



PPRD
SOUTH III



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PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO NATURAL AND MAN-MADE
DISASTERS IN THE SOUTHERN NEIGHBORHOOD (PPRD SOUTH 3)

How to prepare national civil protection teams for international deployment through a check list of **what to do**

PPRD South 3 Guidelines document

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INTRODUCTION

Preparing national civil protection teams for international deployment requires all actions undertaken during the preparedness phase in order to ensure:

- a clear description of the team's operational capacities, its self-sufficiency, its composition including equipment, its operational requirements (host nation support) and the financial aspects of its deployment. All this information will result in a compiled team fact sheet and will ensure a proper understanding of the capacity offered to the receiving country
- rapid and effective mobilisation and transfer of the team members to the affected country on short notice;
- effective deployment and operations, including in difficult and unsupported conditions

Interested PPRD South 3 Partner Countries may want to work, on voluntary basis, towards the preparation of national civil protection teams for international deployment. To do so, they must:

- identify, in advance, teams and other response capacities and experts within their civil protection or other emergency services;
- define in sufficient detail the minimum operational requirements which the teams may guarantee during operations;
- clarify their operational requirements (host nation support), deployment time, self-sufficiency features, operational approaches and interoperability capacities,
- prepare in advance all documentation which could help formulate a specific, comprehensive and detailed offer to the affected country.

This document is intended to provide a guideline document to PPRD South 3 Partner Countries to identify, define, describe and prepare national civil protection teams to be offered to neighbouring countries affected by major disasters.

This document is based on the Common Standard Operational Procedures for the Union Civil Protection Mechanism Modules and Teams (UCPM SOPs)"developed by a group of European experts (EU Commission the DG ECHO - UCPM Prevention and Preparedness Projects in Civil Protection project 2017) and utilises elements gathered from the standard and practices of INSARAG, WHO, the Sphere Project and UNHCR

| 1. Preparedness phase

Define Operational Capacity,
Team Composition,
Transportation facilities,
Self-sufficiency,
HNS requirements.
Compilation of fact sheet

1.1

PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS



Ensure individuals are prepared for deployment:

TO DO:

- Prepare personal equipment, each individual issued personal equipment will be responsible for its maintenance and availability if required for use or deployment. This will differ for each team type and individual role.
- Maintain up-to-date vaccinations/personal medication.
- Maintain up-to-date passport/visas/personal identification with copies. Pre-planning for swift issuing of visas should be considered.
- Maintain a continuing programme of health checks to ensure availability of personnel.
- Ensure all team members are prepared for quick deployment.
- Consider a support system for families of deployed personnel.
- Consider Individual Insurance/contracts and ensure all contracts are suitable, correctly filled out and agreed before deployment.
- Maintain up-to-date skills/qualifications of all team members to ensure operational ability.

Ensure the teams are prepared for deployment:**TO DO:**

- Be aware of visas/special permissions/transit permissions that may be required for deployment to ensure as quick a response as possible.
- Put in place a finance system to ensure that any team deployed has sufficient financial resources during a mission.
- Put in place insurance to cover all activities that the team may undertake during deployment.
- Maintain a personnel manifest/individual team member profiles/vaccination records/passport details/visa records in a private register including all team member's personal records.
- Maintain a communication plan and contact list (embassies, personal, operational, media, other teams etc.)
- Identify reliable information sources (country information, weather, maps, latest situation reports, VOSOCC) that can be accessed prior to deployment to research in preparation for deployment.
- Pre-plan emergency evacuation/medevac/safety/security plans/risk assessments.
- Detail the procedure for the recording of reportable incidents. Reporting forms (accident, near miss, hazmat exposure, risk assessments)



1.2

EQUIPMENT CONSIDERATIONS



TO DO:

- Define the main equipment: description of equipment, storage, transportation facilities available for deployment abroad
- Define the self-sufficiency procedure to maintain the equipment
- Define the Personal Protective Equipment – Safety of personnel
- Define the vehicles, short description and whether that includes military trucks
- Define Hazardous Materials, pharmaceuticals/drugs (short description, maintenance)

1.3

TRAINING CONSIDERATIONS



TO DO:

- Describe the types (basic, recurring) and levels of national and international training and exercises
- Outline both basic and recurring training curricula for each team function
- Describe the exercises the team will participate in and how often in the training curriculum
- Describe the standards for your team, how the team ensures its operational capacity

1.4

ALERT CONSIDERATIONS



TO DO:

- Describe of the main stakeholders, key contacts (National Focal Point, Duty Phones) in the initial phase (situation monitoring & alert)
- Make a chart of the alert/coordination structure (integrating the stakeholders mentioned above) with a short explanation of the alert process
- Make a short description of the alert procedure within the team; how is the information diffused to the members?

1.5

CONSIDERATION RELATED TO MOBILISING THE TEAM



TO DO:

- Collect and check the documents from the selected team members: Passports, Vaccination Cards, Certificates/Diplomas, Medical documents etc.
- Prepare the documents which are launched as soon as the alert process is running and a deployment is expected: e.g. updated Fact Sheet, Personnel List, Customs Declaration, Export Declaration, Equipment List, Contact List, Loading list
- Describe briefly the logistics of customs clearance; description of internal procedures/standards for mobilising the team (predefined staging area, airports); key actors with all contacts for the mobilisation
- Provide finance: petty cash (who & how is it provided)
- Update status on VOSOCC including Fact Sheet and relevant information
- Prepare the Mission Briefing, including overall situation, mission environment, mission objectives, S&S. Prepare the supporting documents/presentations for the mission briefing, mission Order and Travel Plan
- Share behaviour guidelines/code of conduct, info on state compliance and any additional standards imposed by the affected country.

1.6

POST-MISSION CONSIDERATIONS



TO DO:

- Debrief/Defuse on arrival of the team. (Hot wash) Who, where, when.
- Provide psychological support if needed
- Identify lessons learned/Cold wash (a few weeks after the deployment). Gather lessons identified; identify measures and actions to be taken.
- Detailed description of medical check for all members: when, where, who.
- Re-establish the team's operational readiness
- Detail administrative tasks; reporting, finance: who, when, what.
- Implement lessons learned to establish processes (e.g. improvement of the equipment)

| 2. Response Phase



2.1 ARRIVAL CONSIDERATIONS



TO DO:

- Plan communication and coordination, this should include also the responsibilities and tasks of the team members: who is responsible for what (a checklist);
- Prepare a short and generic list of logistical actions linked to key roles
- Prepare a short text for media, who is responsible

2.2 OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS



TO DO:

- Define communications and coordination: short description of reporting lines, short description of communication procedures, checklist for coordination meetings, actor mapping of the emergency international coordination structure. Reference to the relevant international standards ((v)OSOCC Guidelines, WHO minimum data set), Reporting: Plan of Action, Daily Reporting, SitRep
- Complete assessment of working sites which provides further information on planning/ how to proceed, and base of operations
- Establish on-site operation and base of operations organisation: assessment of working sites which gives further information on planning/how to proceed, Assessment of base of operations, short description of the set-up and running of the team, list of key tasks/ activities, timings, shifts, information management, tracking system.
- Implement safety and security: how the team's safety issues and the security of the country are addressed, fire safety issues, how to monitor the safety and security situation, at BO and on-site, evacuation plan (depending on the situation), medevac plan, procedures related to health issues e.g. outbreaks of contagious diseases, roles and responsibilities for safety and security related tasks, designated safety officer, hazmat, travel & transport
- Ensure logistics (self-sufficiency recommendation: minimum 7 days)
- Fuel (How to refill our supplies (policy), where, how much, who makes sure that there is enough fuel
- Ensure maintenance, transport, catering, finance, use of local (HN) staff and resources

2.3

DEMOBILISATION CONSIDERATIONS



TO DO:

- Define exit strategy: report to the host nation, report to headquarters, hand over to another team/LEMA/Host Nation, donate (equipment) to local authorities, including training.
- Plan Logistics: Process of packing up and ensuring everything is with you; checklist of gear, maintenance of vehicles - check up before return journey, de-contamination of equipment if needed. For team on wheels: route planning (including shifts)

| 3. Annexes



Annex 1: FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET “of a civil protection response capacity”		
GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	
	1.4 Available time period	
	1.5 General information on Capacity/Standards and guidelines/Main components	
	1.6 Contact details	
	1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	2.1 Deployment radius	
	2.2 Number of personnel	
	2.3 Number of vehicles	
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	
LOGISTIC	3.1 Self-sufficiency	
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	
	3.4 Type of fuel	
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	
	3.6 Hazardous items	
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	
	3.8 Additional information	

Annex 2: DISASTER TEAMS - MODULES

EQUIPE	TEAM	الفريق		
Équipe médicale d'urgence (EMT) de type 1 (fixe): soins ambu- latoires d'urgence	Emergency medical team (EMT) type 1 (fixed): Outpatient Emergency Care	فريق الطوارئ الطبية - النوع 1 (ثابت): رعاية الطوارئ للمرضى العيادات الخارجية	EMT type 1 fixed	UN EUCPM
Équipe médicale d'urgence (EMT) de type 1 (mobile): soins ambu- latoires d'urgence	Emergency medical team (EMT) type 1 (mobile): Outpatient Emergency Care	فريق الطوارئ الطبي - النوع 1 (متنقل): رعاية الطوارئ للمرضى العيادات الخارجية	EMT type 1 mobile	UN EUCPM
Équipe médicale d'urgence (EMT) de type 2: soins chirurgicaux d'ur- gence en hôpital	Emergency medical team (EMT) type 2: Inpatient Surgical Emergency Care	فريق الطوارئ الطبية - النوع 2: للمرضى المحتجزين بالمستشفيات الرعاية في حالات الطوارئ الجراحية	EMT type 2	UN EUCPM
Équipe médicale d'urgence (EMT) de type 3: soins de recours en hôpital	Emergency medical team (EMT) type 3: Inpatient Referral Care	فريق الطوارئ الطبية - النوع 3: للمرضى المحتجزين بالمستشفيات الرعاية بالإحالة الطبية	EMT type 3	UN EUCPM

<https://extranet.who.int/emt>

EQUIPE	TEAM	الفريق		
Equipe légère opérations de recherche et de sauvetage en milieu urbain	Light urban search and rescue	العمليات الخفيفة للبحث والإنقاذ في المناطق الحضرية	LUSAR	UN
Opérations à moyenne échelle de recherche et de sauvetage en milieu urbain	Medium urban search and rescue	العمليات المتوسطة للبحث والإنقاذ في المناطق الحضرية	MUSAR	UN EUCPM
Opérations à grande échelle de recherche et de sauvetage en milieu urbain	Heavy urban search and rescue	العمليات المكثفة للبحث والإنقاذ في المناطق الحضرية	HUSAR	UN EUCPM

<https://www.insarag.org/>

EQUIPE	TEAM	الفريق		
Lutte terrestre contre les feux de forêts	Ground forest fire-fighting	مكافحة الحرائق في الغابات البرية	GFFF	EUCPM
Lutte terrestre contre les feux de forêts au moyen de véhicules	Ground forest firefighting using vehicles	إطفاء الحرائق في الغابات البرية باستخدام المركبات	GFFF-V	EUCPM
Module de lutte aérienne contre les feux de forêts au moyen d'hélicoptères	Aerial forest fire-fighting module using helicopters	وحدة إطفاء الحرائق الجوية باستخدام طائرات الهليكوبتر	FFFH	EUCPM
Module de lutte aérienne contre les feux de forêts au moyen d'avions	Aerial forest fire-fighting module using airplanes	وحدة إطفاء الحرائق الجوية في الغابات باستخدام الطائرات	FFFP	EUCPM

EQUIPE	TEAM	الفريق		
Pompage haute capacité	High-capacity pumping	الضخ العالي القدرة	HCP	EUCPM
Sauvetage de victimes d'inondations au moyen de bateaux	Flood rescue using boats	الإنقاذ في حالات الفيضانات باستخدام القوارب	FRB	EUCPM

EQUIPE	TEAM	الفريق		
Purification de l'eau	Water purification	تنقية المياه	WP	EUCPM
Évacuation aérienne médicalisée des victimes de catastrophes	Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims	الإجلاء الطبي الجوي لضحايا الكوارث	MEVAC	EUCPM
Abri temporaire d'urgence	Emergency temporary shelter	مأوى مؤقت طارئ	ETC	EUCPM
Détection et échantillonnage dans les domaines chimique, biologique, radiologique et nucléaire (CBRN)	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and sampling (CBRN)	الكشف عن المواد الكيميائية والبيولوجية والإشعاعية والنووية وأخذ العينات منها (CBRN)	CBRN-DET	EUCPM
Recherche et sauvetage en situation de risques chimiques, biologiques, radiologiques et nucléaires	Search and rescue in CBRN conditions	البحث والإنقاذ في ظروف المواد الكيميائية والبيولوجية والإشعاعية والنووية	CBRNU-SAR	EUCPM

Annex 3: SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF DISASTER TEAMS - MODULES

THE FOLLOWING SELF-SUFFICIENCY ELEMENTS SHALL APPLY:

1. appropriate shelter for the prevailing weather;
2. power generation and lighting covering the consumption of the base of operations and of the equipment required to fulfil the mission;
3. sanitation and hygiene facilities for team/module personnel;
4. availability of food and water for the team/module personnel;
5. medical or paramedical staff, facilities and supplies for the team/module personnel;
6. storage and maintenance of the team/module equipment;
7. equipment for communication with relevant partners, notably those in charge of on-site coordination;
8. local transportation;
9. logistics, equipment and staff enabling set-up of a base of operations and beginning the mission without delay upon arrival on site.

Annex 4: FACT SHEET/EXAMPLES

MUSAR Medium urban search and rescue

GFFF Ground forest firefighting

FRB Flood rescue using boats

GFFF-V Ground forest firefighting using vehicles

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAM TYPE 1 FACT SHEET

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAM TYPE 2 FACT SHEET

HIGH CAPACITY PUMPING TEAM FACT SHEET

WATER PURIFICATION TEAM FACT SHEET

EMERGENCY TEMPORARY CAMP

MUSAR MEDIUM URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE**FACT SHEET**

General information	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	MUSAR Medium urban search and rescue
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	12 Hours
	1.4 Available time period	Up to a maximum of 14 days
	1.5 General information on Capacity/standards and guidelines/Main components	Performance in accordance with international guidelines: INSARAG Guidelines and methodology Search dogs: 3 to 5 Following capacities taking into account international guidelines: Technical search equipment; rescue (incl. lifting); cutting concrete; technical rope; basic shoring; hazmat detection and isolation; advanced life support; ability to work 24 hours/day for 7 days: Management personnel: 5 Medical personnel: 1 doctor and 4 paramedics
	1.6 Contact details	
	1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify

Operational information	2.1 Deployment radius	worldwide
	2.2 Number of personnel	35
	2.3 Number of vehicles	7
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	10,000 kg (includes personal kit, food and water)
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	40 m ³
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	4 h
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	Land: Transportation by own vehicles up to a distance of max. 3,000km from capital Air: by Plane Worldwide
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
Logistic	2.11 Additional information	
	3.1 Self-sufficiency	7 days
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Transport, fuel and diesel, water
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	Min 50 l (without vehicles)
	3.4 Type of fuel	Diesel and unleaded fuel
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	1 bus, 6 trucks
	3.6 Hazardous items	Acetylene, oxygen, Hydraulic oil
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	1,500 m ² area for base of operations (BoO) Waste and fresh water, transportation of waste from BoO URH (UHF) radio frequency for communication
	3.8 Additional information	

TASKS

- Search for, locate and rescue victims located under debris (such as collapsed buildings and transport incidents).
- Provide lifesaving first aid as required, until handover for further treatment.

MAIN COMPONENTS

- Management (command, liaison/coordination, planning, media/reporting, assessment/analysis, safety/security).
- Search (technical search and/or canine search, hazmat detection, hazmat isolation).
- Rescue (breaking and breaching, cutting, lifting and moving, shoring, technical rope).
- Medical, including care of patients and the team's personnel and search dogs

<https://www.insarag.org/>

GFFF GROUND FOREST FIREFIGHTING**FACT SHEET**

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 response capacity type	GFFF Ground forest firefighting
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	12 Hours
	1.4 Available time period	Up to a maximum of 14 days
	1.5 General information on Capacity /standards and guidelines/Main components	Sufficient human resources for continuous operations with a minimum of 20 firefighters at any time. Ability to operate in areas with restricted access (manual tools).
	1.6 Contact details	
	1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	2.1 Deployment radius	worldwide
	2.2 Number of personnel	60
	2.3 Number of vehicles	No
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	10,000 kg
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	25 m ³
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	4 hours
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	

LOGISTIC	3.1 Self-sufficiency	7 days
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Water for firefighters
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	Diesel fuel for transportation, 100 l unleaded gasoline.
	3.4 Type of fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	Transportation of personnel and equipment.
	3.6 Hazardous items	
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	1,500 m ² area for base of operations (BoO) Waste and fresh water, transportation of waste from BoO URH (UHF) radio frequency for communication
	3.8 Additional information	

TASKS

- Contribute to the extinction of large forest and vegetal fires using ground means

MAIN COMPONENTS

- Firefighters trained to complete the task mentioned above and with additional safety and security training taking into account the different types of fires for which the module might be deployed.
- Manual tools for making defence lines
- Hoses, portable tanks and pumps for establishing a line.
- Adaptors for hose connection including the Storz standard
- Water backpacks
- Equipment to be potentially roped or winched down by helicopter
- Evacuation procedures for the firefighters must be arranged with the receiving state

FRB FLOOD RESCUE USING BOATS

FACT SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	FRB Flood rescue using boats
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	12 Hours
	1.4 Available time period	Up to a maximum of 14 days
	1.5 General information on Capacity/standards and guidelines/Main components	Boats: 6 (+ 3 rescue rafts) Type of boats: technical specifications in appendix Capacity of the boats: min. 50 persons (amount of people to be transported) Number of medical personnel: 1 doctor Communication equipment: radio's & mobile phones & satellite phones
	1.6 Contact details	
	1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify
PIT	2.1 Deployment radius	1,500 km from capital
	2.2 Number of personnel	30
	2.3 Number of vehicles	No
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	13,000 kg
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m3)	250 m3
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	4 hours
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	land
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	

LOGISTIC	3.1 Self sufficiency	7 days
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Water for firefighters
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	500 l
	3.4 Type of fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	Transportation of personnel and equipment.
	3.6 Hazardous items	
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	1,500 m ² area for base of operations (BoO) Waste and fresh water, transportation of waste from BoO URH (UHF) radio frequency for communication
	3.8 Additional information	

TASKS

- Water search and rescue and assist people trapped by flooding, using boats.
- Provide lifesaving aid and deliver first necessities as required

MAIN COMPONENTS

- Boats and people trained for swift water rescue

GFFF-V GROUND FOREST FIREFIGHTING USING VEHICLES**FACT SHEET**

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	GFFF-V Ground forest firefighting using vehicles
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	12 Hours
	1.4 Available time period	Up to a maximum of 14 days
	1.5 General information on Capacity/standards and guidelines/Main components	4 vehicles with off road capacity 4 cars and personnel carrier To contribute to the extinction of large forest and vegetal fires using vehicles
	1.6 Contact details	
	1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify
PIT	2.1 Deployment radius	1,500 km from capital
	2.2 Number of personnel	25
	2.3 Number of vehicles	8
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	13,000 kg
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m3)	250 m ³
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	4 hours
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	land
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	

LOGISTIC	3.1 Self-sufficiency	7 days
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Water for firefighters
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	1000 l
	3.4 Type of fuel	Diesel and unleaded gasoline.
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	Transportation of personnel and equipment.
	3.6 Hazardous items	
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	1,500 m ² area for base of operations (BoO) Waste and fresh water, transportation of waste from BoO URH (UHF) radio frequency for communication
	3.8 Additional information	

TASKS

- To contribute to the extinction of large forest and vegetal fires using vehicles

MAIN COMPONENTS

- Firefighters trained for wildfire/forest fire
- Vehicles with off road capacity
- Tank capacity of each vehicle of at least 2,000 litres.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAM TYPE 1 FACT SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 1 (Provides outpatient initial emergency care of injuries and other significant health care needs).
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	Availability for departure 12 hours after acceptance of the offer from the affected country.
	1.4 Available time period	Up to a maximum of 14 days
	1.5 General information on Capacity/standards and guidelines/Main components	Indicate the opening hours (12 h for an EMT1, usually daylight) Example (minimum standards) 12h working (24h if necessary) Triage: ...20.....patients/hour Stabilise:50..... patients/24 hours (2 shifts) Treatment of minor injuries: 100....patients/24 hours. Indicate number and position of personnel in each post and number and function of the tents of the field hospital and living area. Example: <u>Medical team (per 12 hours shift)</u> (in the following indicate amounts) Example: Triage:1....nurse Intensive care: ...3. doctors and ...3....nurses Serious injuries: ...3... doctors and ...4....nurses Evacuation: ...1 nurse Psychologists...1.. Specialist support personnel: ...13..... Tents for treatment: ...4..... Tents for personnel: ...15 igloo tents Command post: YES (1 tent) Logistics and medical supply deposit: YES (1 tent) Morgue (1 tent)
	1.6 Contact details	
1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify	

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	2.1 Deployment radius	Worldwide
	2.2 Number of personnel	Indicate total number of personnel (30 persons suggested for EMT1) and position. Example: 30 (1 Team Leader, 1 DTL/S&S officer, 6 Medical doctors, 9 nurses, 12 logisticians, 1 psychologist)
	2.3 Number of vehicles	Specify number and type/model of vehicles deployed by the team (ambulances, trucks, buses, etc.) if available.
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	(5000-9000 kg average)
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	(30-50 m³ average)
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	Indicate the average time for attending to the first patients and also the time needed to be 100% operational
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	Indicate dimensions and functions of the tents of the field hospital and living area for the personnel. Example: 60 sqm (1 tent) + 45 sqm (2) + 25 sqm (1) tents for treatment and triage. 25 sqm Tent for Command post 45 sqm Tent Logistic and medical supply deposit 45 sqm Tent + 9 sqm tent for kitchen & dining area 45 sqm Tent for toilet/showers 9 sqm Tent for Morgue

LOGISTIC	3.1 Self-sufficiency	15 days
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Indicate special needs (fuel, medical oxygen, transportation, drinkable water, etc.)
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	Indicate average amount per day
	3.4 Type of fuel	
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	If own vehicles are not available indicate number, type and capacity of transportation needed for team personnel and logistics.
	3.6 Hazardous items	Examples: Medical Oxygen cylinders, medical drugs, etc.
	3.7 =Specific logistical needs	
	3.8 Additional information	Indicate the approximate area (in sqm) of team's camp (Field hospital and living area)

TIPS:

- An EMT1 should be available to arrive in the fastest possible time, ideally within 24–48 hours, and be considered light and portable. Their staff should be experienced in those elements of initial trauma care that relate to triage on a mass scale, wound and basic fracture management, basic emergency care of paediatric, obstetric, mental health and medical presentations.
- An EMT1 should be in a position to stay for at least 2–3 weeks, or even longer if they are specialised in ambulatory long term wound care and rehabilitation.

KEY SERVICES:

- Triage, Assessment and First Aid
- Stabilisation and referral of severe traumatic and non-traumatic emergencies
- Definitive care for minor traumatic and non-traumatic emergencies

All team members, such as a physician, nurse, clinical officer or medical assistant, must be formally trained and must be professionally recognized by the competent national professional body (e.g. Ministry of Health, Official medical/nurse institution, etc.) in order to have the permission of the Health authorities of the affected country to work.

1. An EMT1 must have the ability to attend to patients in critical health conditions, stabilise and refer to a more qualified medical facility (EMT with surgery, Hospital)
2. In accordance with each country's healthcare worker legislation and national health system, the composition of the team of medical personnel and roles could vary (physician, nurse, paramedic, health provider, etc.)
3. Psychological care is an added value (strongly recommended) for both patients and team members.
4. Temperature control inside treatment tents is an added value. Air conditioning/Fan will help to improve the patients' health condition.
5. Medical equipment such as Ultrasonography, portable blood test devices, light defibrillators, etc. and use of new technologies are recommended.
6. Waste management (specifically medical waste) is very important and must follow the guidelines of the country where the EMT is deployed. A portable incinerator for medical disposal is an added value. General solid waste must be disposed of safely without negative impact on the community.
7. Customs Procedures: Transportation of narcotic medical drugs and other hazardous medical material must fulfil custom requirements (National and international permission). Prior to deployment it is strongly recommended to have the international border-crossing permissions.
8. Water and food sufficient for all team members' living requirements. Guide volume 60–100 Litres per person daily. Drinking water must be potable to WHO standards.
9. Keep in mind that an EMT must provide drinkable water and food for patients and also toilets and sanitation. Inform the requesting country of any special needs but the Team must be self-sufficient for the period of time indicated.
10. Be prepared for infectious disease patient management and build an isolated area and trained personnel in the field hospital. This point is critical in order to detect and control a potential outbreak of transmissible illnesses.
11. Power and lighting: Enough to provide light and power to clinical patient areas, instruments and equipment requiring power and staff living quarters. It can be expected EMTs will not have access to a reliable power supply in the immediate aftermath of an SOD.
12. Shelter: Sufficient shelter and sleeping arrangements for staff, in an adequate area away from clinical work.
13. Sanitation: EMTs must ensure they have appropriate arrangements for management of their own sanitation and excreta, culturally appropriate toileting arrangements for patients.
14. Transport: EMTs must clearly state where they will arrive, and how they plan to travel to the Sudden Onset Disaster zone and their agreed area of work. Local transport arrangements for staff and equipment must either be arranged by the FMT or requested from the host Government on initial offer of assistance.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL TEAM TYPE 2 FACT SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	Emergency Medical Team (EMT) type 2 (Provide acute inpatient care, general and obstetric surgery for trauma and other major conditions)
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	Availability for departure 12 hours after acceptance of the offer from the affected country.
	1.4 Available time period	Up to a maximum of 14 days (longer if required)
	1.5 General information on Capacity/ standards and guidelines/Main components	Indicate the opening hours (24 hours for an EMT2) Example (minimum standards) 24h working (2 shifts) Triage: ...20.....patients/hour Stabilise:50..... patients/24 hours (2 shifts) Treatment of minor injuries: 100....patients/24 hours. Major surgery: ...12... patients /24 hours (2 shifts) Indicate number and position of personnel in each post and number and function of the tents of the field hospital and living area. Example: <u>Medical team (per 12 hours shift)</u> (in the following indicate amounts) Example: Triage:1....nurse and /or 1 doctor Intensive care: ...3. doctors and ...5....nurses Surgery: 4 surgeons, 4 operating nurses, 2 anaesthetist, 1 anaesthetist nurse Serious injuries: ...3.. doctors and ...4....nurses Evacuation: ...1 nurse Psychologists:...2... Specialist support personnel: ...20..... Tents for treatment: ...10..... Tents for personnel: ...30 igloo tents Command post: YES (1 tent) Logistic and medical supply deposit: YES (2 tents) Morgue (1 tent)
	1.6 Contact details	
1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify	

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	2.1 Deployment radius	Worldwide
	2.2 Number of personnel	Indicate total number of personnel (50 persons suggested for EMT1) and position. Example: 50 (1 Team Leader, 1 DTL/S&S officer, 12 Medical doctors, 15 nurses, 20 logisticians, 2 psychologist)
	2.3 Number of vehicles	Specify number and type/model of vehicles deployed by the team (ambulances, trucks, buses, etc.) if available.
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	(20,000- 30,000 kg average)
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	(200 m³ average)
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	Indicate the average time for attending the first patients and also the time needed to be 100% operational
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency re-sponse operations	
	2.11 Additional information	Indicate dimensions and functions of the tents of the field hospital and living area for the personnel. Example: 60 sqm (4 tent) + 45 sqm (4) + 25 sqm (2) tents for treatment and triage. 25 sqm Tent for Command post 2 x 45 sqm Tent Logistic and medical supply deposit 2 x 45 sqm Tent + 9 sqm tent for kitchen & dining area 2 x 45 sqm Tent for toilet/showers 9 sqm Tent for Morgue
LOGISTIC	3.1 Self-sufficiency	15 days
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Indicate special needs (fuel, medical oxygen, transportation, drinkable water, etc.)
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	Indicate average amount per day
	3.4 Type of fuel	Example: 500 L/day diesel and 40 L/d petrol
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	If own vehicles are not available indicate number, type and capacity of transportation needed for team personnel and logistics.
	3.6 Hazardous items	Examples: Medical Oxygen cylinders, medical drugs, etc.
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	
	3.8 Additional information	Indicate the approximate area (in sqm) of team's camp (Field hospital and living area)

TIPS

- An EMT2 should be available to arrive in the fastest possible time, ideally within 24–48 hours, and be considered light and portable. Their staff should be experienced in those elements of major trauma care that relate to triage on a mass scale, wound and advanced fracture management, emergency care of paediatric, obstetric, mental health and medical presentations.
- All team members, such as a physician, nurse, clinical officer or medical assistant must be formally trained and must be professionally recognized by the competent national professional body (e.g. Ministry of Health, Official medical/nurse institution, etc.) in order to have the permission of the Health authorities of the affected country to work.
- An EMT2 should be in a position to stay for at least 2–3 weeks, or even longer because they are specialised in ambulatory long term wound care and rehabilitation after performing a major surgery.

KEY SERVICES:

- Surgical triage, assessment and advanced life support
- Definitive wound and basic fracture management
- Damage control surgery . Emergency general and obstetric surgery
- Inpatient care for non-traumatic emergencies
- Basic anaesthesia, X-ray, capacity for blood transfusion, lab and rehab services
- Acceptance of patients from a lower specialised medical facility and referral of patients for a definitive treatment to a higher specialised medical facility
- EMT2 facilities are expected to provide, in addition to the outpatient requirements above, appropriate shelter, basic non-food items (bedding and appropriate garments to wear as an inpatient) and water/sanitation facilities to supply their stated bed capacity. Adequate culturally appropriate food must be either supplied or be readily available locally.

REHABILITATION SERVICES

An EMT2 must provide rehabilitation services to their patients who have been treated for fractures, amputations, traumatic brain injuries, spinal injuries or nerve damage. A rehabilitation specialist or physiotherapist experienced in post-trauma rehabilitation best delivers this. If this is not possible, nurses and doctors able to provide some basic advice about rehabilitation and pre-deployment training in this area is encouraged. Rehabilitation must include the provision of basic aids for mobility and function such as splints and crutches, and a referral pathway for limb prosthesis if none is available locally.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

An EMT2 must have the ability to provide fresh whole blood or other forms of blood transfusion from volunteers and family. This includes the ability to check for ABO blood type and screening, HIV, Hep B and C and Syphilis rapid testing.

1. According to each country's healthcare workers legislation and national health system, the composition of the the medical personnel and roles could vary (physician, nurse, paramedic, health provider, etc.)
2. Psychological care is an added value (strongly recommended) for both patients and team members.
3. Temperature control inside treatment tents is an added value. Air conditioning/Fan will help to improve patients' health condition.
4. Medical equipment such as Ultrasonography, portable blood test device, light defibrillators, etc. and use of new technologies are strongly recommended.
5. Waste management (specifically medical waste) is very important and must follow the indications of the country where the EMT is deployed. A portable incinerator for medical disposal is an added value. General solid waste must be disposed of safely without negative impact on the community.
6. Customs Procedures: Transportation of narcotic medical drugs and other hazardous medical material must fulfil custom requirements (National and international permission). Prior to deployment it is strongly recommended to have international border crossing permissions.
7. Sufficient water and food for all team members living requirements. Guide volume 60–100 Litres per person daily. Drinking water must be potable to WHO standards. Keep in mind that an EMT must provide drinkable water and food for patients and also toilets and sanitation. Inform the requesting country of any special needs but the Team must be self-sufficient for the period of time indicated.
8. Be prepared for infectious disease patient management and build an isolated area in the field hospital with trained personnel. This point is critical in order to detect and control a potential outbreak of transmissible illnesses.
9. Power and lighting: Enough to provide light and power to clinical patient areas, instruments and equipment requiring power and staff living quarters. It can be expected that EMTs will not have access to a reliable power supply in the immediate aftermath of a SOD.
10. Shelter: Sufficient shelter and sleeping arrangements for staff, in an adequate area away from clinical work.
11. Sanitation: EMTs must ensure they have appropriate arrangements for management of their own sanitation and excreta, culturally appropriate toileting arrangements for patients.
12. Transport: EMTs must clearly state where they will arrive, and how they plan to travel to the Sudden Onset Disaster zone and their agreed area of work. Local transport arrangements of staff and equipment must either be arranged by the FMT or requested from the host Government on initial offer of assistance.

HIGH CAPACITY PUMPING TEAM FACT SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	HCP (High Capacity Pumping) (Water pumping is the ability to pump large amounts of water over a distance).
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	Availability for departure 12 hours after acceptance of the offer from the affected country.
	1.4 Available time period	Up to 21 days
	1.5 General information on Capacity/standards and guidelines/Main components	Example: Pumping capacity: 3600 to 5400 m³/hour Height difference: 16 meters for 100% capacity At 40 m height difference: 50% capacity expected Ability to operate in areas which are not easy accessible: YES/NO Pump muddy water: 5% solid elements and particles with size up to 100 mm Pump water up to: - 15 to +40 degrees Celsius Pump over distance: 1120 mts for 1 push-back line or 560 mts for 2 push-back lines Medium pumps... (amount) High Capacity Pumps...1 (amount) Hoses/couplings are compatible with the following standards:...e.g. Storz
	1.6 Contact details	
1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No /Specify	

Operational information	2.1 Deployment radius	Worldwide
	2.2 Number of personnel	Indicate total number of personnel (7-10 persons suggested for HCP)
	2.3 Number of vehicles	Specify number and type/model of vehicles deployed by the team. Example: 1 truck with trailer (for pump and accessory kit) 1 truck with trailer (for mobile-home and fork-lift truck four wheels drive) 1 tractor-trailer (for hoses, self-sufficiency kit and pump water-borne kit) 1 linkage car ...
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	(50000-80000 kg average) Example: Pump (1200 Kg) Accessory kit (8600 Kg) Mobil-home (3400 Kg) Pump water-borne kit (1800) ...
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	(400-700 m³ average) Example: Pump (33m³) Accessory kit (40 m³) Mobil-home (40 m³) Pump water-borne kit (25m³) ...
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	Indicate when the team is 100% functional
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	Indicate own transport capacities if available. Indicate number of cargo/shipping containers
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	Indicate measures and required area (sqm) to build the camp and living area facilities for the personnel.

Logistic	3.1 Self-sufficiency	Throughout the whole deployment
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Indicate special needs (fuel, transportation, drinkable water...) if required
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	Indicate average amount per day Example: 1200 l fuel
	3.4 Type of fuel	Diesel/gasoline/other
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	If own vehicles are not available indicate number, type and transport capacity needed for team personnel and logistics. Example: "x" trucks to transport the equipment from airport/harbour to operational site
	3.6 Hazardous items	Indicate the items that need special care, specific custom procedure to cross a border, etc.
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	Example: To install the pump (with the waterborne pathogen kit) on flooded ground, a secure ground slope or a crane truck is needed
	3.8 Additional information	Indicate the approximate area (in sqm) of team's camp and living area)

HCP TASKS:

- Provide pumping in flooded areas.
- Assist firefighting by delivering water.

HCP MAIN COMPONENTS:

- Medium and high capacity pumps.
- Hoses and couplings compatible with different standards, including the Storz standard.
- Sufficient personnel to fulfil the task.

1. Most countries use their existing national capacities and hence a variety of equipment and responses exist, with modules able to change composition (team and equipment) in order to cover the most relevant distance/depth required and ensure the most effective response to the situation. However, it is also necessary to know whether the inclusion of a single type of pump to cover all aspects of the module in terms of volume and distance could be beneficial.
2. Different categorisations of the module (high/medium) could be developed to further detail deployment capacities, allowing the host country to choose the most effective response to the specific situation i.e. medium capacity for firefighting and high capacity for flooding.
3. All-terrain vehicles are a necessity as the module is deployed in flooded areas where roads are unusable or hard to follow. At the same time, such vehicles are not suitable for travelling long distances and hence the possibility to borrow them in the host nation should be considered.
4. Realistically, transport by land is the only option if there is full deployment of the module due to the weight of the equipment and national air force capacities (most would need assistance). Hence geographical proximity could be an important factor in deployment. Air deployment could be incorporated in the module as an add-on.
5. In the planning assumptions, water pumping is identified as a capability needed for flood response, forest fire response and nuclear response.
6. A high capacity pumping (HCP) module is defined as having the objective of pumping water for flooding and forest fires with a capacity to pump at least 1,000m³ water per hour over a distance of at least 1,000 meters.
7. Transport: WP team must clearly state where they will arrive, and how they plan to travel to the Sudden Onset Disaster zone and their agreed area of work. Local transport arrangements of staff and equipment must either be arranged by the team or requested of the host Government on initial offer of assistance.
8. Sanitation: WP teams must ensure they have appropriate arrangements for management of their own sanitation and excreta.
9. Shelter: Sufficient shelter and sleeping arrangements for staff, in an adequate area away from working area.

WATER PURIFICATION TEAM FACT SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	Water Purification (WP) (Provides drinkable water from surface water sources by purifying 225,000 litres per day, performing water quality controls and having storage capacity equivalent to a half-day's production) →minimum standard
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	Availability for departure 12 hours after acceptance of the offer from the affected country.
	1.4 Available time period	Minimum 10 days but handover from the original team is expected up to 12 weeks
	1.5 General information on Capacity/standards and guidelines/Main components	Example: Purifying: 2 x 5000 l/h Storage capacity: 2 x 20000 l. Mobile water purification unit: 2 (amount) Mobile field laboratory: 1 (amount) Mobile workshop: 1 (amount) Couplings are compatible with the following standard: Storz WHO standard applicable: YES/NO
	1.6 Contact details	
	1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify
OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	2.1 Deployment radius	Worldwide
	2.2 Number of personnel	Indicate total number of personnel (10 -15 persons suggested) and position (Team Leader, Technical Manager, etc.)
	2.3 Number of vehicles	Specify number and type/model of vehicles deployed by the team (trucks, vans, etc.) if available.
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	(6000-10000 kg average)
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	(40-50 m³ average)
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	24 hrs fully operational
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	Indicate own transport capacities if available. Indicate number of cargo/shipping containers
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	Indicate measures and required area (sqm) to build the camp and living area facilities for the personnel.

LOGISTIC	3.1 Self sufficiency	During the whole deployment
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	Indicate any special needs (fuel, transportation etc.)
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	Indicate average amount per day
	3.4 Type of fuel	Diesel/gasoline/other
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	If own vehicles are not available indicate number, type and capacity of transportation needed for team personnel and logistics. Example: "x" trucks to transport the equipment from airport/ harbour to operational site
	3.6 Hazardous items	Indicate the items that need special care, specific custom procedure to cross a border, etc.
	3.7 Specific logistical needs	
	3.8 Additional information	

WP TASKS:

- Provide drinkable water, from surface water sources, according to the applicable standards and at least to the level of the WHO standards.
- Perform water quality control at the outtake point of the purification equipment.

WP TEAM MAIN COMPONENTS:

- Mobile water purification unit.
- Mobile water storage unit.
- Mobile field laboratory.
- Couplings compatible with different standards, including the Storz standard.
- Sufficient personnel to fulfil the task, if necessary on a continuous basis.

1. Water purification is the ability to meet mass needs for drinking water
2. WP is highly situation dependent and must be flexible to allow for different modalities. 12 weeks is a very significant deployment time, and shorter deployments or rotations would be expected.
3. The WP team should include an additional main component: experts in well rehabilitation, water sanitation and restoration of other original sources of water. A swifter restoration of original water sources and reestablishment of infrastructure would reduce the length of deployment required.
4. A reference to the capacity and equipment to distribute water produced in the field must be mentioned; currently mobile taps are utilised by every WP team to distribute in the field.
5. In the planning assumptions, drinking water is identified as a capability needed for earthquake response, chemical release response, nuclear response and critical infrastructure/power outage response.
6. It is very important to include as a part of the fact sheet the following additional information (appendices): complete technical information of all equipment and parts (laboratory, mobile WP unit and workshop, etc) deployed to the affected country and the international couplings standards compatible with the WP equipment (e.g. STORZ)
7. WP team aim in a disaster response is to re-establish and enable distribution of a clean water supply rather than just offer water purification per se and to align with current in-country practices (including waste and WASH management)
8. Transport: WP team must clearly state where they will arrive, and how they plan to travel to the Sudden Onset Disaster zone and their agreed area of work. Local transport arrangements for staff and equipment must either be arranged by the team or requested from the host Government on initial offer of assistance.
9. Sanitation: WP teams must ensure they have appropriate arrangements for management of their own sanitation and excreta.
10. Shelter: Sufficient shelter and sleeping arrangements for staff, in an adequate area away from working area.

EMERGENCY TEMPORARY CAMP FACT SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION	1.1 Country/countries	
	1.2 Response capacity type	ETC (Emergency Temporary Camp) Provide emergency temporary shelter
	1.3 Ready for departure (in hours)	Availability for departure maximum 12 hours after the acceptance of the offer.
	1.4 Available time period	Generally, the mission shall last at most 4-6 weeks, or a handover process would have begun where necessary.
	1.5 General information on Capacity/standards and guidelines/Main components	Tent camp equipped for 250 persons (50 tents). Example of a Standard Camp Equipment (80 PAX) 16 Winterized tents 16 Tent Heater 8 Toilets 4 Showers 80 Field cots 80 Sleeping bags 80 Food boxes 16 Table/bench/sets Lighting, Water supply, fencing, kitchen, etc.
	1.6 Contact details	
	1.7 Military personnel or equipment	Yes/ No/Specify

OPERATIONAL INFORMATION	2.1 Deployment radius	Worldwide
	2.2 Number of personnel	Example: 20 people 1 Team Leader 1 Deputy Team Leader 1 Liaison Officer 12 staff members (logistics, administration) 1 Physician 1-2 Paramedics/Nurses 1-2 Psychosocial expert
	2.3 Number of vehicles	
	2.4 Weight of the equipment (kg)	
	2.5 Volume of the equipment (m³)	
	2.6 Operational readiness on site (in hours from arrival)	
	2.7 Indicative location of departure	
	2.8 Transportation possibilities (land/air/maritime)	
	2.9 Participation in exercises (national and international)	
	2.10 Participation in emergency response operations	
	2.11 Additional information	
LOGISTIC	3.1 Self-sufficiency	
	3.2 Maintenance by requesting country	
	3.3 Average fuel consumption (per day)	
	3.4 Type of fuel	
	3.5 Need for in-country transportation	
	3.6 Hazardous items	
	3.7 specific logistical needs	
	3.8 Additional information	

TIPS

A shelter is defined as a habitable covered living space providing a secure and healthy living environment with privacy and dignity. Persons have the right to adequate shelter in order to benefit from protection from the elements, space to live and store belongings as well as privacy, comfort and emotional security.

1. Shelter solutions should be adapted to the geographical context, the climate, the cultural practice and habits, and the local availability of skills as well as accessibility to adequate construction materials in any given country.
2. The provision of relief items is inherently linked to the adequacy of settlement and shelter. Core relief items may include shelter-related materials, as well as other domestic items.
3. Individual family shelter should always be preferred to communal accommodation as it provides the necessary privacy, psychological comfort, and emotional safety.
4. In the planning assumptions, shelter is identified as a capability needed for response to flooding, extreme weather, forest fire, earthquake, chemical incident, nuclear incident, marine pollution and critical infrastructure failure.

ETC TASKS:

- Provide emergency temporary shelter, including staff to assemble the camp, mainly in the initial stages of a disaster in coordination with existing structures, local authorities and international organisations until handover to local authorities or humanitarian organisations, where the capacity remains necessary for longer periods
- Where a handover takes place, train the relevant personnel (local and/or international) before the withdrawal of the module.

ETC MAIN COMPONENTS:

- Tents with heating (for winter conditions) and camp beds with sleeping-bag and/or blanket,
- Power generators and lighting equipment,
- Sanitation and hygiene facilities,
- Distribution of drinkable water, according to the WHO standard,
- Shelter for basic social activities (possibility to assemble).
- Satellite phones and radio communications equipment.
- Security gear.
- Power supply
- First aid kit

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PREVENTION, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTERS IN THE SOUTHERN NEIGHBORHOOD (PPRD SOUTH 3)

ACTION IMPLEMENTED BY

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

