Annex 1.

Second Meeting of Mobile Disaster Units

Geneva, 22 - 24 May 1984

Meeting opened on Tuesday, 22 May, at 9.30 a.m. in Salle V

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Meeting

2. Welcome and Introductory Statement

3. Election of Chairman and Rapporteur

4. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

5. Designation of Vice Chairmen and Rapporteur(s) for the Working Group

6. Presentations on stocks of relief supplies

7. Presentations on field experiences

8. Assignments to Working Groups

9. Working Groups:

   (i) UNDRO and MDUs, co-ordination and co-operation, conceptual aspects;
   (ii) Administration and procedures;
   (iii) Mechanism of stockpiling, transport and distribution of relief supplies

10. Consideration of Working Groups' reports

11. Adoption of report

Office of the United Nations Disaster

Relief Co-ordinator

(UNDRO)

Mobile Disaster Units Meeting

Geneva, 22-24 May 1984

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Mr. Trauttmansdorff	First Secretary
BELGIUM	
Mr. D'Aes	Second Secretary
CANADA	
Mr. Molloy	Counsellor
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	
Ambassador Ngo Hac Team	Permanent Representative
EL SALVADOR	
Ambassador González	Deputy Permanent Representative
Mr. Huezo Melara	Minister Counsellor
FINLAND	
Mr. Uusitalo	Second Secretary
ITALY	
Ms. Falcetta	Attaché
SAINT-SIEGE	
Mgr. Bertello	Counsellor
TURKEY	
Mr. Akinci	Counsellor
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	
Mr. Grebliaouskas	Third Secretary of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR
UNITED STATES	
Mr. Ellison	First Secretary

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Annex 3.

UNDRO: MEETING FOR HEADS OF MOBILE DISASTER UNITS

Stocks of Relief Supplies

The current stock of UK supplies is as follows:

	Stocks	Quantity
1)	refugee tents	500
2)	water containers	500
3)	polythene sheeting (rolls)	100
4)	water purifying tablets	1,000,000
5)	tetracycline 250 mg tabs	250,000
6)	ampicillin 250 mg tabs	100,000
7)	oral rehydration powder (sachets)	15,000
8)	blankets	5,000
9)	dressing materials (medical) sets	6
10)	landrover petrol lhd	1
11)	mobile clinic	1

Consisting of:

a) landrover lwb (with spares)
b) trailer
c) tent 20ft x 18ft
d) 2 tents 14ft x 9ft
e) 1 roll polythene sheeting
f) 1 first aid unit
g) 1 dispensary set
h) 1 minor surgical unit
i) 1 gynaecological unit
j) 1 mass immunization set

The above list of stocks held in the United Kingdom is based on those items that are most in demand and which are difficult to obtain rapidly in quantity. We consider it imperative to liaise with manufacturers to try to avoid the effects of seasonal shortages and to make contingency plans for alternative sources of supply. In addition, it is imperative to maintain strict stock control to ensure stock rotation.

In an effort to reduce freighting delays and costs, the UK is now making greater use of local sources of supply where available.

Annex 4.

REDR — ENGINEERS FOR DISASTER RELIEF

Registered Charity Number: 288150

Please reply to:

Scott House
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REDR

DISASTER RELIEF - THE ROLE OF ENGINEERS

The following remarks are made in the light of some four years of a continuous presence of engineers in disaster relief operations in Africa, South East Asia, and the Lebanon.

In any disaster whether natural or man made, or, more commonly, a result of both natural and man made factors, the urgent needs of the victims include some or all of:

Water

Food

Sanitation

Shelter

Medical Aid

In addition, it must be possible to reach the victims and it may be necessary to rebuild roads and bridges and even jetties and airstrips.

In all of these needs except Medical Aid, engineers have a crucial role to play. In the past their role has not always been fully understood and the contribution engineers could make directly, using their training, has been undertaken by professionals in other fields who, already have enough to do in their own skill.

Water must be available immediately. If there is no clean supply, people are forced to drink polluted water. Part of civil engineering is water engineering and with appropriate experience, an engineer would:

a) search for, identify and exploit a clean water supply

b) protect a spring

c) purify a polluted supply using filtration techniques.

In transporting food to the victims of a disaster, it is essential to have adequate vehicles (and support) and passable roads and bridges. Vehicle fleet maintenance is a specialist branch of engineering, whilst roads and bridges are the bread and butter of civil engineering and there are many civil engineers who have experience in the use of labour as well as machinery to construct and repair roads and bridges. Once at the site the food needs to be stored: it is part of engineering to construct buildings, even when only makeshift materials are available.

Sanitation is all too often the poor relation of a disaster relief operation but increasingly medical teams who are primarily concerned with preventive medicine see clean water and proper sanitation as the essential elements of health care. Once again construction of sanitation systems is a part of civil engineering whether it is mains sewerage, septic tank, or pit latrine.

Shelter has many facets (social, cultural etc) beyond the simple provision of housing. However once the guidelines for the provision of shelter are known, an input is required on location of the site (for instance with respect to flooding) the density of housing (for instance in regard to fire hazard) the layout of housing, services, communal buildings, water supply and sanitation with regard to drainage as well as to the more obvious considerations of cultural and social needs. In all these aspects, an engineer can make a valuable contribution.

Very often in disasters, the main work of relief has to be implemented by the victims themselves. Engineers are of course well used to organising and motivating workforces, and their managerial ability is often at least as important as their technical skill.

All the foregoing is an explanation of the various specific contributions an engineer can make. In addition, the inclusion of an engineer on a disaster relief team can have several other benefits. It may be that a relief team needs to use transport extensively, or that a generator needs to be commissioned, or that large quantities of supplies need to be safely stored. Although some or all of these may be outside the engineers working experience, his training and method of approach equip him better to deal with such matters more readily than the training of say a medical doctor.

The need for and the value of engineers in disaster relief operations have increasingly been recognised probably above all by those attending this meeting. There remains, however, wide scope for the expansion of the part engineers can play.

I am here to tell you that the means to supply those engineers now exists in UK. REDR - Engineers for Disaster Relief is a source of engineers which any agency is welcome to call on. It is essentially a group of some 450 engineers who, although in full time employment, have volunteered to be available at short notice and for short periods (generally up to 4 months) to assist in disaster relief. There is a centrally organised secretariat with one full time Secretary and a little part time clerical assistance. The engineers are made available to the agencies requesting their services and the agencies meet the costs incurred.

Over the first four years of REDR's existence some 55 engineers have worked in 9 countries on operations ranging from refugee care in the Vietnamese Boat People crisis in Malaysia, to drought victims in Africa, to reconstruction of essential services in Lebanon. The type of engineer required has sometimes been a specialist, but more often an engineer with a breadth of experience (and therefore versatile) rather than a depth of knowledge in one discipline has been needed.

The contribution that engineers can make in disaster relief is enormous. The role that engineers will in future play in disaster relief teams must surely grow. REDR exists to provide these engineers. It is up to the agencies who orchestrate disaster relief to acknowledge the value of engineering assistance and call on the bodies such as REDR to provide the engineers who have so much to offer.

Annex 5.

ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE PROTECTION CIVILE
INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE PROTECCION CIVIL
المنظمة الدولية للحماية المدنية

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DIRECTIVES FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF QUICK INTERVENTION UNITS (QIU)

1. Definition

The Quick Intervention Unit (QIU) is a specially trained and equipped team for emergency operations in cases of disaster and other similar situations.

The QIUs are subordinated to the National Civil Protection Directorate or to the Provincial Directorates to which they are attached; their number is fixed according to the organizational chart of the National Civil Protection Emergency Plan.

Their working terms are the following :
- to intervene in areas particularly difficult of access
- to operate in rural areas with no Relief and Intervention Stations
- to reinforce, as an emergency measure, the teams already engaged
- to act as a relief force.

The QIUs can operate within the framework of bilateral or regional Civil Protection Assistance Agreements.

2. Basic principles

2.1 The QIU must :

- be ready to be mobilized upon receipt of the request for assistance (keeping QIU personnel and the relief forces in constant preparedness by a rotation system; the entire equipment of the QIU being kept ready for immediate loading onto the means of transportation selected);

- receive precise information regarding the type of disaster and the specific tasks to be performed;

- proceed without delay to the stricken area with its personnel and equipment by any means of transportation (ground, air, water);

- receive from the Civil Protection Directorate concerned in the stricken area information on the operation site and on the tasks assigned;

- be able to make free use of its means of intervention (independent action) following the directives of the Civil Protection Authority concerned and within the National Civil Protection Emergency Plan;

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- be autonomous from the logistical point of view or receive support from the Civil Protection Directorate concerned in the stricken area as regards subsistence (board and lodging) and supplies (vehicles for the transportation of personnel and equipment, fuel, etc.);

- have available a reserve unit which can be transported rapidly in case of need.

3. Tasks

3.1 The tasks of the QIU are to rescue and assist persons buried (trapped) under ruins or threatened by other dangers (collapses, water, fire, etc.).

This involves :

a) rescue of victims
b) medical first-aid to the injured
c) setting-up of a Medical Aid Post
d) decontamination and detoxication (if necessary).

3.2 To enable QIU to carry out its task, the following equipment is needed :

- rescue equipment
- medical treatments equipment
- means of decontamination (if necessary).

4. Organization

4.1 The QIU is a special team of the National Civil Protection Directorate as regards organization, training and equipment, as well as its mobilization, dispatch on mission, support and general administration.

4.2 In the stricken area, the QIU is at the disposal of the Civil Protection Directorate concerned, from which it will receive directives regarding intervention, e.g. the allocation of areas and priorities for assistance. On the other hand, the QIU is responsible to its Commander alone as regards the actual performance of its tasks.

4.3 The QIU shall not be used by the Authorities of the stricken area for tasks other than those deriving from its basic mission.

4.4 The following conditions must be met to enable an efficient intervention, such as :

a) be able to act rapidly and independently;
b) collaborate with the Civil Protection units of the stricken area;

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c) receive the information needed regarding the type of constructions and the population distribution in its area of intervention;
d) know the location of the medical facilities nearest to its area of intervention.

4.5 Constant liaison must be maintained between the QIU and the Civil Protection Directorate concerned throughout the operation, to permit exchange of information on :

- the evolution of the situation in the stricken area
- new directives and decisions
- the progress of rescue work
- its results (success or failure).

4.6 Once the Civil Protection Directorate concerned in the stricken area considers that the operation is completed, the QIU can return to its base using the same route, upon an order from its Civil Protection Directorate.

5. Structure of the QIU

The QIU consists of 50 persons forming :

- the Command
- the Rescue Section
- the Medical Section.

5.1 Command

5.1.1 Tasks

The Commander of the QIU is the leader responsible to its Civil Protection Directorate. He engages his sections and groups and coordinates their operations in accordance with the Directives concerning its organization, training and equipment, and according to the requests of the Civil Protection Directorate concerned in the stricken area.

The Commander informs his section leaders about the general mission to be accomplished, directs them to act in accordance with the established work plan and to show initiative. The Commander maintains similar relations with the Civil Protection Directorate concerned where its QIU is operating.

5.1.2 Assessment of personnel

The Command consists of 6 persons :

- Commander	1
- Deputy Commander, who is responsible for communications	1
- Radio operator	1
- Secretary (messenger)	1
- Mechanics (messengers)	2

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5.1.3a Command equipment

- 1 portable typewriter
- 1 set of papers, pencils, carbons, etc.
- 1 set of personnel control forms
- 1 set of signs, with ICDO insignia and identification signs of the various services
- 1 high power transceiver for communications with the Civil Protection Directorate concerned and its own National Civil Protection Directorate
- 1 transceiver for walkie-talkie liaison with the sections and groups
- 2 battery lamps
- 2 petrol heaters for cold weather
- 1 set of repair tools for the rescue equipment with spare parts
- 1 equipment maintenance set (oil, grease, spirit, petrol, soap, rags, etc.).

5.1.3b Personal equipment for each member of the QIU

- 1 yellow plastic helmet with two red parallel strips around and on the front the identification sign of the service
- 2 overalls (preferably blue) with identification sign of the service
- 1 waist-belt
- 1 pair of boots (reinforced tips)
- 1 yellow waterproof cape
- 1 pair of protective gloves
- 1 identity label
- 1 pocket lamp with spare batteries
- 1 individual dressing kit.

For commanding personnel a document case.

5.2 Rescue Section

5.2.1 Tasks

5.2.1.1 The Rescue Section's tasks are as follows :

a) to locate the persons trapped and buried under debris
b) to free the outlets from cellars and hollows under debris
c) to extricate the victims and administer first-aid
d) to transport or accompany released victims to the Casualty Post.

5.2.1.2 In order to carry out rescue work in the debris, information is necessary concerning the probable locations of trapped or buried persons. Useful information can be provided by the Civil Protection concerned, by the neighbours or by the first persons released. Searches must be carried out systematically using special detection apparatus, so as to locate the victims rapidly. Contact can be made with survivors by calling and by means of acoustical equipment (loud-speakers and special sirens).

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5.2.1.3 Trapped and buried persons should be searched in the peripheral debris, at the base of walls, in the spaces between collapsed floors, in gaps and in damaged rooms, corridors, etc. Gaps and damaged rooms or corridors can be used to listen to adjoining debris, to enter blocked areas and for systematic searches inside the building.

5.2.1.4 The urgency of the intervention depends on the evolution of the situation, the risks of further collapse, the available air, and hazards due to gas and water.

5.2.1.5 Any increase in the risks of collapse during work in the debris will compel the rescuers to take personal safety measures consisting of improvising props and struts.

5.2.1.6 The QIU will call on the assistance of local Civil Protection specialists to prevent additional dangers due to water and gas damage, and to damaged live electricity cables.

5.2.1.7 First-aid is given immediately, on the spot, by the first-aiders of the Rescue Section, whenever necessary. They accompany the rescuers into the intervention area, in the debris, giving first-aid and removing the injured to the Casualty Post organized outside the danger area by the QIU's Medical Section.

5.2.2 **Assessment of personnel**

The Rescue Section consists of 26 persons.

5.2.2.1 Command :

- Chief		1
- Radio operator		1

5.2.2.2 Advance group :

- Chief	1	
- Rescuers	9	
- First-aiders	2	12

5.2.2.3 Support group :

- Chief	1	
- Rescuers	9	
- First-aiders	2	12

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5.2.3 **Equipment (minimum suggested)**

5.2.3.1 Command :

- 1 walkie-talkie
- 1 battery lamp

5.2.3.2 Advance group :

- 1 walkie-talkie
- 1 detection device for trapped persons
- 2 crow-bars
- 1 wood-saw
- 1 metal-saw
- 1 loud-speaker
- 2 sledge-hammers
- 2 hammers
- 1 box of nails
- 1 pincer and wires
- 2 axes
- 2 shovels
- 2 picks
- 2 battery lamps
- 1 first-aid bag
- 2 rescue boards with blankets.

5.2.3.3 Support group :

- 1 walkie-talkie
- 1 spot-light
- 1 motor saw
- 1 hauling device with cable
- 1 anchorage device
- 1 oxy-cutting device with spare bottles
- 2 jacks
- 4 rescue ropes
- 30 small ropes
- 5 stone chisels and mason's hammers
- 10 clamps
- 2 battery lamps
- 1 first-aid bag
- 2 rescue boards with blankets

5.3 Medical Section

5.3.1 Tasks

5.3.1.1 The tasks of the Medical Section consist of treating and comforting the injured, whose number may be considerable in certain types of disasters; this work will be carried out sometimes with makeshift means and in extremely adverse conditions. The effectiveness of this work will be greater if the specialized personnel have been well prepared for their tasks and have been provided with adequate equipment.

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5.3.1.2 The Medical Section acts as follows :

a) In the **Casualty Post**, where urgent medical attention will be given, it will carry out a preliminary triage of the injured in order to :

- send home those who are only slightly injured
- evacuate the homeless to the Homeless Care Centres
- transport those needing additional care to the protected Medical Aid Post
- have the seriously injured sent to the field or permanent hospitals.

b) In the **Medical Aid Post**, adequately equipped, if possible under shelter (tent, undamaged building), a second triage will be carried out, with a view to :

- sending home or to the Homeless Care Centres those who do not require hospital treatment;
- administering urgent treatment including some surgery;
- having the seriously injured transported to the field or permanent hospitals.

5.3.2 Assessment of personnel

The Medical Section consists of 18 persons.

5.3.2.1 Casualty Post :

- Chief, a physician specialized in Disaster Medicine (being also the chief of the Medical Section)	1
- First-aiders	8

5.3.2.2 Medical Aid Post

- Chief, a surgeon	1
- Nurses	4
- First-aiders	4

5.3.3 Equipment (suggested)

5.3.3.1 Casualty Post

- various bandages (5 cm, 10 cm and 18 cm)
- gauze pads (10 X 10 cm and 25 X 25 cm)
- adhesive tape
- cleaning pads
- safety pins and clips
- tongue depressors
- splints, 3 sizes
- triage tags and pencils
- quadrangular bandes (1 X 1 m)
- padding cotton
- calicot strips
- cotton wool
- anatomical pincers
- burn dressings
- abdominal pads

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- hand ventilator
- hemostats
- scissors
- ligature quits (catgut)
- tourniquet
- square rubber sheet
- dressing cartridges
- impregnated aseptic pads with bandage
- elastic bandages
- 2 folding stretchers
- disinfectants
- brushes and soap
- water-bottle with cups
- battery lamps
- candle lantern and matches
- walkie-talkie apparatus
- 5 blankets
- 100 plastic sheets (blankets)
- 4 water containers (20 litres each)

5.3.3.2 **Medical Aid Post**

- folding operation table
- operation lamp
- instrument kit
- infusion bottle support
- sterilizer with accessory equipment
- anaesthetizing devices
- resuscitation equipment kit
- respiration equipment
- surgical instrument set
- set of operating linen
- set for surgical intervention
- set of dressings
- plaster of Paris
- set of splints
- set of medicaments
- equipment for verifying the blood group
- tea cooking material (spirit heater, kettle, cups, spoons, knives)
- set for patients' care (sanitary basins, urinals)
- 5 combined stretcher-beds
- 10 blankets
- signalling material
- walkie-talkie apparatus
- battery lamp
- emergency candle lantern and matches
- signal lamp
- set of disinfection materials
- 100 plastic sheets (blankets)
- 6 water containers (20 litres each)
- set of vaccination instruments in case of epidemic diseases.