Battalion - comprised of six squadrons: three stationary, two mobile and one command squadron. The battalion is on District level and its designation is similar to that of a security squadron.

Public-Order Platoon - comprised of three sections on

small-sector level. Its designation is to secure the entire sector, isolate incident spots, keep order, evacuate the dead, aid the homeless and avoid looting. The platoon is responsible for the organization and security of public shelters.

Public-Order Squadron - comprised of three order platoons, on the urban sector level.

Patrol Squadron - Comprised of two patrol platoons on jeeps, one on armored track, a support platoon and a maintenance section. The Patrol Squadron is on District level. Its designation: a mobile force - whole or divided throughout the district - in charge of security and public order.

Regional Platoon - comprised of 3 mobile battle sections and one rescue section; on rural sector level. Its designation: a support force on sector level to bolster the defense of settlements, secure roads and man checkpoints.

Hospital Units - available in most hospitals as sections for guarding parking lots, emergency rooms, helicopter landing areas and general order-keeping duties.

#### Auxiliary Groups

Beyond the available manpower in C.H.D. there are various groups aiding C.H.D. in carrying out its missions by ensuring ordinary life in time of emergency. These groups include:

Youth Battalions - third and fourth grade highschool students with paramilitary training are incorporated in C.H.D. assignments.

Israel Police - aids C.H.D. by allocating means and manpower for various police units: stations, training bases, border patrol, terror-fighting unit and civil guard.

Magen David and Fire-Fighting Brigade - dispersed throughout the country, they are subordinate to municipal and regional authorities and act independently in time of peace; in time of emergency they are incorporated in C.H.D.

National Economy Emergency System - located in all municipal and regional centers, as well as on District command and national levels, this body is represented and activated by senior government representatives. It is supervised by the National Economy Emergency System headed by a representative of the Ministry of Defense.

The Authority for Evacuation, Welfare and the Dead - dealing in evacuation, welfare and the dead, this body is subordinate to the Interior Ministry.

Women's and Other Volunteer Groups - in peacetime they act independently; in time of emergency they join the above forces especially in assisting the population and rendering medical aid.

The Authorities Activating C.H.D. and Their Various Departments

The operation of C.H.D. in time of emergency necessitates activating many groups - governmental, organizational, and voluntary. Activating all these groups is affected by several laws and regulations:

- A. Defense Service Law.
- B. The Knesset's 1951 Civil Defense Law.
- C. Army regulations empowering regional commanders with the responsibility for the region's security.
- D. Emergency regulations activated by government ministers, regional commanders and C.H.D.C. Commander-in-Chief.

Manpower and its Training

Manpower formation is comprised mainly of reservists. Except for the regular commands and training bases, there are no regular soldiers in the formation. As a rule, reservists are stationed in civil defense units close to their homes, i.e., their stationing is territorial. Most of the Corps' soldiers served earlier in other departments of the army, bringing with them vast military experience. These servicemen are knowledgeable in various fields, especially the technical professions acquired throughout their civilian and/or military experience.

Manpower sources in the Corps are:

- A. Discharged from I.D.F. between the ages of 49 and 55, in all levels.
- B. Discharged from I.D.F. under 49 because of medical disabilities.
- C. Discharged from I.D.F. of younger age who are medically disabled and are unfit for active duty.
- D. Regular and reserve soldiers who live in border settlements and remain there in time of war.
- E. Women who finished regular service in I.D.F. and are subject to the Limited Military Law (Childless, unmarried, until the age of 25).
- F. Volunteers for C.H.D. This category includes men and women who are not subject to the Military Service Law, as well as boys under age.
- G. Men required for professions involving rescue operations, who are not subject to the Military Service Law but can be recruited in time of emergency because of their special training.
- H. Auxiliary groups such as Magen David, fire-fighting brigade, women's groups, etc.

Basic C.H.D. manpower training in technical military professions is done in special army training bases and installations.

Home Defense Fighters

Training of Home Defense fighters in technical professions and support weapons (radio operators, medics, artillery men, M-50 operators) is done in especially designated training bases on individual and unit levels.

Home training designated for front and rear regional defense, deploying men in active duty, is based on training in the settlement and includes training with individual and company weapons, entering shelters and the overall civilian defense of the settlement in time of emergency.

Courses for commanders are conducted in special schools. The commanders receive their complementary assignments within the Corps' training system.

### Rescue People

Basic professional training and commander training is carried out in the Corps' training base while refresher courses and commander training are conducted in regional installations and training bases. Mission exercises are integrated in, and are the responsibility of, regional command.

### Budget Resources

According to the 1951 Civil Defense Law it has been determined that the Treasury Ministry cover all C.H.D.C. budget requirements - through the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Interior and the Municipalities. C.H.D.C. Command whose budget comes from the above sources, annually plans for and recommends to the various departments and is usually in charge of allocating and carrying out the budget.

### Defense Ministry Budget

This budget is in the entire control of the defense system - its planning as well as its implementation. This part of the defense budget is designated for covering equipment requirements of C.H.D.C.; covering organizational expenses of the regular formation of Civil Defense, including manpower and transportation; covering the Corps' training and publishing expenses; covering the cost of building, research and development.

### Interior Ministry Budget

This budget is in the full control of the Interior Ministry, especially in terms of its training and implementation. It is allocated on two main levels:

- A. National C.H.D.C. budget.
- B. Local C.H.D.C. budget.

National C.H.D.C. Budget - designated mainly to maintain the C.H.D.C. formation and all its facilities: Maintenance of communication and warning systems including installations, maintenance of equipment and vehicles on national level,

printing data publications and manuals for the population in time of emergency, as well as financing the maintenance of manpower and transportation for nationwide missions. The part of local municipalities in the overall C.H.D.C. national budget is determined by the Interior Ministry according to set criteria, such as, number of inhabitants, the municipality's financial ability, etc.

Local C.H.D.C. Budget - is determined by every local municipality within its allotted budget and is designated to cover all local C.H.D.C. expenses and assignments. The municipalities are responsible for, according to Civil Defense Law, for the allocation of landspace for C.H.D.C. (building Commands and facilities for storing equipment and vehicles), local publications for the population on C.H.D.C. matters, maintenance of equipment and vehicles on the local level, including manpower and budget allocation, guarding and protecting the equipment, maintenance of C.D.C. installations, maintenance of public shelters, etc. The Ministry of the Interior approves local development budgets for the local municipalities. These budgets are allocated according to an annual planning in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and C.H.D.C. Command, enabling the building of installations for civil and regional defense requirements.

#### Other Budgets

Additional budgets at C.H.D.C. disposal:

#### The Budget for Civil Defense Against Chemical Warfare

According to government regulations, a special national insurance levy for purchasing individual anti-gas equipment is deducted from every citizen's salary (0.1%). This budget is designed to buy the above equipment, acquire facilities for its storage, prepare the means for its distribution and train the population.

#### Additional Budgets

According to the 1951 Civil Defense Law, civilian defense

building shelters by an act of law. Every new building is required to build a suitable shelter. New public shelters are continuously built with government budget (especially in areas where shelterless buildings had been constructed before the law was in effect). Another subject concerning preparing of the population for war is the maintenance of a reliable warning system. Israel's entire space is covered by siren systems designed to warn the population from aerial bombing. These warning systems can be activated from central points seconds following the warning of approaching enemy aircraft. During the year siren systems are activated in civil defense exercises and memorial days.

In order to enhance the survivability of the civilian population in chemical attack, special storehouses of chemical protection assemblies have been prepared for every citizen of the State of Israel. There is a ready equipment regulations have been set for industrial plants and public institutions. Part of this equipment has been acquired by the plants and institutions through C.H.D.C.

C.H.D.C. encourages a multi-purpose use of all shelters to keep them in good condition and has cooperated with the National Lottery Board to turn the shelters into clubs for youth and the elderly and into learning classes, etc. This activity is carried out by local municipalities and financed by the National Lottery under C.H.D.C. recommendation and control.

#### Preparation of Civil Defense for War

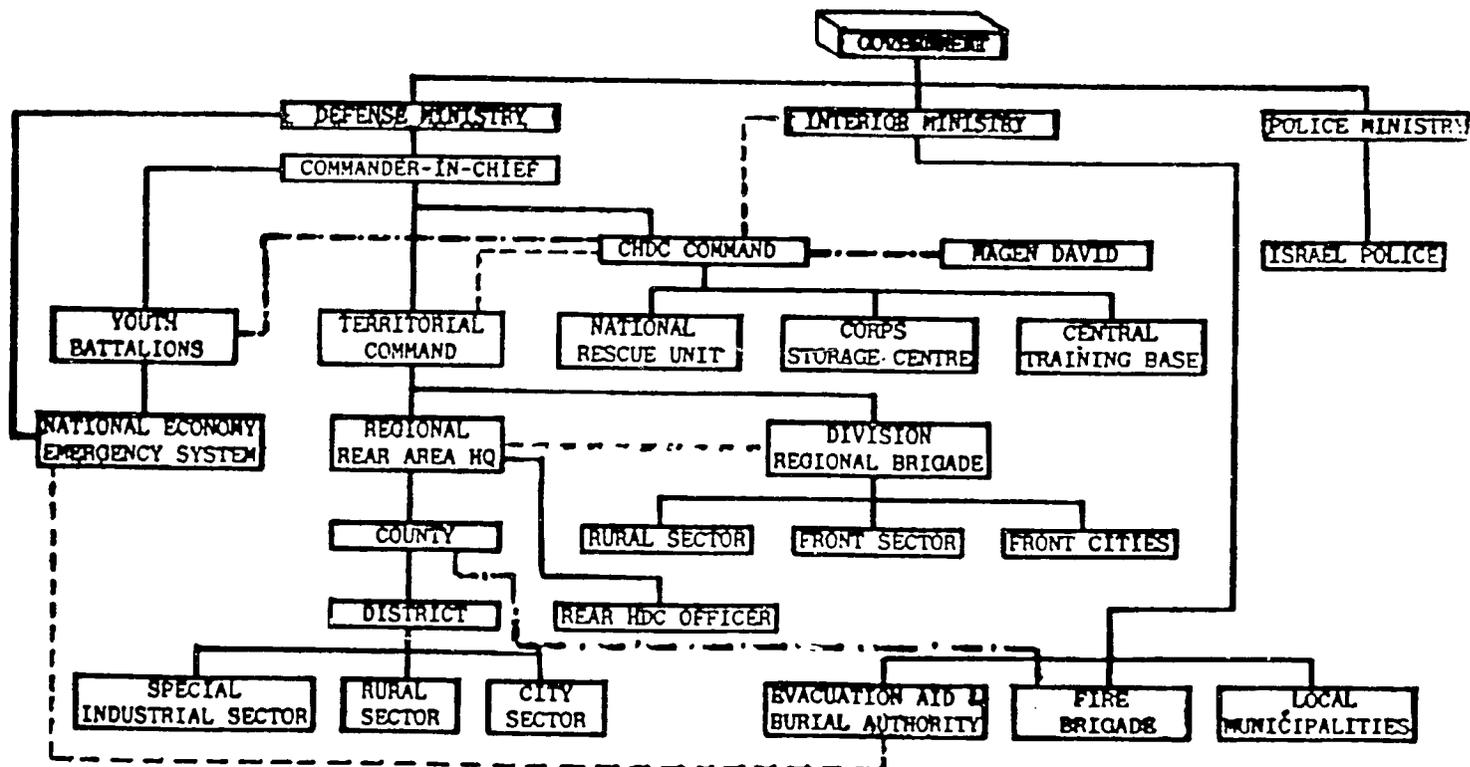
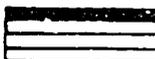
One of C.H.D.C.'s main objectives is preparing the civilian population for war. The main element in this system is the shelter. As the number of shelters increase and with it the number of protected people - so will Civil Defense capacity. Consequently, an emphasis has been put on network facilitating their fast distribution, including nationwide TV-screened training films, as well as the active aid of paramilitary youth battalions in the actual use of the assembly at distribution points. In preparing

the civilian population for war, the task of C.H.D.C. is to enhance and promote the proper conduct of the population during war in every family, community, industrial plant, public and educational institution and keep the civilian population on the alert throughout the year.

The electronic media, as well as outdoor advertising, are used in time of emergency to instruct the population how to behave in matters of civil defense. In addition, there are data and information leaflets ready for immediate distribution in time of emergency. These leaflets include information concerning the preparation of food and water, firstaid, fire-fighting and the right conduct during blackouts.



THE ISRAEL  
CIVIL AND HOME  
DEFENSE CORPS



SUBORDINATION & COMMAND ————  
PROFESSIONAL ATTACHMENT - - - - -  
EMERGENCY/SUBORDINATION ATTACHMENT . . . . .

R e s c u e T e a m

May 8, 1989

J I C A

## Total Number of Rescue Members

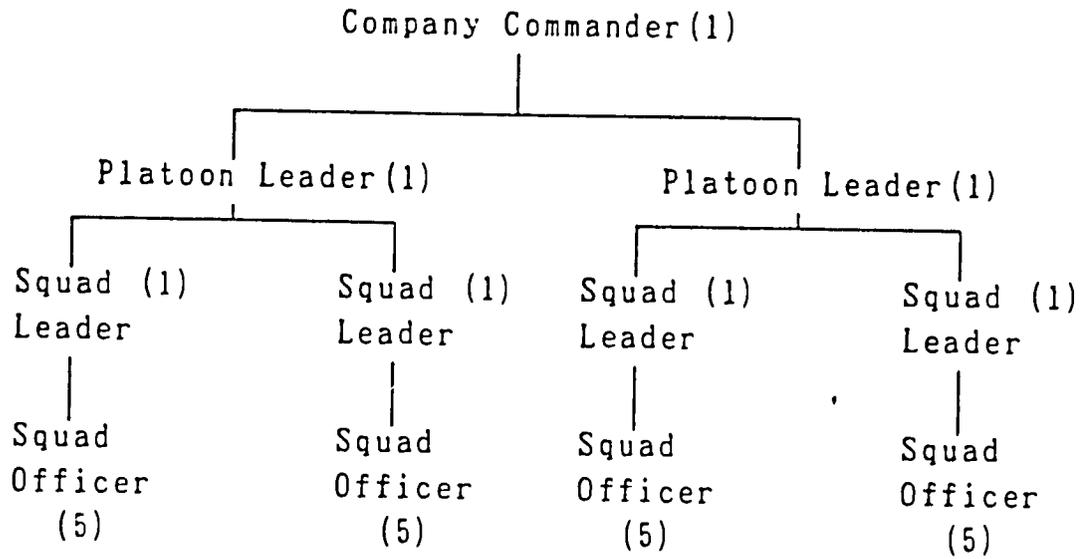
National Police Agency	4 5 0
Maritime Safety Agency	2 0
Fire Defence Agency	<u>3 8 5</u>
Total	8 5 5

## Deployment Criteria

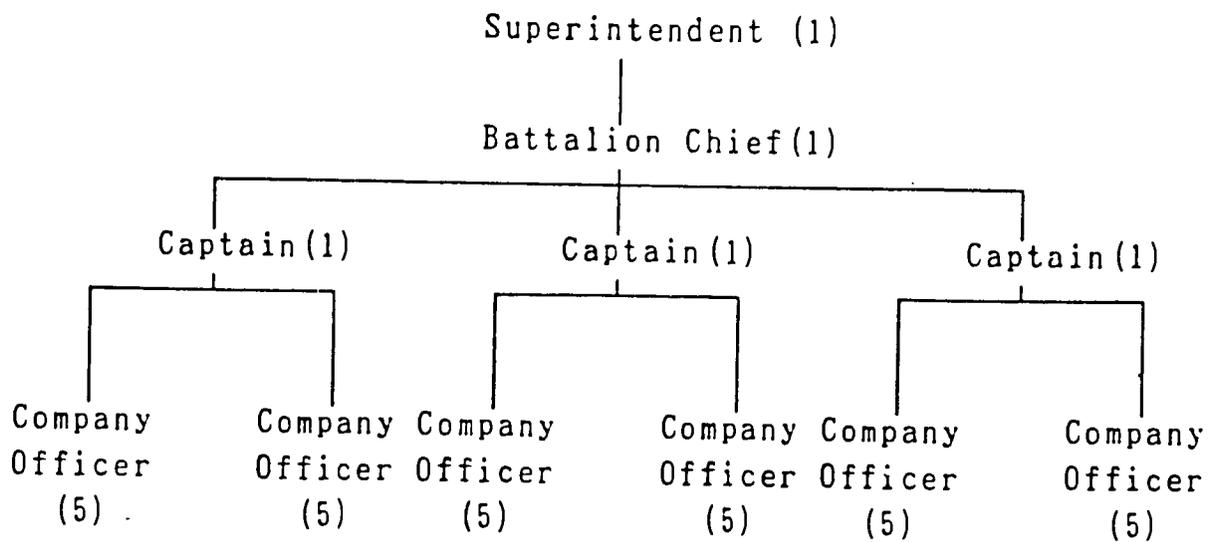
When disasters (in addition to natural disasters such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, man-made disasters such as nuclear power plant accidents and gas explosions) break out in foreign countries (while the emphasis is put on developing countries, this does not exclude developed countries) and Japan's cooperation is needed, then upon request by the government of the disaster-stricken country (including international organs), the Japanese government will unite its efforts and dispatch rescue members as well as provide the relief goods necessary for disaster relief.

Team Composition (Provisional)

① National Police Agency (one team : 27members)



② Fire Defence Agency (one team : 35members)



### Date of Establishment

- Japan Medical Team for Disaster Relief (JMTDR): March 5, 1982
- Disaster Relief System: December 27, 1985
- Promulgation and Enforcement of "Law Concerning Dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Teams": September 16, 1987

### Organization

- Supervisory Organ

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(secretariat: Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau)

- Executive Agency

Disaster Relief Div., Medical Cooperation Dept.,

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

- Ministries and Agencies concerned:

National Police Agency

Science and Technology Agency

Environment Agency

National Land Agency

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Health and Welfare

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of International Trade and Industry

Agency of Natural Resources and Energy

Ministry of Transport

Maritime Safety Agency

Meteorological Agency

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Construction

Fire Defence Agency

## Training

- ① Disaster relief exercises
- ② Skill training on specialized search and rescue equipment
- ③ Team leader course
- ④ Intensive english lesson (50hrs)
- ⑤ Training on dismantlement and assembling of helicopter
- ⑥ Others

## Working Committee

### ·Composition

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

National Police Agency

Maritime Safety Agency

Fire Defence Agency

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

### ·Subcommittee

General Affairs Subcommittee

Equipment and Materials Subcommittee

Training Subcommittee

## Past Performance

Only one time on the occasion of the big earthquake in El Salvador in 1986

Destination	El Salvador
Disaster type	Earthquake : Destruction of houses and buildings
Disaster date	October 10, 1986
Disaster scale	1,200 deaths 10,000 injured 150,000 evacuated
Type of aid	1. Determining the conditions of damage due to the earthquake. 2. Confirming the content of the Government's request for aid. 3. Emergency medical aid and rescue aid activities. 4. Supplying medical equipment.
Dispatch period	1st team: 10/11-20 2nd team: 10/14-20 3rd team: 10/15-20
Team composition	1 doctor 9 rescue workers 1 damage surveyor 4 coordinators Total of 15
Accompanying equipment	Medical supplies, Medical equipment, Tent, Simple bed, Excavator, Engine cutter, Flexible fiber scopes

## Topics for Further Examination

- Necessity of greater publicity
- Accumulation of much experience and technical know-how regarding actual search and rescue activities in overseas.
- International coordination with another donor's countries, UNDRO, WHO and the like both at ordinary and actual disaster time.
- The airplane for exclusive use of JDR.

## Disaster Covered

### ① Natural disasters :

drought, typhoon, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, heavy rain, flood, earthquake, destruction of buildings, landslide, snowslide, flood tide, tidal wave, fire, volcanic eruption, starvation, epidemic, contagious disease, etc.

### ② Man-made disasters:

fire, explosion, gas leakage, contamination by poisonous chemical substances, airplane crash, ship accident, railway accident, highway accident, mine accident, nuclear fission accident, etc.

## Specialized Search and Rescue Equipment of JDR

- ① Portable Thermal Imaging Camera
- ② Night-Goggles
- ③ Flexible Fiber Scopes
- ④ Acoustic Ground Detector

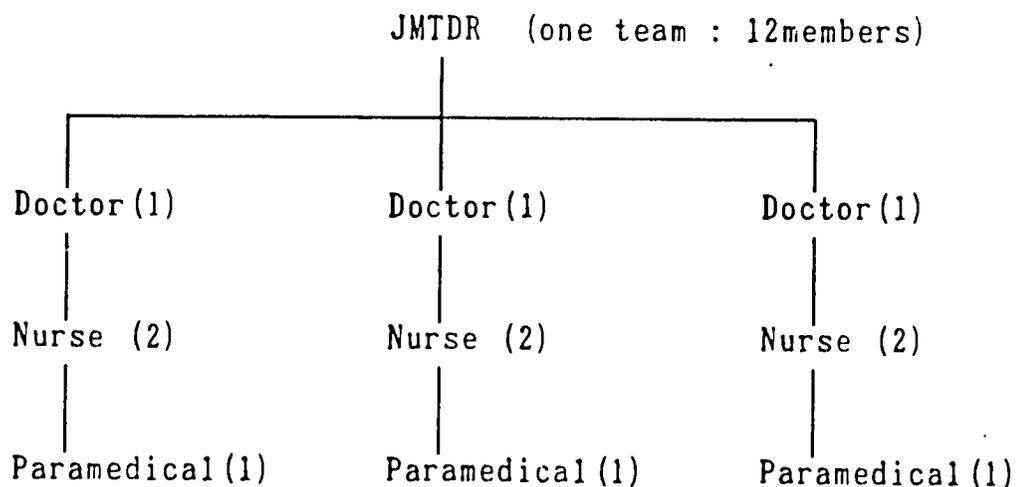
MEDICAL TEAM

Number of JMTDR Members

	Doctor	Nurse	Paramedical	Total
National Servant	3 2	8	5	4 5
Municipal Servant	1 3	7	8	2 8
Others (Private institution, Hospital, etc.)	8 2	6 5	1 0 5	2 5 2
Total	1 2 7	8 0	1 1 8	3 2 5

JMTDR Team composition (Standard Unit of One JMTDR : 12)

The team usually consists of three doctors, six nurses and three Paramedicals.



J A P A N   D I S A S T E R   R E L I E F  
S Y S T E M

MAY 8, 1989

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

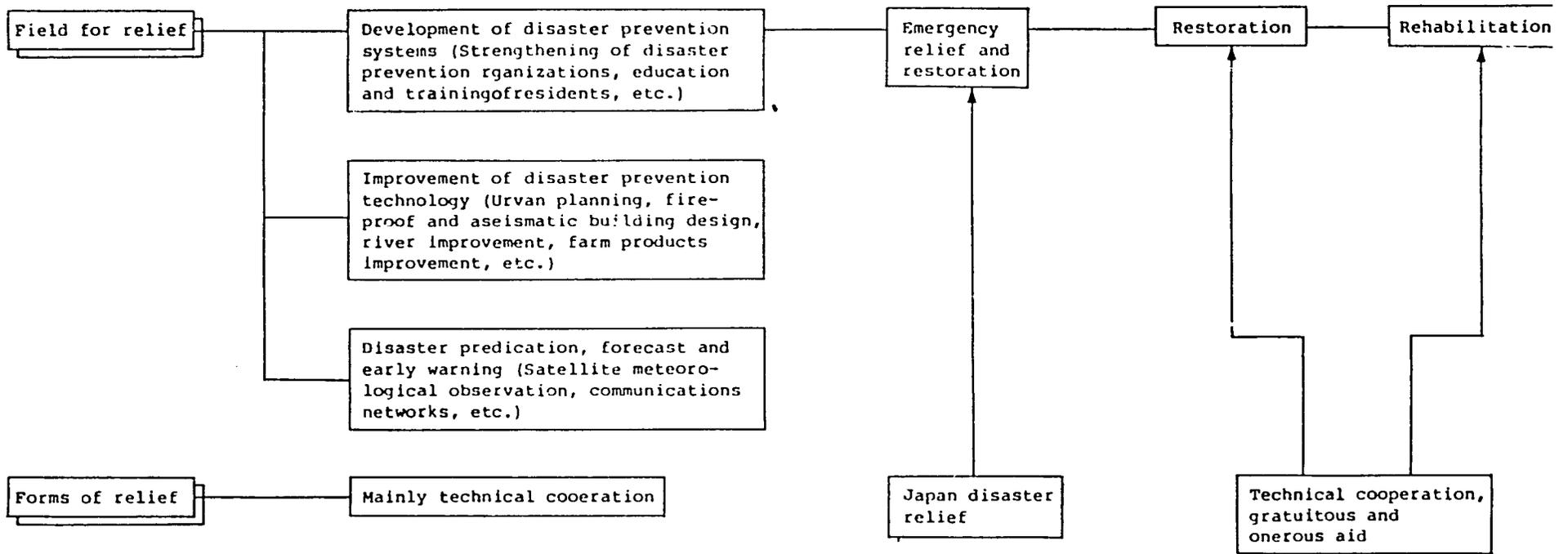
## JDR (Japan Disaster Relief Team)

Japan Disaster Relief Team was organized to promptly respond to the demand of disaster -affected countries in both personnel and goods by securing necessary personnel for disaster relief and stockpiling relief goods.

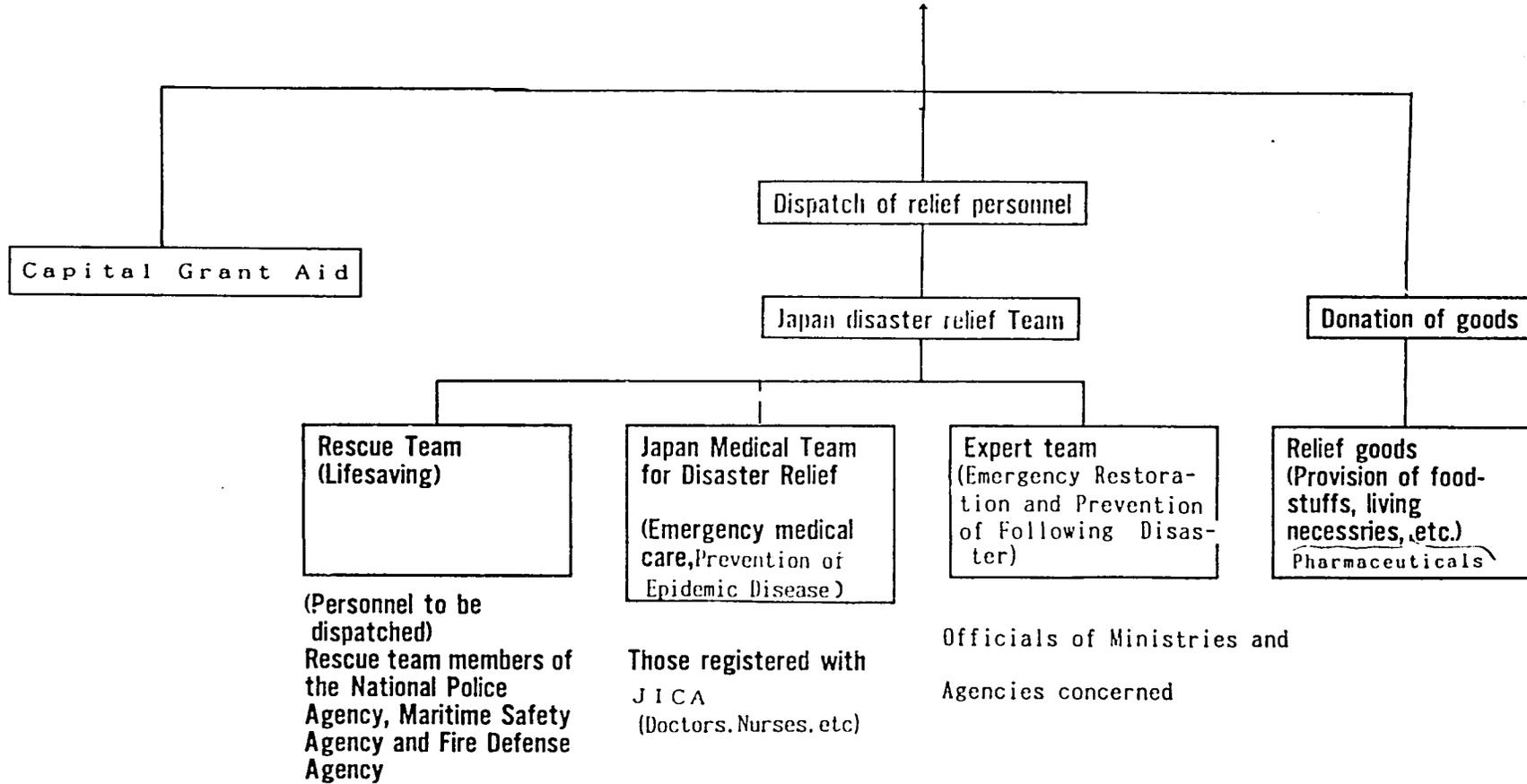
1. Promulgation and enforcement of law concerning dispatch of Japan Disaster Relief Team:  
September 16, 1987.
2. Supervisory organ:  
Technical Cooperation Div., Economic Cooperation Bureau,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3. Executive agency:  
Disaster Relief Div., Medical Cooperation Dept.,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
4. Ministries and Agencies concerned:  
See Annex I
5. Japan Disaster Relief System:  
See Annex II
6. Dispatch of JDR:
  - ① While main emphasis puts on developing countries,  
the law does not excluded developed countries.
  - ② Large-scale disasters.
  - ③ Request by the disaster-affected country or international organizations.See Annex III
7. Stockpiling System:
  - ① JDR storehouses in the world  
See Annex IV
  - ② Relief goods.  
See Annex V
8. Training:  
Various training courses are implemented every year for the registered disaster relief team members so that they may acquire the various basic emergency relief techniques and knowledges.
9. Budget:  
Overseas technical cooperation project expenses  
(Item) Disaster relief cooperation expenses  
(Sub-item) Expenses necessary for disaster relief  
Fiscal year '88: 1,000,000,000 Japanese yen  
(about US\$ 8,000,000/00)
10. Past performance:  
See Annex VI

1. National Police Agency
2. Science and Technology Agency
3. Environment Agency
4. National Land Agency
5. Ministry of Education
6. Ministry of Health and Welfare
7. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishries
8. Ministry of International Trade and Industry
9. Agency of Natural Resources and Energy
10. Ministry of Transport
11. Maritime Safety Agency
12. Meteorological Agency
13. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
14. Ministry of Labor
15. Ministry of Constructions
16. Fire Defence Agency

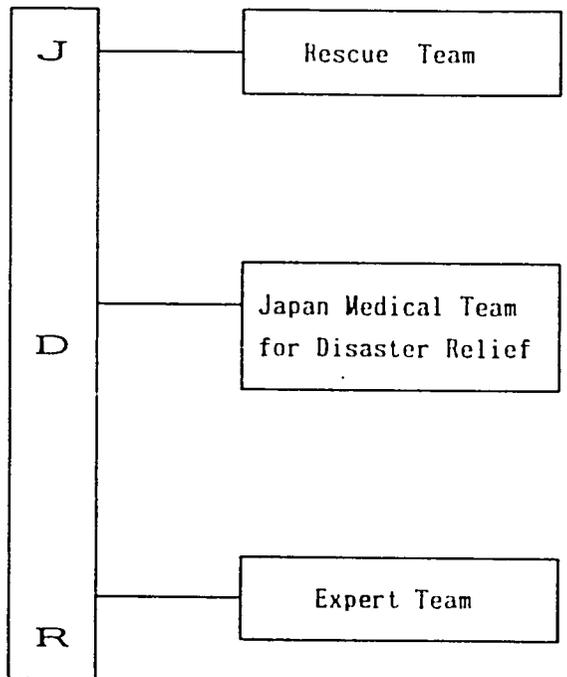
JAPAN DISASTER RELIEF SYSTEM



# JAPAN DISASTER RELIEF SYSTEM



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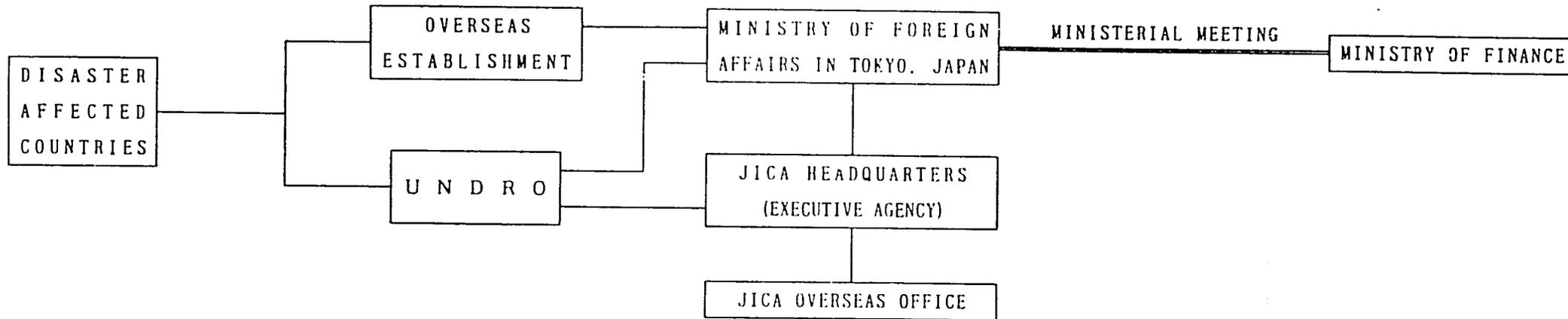
Search and rescue activities  
(made up of rescue team members  
of the National Police Agency,  
Maritime Safety Agency and Fire  
Defence Agency)

Emergency medical care activities,  
including epidemic-prevention  
activities  
(made up of doctors, nurses, etc.,  
who have registered with JICA)

Emergency restoration activities  
(made up of technicians engineers  
of the Ministries and Agencies  
concerned, etc., for the purpose  
of restoration and prevention of  
following disasters)

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS OF EMERGENCY DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES

ANNEX I



● NECESSARY INFORMATION AT THE MINISTERIAL MEETING BETWEEN MOFA AND MOF

1. SITUATION

- ① DATE
- ② COUNTRY / LOCATION
- ③ TYPE OF DISASTER
- ④ DISASTER SCALE
- ⑤ PERSONS AFFECTED  
DEAD, INJURED  
AFFLICTED  
MISSING PRESUMED DEAD

⑥ DAMAGE (US\$)

- THE AFFLICTED HOUSEHOLD
- FARM PRODUCTS.
- HOUSE, ROAD, ELECTRICITY
- FARMLAND.
- WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.
- COMMUNICATION NETWORK.
- OTHERS

3. APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

4. CONTRIBUTIONS (INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE)

- ① GOVERNMENTS
- ② U N SYSTEM
- ③ NON - GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
- ④ INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

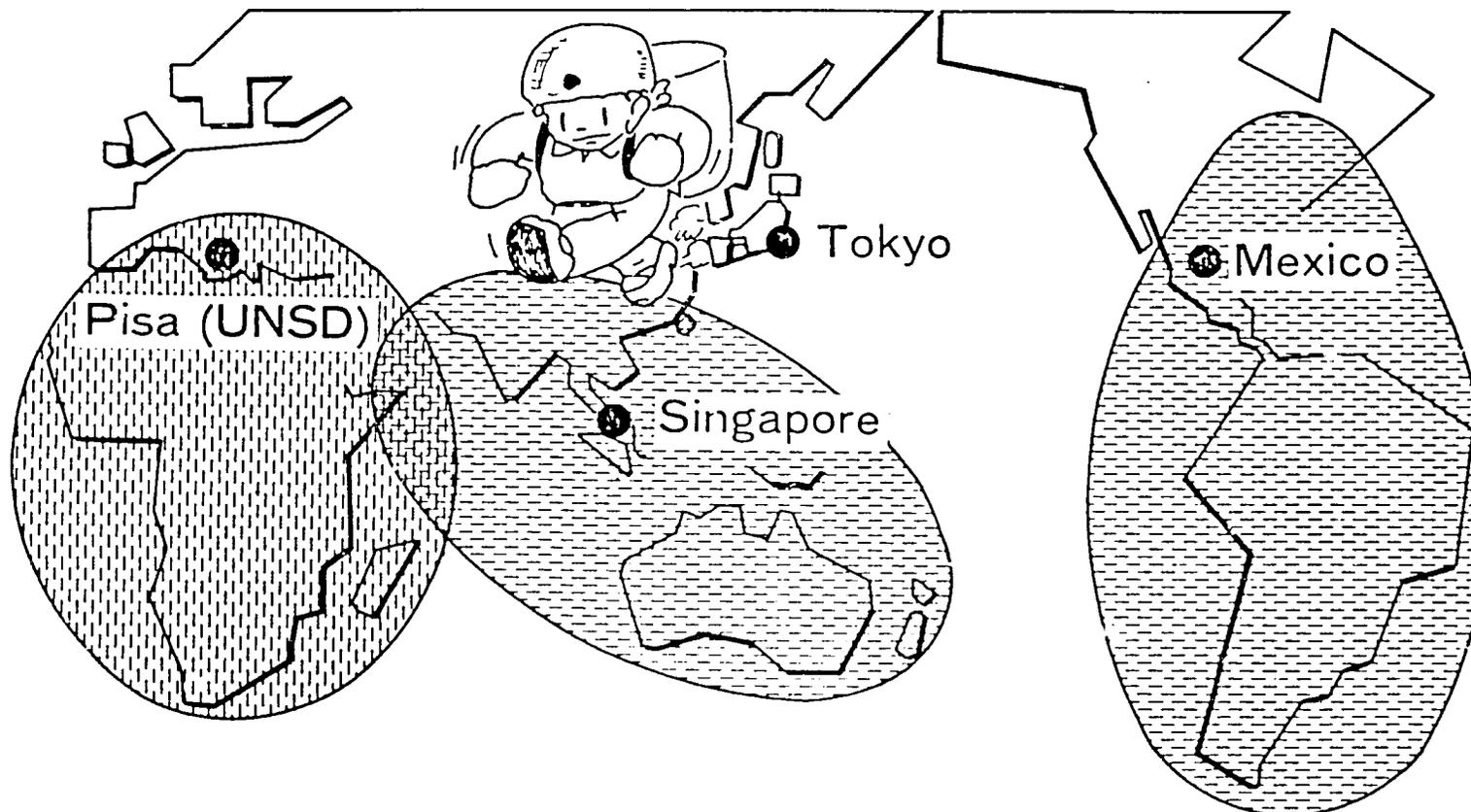
5. OTHERS

2. REQUIREMENTS

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# JDR Stockpiling System

## JDR Storehouses in the World



(Storehouses)	(Areas mainly to be covered)
Tokyo	all areas
Singapore	Asia, Oceania
Pisa (UNSD)	Middle and Near East, Africa, Europe
Mexico	Central America, South America, Carib

LIST OF Relief Goods

NARITA (TOKYO, JAPAN)	SINGAPORE	MEXICO	PISA (UNSD)
924m <sup>2</sup>	400m <sup>2</sup>	380m <sup>2</sup>	200m <sup>2</sup>
BLANKET. TENT. LIGHTER. CAN OPENER. WATER PURIFIER. GENERATOR CORDRELL. TRANS- CEIVER. TRANSISTER RADIO. TOOL KETS. WATER TANK. EM- ERGENCY MEDICAL SET. POLY- ETHYLENE BAG	TENT. BLANKET. GENERATER. TRANSCEIVER. RADIO. KEROS- INE STOVE. SHOVEL CARPENT- ER KIT. TORCH LIGHT. SOAP. DETERGENT. TOWEL. KOFFEL. EATING UTENSIL SET. WATER- TANK. LIGHTER. CAN OPENER	TENT. PLASTIC SHEETS. LIG- HTER. CAN OPENER. GENERAT- ER. RADIO. TOOL KETS. TO- RCH LIGHT. POLYETHYLENE BAG. EATING UTENSIL SET. KEROSINE STOVE. BLANKET. KOFFEL	TENT. WATER TANK. PLASTIC SHEETS. BLANKET

# WHAT IS JICA ?

## 1. TECHNICAL COOPERATION

- (1) Training Programme for Overseas Participants
- (2) Expert Dispatch Programme
- (3) Equipment Supply Programme
- (4) Project-type Technical Cooperation Programme
- (5) Development Survey Programme

## 2. JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME (JOCV)

## 3. RECRUITING AND TRAINING OF QUALIFIED JAPANESE EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

## 4. GRANT AID PROGRAMME

## 5. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME

## 6. EMIGRATION SERVICES

## 7. JAPAN DISASTER RELIEF TEAM

# JICA'S PERFORMANCE

(April 1954 — March 1987)

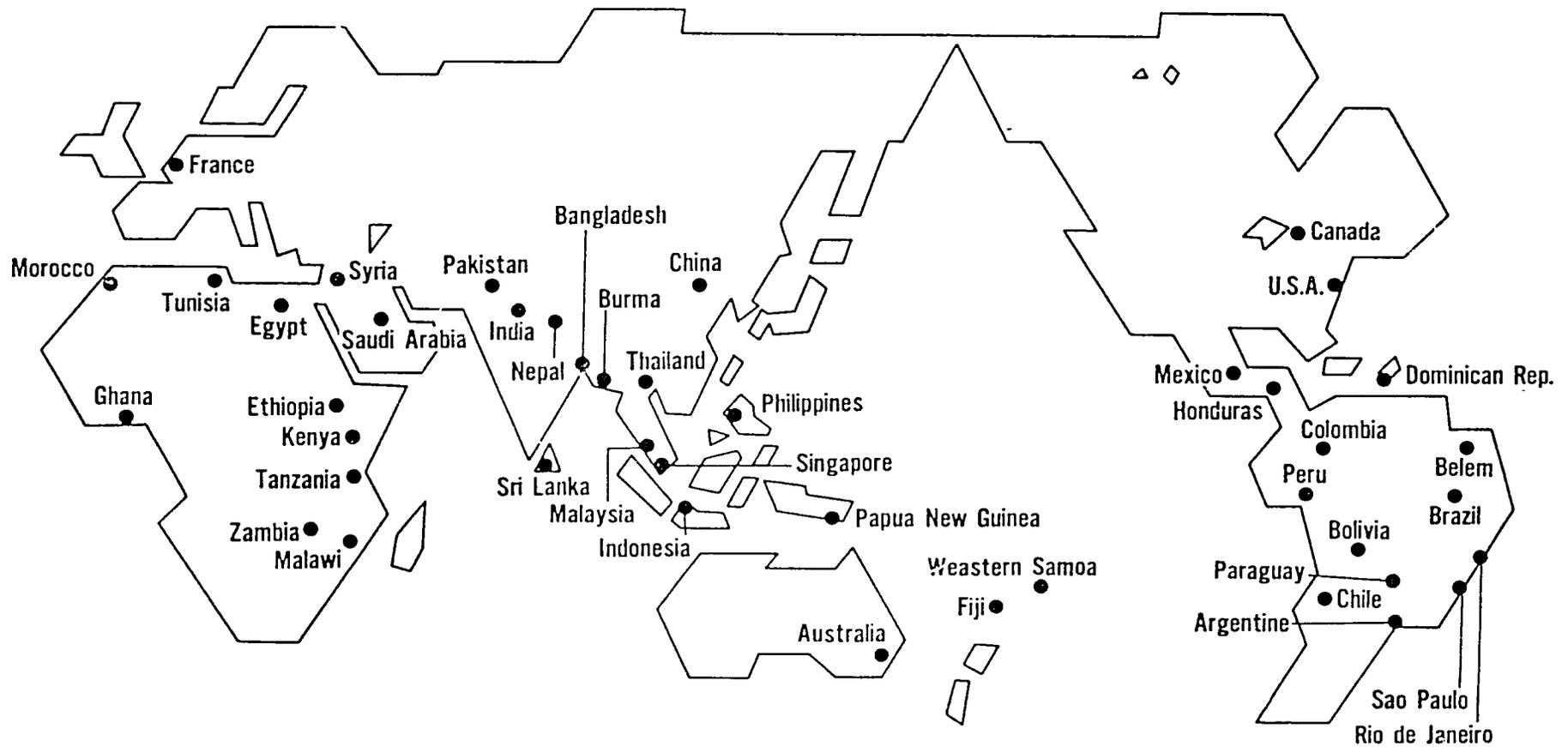
Trainees Accepted	67,179 persons
Experts Dispatched	20,834 persons
JOCV Volunteers Dispatched	7,248 persons
Emigrants	72,512 persons

18

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## JICA OVERSEAS OFFICES

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MEXICO  
Attachment #8

**ESCUADRA MEXICANA DE PERROS DE CATASTROFE**  
Sección de: SCUOLA PROV. CANI DA RICERCA E CATASTROFE  
TRENTO, ITALIA

Sede: Av. Toluca Num. 665 Col. Olivar de los Padres  
MEXICO 20, D.F. C. P. 01780

**THE MEXICAN DISASTER DOG SQUAD.**

We are a non profit volunteer group training to get MISSION-READY disaster dog-teams. We are a recently formed group as we started our activities just after the 1985 earthquakes in Mexico.

**LEGAL CONSTITUTION.**

- Civil Association Name.- Union Mexicana de pastor Alemán y Schutzhund A.C.
- Social Objectives.- Dog training.  
Deed.- No. 77919 dated september 9, 1980.
- Public Notary.- No. 18 at Mexico City. Attorney, Alejandro González Polo.
- Registration.- Inscribed at the Mexico City Registration Office for Moral and Civil Persons on september 12, 1980 in the Royal Folium No. 2317.
- Mexican Disaster Dog Squad Legal Inscription.- Testimony containing the Union Mexicana para Adiestramiento de Schutzhund A.C. Constitutive Deed and Ordinances reforms, in the volume 2490, No. 87710 at the Folium 217 dated ma, 8, 1986, granted at the presence of Attorney Alejandro Soberon Alonso, Public Notary No. 68 at Mexico City.

**MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIVE STRUCTURE.**

- We are 20 active members and we are structured in three areas.
- 1.- TECHNICAL AREA.- It is encharged to provide the technical knowledge to the group. It is divided in.
    - Technical Director.- elaborates the training programs. Organizes the working sessions, different clinics and courses. Checks the work and advances of each group and dog-teams and evaluates their level through pericdical tests.
    - Theory Coordinator.- Its responsibility is to teach theory on all helpfull subjects as dog psicology and behavior, dog senses, veterinarian care for our dogs, dog anathomy, etcc. He also preps the theory exams.
    - Instructors.- They teach the methods and techniques to handle a disaster dog. They put theory on to practice. They are responsible for the dog-teams development through all the training program.
    - Assistant.- they work as victims. They are responsible to keep the dog attention, they teach the handlers how to observe and recognize their dogs BODY-LANGUAGE.



2.

- Dog-Teams.- Formed by the handler and his dog. They are encharged to follow thw whole training program and reach the MISSION-READY CERTIFICATE that enables them to search buried people under rubble at domestic and international disasters.

2.- ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.- Composed by the Association Board and it is encharged to manage the Association affairs.

- President.- Legally authorized to representate the association. Encharged to search for funds and facilities for the association.

- Secretary.- His responsibility is to keep the archives, distribute the mail, to run the memorandum book and administrative proceedings.

-Treasurer.- Responsible for the Association accounting and bookkeeping. Collects the members shares and make the association payments.

- Counsellors.- Encharge to council and advice the whole Board on legal and administrative matters.

3.- AUXILIARY AREA.- Searches and provides all kind of resources or services needfull and adjacent to our activity, such as paramedic or medical assistance, veterinarian care for our dogs, communication services like radio, cb, etc., videorecording and photograph, help, legal advice, etc..

INCOME AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH OUR GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DOG GROUPS.

We are a self-supported association. All our incomes come from the members shares. Nevertheless we have found economical support from different organizations to continue with our training programs, such as that provided by The Trento Search and Disaster Dog School, AID, OFDA, SWISSAIR, etc., someothers have given us other help like a dog food donation by Alpo Petfoods or lodging courtesies for foreigner instructors like the Mexico City Camino Real Hotel.

As we are a civilians rescue group we keep relationships with similar groups and some government Offices.

- The Trento Search and Disaster Dog School.- we are tightly related to this school from wich we became an official section and from wich we receive all our technical formation since 1986. They provided us several schollarships to became DISASTER DOG INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS. We do follow their dog trainning methods and techniques that have proved reliability and lasting.

- Being a dog group we are members to a nationwide dog Confederation, the CONFEDERACION DE ASOCIACIONES CANOFILAS DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA A.C., that cares for all dog activities like dog-breeding, dog pedigrees, dog working groups, beauty dog shows, conference and clinic organization, etc..

- In the presence of our authorities we are inscribed at two Government Offices.

- Direccion de Proteccion Civil del Departamento del Distrito Federal. They check, register and coordinate all the Mexico City search and rescue groups and resources.

Direccion Nacional de Proteccion Civil de la Secretaria de Gobernacion. They check, register and coordinate all the Mexico City search and rescue groups and resources.

All of them are administrative-type control centers that collect the information on the resources Mexico has to deal with disasters, where the use and expertise fields of each group or individual are volunteer, private or government supported, etc..

DISASTER RELIEF OFFICE

The Mexican Disaster Dog Squad is specialising on forming SPECIALIZED DOG TEAMS to locate buried people under rubble using trained dogs for this purpose.

As we used to work under the Trento Dog School method, so we start with ten and a half months old puppies. The full training program takes around two and a half years depending on the individual dog-team capabilities and relationship.

We have three training levels.

1.- Beginner.- Level in which the dog-team relationship is built up. The dog and team is encouraged by his handler.

2.- 1st. training year.- Socialization is established. Search and alert training. Simple agility and equilibrium exercises.

obedience on the leash.

3.- 2nd. training year.- Full preparation for the mission ready, certificate. Real searches with several victims are done. distance control on agility exercises. Soft obedience of the leash and with distance commands.

Each level has its own exercise sets. Difficulty and complexity will gradually be improved. The three levels are tightly connected between each other it really is a sequence. All our work is based on a strong relationship built up and maintained in between handler and dog. Trust, respect, knowledge, love and availability are essential on this relationship.

7

8V

To become a member of this squad under the technical area we do ask for certain requirements and psychic-physic characteristics that handler and dog should have.

As we are a newly formed group we still have a lot to learn. We do believe that international scientific and technical exchange is very important to improve our skills and knowledge. Field experiences and research results shared at symposiums, workshops, etc., will enable us all to enrich our technical background and provide wider life possibilities to disaster victims.

#### DISASTER EXPERIENCES.

Up to here we had participate at one domestic disaster.

**Disaster Report.** An apartment building collapsed. A six story building.

- Date.- September 27, 1988.

- Time.- 3.30 am. aprox.

- Site.- Garcia Garcia County, Monterrey City, Nuevo Leon State, Mexico.

- Emergency Call.- Made by Mr. Sam Taylor AID Mexico City, USA about on September 27, 1988 at 14.30 hrs.

- Response.- two dog-teams and one auxiliary were ready to go. Participation confirmed at 15.00 hrs.

- Transportation.- the same day at 18.00 hrs aprox. A PROTEXA private jet.

- Arrival.- September 27 at 19.00 hrs. aprox. to Monterrey City. Immediate transfer to Police Headquarters where they provided us the final information, four victims still missing. They also provided photographs of the collapsed building.

- Search work.- September 27, 1988. at 21.30 aprox. Disaster site inspection. Search organization.

- 1st. search same date at 22.00 hrs. aprox. The dogs marked and barked at four places. Pointed at two more places.

- 2nd. search, September 28 at 3.00 am coordinating activities with the just arrived USA dog-teams. the dogs marked and barked four places.

- 3th. search, September 28 at 14.30 hrs. aprox. Same results as above.

- 4th. search, September 29 at 6.30 hrs. Same results.

- 5th. search, September 29, at 11.00 hrs. Same results.

- Search Results.- the four victims missing were found within the area the dogs marked and barked. The four victims were found dead. The last body was rescued on September 29 at 18.30 hrs. aprox.

-Return.- September 30, 1988. After the rescue groups were thanked for their help by the State Governor we were taken to the airport at 14.00 hrs aprox. and we arrived at Mexico City around 15.30 hrs.

#### PRIORITIES ON SEARCH AND RESCUE INTERNATIONAL TEAMS COORDINATION.

Through all our training the dogs are being prepared to solve troubles and difficult situations, but we know that men and dogs are not perfect, they have limitations, eventhough there is still nothing that can substitute the dog smell capability. All those electronic devices, tv systems, etc.. are extremely usefull resources for search and rescue but none of them will cover the dog work with such success and generally they are so scarce and not easily available that only few countries may count with them.

Nowadays that almost everything is controlled by computers and machines it is hard to admitt that dogs can do this job better than men, machines. The several experiences have shown us they are extremely reliable on their results, that is why dog teams should be called to search immediately after the disaster and after the risks have been evaluated and electricity power and gas had been cut down. On an integral search and rescue mission all the groups should be coordinated according to their priorities and skills to assure the best results.

#### THE MEXICAN DISASTER DOG SQUAD PROJECT. A DISASTER DOG TRAINNING SCHOOL.

Mexico is a country that is exposed to all kind of disasters due to its geography and higly populated cities. We have enormous needs and we lack of resources to solve all our problems and provide social comfort and benefits to the citizens. If we bring our efforts together some of our problems can be solved. As a dog association we can help with dog work but we are concerned on SOCIAL BENEFIT DOG WORK. Due to this we have a project to developpe that consists in building up a Social Benefit Dog School Complex composed by two dog schools, a disaster dog school and a guide-dog for the blinds school, both first in its type in Mexico and Latinamerica.

6.

The Mexican Disaster Dog Squad, the National Dog Confederation, the newly formed Guide-dog for the Blinds Group and our Mexico City Authorities are putting their efforts together to realize this project.

The complex description is the following.

1.- DISASTER DOG SCHOOL.-

- Three rubble-like training sites.
- One obedience training field.
- One agility and balance training course.
- 20 kennels.
- Veterinary Clinic and services for dog care and feeding.
- Housing facilities for 20 students and 4 instructors.
- Classroom.
- Office.
- School guard house.

2.- GUIDE-DOG SCHOOL.-

- One training track.
- Open area. Dog play grounds.
- Kennels and dog care facilities and veterinary clinic.
- Housing facilities for 8 students and 2 instructors.
- Conference room.
- Offices.
- School guard house.

The dog groups will work to get the technical advice, the authorities will provide the land under certain legal agreement conditions. We hope we will get the economical support from national or international Organizations or Institutions with social benefit objectives.

CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM AND VOUNTARY  
GROUPS IN MEXICO "

ARQ. FERNANDO VAZQUEZ MTZ.  
EMERGENCY PLANNING DEPARTAMENT  
HEAD OF MEXICO CITY

96

## CIVIL PROTECTION SYSTEM AND VOLUNTARY GROUPS IN MEXICO

In Mexico the function of helping the population was coordinated by the National Defense Department (Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional), and it did not involve Prevention, Mitigation or Recuperation.

After the September 1985 earthquakes, the Mexican government saw the necessity to create a national plan that covered all requirements of civil protection the society was demanding, so that its normal development would not be altered.

Thus, the "Basis for Establishing the National System for Civil Protection" were published in the Official Gazette on May 6, 1986. These basis contemplate the participation of the Mexican society as a whole including public and private sectors, colleges, universities, civil associations, groups of volunteers, and those Mexican citizens who have an individual responsibility towards their society.

Taking this legal decision as a base, the "Regulation Regarding Volunteer Groups" has been established. Such regulation contemplates all activities and actions including Prevention, Mitigation, Help and Recuperation, involving also the legal registration as members of the System, their classification, training, operativeness, and their rights and responsibilities.

These voluntary groups act when they are summoned by the government to help solve emergencies that may arise at any time. The groups act for a limited time i.e. as long as the emergencies last. They are called to action considering the capacity of their own supplies and according to any given characteristics of a certain emergency and at any level, be it - municipal, statal, national or international and according to the following priorities:

1. Search and Rescue, Primary Paramedic Attention, transportation of wounded people and radiocommunication.

2. Establish shelters and supplies to cover basic needs of the specialized groups that are helping to solve the emergency.

3. Evaluation of damages and assesment of the possibilities of re-establishing basic services and,

4. Groups of professionals and technicians that give homeless - people support and general guidance.

So groups of volunteers have been classified into three categories:

1. Professional. These are civil groups formed by taking into account their professional training and includes psychologists, - sociologists, engineers, architects, lawyers, and so on.

2. Belonging to a Public Health or Security Organization, that is to say, those specialists reconized by government agencies such as fire fighters, paramedics, rescuers, and so forth.

3. Associated with prevention and mitigation of geological, - meteorological, physo-chemical, sanitary or socio-organizational phenomena, as well as those related to help functions (Alerts, damages Assesment, Emergency Plans, Emergencies Coordination, Safety, Search, Rescue, Strategic Services, equipment, Health, Supplies, Social Communication, and initial Reconstruction.

On the other hand, when some country suffers a disaster and asks Mexico for help, Mexico in response will send a package with available supplies and according to requested needs, firstly with items which the government can immediately supply and if necessary this - would be supplemented with more aid coming from volunteer groups. In case that supplies were more than enough, the government would store

the remaining items for further needs or requests.

Requests for emergency supplies should be made through the embassy of the affected country to the Foreign Relations Department (Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores), which in turn conveys the petition to the Department of the Interior (Secretaría de Gobernación), which is responsible of coordinating all civil protection actions in the Mexican Territory.

Regarding the training of the volunteer groups, the Mexican government supports given by institutions or individuals specialized in any of the different areas involved in civil protection and also establishes as compulsory the constant training and updating of those groups registered in the system. This permits to guarantee the efficiency of their performance during any given emergency.

The Mexican government allots human, material and financial resources for the Civil Protection Official Programs, considering its internal organizative structure as well as the amount of services and vital systems it manages, and trying that all these comply with the safety conditions which guarantee that they will work at their highest capacity during both, normal and emergency situations.

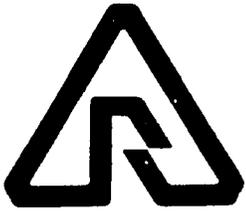
That is why it is required that voluntary groups exist supported - by their own supplies or by some organizations either public or private. In this regard the government helps by making all the necessary - paperwork easy.

During the 1985 earthquakes a lot of people appeared offering their help in the different actions performed in Mexico city.

Of course, in an emergency there is never an excess of help but if such help is not well administered it might worsen the existing situation, so it has been sought that all volunteer groups act coordinately and under official surveillance as long as the emergency lasts.

At present the Law for Civil Protection is being projected. This -

law will legally back up the System; widening its perspectives and -  
allowing a faster and more solid development in the short term.



S W E D E N  
Attachment #10

**Swedish National Rescue Services Board**

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***SWEDISH PLANNING  
FOR RESCUE MISSIONS  
IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES***

***Summary***

## CONTENTS

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1	<u>Introduction</u> .....	2
2	<u>The Swedish Rescue Team</u> .....	3
	2.1 General composition .....	3
	2.2 Rescue dogs .....	4
	2.3 Organization .....	6
	2.4 The work of the rescue groups .....	9
	2.5 The rescue team's equipment .....	10
3	<u>Future Preparations for Rescue Missions in Foreign Countries</u> .....	12

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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Before the earthquake in Armenia Sweden had no plans for sending a rescue team to another country.

Earlier Swedish experience was limited to aid for famine, epidemics and similar catastrophies. In these cases the relief work has largely been organized under the auspices of the Swedish Red Cross. The Swedish UN-force has also helped in a variety of situations.

When the Swedish government decided to send aid to the Soviet Republic of Armenia it was the first time that a team from the rescue services and the civil defence had gone abroad to assist in search and rescue work in the aftermath of a catastrophe.

The Swedish Rescue Services Board - the central authority responsible for the rescue services and civil defence in Sweden - was ordered to send a fully equipped team by the Ministry of Defence. The Board had very little time to draw up plans for the rescue efforts.

These plans and the experiences gained in Armenia are the basis for the discussions which are now taking place about forming a permanent rescue force capable of operating at short notice in a foreign country.

The Ministry of Defence has given the Rescue Services Board until

30th of June 1989 to come with a proposition on how to organize Swedish rescue efforts at a catastrophe in another country

## 2 THE SWEDISH RESCUE TEAM

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### 2.1 General composition

The Swedish rescue team consisted of 51 people. The personnel travelled out in three groups. The first group of 37 people took 15 rescue dogs with them. They left Sweden on Saturday 10th of December at 1:00 p.m.

The second group, which left 48 hours later, was made up of 12 people.

The third group consisted of just two people who travelled out on the plane which was to bring the first two groups and a part of their equipment back to Sweden.

The composition of the three groups was in accordance with the plan of action which the Swedish rescue team was to follow during the various phases of the aid. The intention was for the rescue team to search for and rescue survivors during the first days. The members of the second group were to help with the equipment for providing food and shelter to the homeless. The work of the third

group was limited to assistance with temporary accommodation for the homeless - in particular tents, heating equipment, blankets and cooking facilities.

The table on the next page shows the different functions of the members of the three groups making up the Swedish rescue team, and the various authorities and organizations that they were recruited from.

The personnel in the first group worked in the disaster area for five days. The second group worked for three days and the third group for four days. The journeys to and from the disaster area took between 48 and 72 hours for all three groups.

## 2.2 Rescue dogs

Searching for survivors in the remains of the collapsed buildings was an important part of the rescue team's work. To do this the team needed rescue dogs and dog handlers.

Since the mid-1990s rescue dogs have been part of the civil defence organization, with the duty of locating people buried under debris or trapped inside collapsed buildings. The dogs and their handlers are trained for this work in exercises organized at the Board's four colleges.

It is usually the dog owner who acts as a handler. They are

Function	Number of people	Authority or organization
■ <u>First group</u>		
- Head of rescue team	1	Rescue services in Stockholm
- Coordination with the Armenian authorities	1	Swedish Embassy in Moscow
- Rescue service personnel	11	Rescue services in Stockholm
- Instructors, nurse	5	Rescue College
- Dog handlers	16	Swedish Working Dog Association
- Doctor	1	County Council of Stockholm
- Documentation	1	Rescue Services Board
■ <u>Second group</u>		
- Head of unit	1	Rescue College
- Rescue service personnel	5	Rescue services in Stockholm
- Instructors	3	Rescue College
- Interpreters	2	Military Interpreter College
- Radio operator	1	Rescue Services Board
■ <u>Third group</u>		
- Head of unit and instructor	1	Rescue College
- Interpreter	1	Military Interpreter College

members of the Swedish Working Dog Association, which is a voluntary organization included in the Swedish "total defence".

After consultation with the instructors from the Working Dog Association the Board selected 16 dogs and handlers to take part in the aid to Armenia. The aim was both to help in searching for survivors and to find out just how useful dogs actually are for this work. The dogs in the civil defence organization had never taken part in real rescue work prior to the earthquake in Armenia, either in Sweden or abroad.

The Swedish Board of Agriculture decided that the rescue dogs were to be put in quarantine once they returned to Sweden. After four month's quarantine the dogs were to be kept in isolation in the home for two months. Many handlers left Sweden believing that the question of quarantine would be sorted out in a more satisfactory manner.

### 2.3 Organization

The Swedish rescue team's instructions were to save lives and to reduce suffering among those affected by the disaster, particularly the homeless. Naturally the emphasis in the rescue work was on the first of these tasks during the initial days.

During the break in the outward journey at Moscow airport the head

of the rescue team decided on the organization for the personnel in the first and second group. See the figure on the next page.

An officer from the rescue services in Stockholm was chosen to command the operative unit. Each of the four rescue groups were also led by a fire officer. These four rescue groups also included another fireman, an instructor from a Rescue College and four dog handlers with their rescue dogs. One of the handlers in each group was chosen to act as their leader.

The rescue team command staff had a commander from a Rescue College, an interpreter, a doctor, a nurse and an officer from the Board who was sent to document the team's efforts. The command staff were responsible for amongst other things the team's camp, medical care, transport, communications and the materials which the first group had with them. The command staff also kept in contact with the Armenian authorities.

Personnel in the second group formed an equipment unit, consisting of a leader, five firemen and three instructors. Both interpreters took part in the work of the rescue groups. The equipment unit looked after the equipment that had been sent to Armenia with the second group.

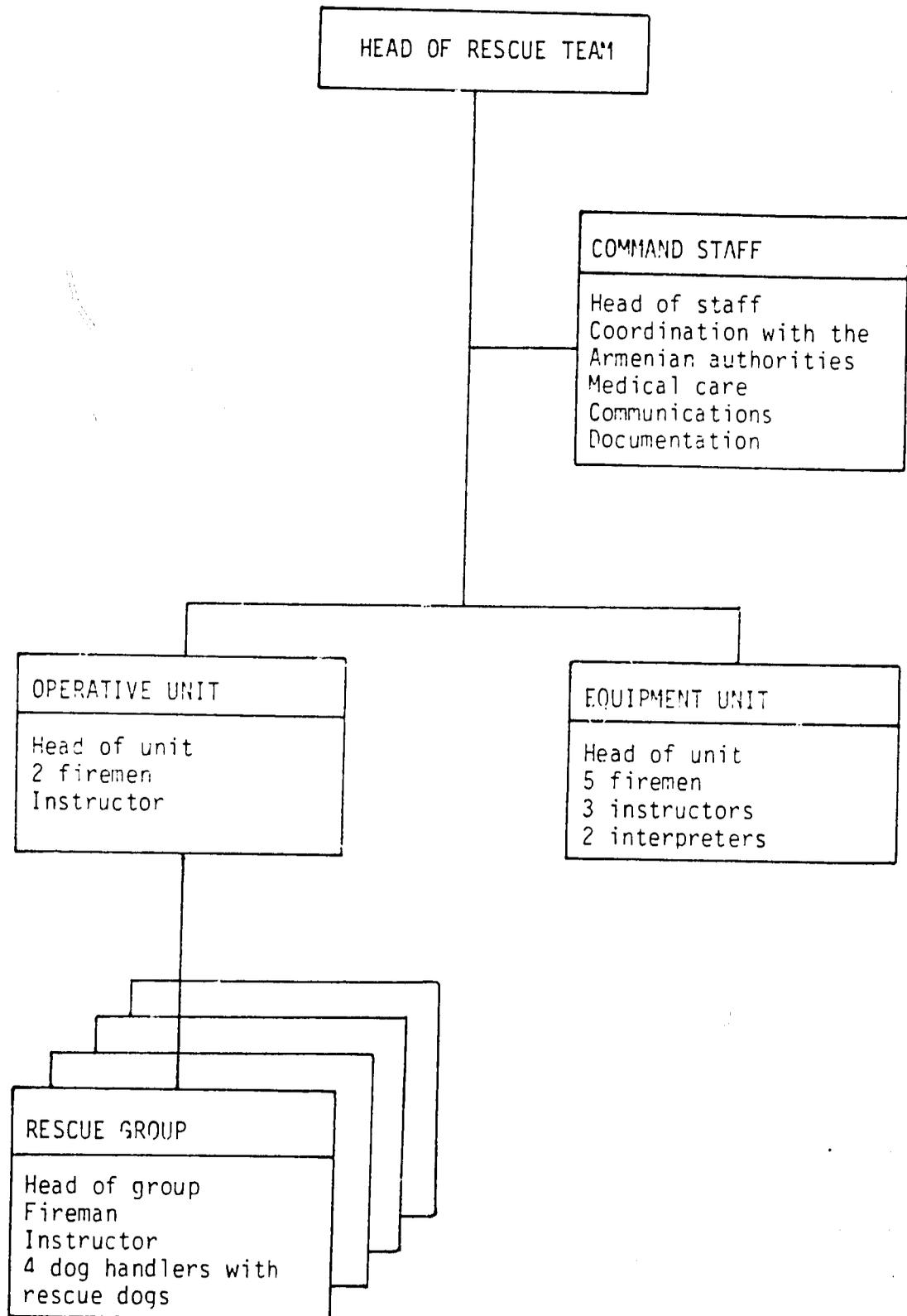


Figure The Organization of the Swedish Rescue Team

#### 2.4 The Work of the Rescue Groups

The four rescue groups were to find out where there were living people trapped in the ruins and if possible try to get them out. Since it often took a long time to dig people out - sometimes as much as 20 hours - the groups mostly concentrated on search work.

The rescue groups tried to find out, with the help of the interpreters, where local inhabitants thought that living people might be found. The rescue dogs searched in these places. If one dog marked a certain spot then another dog was taken to search there. If it too indicated that living people were buried there then members of the local population were informed. They continued with the work of digging at the spot indicated by the dogs.

An infra-red camera was used for searching in open shafts and passageways but on no occasions did it give any indications of life.

The organized search work mostly took place during the daylight hours. However, in a few cases the groups searched for people in the evenings or at night. This was done when local inhabitants had heard noise under the ruins and wanted to have help in searching and digging.

The Swedish rescue team's work resulted in 14 confirmed cases

of people being saved from the ruins of collapsed buildings. However the dogs marked about a hundred places. It was not possible to find out later whether these efforts had been successful.

The equipment unit were to give out the equipment - tents and rescue materials - which had been sent out with the second group. The equipment was handled over to the local emergency workers, who needed instruction from the members of the group in how to put up the tents and use heaters and other pieces of rescue equipment.

The tents which were sent with the Swedish aid could accomodate about 3 200 people.

## 2.5 The Resuce Team's Equipment

Experience from Armenia shows just how important it is that the rescue team has good equipment. This applies both to the various kinds of rescue equipment and to the equipment for the survival of the team itself (such as materials for food, accomodation and personal hygiene). They must also have equipment for communications so that the team can keep in contact with the Rescue Service Board in Sweden and other international teams.

Type of equipment	Numbers			Total
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	
Accomodation tent	8	17	66	91
Store tent	7	17	-	24
Medical tent	9	10	-	19
Heating equipment	8	10	-	18
Blanket	880	1 900	736	3 576
Bedding roll	-	900	-	900
Flood light	100	-	-	100
Electric lighting	9	-	-	9
Generator	9	-	-	9
Gas cutting equipment	-	20	-	20
Lifting equipment	40	-	-	40
Jack, hydraulic	20	-	-	20
"- , mechanical	40	-	-	40
Radio transmitter	20	4	-	24
Short wave radio	-	2	-	2
Paraffin stove	-	-	71	71
Tent lighting (paraffin)	-	-	74	74
Candle light	-	-	74	74
Kettle	-	-	97	97
Coffee pot	-	-	70	70
Sauce pan	-	-	1 300	1 300
Cutlery	-	-	746	746
Saw	-	-	77	77
Axe	-	-	66	66
Spade	-	-	66	66
Telephone	-	4	-	4
Telephone cable, 1 000 m	-	4	-	4
Cutting equipment	-	13	-	13

The summary on the previous page gives a description of the equipment which the Swedish rescue team took with them to Armenia.

### 3 FUTURE PREPARATIONS FOR RESCUE MISSIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Preparations for rescue missions in foreign countries must be made so that a Swedish team can act effectively. The tasks and the composition of the team will depend on the type and scale of the disaster as well as the resources already available. Those selected to be team members will be chosen in the light of the special requirements of the situation faced by the team.

In general, members of the rescue team will need to have a depth of experience, an ordered social situation, psychological stability and experience in crisis situations as well as being used to group work.

The rescue team is to be self-supporting. This means that it will have to arrange its own food, accommodation and personal hygiene. It must have its own communications system and if possible its own transport (with the exception of heavy lorries).

The work in the Swedish camp will be organized in a more effective

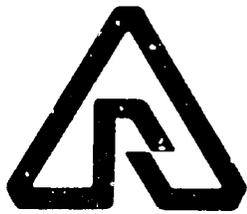
way than it was in Armenia, where for example team members had to prepare their own food. In the future certain people will be responsible for cooking and other service functions in the camp.

Training and exercises will take place for a number of key people in the rescue team - above all for those in positions of leadership. Others will have to rely on their general experience of rescue work. It is probably sufficient to give them information.

Rescue dogs will have to be included in a team for searching for survivors.

There will have to be resources for a detailed documentation of the rescue team's work.

Sweden is prepared to cooperate with other countries on rescue efforts that demand substantial resources. It is necessary to prepare for such cooperation by organizing some kind of international coordination. Coordination will increase the effectiveness of the measures taken by every individual country.



S W E D E N  
Attachment #11

# **Swedish National Rescue Services Board**

## ***RESCUE DOG GROUP***

### ***Summary***

## CONTENTS

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1	<u>Introduction</u> .....	2
2	<u>Tactical Demands</u> .....	2
2.1	Task .....	2
2.2	Grouping .....	3
2.3	Protection .....	3
2.4	Command .....	3
2.5	Communications .....	3
2.6	Maintenance .....	4
2.7	Endurance .....	4
2.8	Mobility .....	4
2.9	Working environment .....	4
2.10	Equipment .....	4

## 1 INTRODUCTION

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Rescue dog groups are a part of the rescue organization in the civil defence. In peacetime the rescue dogs should be able to assist the municipal rescue services.

## 2 TACTICAL DEMANDS

---

### 2.1 Task

The task of the rescue dog group is to mark trapped and/or injured survivors among the ruins of collapsed building and in terrain.

The rescue dog group should be able to:

- Search along a section of road 300 metres long within 15 minutes;
- Search through the ruins of four blocks of collapsed buildings with an area of 100 m x 50 m within 20 minutes;
- Search through individual buildings;
- Cooperate with other rescue units;
- Operate in dangerous surroundings;
- Give first aid to the injured;
- Mark the location of trapped/hidden people;
- Operate in areas contaminated by radioactivity;
- Be transported with other rescue personnel;
- Be housed in special accommodation, separate from other personnel;
- Carry out the above operations whatever the environment, weather, temperature and time of day.

## 2.2 Grouping

The rescue dog group should work together with other suitable units - for example the municipal fire-fighting group, forward unit and/or from the civil defence base (change of shift takes place from the civil defence base).

## 2.3 Protection

The rescue dog group should be able to

- Take protective measures in an attack using chemical weapons;
- Carry out tests to identify chemical agents;
- Carry out its own decontamination;
- Operate in areas contaminated by radioactivity;
- Continue to search with the personnel when wearing protective breathing equipment.

## 2.4 Command

The rescue dog group is under the Field Staff Commander or Rescue Platoon Commander.

## 2.5 Communications

The rescue dogs group's communications are to be covered by the search unit that the group is working with (see 2.2 Grouping).

The call sign of the rescue dog group is to be marked on their helmets and vehicles.

## 2.6 Maintenance

The rescue dog group is to be accommodated together with the rescue unit it is working alongside. It shall have its own resources to look after its dogs and equipment. Maintenance is to be carried out by personnel from the civil defence base.

## 2.7 Endurance

During a five day period the group should be able to take part in 30 operations of 3 x 20 minutes.

## 2.8 Mobility

The whole rescue dog group - all personnel, dogs and equipment - must be able to travel in the team's car at a speed of 50 km/h.

## 2.9 Working environment

The rescue dog group is to be able to operate in all weather conditions and at all times of day, regardless of smoke, unpleasant smells, heat, fire, noise, explosions, traffic and crowds.

It must be possible to transport the dogs together.

## 2.10 Equipment

- Protective boots for the dogs;
- Harness with civil defence markings for the dogs;

- Selflighting tubes for identifying dogs in the dark;
- Selflighting tubes for marking the injured in the dark;
- Red/white streamers for marking the injured in daylight;
- Small medical bag (first-aid);
- Line (15 m) for the dogs;
- Dog care equipment;
- Stainless steel dog bowls;
- Bedding rolls for dogs;

The dogs have leads and water bottles.

THE SWISS DISASTER RELIEF UNIT (SDR)

AN INSTRUMENT OF SWISS  
FOREIGN POLICY

The Swiss Disaster Relief Unit (SDR) is an instrument of the Swiss foreign policy of international "solidarity", a policy of active participation and joint responsibility. The SDR has provided operational humanitarian aid abroad since 1974. Its missions are financed by the Swiss federal government.

A CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS

The SDR comprises approx. 800 professionally and personally well-qualified men and women who, in agreement with their employers, have committed themselves to undertake humanitarian work abroad for a limited period of time. Knowledge of foreign languages, experience abroad, and being between 23 and 55 years of age are prerequisites for admission to the SDR. The volunteers are already familiar with disaster missions and, having been vaccinated previously, are quickly available.

MANAGEMENT AND  
ORGANIZATION

The Federal Council's Delegate for Disaster Relief Abroad heads the SDR. He is responsible directly to the Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Federal Council respectively for the planning and execution of SDR missions. He is supported by a staff of about 15. The headquarters are in Bern. Missions abroad are always led by volunteers.

## MAIN PRINCIPLES

The SDR helps people in great need - as long as this aid is desired - without regard to the political and religious beliefs, nationality, race or social class of the recipients. This aid is provided on request, if the need for it is proved, if those in need can be helped as directly as possible and if a supervision of the assistance provided is guaranteed.

The SDR works in small groups which are as autonomous as possible. Only exceptionally do the missions continue for more than one year. After that the work can be handed over to organizations engaged on a longer-term basis.

The commitment of the individual volunteer is normally limited to 2 to 4 months. For this reason, well qualified men and women who are in the midst of their professional careers can be engaged for such missions.

## KINDS OF AID

The SDR provides humanitarian aid

after natural and technological disasters

after wars and armed conflicts

for the benefit of refugees

during famines

## KINDS OF AID

Assistance can be given initially in the rescue phase immediately after the occurrence of the disaster, in the survival phase to provide for the basic needs of the stricken population or during the reconstruction phase.

For immediate aid during the rescue phase, there is an integrated rescue organization under the direction of the SDR - the Rescue Chain - within which, besides the SDR, the Federal Office for Air Protection Troop, Swiss Air-Rescue, the Swiss Disaster Dog Association and the Swiss Red Cross are combined. This organization can supply specialists and materials within a short period.

Volunteers of the SDR can be engaged as follows:

in bilateral relief activities of the SDR or in multinational activities collaborating with other national or international relief organizations such as :

The Swiss Red Cross, ICRC, UNHCR, UNDRO, WFP, UNICEF, etc.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE VOLUNTEERS INTO TASK GROUPS

The volunteers are divided into six groups:

### General Management

generalists, administrators, lawyers

### Health Services

physicians, nurses, laboratory personnel

ORGANIZATION OF THE  
VOLUNTEERS INTO TASK  
GROUPS  
(continuation)

Construction

architects, engineers, foremen, brick-layers,  
carpenters

Supply Services

logistic specialists, dietitians, book-keepers,  
storage personnel

Transportation

mechanics, drivers, pilots, ground crew  
personnel

Radio communications

radio and telegraph operators

According to the circumstances of each mission,  
a team of volunteers can be assembled from  
a single task group or from more than one  
task group.

AMPLE SUPPLY OF  
MATERIALS

To equip the volunteers as well as the  
operations of the task groups during  
missions, the SDR has at its disposal all  
necessary materials. This material comprises  
over 15.000 different items and is kept and  
maintained in the SDR's own warehouse. Its  
value amounts to over 5 million Swiss Francs.

AGREEMENTS WITH COUNTRIES  
FREQUENTLY STRUCK BY  
NATURAL DISASTERS

In order to ensure immediate action by SDR in  
case of emergency, Switzerland has signed  
agreements with the following countries:

- Ivory Coast
- Greece
- Kenya
- Malawi
- Pakistan
- Peru
- Rwanda
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Yugoslavia

Additional agreements are in preparation.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR  
(UNDRO)

U N D R O  
Attachment #13

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<i>Contact Persons:</i>	<i>Ms. O. Mengin Information and Publications Officer</i>	<i>Mr. P. Boulle Senior Liaison Officer</i>
<i>Telephone:</i>	<i>(022) 7-30.20.10 (In case of Emergency only)</i>	

## INTRODUCTION

UNDRO was established on 14 December 1971 by the UN General Assembly (Resolution 2816, XXVI), and became operational in 1972. The Office is exclusively committed to mobilizing and co-ordinating international emergency relief to areas which have been struck by either natural or other disaster situations as well as to promoting disaster preparedness and prevention measures in nations and regions at risk.

UNDRO is headed by a Disaster Relief Co-ordinator with the rank of Under-Secretary-General who acts on behalf of the UN Secretary-General and reports directly to him.

The Office is composed by: a Relief Co-ordination Branch, a Disaster Mitigation Branch, an Information and Disaster Data Systems Management, and an Administration Support Unit.

## FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNDRO is represented in developing countries by the UN Resident Co-ordinators/Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDRO's operational headquarters are in Geneva, but it maintains a Liaison Office at the UN Secretariat in New York: UNDRO Office New York.

## MANDATE

UNDRO's mandate has been spelt out in a number of UN General Assembly resolutions which have strengthened the Office's capacity to respond to disaster situations, and covers all aspects of disaster relief as well as preparedness and prevention activities. Its main broad functions are:

### 1. Relief Co-ordination

This activity entails mobilization and co-ordination of emergency relief to provide timely and effective assistance to disaster-stricken countries. In this capacity the Office is engaged in assessing damages, attempting to remove obstacles to the rapid delivery of international relief, requesting potential donors and recipients to streamline procedures and to waive normal legal requirements for the movement of relief goods and personnel, and disseminating information as promptly as possible to keep the international community up-to-date on developments related to any given disaster situation. When necessary, UNDRO tries to arrange for reduced cargo rates to transport emergency relief supplies to a stricken country. The Office is also concerned with logistics and commonly-used supplies, and to this end stockpile facilities at the UN Supply Depot in Pisa have been expanded.

When a disaster occurs, UNDRO staff members are often sent to the stricken country to assist the UNDRO/UNDP Resident Representatives and the Government in the assessment of damages and needs as well as in the local co-ordination of the emergency relief.

Likewise, after receiving an official request for assistance from the government of a disaster-stricken country, the Co-ordinator has the authority to allocate from UNDRO's regular budget and from the Trust Fund, an emergency grant to meet immediate relief needs. The grant may vary from US\$ 10,000 up to a ceiling of 50,000 for a single emergency, depending on the magnitude of the disaster and of the availability of funds appropriated for such purpose.

From 1986 through 1988, UNDRO was involved, to varying degrees, in 150 disaster situations, of which a considerably number were of a long-standing nature calling for UNDRO assistance over a lengthy period i.e. the widespread and continuing emergency situation in Africa, involving more than 20 countries and millions of people. This represented an increase of 11 per cent over the 1984/85 biennium. A considerable number were major disasters calling for joint inter-agency missions and concerted relief programmes whereby bilateral donors, the United Nations system and the NGO community provided assistance to the stricken population. These included meteorological phenomena such as cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons and heavy rains with consequent floods in Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica, Haiti, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Viet Nam; landslides and floods in Peru; armed conflict and floods in Lebanon; civil strife in Democratic Yemen; displaced persons in Eastern and Western Africa; cholera epidemics in Mali and Somalia; locust and grasshopper threat in Central, Northern, Eastern and Western Africa; volcanic eruptions and/or earthquakes in China, Colombia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, USSR (Armenia SSR); drought in Ethiopia; drought and civil strife in Mozambique; forest fires in China. The nature and complexity of some of these disaster situations necessitated the establishment of innovative monitoring, data collection and analysis systems in the countries concerned.

## 2. Disaster Preparedness

This area involves activities designed to raise the level of pre-disaster planning and preparedness, including disaster assessment and relief management capability in disaster-prone countries. To this end UNDRO staff or internationally-recognized experts in pre-disaster planning and preparedness engaged as consultants, undertake missions to advise governments on the best methods of improving their organization to deal with natural and other disaster situations. The recommendations made by either UNDRO Staff or experts sometimes call for specific technical assistance projects to be carried out. If these cannot be funded by the requesting government, UNDRO endeavours to secure financing from external sources, be it from international funding organizations or bilateral donors.

## 2. Disaster Prevention

This activity serves to promote the study, prevention, prediction and mitigation of natural disasters through appropriate measures, including collection and dissemination of information on relevant scientific and technological developments. UNDRO has also entered into agreements (Memoranda of Understanding) with other UN agencies, defining areas and means of co-operation, in order to ensure a collective response of the United Nations system in case of disasters.

In this area UNDRO is engaged in the development and application of techniques of vulnerability analysis and in promoting the use of legislation, land-use planning and other inexpensive methods of reducing or eliminating disaster risks. UNDRO is also engaged, jointly with other UN agencies, in attempts to reduce both the hazards created by industrial activities and the effects of industrial accidents.

## 2. Technical Assistance in Prevention and Preparedness

In the area of disaster prevention and preparedness, technical assistance is provided to countries on request. UNDRO has provided assistance in this field to: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, the Central African Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, the Philippines, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Furthermore, UNDRO has elaborated and in some cases implemented disaster preparedness projects for the SAHEL and SADCC countries. During the last few months some conferences and seminars have been organized by UNDRO for the SADCC countries which have taken place in Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe and some of the projects proposed have already been accepted and are underway. In addition, activities in cooperation with regional inter-governmental organizations are being carried out: for instance, in 1986 a regional training centre at the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok was developed and established; training activities continue within the Pan Caribbean Project; a national training project in Indonesia and effective collaboration continues with the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) in training and research activities in the field of disaster management. UNDRO is encouraging national authorities to make disaster preparedness an integral part of national planning.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

UNDRO operates a modern computerized telecommunications system which processes and distributes information on emergency situations.

In its role as focal point in the United Nations system for the collection and dissemination of information relevant to planning and co-ordinating disaster relief, UNDRO's computerized Disaster Information Data Base System provides immediate data relevant to disasters. In addition, UNDRO has introduced a new information network for international disaster management, UNIENET, which has proved to be advantageous from the financial and operational points of view as it provides, at a less expensive rate, an electronic mail service that allows the Office to exchange information instantaneously with other organizations interested in disaster management. It also has an electronic Bulletin Board of information on disaster-related subjects, and several data bases containing detailed background and operational disaster-related information. The overall data processing and communication capabilities have been steadily improved to provide the necessary support for the co-ordination and mobilization functions of the Office.

## BUDGET

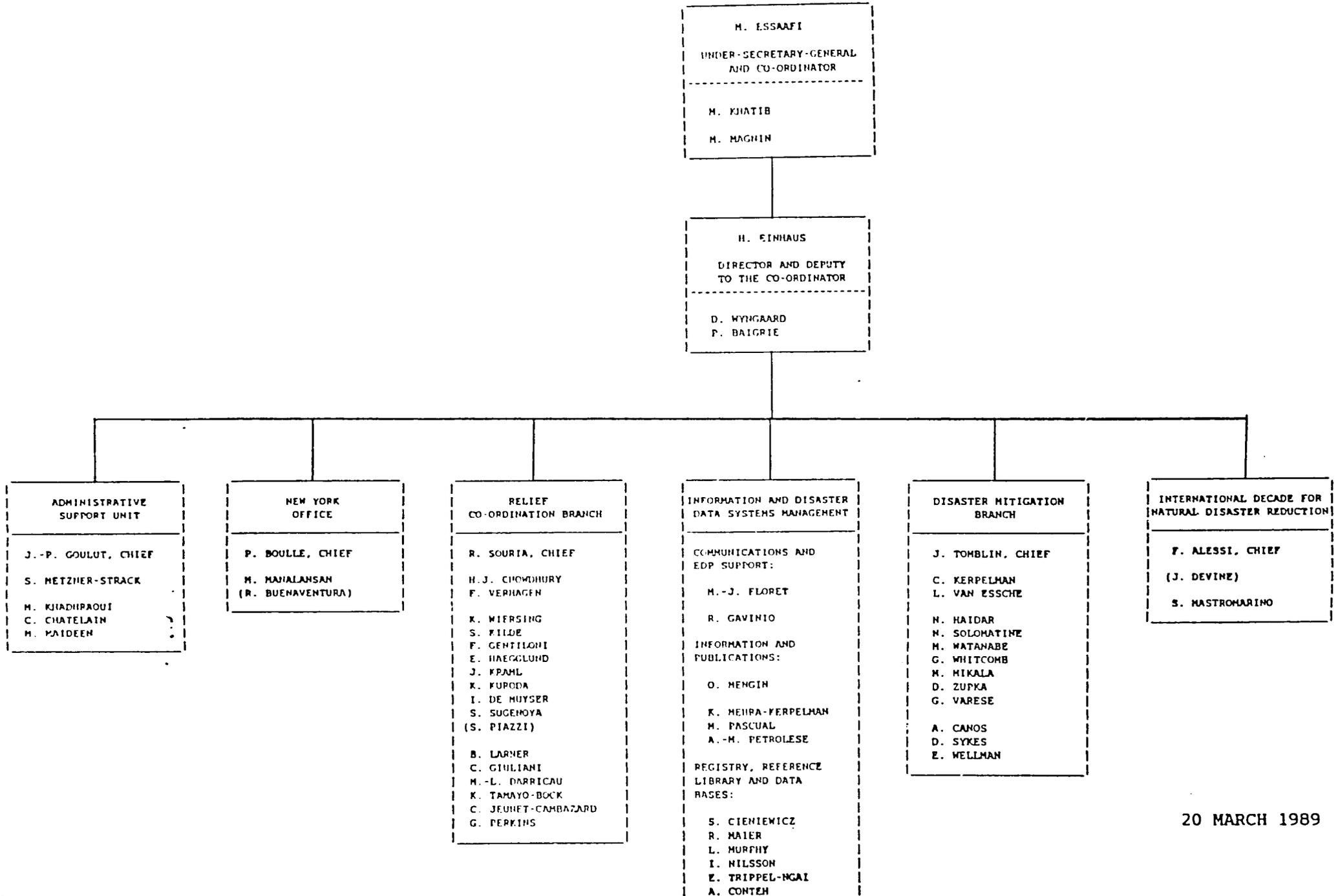
The principal sources of income of the Office are: (i) the amount appropriated to UNDRO in the UN regular budget (which includes a yearly provision of USS 360,000 for emergency assistance), and (ii) the voluntary contributions to its Trust Fund.

28 March 1989

KTB

STRUCTURE/STAFFING TABLE

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR



20 MARCH 1989

AID/OFDA DISASTER ASSISTANCE RESPONSE TEAM

OPERATIONAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

1. INTRODUCTION

As part of AID/OFDA's Disaster Assistance response, the Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) is being developed to provide a standard system for assisting U.S. Missions and host countries to better manage the after-effects of a major disaster. The DART and support components consist of personnel, facilities, equipment, communications and procedures operating within a common organizational structure to accomplish AID/OFDA and the U.S. Mission objectives pertaining to assisting the affected country to manage a disaster. The design of the DART and support systems is intended for managing the official U.S. Government response effort and is not designed for (other than coordination purposes) supporting other U.S. based donor organizations and institutions that may respond.

The DART concept involves either sending a small team comprised of a few core people or an expanded team to manage the most complex disaster response. When a small or moderate response is appropriate, the assigned team members are required to carry out all functional tasks and requirements even though each of the DART positions is not filled.

2. AUTHORITY

The Disaster Assistance Response Team is AID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance representative assigned to assist the U.S. Mission to conduct damage and needs assessments, determine the most effective form of USG assistance, help organize mission resources, and manage the U.S. Gov. disaster relief operations in support of local efforts. This authority is spelled out in AID's Handbook 8.

3. STEPS TO FOLLOW BEFORE DEPLOYING THE DART

One of the actions for OFDA to consider during the initial disaster response planning meeting is to determine the need for sending a DART to assist the Mission in the affected country to manage the U.S.G. relief operations.

The following steps can be used to assist in making the determination:

1. Evaluate the potential manpower impacts on the U.S. Mission support action and OFDA staff in Washington using the Response Team Activation Criteria (located in the DART operation manual) and decide if OFDA is willing to support sending a DART. When the decision is made to send a DART:

- a. Using the best information available and the matrix that identifies

team positions by disaster type (also located in the DART operation manual), decide on the size and configuration of the response team.

b. Utilize the team roster to identify personnel to fill needed positions

c. Using the call-out systems, alert the potential team members of the assignment, confirm their availability, and if possible identify the time and location for the DART to assemble for the initial briefing or departure point.

d. OFDA disaster response Planning Director needs to assign the task of developing a briefing schedule, preparing and conducting a general briefing for the DART including assembling a briefing package covering the affected country (a list of the documents that are needed are located in the DART checklist).

#### 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

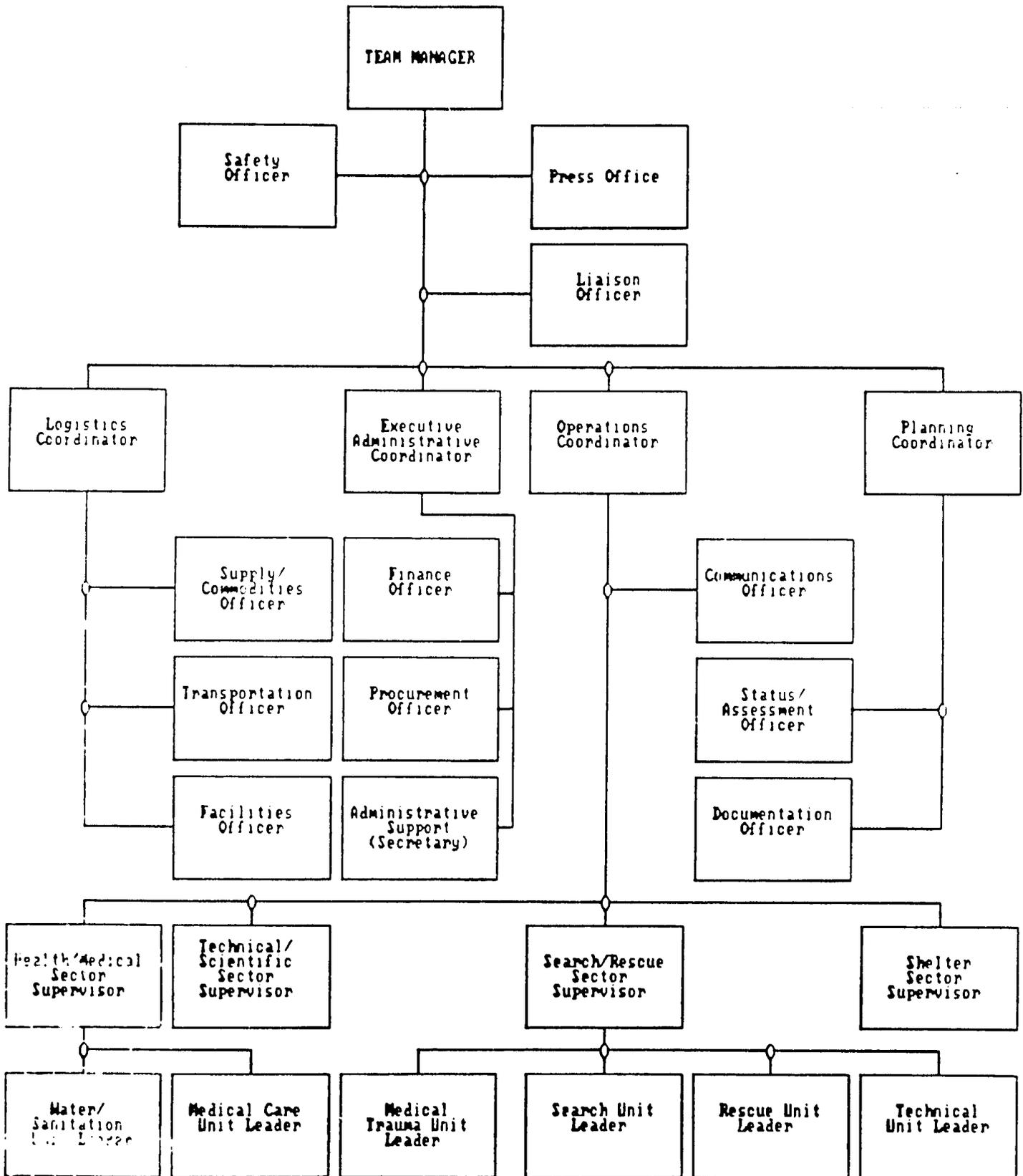
When the decision is made by AID/OFDA and the U.S. AID Mission to support/assist the U.S. Mission to manage the relief efforts following a disaster and if communications between the Mission and Washington are working, OFDA will discuss the action with the senior U.S. Mission official and negotiate the level of support that is required to assist the Mission in managing the planned or anticipated U.S. response. After the decision is made to send a team, OFDA will then select an appropriate DART and prepare them for the assignment, including general and specific briefings on the current situation, OFDA's operational requirements, response priorities, director's expectations, reporting requirements, political issues, and a general overview of OFDA's anticipated level of response.

During the assignment, the Team Manager is responsible to the OFDA Director in Washington, and will receive preliminary instructions and a written delegation of authority needed to assist the Mission manage the disaster. Upon arrival in the affected country, the Team Manager will immediately report to the U.S. senior official (when present otherwise contact will be made with the most appropriate senior host government official) for the purpose of negotiating OFDA's preliminary instructions and to receive additional instructions and authority needed to manage the U.S. Gov relief operations.

Irrespective of whether the Mission personnel are currently organized to respond to the disaster, it is very important early on to discuss and to agree upon how the DART and the Mission personnel will be integrated into one disaster response team. While in country, the DART manager will report to and receive daily (instruction) from the senior designated U.S. mission official and maintain a direct line of communications with OFDA in Washington.

121

OFDA  
DISASTER ASSISTANCE RESPONSE TEAM ORGANIZATION CHART





TACTICAL UNIT LEVEL

Search	Search Unit Leader
Rescue	Rescue Unit Leader
Medical (Trauma)	Medical Trauma Unit Leader
Technical	Technical Unit Leader
Water/Sanitation	Water/Sanitation Unit Leader
Medical (Patient Care)	Medical Care Unit Leader

SINGLE RESOURCE

Search Resource	Dog Strike Team
	Sonic Detection Team
	Seismic Detection Team
Rescue Resource	Rescue strike Team
Medical Resource	Trauma/Para-medic Team

## AID/OFDA DISASTER ASSISTANCE RESPONSE TEAM

### ACTIVATION CRITERIA

During the initial response planning process, one action for OFDA Director and staff to consider is to evaluate the potential need to send a Disaster Assistance Response Team to support/assist the Embassy/Mission personnel to manage the numerous activities that occur following a disaster.

The following factors may be used to evaluate that requirement:

1. The type and magnitude of the event/disaster, and approximate location of the impact zone to heavily populated urban centers and likelihood of mass death and injuries.
  2. Direct effect of disaster on staff and family members of Embassy/Mission which could reduce their capability to manage the situation.
  3. Availability and experience of Embassy/Mission personnel and host government to adequately manage the situation.
  4. Possible political consequences of not having OFDA field representation.
  5. Size and kind of disaster relief provided by U.S. and other countries in response to international appeal from host country.
  6. Congressional pressure due to appeals from ethnic groups located in various political jurisdictions.
  7. OFDA's capability to respond well to that certain type of disaster (SAR).
  8. History of the country's need to augment their operations following a disaster.
  9. Communications to the outside world from the affected country is lost and OFDA is aware of the seriousness of the situation facing the country.
  10. Pre-planned OFDA commitment with the Embassy/Mission or country to send OFDA's Disaster Assistance Response Team based on pre-determined circumstances.
  11. OFDA and the host country need to monitor continuing events associated with the initial impact event in order to accurately define current and future threat to personnel and local property.
  12. Direct request for assistance from the Ambassador or AID Mission Director.
- 125

13. The Mission request for assistance appears inappropriate, unreasonable, or inaccurate and OFDA feels clarification of the facts is necessary.

CONCEJO MUNICIPAL DEL DISTRITO SUCRE  
COMISION DE PROTECCION CIVIL  
OFICINA DE INVESTIGACION Y PROTECCION CIVIL  
O. I. P. C.

V E N E Z U E L A  
Attachment #15

# THE CONCEPT OF CIVIL PROTECTION IN RELATION WITH CIVIL DEFENSE. EXPERIENCES AND RESULTS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ESSAY PRESENTED  
BY THE COUNCILWOMAN CARMEN C. DE PACANINS  
FOR THE "FIRST SEMINAR OF EMERGENCY ENGINEERING"  
UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE VENEZUELA

CARACAS, MARCH 19, 1987

127

CONCEJO MUNICIPAL  
DISTRITO SUCRE



ESTADO MIRANDA

**Carmen C. de Pacanins**  
CONCEJAL - PRESIDENTE



## THE CONCEPT OF CIVIL PROTECTION IN RELATION WITH CIVIL DEFENSE

1- As an introduction to the subject that was assigned to us in this important Seminary, we have considered the need of visualizing both situations to which a country is unfailingly subject to: PEACE or EMERGENCY.

The state of PEACE, is the normal situation of public calmness and quietness; while the EMERGENCY state, is the situation to which a nation is submitted to, when it is disturbed and upset by natural phenomenon or strife of any kind, that modifies or alters it's social-physical balance. So, when the existing laws are violated or not abided, we find ourselves confronted with an exceptional case which needingly has to be controlled in order to restore normality on the basis of the existing Constitution.

Every country has the need of ruling standards for this exception and is obligated to protect life, liberty, property, and the rights of the citizens.

Venezuela, like all countries, has confronted growing difficulties in attending the basic needs of its population, especially when it has been struck by natural disasters that have caused great human and material losses.

2- In this essay there are some documents mentioned ( laws, decrees, directives, resolutions, etc.), that establish the legal structure for the Civil Defense and the Civil Protection in Venezuela, which permit us: to prevent, mitigate, and act in emergency or disaster situations.

3- After establishing the legal reference or structure, we continue to clearly establish the differences, of concept, philosophical, and functional differences between the Civil Protection and the Civil Defense of a Society.

We have established a symbiosis between development and security; the interdependence necessary between all of them - the development politics implemented through the national, regional and local programs; and the proper condition of security, within which these programs must be developed, for the continuous well-being of the Society. These Protection measures are implemented permanently by the governments.

Nevertheless, emergency and mobilization situations are produced, and exceptional actions and measures are required.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CIVIL DEFENSE AND CIVIL PROTECTION

CIVIL DEFENSE

Official System that together with the Armed Forces of the country, guarantees the National Defense.

The Civil Defense is activated in Emergency cases.

The Civil Defense is obligatory because it guarantees the territorial integrity.

The Civil Defense is an integral part of the National Defense.

In order that Civil Defense be able to accomplish its mission, it must have fulfilled the Civil Protection along with its own.

These basic differences between Civil Protection and Civil Defense, must be amplified through examples of some action valid for a society like ours:

An action of Civil Protection can be developed from a local level up to a national level, through the official and private organisms that are involved in Development

CIVIL PROTECTION

Official System of Social Character that aids the integral protection of the population through the capacitation of the Community.

The Civil Protection is active, vigilant and permanent, especially in the prevention and attention of emergencies and disasters.

The Civil Protection is permanent and inspired by the sense of Social Solidarity.

The Civil Protection is the Social support of the National Defense, and thus, the Civil Defense.

Plans. An example of this would be: the development of structure preventive fire codes, the application of anti-seismic norms, the promulgation of laws on water and soils, etc.

The preventive actions during vacation time, are implemented as a form of protecting the civil population, and serve as a training exercise for them in Civil Defense actions. The application of integral politics of Society Protection, aids the guarantee of the state with the best levels of Security and Defense. Because of this, it is necessary to point out that there cannot exist a trustworthy movement of Civil Defense, without the previous development of an integral concept of Social Protection, and, thus, Civil Protection. This permits us to affirm, that first, there must exist an integral concept of Civil Protection, so that, during exceptional situations of emergency, it develops and guarantees feasible measures of Civil Defense.

The just valorization of the importance of the development of programs, that united define a Civil Protection action, is accomplished through a permanent formal and informal educative action, and to which we recurr to through all the possible communication channels.

As an example of this, we find the more developed countries of the world as Japan, Finland, Sweden, Austria, France, Australia and United States, where, even though they have great volumens of population, they maintain relatively low figures of accidents, emergencies and disasters.

4- In the last part of this essay, the actions in Civil Protection that are being done in the "Comisión Distrital" (District Commission), through the "OFICINA DE INVESTIGACION Y PROTECCION CIVIL" (Office of Investigation and Civil Protection), O.I.P.C., of the Sucre District of the Miranda State, are mentioned; the organism which has been the pioneer in this matter at Municipal level.

The District Sucre, with an extension of 379 km<sup>2</sup>, a population of 930,427 and a density of 1.961 habitants per km<sup>2</sup>, constitutes the second most densely populated area in the country, after the Libertador Department in the Federal District.

These demographic aspects, characteristic of the uncontrolled process of urbanization and growth, have been reflected by the presence of highly diverse types of risks, concentrated in vulnerable areas: Industrial Zones, Office Towers, Residential Buildings of great density and an urban assent of marginals not regulated and with no engineering control. In this sense, there have been many dramatic human and material losses and damages, that have been produced in the District in repeated opportunities: earthquake, floods, landslides, overflowing of the Guaire River, and the innumerable little rickets that go through the "barrios"; fire in structures of high altitude; airplane accidents due to the daily operations in the "LA CARLOTA" Base, etc.

The high exposition of these varied risks, explain why our choice of this jurisdiction to start our first choes in Civil Protection; which were implemented through the "COMISION DE BARRIOS" (Barrio Commission) - founded on the 16-07-69. In 1976; starts to function as "OFICINA COORDINADORA DE BARRIOS" (Barrio Coordination Office).

Here is how it started, with programs directed to train the population and obtain their voluntary participation, within the measures adopted for the protection of their lives and goods in the different situations of emergency. Mechanisms and coordination channels were created as well as interinstitutional programming with numerous public and private organisms; local volunteers, regional and national; and a systematic study of vulnerable areas in the district was started, to establish within the areas the measures, attention and rehabilitations to fulfill.

Parallel to this, the first social capacitation course is installed to create preventive consciousness in the neighbors of the different communities, and to give them a basic formation in security and other clue aspects that would permit them to confront, in an active and organized way, eventual disaster situations.

In January 02 of 1981, the Concejo Municipal, creates the "OFICINA DE INVESTIGACION Y PROTECCION CIVIL", as an answer to the imperious need of having in the District Sucre a specific organism, capable of centralizing the actions and operations developed for an imminent or actual emergency, and delimit the general features to be followed by the public and private organisms that will take part in the re-establishment of the perturbed citizens.

On the 24th of November, the "COMISION DE PROTECCION CIVIL" (Commission of Civil Protection), is created, as the entity in charge of directing, coordinating and taking care of the execution of the directrix, plans and progrms, having to do with the Civil Protection.

On May 16, 1985, the Municipal Chamber, approves the Ordinance on Municipal Law of Civil Protection, where the Civil Protection System is created as a part of the Civil Defense, conserving its Municipal autonomy.

On October 17, 1985, the Resolution #183 is approved and published, thus being created the "COMANDO DISTRITAL DE OPERACIONES DE EMERGENCIA" (District Emergency Operations Command), as an interinstitutional organ adscripted to the COMISION DISTRITAL DE PROTECCION CIVIL.

The document gathers in detail the achievements of our Office in its four basic action areas: a) the investigation and sistematic prevention; b) the permanent capacitation of the communities and institutions; c) the participative and coherent planification for a maximum utilization of the resources and capacities for the management of the crisis; and d) the operational authority should take a mutual understanding of the authority, conduct, responsibility, functions and administration of the resources during disaster situations.

The importance that has been given to the Civil Protection in our country, is very poor, with the only honorable exception of the Sucre District, perhaps because it was the most affected area in the 1967 earthquake. Lamentably, after 20 years since this happened, there is still no law or instrument (besides our Ordinance), that normatizes and regulates the aspects of the Civil Protection.

May God permit that through this effort, Civil Protection becomes a reality through this Seminar. We hope that the University authorities become aware of how impor-

tant it would be to include this subject in the Pensum and it's especialization, so that the Engineers and Architects get complete training on prevention and mitigation matters, studies of maps, etc.

Capacitation, is the only way that permits the rational practice of the masses in the process of decision taking; that is why we capacitate in the O.I.P.C.-CONSUCRE, to activate the critical sense, the imagination and the technical knowledgements of the common man.

We believe that there is no possible participation if there is no previous capacitation. To achieve a perfect Civil Protection System in the District is hard, and complex, but the local or national governments will be able to do it, if, previously, the the political and social heads are prepared and capacitated, as well as the general community.

Our slogan is "ABRIR CAMINOS Y CREAR CONCIENCIA" (Open roads and create consciousness), and this we will make a reality using knowledge and inventiveness, and the use of resources that, on the contrary, would be lost.

The effort must be combined, towards the population and its institutions. Cooperation and incorporation, are previous requirements for an affective action in the Civil Protection System.

12

EXPERIENCES AND RESULTS:

13.700 People Trained in the area of Civil Protection (First Aid)

1.100 Professors (Municipal Schools) trained in the area of Civil Protection and "Learn Not To Burn" of N.F.P.A.

2.400 People trained in First Aid and Capacitation Courses

17 Trained Rescue Groups, espezialized in First Aid, R.C.P., Helitactic Techniques

Creation and approval of the Ordinance #123

Creation and Instalation of the DISTRICT EMERGENCY OPERATIONS COMMAND-O.I.P.C.

Creation and Instalation of the COMMITTEES OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS composed by neighbors of the areas of Colinas de Bello Monte and Barrio La Dolorita.

Partial Study of the Microzonification of the "Colinas de Bello Monte" residential area.

Geotechnical Study of the "Barrio Vista Hermosa"

Creation and approval of the Ordinance for the Geotechnical Study of the "Colinas de Bello Monte" residential area.

Coordinations with the Ministry of Internal Relations for the opening of six O.I.P.C. Offices on a National Basis.

The Ministry of Education has asked for the Training on our behalf of their Coordinators in Civil Protection on a National basis.

Coordination with the Armed Forces Command of the Federal and Sucre Districts to receive Training of their personnel from O.I.P.C.

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COVER PAGES FOR OTHER REFERENCE MATERIALS

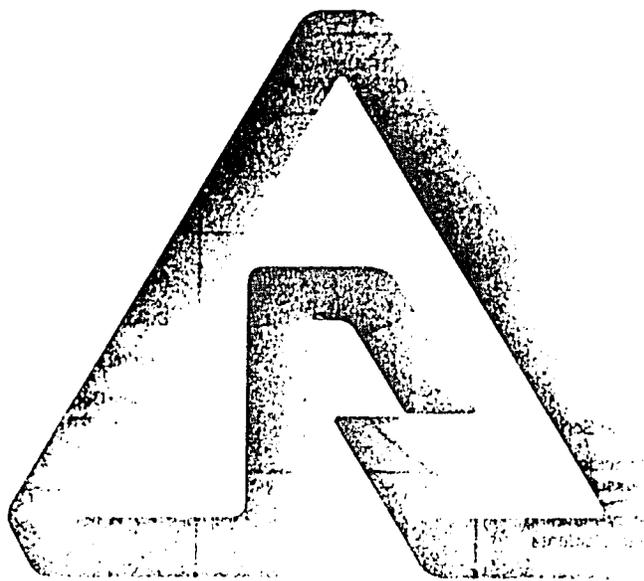
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ENCLOSURE (2)

13-1

# **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

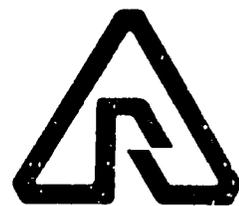


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**SWEDISH NATIONAL  
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Providing  
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The National  
Rescue Services  
Board's Training

134

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR  
(UNDRO)

REPORT ON

*International Relief Assistance*

*For the Earthquake of 7 December 1988*

*in the Soviet Socialist Republic of Armenia*



UNITED NATIONS

# UNDRO

## Search and Rescue (Disaster) Dogs in International Emergency Assistance

### A Bibliography

*Bibliographie sur les chiens de recherche et sauvetage en décombres  
(chiens de catastrophes)  
dans l'aide d'urgence internationale*

*Bibliografia :  
Cani da Catastrofe*

*Bibliographie  
über Katastrophenhunde*



# COURSE OF SOCIAL TRAINING



REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA  
ESTADO MIRANDA  
CONCEJO MUNICIPAL  
DEL DISTRITO SUCRE

COMISION DE INVESTIGACION Y PROTECCION CIVIL



**MEMORIA Y CUENTA**  
**1988**

TOMO I

Concejal Presidente Carmen C. de Pacanins

REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA  
ESTADO MIRANDA  
CONCEJO MUNICIPAL  
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COMISION DE INVESTIGACION Y PROTECCION CIVIL



**MEMORIA Y CUENTA**  
**1988**

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COMISION DE INVESTIGACION Y PROTECCION CIVIL



**MEMORIA Y CUENTA**  
**1987**

TOMO I

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O N   D U T Y   I N   A R M E N I A  
F R O M   D E C   1 0   T O   2 0 ,   1 9 8 8

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# ABC-ABWEHRSCHULE

Zl. 2980 - 4022/30/86

## NORMÜBUNGEN

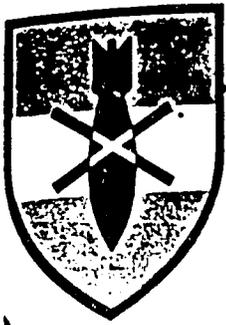
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**ABC AbwS**  
**VORSCHRIFTEN UND VERSUCHSSTAB**

DEZEMBER  
1986

107



# ABC-ABWEHRSCHULE

Zl. 1050 - 4022/30/86

## ORTUNGSGERÄTE

### MERKBLATT

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ABC AbWS  
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APRIL  
1986

145

# ARBEITSSKRIPTUM für

RUB-GRUPPE / GERÄTELEHRE

RUB-  
38

für den Inhalt verantwortlich:  
der Verfasser: Vzlt OBERLEITNER

MAI  
1988

11/88



**Fibel**  
**des**  
**Technischen**  
**Hilfswerks**

# KatS-Dv 260

Dienstvorschrift  
für die  
Ausbildung des  
Bergungsdienstes

## Transport Verletzter aus Schadenstellen



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Mitgliedschaft und Kooperation mit:

Deutsche  
Rettungsflugwacht e.V.



Verband für das  
Deutsche Hundewesen e.V.



DPWV

Deutsche Paralympiker



12/2



2. AUFLAGE

AUSBILDUNGS  
UNTERLAGEN

\* \* \* \* \*

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ENCLOSURE (3)

134

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167

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