

**Department of Humanitarian Affairs**

**MILITARY AND CIVIL DEFENCE ASSETS (MCDA) IN DISASTER RELIEF  
DPR 213/3 MCDA**

**MCDA PROJECT  
AN INNOVATIVE TOOL  
IN DHA'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM**

**Plan of Action  
&  
Budget**

28 October 1994



**UNITED NATIONS**

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## I. Introduction

The growing dimensions, frequency and complexity of emergencies necessitate a continued search for new and varied resources with which to respond. In large-scale emergencies, where the magnitude of the emergency is enormous and destruction extremely heavy, the limits of national and traditional foreign relief capacity to respond are soon reached and exceeded. Though response from the international community has been rapid and efficient in most cases, the challenges ahead are great, as is the scope for improvement.

In pursuance of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) has developed, and continues to do so, appropriate arrangements with interested Governments and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to ensure expeditious access, when necessary, to their emergency relief capacities, including food reserves, emergency stockpiles, personnel and logistic support. DHA is achieving this in part through its **Project DPR 213/3 on the use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDA) in Disaster Relief**, which seeks to formalize the employment of these national or regional assets on international humanitarian missions through standardized facilitation measures, guidelines and standing operating procedures.

Therefore, DHA developed the MCDA project as one of the responses to the acknowledged "humanitarian gap" between the humanitarian needs that the international community is being asked to satisfy and the resources made available to meet them.

The aim of the project can be outlined as follows:

- To increase both the volume and the efficiency of the international community's contribution to humanitarian operations.
- To further develop and disseminate facilitation procedures designed to avoid time-consuming delays in getting appropriate relief to the scene of the emergency throughout the world; .

This also allows for providing the units and teams in question with additional opportunities for maintaining maximum efficiency through field training and operational experience.

The MCDA "system" is proposed as a pragmatic means of achieving the above- mentioned aims. It should be stressed at the outset that the system is non-binding and is proposed as a facilitation measure for those Member States and regional organizations which are interested. Moreover it also takes into consideration the principles of subsidiarity and complementarity. It should also be emphasized that the system is largely based on what already exists and therefore does not involve setting up a heavy additional bureaucratic structure.

## **I.1. Background**

The concept of making more systematic use of MCDA started in 1990, following an evaluation of relief activities carried out by the military in humanitarian missions. In 1991, at the Fourth Meeting of Officials in Charge of National Emergency Relief Services (NERS IV), DHA (at that time UNDRO) was asked to evaluate the possibility of formalizing the practice of using foreign MCDA in emergency operations. It was with this objective in mind that, in early 1992, DHA-Geneva launched Project DPR 213/3 on the use of MCDA in international emergency operations.

## **I.2 The Brussels Workshop**

On 14 and 15 December 1992, DHA and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) sponsored an international workshop hosted by NATO. At this workshop, diplomatic, military and civil defence officials of Member States, the United Nations, IFRC and international and non-governmental organizations discussed the criteria, conditions and prospects for the use of MCDA in international humanitarian missions in times of peace. DHA was requested to coordinate the development of guidelines for the use of MCDA in such operations, the establishment of an MCDA-related data bank, the setting of operational standards and the identification of training requirements with Member States and relevant institutions.

## **I.3 The Standing Coordinating Group**

To implement the Brussels' recommendations, a Standing Coordinating Group (SCG), chaired by Gen. G. Greindl of Austria, was established to assist DHA in the management of the programme and in the elaboration of the guidelines. The following States and organizations participated in and supported the work of first SCG: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, AFCENT, AFDRU, Brown University's Watson Institute, European Union/ECHO 3, ICDO, ICRC, IFRC, INSARAG, NATO, SHAPE, Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response, UNHCR, UN Legal Liaison Office, University of Naples, University of Ruhr, WHO and Western European Union.

## **I.4 The Oslo International Conference**

On 20 and 21 January 1994 the Government of Norway hosted, at the request of DHA and IFRC, an international high-level conference on the use of MCDA in emergency relief operations in times of peace. Over 180 delegates from 45 States and 25 organizations attended the conference. The aim of the conference, chaired by Mr. Jorgen Kosmo, Norwegian Minister of Defence, was to review and further develop a set of proposed guidelines elaborated by the SCG. The draft document received full support at Oslo as to its main thrust and contents. A number of constructive comments were made by the participating delegations, which further enhanced the guideline's clarity and acceptability.

## **I.5 Field Exercises and applications in actual emergencies**

Since September 1993 DHA has sponsored three exercises carried out in accordance with the provisions of the MCDA project. These activities have tested, though field and command post exercises, the procedures foreseen by the Oslo Guidelines as well as the response mechanisms of participating States and Organizations. In connection with emergencies in Georgia, Moldova, and Rwanda, different aspects of the MCDA programme were applied.

## **I.6 MCDA capabilities**

As a result of being trained and ready to perform their traditional national or regional tasks, MCDA of any country are well organized and managed to provide, when required, support to a full range of relief services in the fields of, *inter-alia*, public works, communications, transport, health and emergency medical services, search and rescue, and support activities. Their structures are intended to react quickly and respond rapidly in a fully self-contained, self-sufficient and highly mobile fashion.

Furthermore, the consideration that MCDA fixed costs (e.g. personnel salaries and equipment) are also covered by their national regular budgets, makes this a viable option to complement other existing resources for emergency relief. In this regard, it is clear that national military, civil defence and civil protection personnel and expertise have enormous potential to assist DHA in the implementation of its humanitarian mandate and to serve as an additional instrument for the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The following are typical examples of MCDA capabilities in humanitarian operations:

- Air, land and sea survey and assessment to ascertain the extent of casualties and damage;
- Reconnaissance in the emergency zone and of the routes within and leading towards it;
- Organized and mobile manpower (directly employed and/or seconded to DHA Relief Coordination Branch) to assist in search, rescue, evacuation, coordination and provision of relief services (e.g. medical aid, water, logistics, food and shelter);
- Engineering;
- Communications facilities/expertise;
- Ground logistics support (land);
- Medical support to civilian services;
- Helicopters and aircraft for airlift/airdrop missions;
- Provision by naval resources, for coordination, transport support, medical assistance, power, engineering, water purification and feeding facilities;
- Nuclear, biological and chemical contamination and environmental emergencies;
- Explosive ordnance disposal, removal and deactivation;
- Satellite and space technologies.

## II. Plan of Action for 1995 - 1996

In accordance with DHA's mandate, and as indicated at paras 16, 17, 65, 66, 69 and 87 of the Report, dated 21 June 1994, of the Secretary-General to the 49th session of the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the UN, the DHA-MCDA desk intends to carry out the following activities in coordination and with the support of participating States and organizations:

- Provide continued support to Member States in further enhancing and applying their capacity to cope with effects of major sudden emergencies, using their national assets, and by providing, through the Oslo Guidelines, a framework for an improved international cooperation. This includes coordination in the use of MCDA in real emergencies, as well as the organization and/or participation to relevant meetings, *ad hoc* seminars and practical exercises. It also requires close coordination with other international initiatives to ensure interaction and synergy;
- Finalize the MCDA Register and negotiate on bilateral bases, with each country, the access to their resources and the modalities for their employment;
- Hold MCDA regional awareness seminars for national decision-makers;
- Complete, in the framework of DHA's overall training strategy and objectives, the development of MCDA training modules, including teaching material, and organize *ad hoc* courses for MCDA unit commanders and team leader;
- Finalize and distribute the MCDA Field Operations Handbook;
- Further develop MCDA standing operating procedures to include wider humanitarian missions. This requires the execution of, *inter alia*, specific sub-projects in the field of Airlift Operations and improved Alert, Mobilization, Deployment and Coordination mechanisms;
- Expand the activities of MCDA project to encompass all national structures with similar operating mechanisms (e.g. Civil Protection, Fire-brigades, Police, Coast Guard and National Guard) relevant to the scope of the programme;
- Sponsor the organization of international, realistic field or command post exercises, in accordance with the provisions of UN G.A. resolution 46/182, in the framework of the procedures foreseen by the Oslo Guidelines;
- Establish an MCDA operations fund to allow timely and adequate response by national teams requiring external logistics support (e.g. airlift);
- Call on and coordinate the possible support the private sector, involved in "MCDA" technologies, can provide in further enhancing the Department's capacity to deal with new and more complex emergencies.

### III. MCDA Overall Budget

	1995	1996	1997	1998
1 Project Management Support	608,000	546,000	468,000	461,000
2 Information and Training Materials	159,000	85,000	50,000	0
3 Field Exercises	530,200	327,000	350,000	350,000
4 Awareness Building and Training	306,908	592,272	324,188	592,272
5 Training for TG III	0	30,000	50,000	50,000
Total	1,604,108	1,508,272	1,242,188	1,453,272

Note: All figures are in US\$, October 1994 price level.

#### III.1 Description

##### 1. Project Management Support

In accomplishing its mandate, DHA has identified the need to maintain a dedicated desk to deal with the question of using Military and Civil Defence Assets in international humanitarian operations. So far, the conceptual development of the programme has been covered by a DHA officer with the external support provided by a number of nations and organizations. The programme is now completing the conceptual stage and entering a phase of implementation. This will encompass, among others, the application of the programme whenever military force is used in a humanitarian context. To achieve this, DHA must assume leadership in the coordination of all MCDA related activities and their further strategic development, also to encompass complex emergencies. Furthermore, a number of specific measures have to be undertaken, including the production of a handbook, the establishment of a register, and the initiation of a worldwide programme of awareness building and training. This will require the support of dedicated staff within DHA Geneva. The budget proposal will cover all costs relative to the support of two dedicated officers.

##### 2. Information and Training Materials

To improve public awareness of the MCDA programme, to obtain the support at political decision making level, and to support the training programme, an array of information and training materials will need to be developed and produced. This will be closely coordinated with existing material under the Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP) and other internationally available training programmes. The budget proposed will cover the production of a high quality video for the general public and decision makers, two training videos for professionals, a pamphlet, and the required training manuals for the various target groups.

### 3. Major Annual Field Exercises

In order to increase public awareness, and to expand the area of MCDA applicability, the series of major annual field exercises, initiated by Austria in 1993, followed-up by Russia in Astrakhan 1994, must be continued in the following years. It is essential to conduct the next exercise in a developing country in order to demonstrate that MCDA is not only for the European countries. Kenya has declared an interest in hosting an exercise in 1995. This offer should be taken up, but participation of foreign teams would require financial support. For 1996, Nepal and Indonesia have indicated an interest in staging an exercise, and, logically, an exercise in 1997 should then be held in South America. In connection with exercises, regional seminars or training sessions will be held. The budget proposed will cover the cost of foreign participation (observers and teams) in the exercises. Host countries will be expected to provide the training and meeting facilities free of charge.

### 4. Awareness Building and Training at the International Level

For planning purposes, it is recommended to develop specific training programmes for three specific target groups (TG).

TG I would be political decision makers or their immediate advisors. This group requires awareness, motivation and regional networking. This is best achieved in an international setting, on a regional basis, with a short programme of lectures, video, and interaction. It is proposed to conduct the initial four regional sessions already in 1995, of which the African session would be held in connection with the field exercise.

TG II would be high level staff personnel from ministries/agencies responsible for providing MCDA. These personnel need a thorough understanding of the role of MCDA within the global structure of international emergency response and relief mechanisms. This would require a two-three module training programme of one week per module. The programme should be developed in detail in 1995 and initiated in 1996. Training should be conducted regionally or nationally, but with participation of international experts/instructors. To the extent feasible, training should be supplemented with computer based training materials, videos and other home study material.

### 5. Training at National Level for TG III

TG III is the executive level, i.e. leaders of military and civil defence units that may be involved in the planning and execution of international humanitarian operations. These leaders will require knowledge of the emergency response environment, i.e. other involved partners, coordination structures, legal status, and the impact of cultural differences. To the extent possible, the leaders should benefit from the theoretical training offered for TG II. However, major training for TG III is to be conducted nationally on the basis on the MCDA handbook, or, if required, on the basis of a training manual. The manual and detailed training programme to be developed during 1995, training to be initiated in 1996.



At Annex 2. is a preliminary description of the training programme as divided between the three target groups. The programme would have to be adjusted to meet the individual regional or national requirements, but the overall cost, as indicated below, would not be affected by such adjustments.

Further to the training programme is the need to provide technical assistance to individual countries in the development of their MCDA structures. Such assistance could either be provided through the DHA or on a strictly bilateral basis. It is not included in the following budget proposal.

## III.2 Tables

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Management Support</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Temporary Posts</b>				
1.11	Project Staff	374'000	374'000	374'000	374'000
1.12	Temporary Assistance	10'000	10'000	10'000	10'000
<b>1.2</b>	<b>External Assistance/Consultants</b>				
1.21	Development and revision of training module	50'000	25'000	0	0
1.22	Revision of Oslo Guidelines	15'000	0	0	0
1.23	Preparation of Information Material	7'000		7'000	
1.24	Organization of training seminars	60'000	60'000		
1.25	Pilot Project on airlift operations	15'000			
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Staff Travel (excl. training/seminars)</b>	<b>35'000</b>	<b>35'000</b>	<b>35'000</b>	<b>35'000</b>
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Meetings/Seminars</b>				
1.41	Support to national authorities/bodies	15'000	15'000	15'000	15'000
1.42	Support to national participants	20'000	20'000	20'000	20'000
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>7'000</b>	<b>7'000</b>	<b>7'000</b>	<b>7'000</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>608'000</b>	<b>546'000</b>	<b>468'000</b>	<b>461'000</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Production of Training Materials</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
2.11	Background Papers	2'000			
2.12	Printed Interactive Training Material		15'000		
2.13	Handbook, Printing and distribution		10'000		
2.21	Video, production, copying and distr.	150'000			
2.22	Training videos, production and copying		50'000		
2.3	Computer Based Training (CBT)			50'000	
2.4	Slides, viewgraphs	2'000			
2.5	Translation of Materials	5'000	10'000		
<b>2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>159'000</b>	<b>85'000</b>	<b>50'000</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Exercises</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>
3.1	Major Annual Exercise	346'200	327'000	350'000	350'000
3.2	Specialised Exercises	184'000			
<b>3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>530'200</b>	<b>327'000</b>	<b>350'000</b>	<b>350'000</b>

4	Awareness Building and Training	1995	1996	1997	1998
		TG I	TG II	TG I	TG II
4.1	EUROPE and MEDITERRANEAN				
4.11	Instructors	15'000	43'800	15'000	43'800
4.12	Participants	54'000	108'000	54'000	108'000
4.13	Preparation and Evaluation	2'400		2'400	0
4.1	Total Europe and Mediterranean	71'400	151'800	71'400	151'800
4.2	AFRICA				
4.21	Instructors	18'896	42'816	18'896	42'816
4.22	Participants	42'720	109'080	60'000	109'080
4.23	Preparation and Evaluation	2'400		2'400	0
4.2	Total Africa	64'016	151'896	81'296	151'896
4.3	ASIA and PACIFIC				
4.31	Instructors	23'032	40'896	23'032	40'896
4.32	Participants	56'160	96'480	56'160	96'480
4.33	Preparation and Evaluation	2'400		2'400	0
4.3	Total Asia and Pacific	81'592	137'376	81'592	137'376
4.4	AMERICAS				
4.41	Instructors	27'500	43'200	27'500	43'200
4.42	Participants	60'000	108'000	60'000	108'000
4.43	Preparation and Evaluation	2'400		2'400	
4.4	Total Americas	89'900	151'200	89'900	151'200
4	Total	306'908	592'272	324'188	592'272
5	Training for TG III	1995	1996	1997	1998
5.1	Subsidies for national training		30'000	50'000	50'000

#### IV. Contributions to MCDA

##### Cash and In-kind Contributions (in US \$)

<b>Austria<sup>1</sup></b>	873,132
<b>Denmark</b>	260,000
<b>EU/ECHO<sup>2</sup></b>	20,000
<b>Finland</b>	50,000
<b>Germany</b>	23,930
<b>Indonesia<sup>3</sup></b>	30,000
<b>Italy<sup>4</sup></b>	30,000
<b>NATO<sup>5</sup></b>	130,000
<b>Norway<sup>6</sup></b>	229,162
<b>Russian Federation<sup>7</sup></b>	220,000
<b>United Kingdom</b>	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,916,224</b>

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<sup>1</sup> This includes \$ 223,132 cash for project personnel and US\$ 650,000 in-kind for Exercise 93 and the SCG activities.

<sup>2</sup> In-kind contribution for the development of the Guidelines - Working Group on International Cooperation and Coordination.

<sup>3</sup> In-kind contribution for the activities of the Working Group on Responsibilities of disaster-prone, Receiving States.

<sup>4</sup> In-kind contribution for the activities of the Working Group on the Responsibilities of Assisting and Transit States.

<sup>5</sup> This includes CEPD, IMS, SHAPE and AFCENT/AIRCENT in-kind contributions for the hosting of the Brussels Workshop, the development of the Guidelines for Operational Units and the MCDA operations Handbook.

<sup>6</sup> This includes \$ 129,162 cash for projects activities (Brussels and Oslo meetings), and approx. \$ 100,000 in-kind for local costs of the Oslo Conference and support to the SCG.

<sup>7</sup> In-kind contribution for the participation in the activities of the SCG and for the organization of MCDA field exercises in 1994.

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**SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE  
UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
TO COPE WITH SUDDEN-ONSET NATURAL DISASTERS AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF EMERGENCIES**

September 1994

In compliance with General Assembly resolution 46/182, the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA), through its Relief Coordination Branch (RCB) in Geneva, has established an emergency response system for coordinating the international response to sudden-onset natural disasters.

Through an arrangement between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and

DHA, this emergency response system now also covers environmental aspects of emergencies, including industrial accidents, when international assistance is not otherwise provided for under existing specialized conventions or programmes. Under this arrangement UNEP retains substantive responsibility for dealing with environmental matters and DHA assures operational coordination of the international response.

**Emergency response system  
managed by the DHA Relief Coordination Branch**

RCB operates a **twenty-four-hour duty system**, which enables its staff to receive and process any urgent information on a new disaster within hours.

The Relief Coordination Duty Officer can be reached at any time through the emergency telephone number + (4122) 917-2010.

Countries can address requests for information and/or international assistance in cases of sudden-onset natural disasters or environmental aspects of emergencies directly to RCB, or through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/DHA Resident Representative/United Nations office in the country concerned.

In case of emergency, DHA alerts and mobilizes the **international community** as required

Information and/or situation reports are prepared and disseminated instantaneously, by means of a computerized system, to emergency relief services of donor governments, the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors in the international community (usually around 300 addressees).

**Information reports** are issued when no international assistance has been requested to cope with the disaster.

**Situation reports** are issued where the Government concerned has appealed for international assistance.

The usefulness and effectiveness of the reports much depend on the speed with which the necessary information is provided to DHA. All communications in this regard may be sent directly to the Chief, Relief Coordination Branch, DHA-Geneva.

If required, and in consultation with the local UNDP Office, DHA can field a **United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team**.

The UNDAC Team consists of qualified, emergency management experts from (European, so far) donor countries as well as of DHA Relief Coordination Officers who are on permanent stand-by. Team members can leave within hours, accompanied by a communications expert and/or with mobile satellite telecommunications equipment, as required.

The UNDAC team will be responsible to and report to the UNDP/DHA Resident Representative or any other lead entity appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General. It cooperates with the local emergency management authorities in carrying out assessment and coordination at a disaster site, or assists them in the capital, at no cost to the affected country. The assistance of an UNDAC Team has proved to be particularly valuable in the case of a major disaster.

In other cases DHA can dispatch a **DHA field delegate(s)** to assist the UNDP Office in the affected country in fulfilling its relief coordination mandate during the emergency phase, as experience shows that the local UN staff resources are frequently overstretched during this period.

DHA alerts **Search and Rescue (SAR) Teams** from different countries when the situation warrants it, e.g. in the case of a major earthquake affecting urban areas.

This is done through a network set up within the framework of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) which consists of a Steering Group, three regional groups for Africa/Europe, the Americas and Asia/Pacific, and of interregional working groups.

DHA is ready to provide assistance in the establishment of an **On-site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC)**.

DHA has developed the OSOCC concept in close cooperation with national emergency management agencies. The centre has the dual purpose of providing the local emergency management authority of an affected country, when necessary, with a system for coordinating the operational activities of international relief agencies, and of providing a framework for cooperation and coordination among international relief teams at a disaster site.

DHA can organize and lead a **United Nations inter-agency mission** to the disaster-affected area.

In case of a major disaster with substantial involvement of different UN agencies during the immediate relief phase, a United Nations inter-agency mission may be sent to carry out a comprehensive multi-sectoral assessment of the effects of an emergency to ensure coordinated planning and the formulation of an overall UN response.

DHA can mobilize **Military, Civil Protection and Civil Defense Assets (MCDA)** from a number of countries and multinational organizations.

These assets include specialized personnel and expertise required for disaster relief operations. According to the agreed procedures (Oslo Guidelines, May 1994), their task would be, under the overall responsibility of the Government of the affected country and within the provisions of United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/182, to provide, free of charge for that country, know-how and relief capacities, including the use of MCDA equipment (e.g. aircraft, helicopters, ships, nuclear/biological/chemical decontamination facilities, field hospitals, etc.) to cope with the effects of major emergencies.

When requested, DHA can also assist countries to **cope with environmental aspects of emergencies** including industrial accidents, not covered by other existing arrangements.

In particular, depending on the circumstances, DHA will:

act as a broker to facilitate quick direct links between focal points in requesting countries and providers of expertise and specialised equipment, and, if necessary, help with practical modalities of delivering the assistance;

serve as an **information clearing-house** to provide rapid access to existing national and international sources of information and advice on response through the 24-hour duty system;

facilitate **initial assessment and/or post-emergency analysis**, either remote or on-site, by establishing contacts between requesting countries and designated experts from other countries or international bodies.

When the situation warrants and subject to the availability of funds, DHA will provide an **emergency cash grant** to the Government of the disaster-stricken country.

The purpose of the grant is to cover the most pressing needs of the affected population, which cannot be satisfied from national resources, while awaiting the response of the international donor community. DHA can make available up to US \$ 50,000, provided through the local UNDP Office. However, these funds can only be granted when the **Government has launched an appeal for international assistance** immediately after the occurrence of the disaster, and the ensuing request for the grant is received from the relevant UNDP Office within the first week of the disaster.

DHA is ready to act as an **expeditious channel for donor contributions**, relying on quick and simple administrative procedures.

Cash contributions by interested donors to affected countries will be managed by DHA in accordance with existing procedures under a dedicated sub-account in the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Relief. Contributions channelled through DHA will be used to cover **priority relief needs** identified in close consultation with the government of the affected country and the local United Nations Disaster Management Team (UN-DMT).

DHA maintains a permanent (renewable) stock of donated **disaster relief items**, at the **DHA Warehouse in Pisa, Italy**.

These are essentially basic survival items, such as tents, blankets etc., donated by various governments and which DHA can airlift to disaster affected areas, subject to the donor(s) agreement and the stock being available. These goods are delivered to the disaster-affected country free of charge to the consignee.

DHA is establishing a **Central Register of Disaster Management Capacities**.

Four parts of the Register are in existence, providing information on International Search and Rescue Teams, National Emergency Response Offices, Emergency Relief Services of donor countries, and on Emergency Stockpiles of Disaster Relief Items. Parts on Disaster Management Expertise and on Military and Civil Defense Assets are under preparation. A roster of national capabilities for the provision of environmental assistance will also be prepared and incorporated into the Central Register. The information contained in the Central Register is available to users through UNIENET (United Nations International Emergency Network) and/or in the form of a DHA publication.

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## MCDA Training Modules

	Target Group I			Target Group II			Target Group III		
	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
I Hazards, Disasters	1:00			3:00			3:00		
II Disaster Relief Structures	8:00			23:00			23:30		
III Disaster Response Procedures	3:45			26:30			29:45		
IV Simulation Exercises	0:00			40:00			40:00		
Total [h]	12:45			92:30			96:15		

# MCDAs Training Modules

	Target Group I				Target Group II				Target Group III			
	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
<b>Hazards. Disasters</b>	1:00				3:00				3:00			
Overview (Causal Phenomena, General Characteristics, Preparedness Measures, Post Disaster Needs)		1:00				1:00				1:00		
Groups			1:00			3:00				3:00		
Geological Hazards												
Climatic Hazards												
Environmental Hazards												
Epidemics												
Industrial Accidents												
Single		0:30				3:00				3:00		
Geological Hazards												
Earthquakes												
Tsunamis												
Volcanic Eruptions												
Landslides												
Climatic Hazards												
Tropical Cyclones												
Floods												
Drought												
Environmental Hazards												
Environmental Pollution												
Deforestation												
Desertification												
Pest Infestation												
Fire												
Epidemics												
Industrial Accidents												
Regional Specific Hazards												

• ... modules and degree of detail to be chosen, duration of training session is fixed by this number

II Disaster Relief Structures	8:00				23:00			23:30			
National Emergency Relief Structures		1:30				3:30			3:30		
nat. GO's and NGO's			0:20				0:45			0:45	
Status Structure, Objectives			0:20				0:45			0:45	
Technical a/o Scientific experts assistance			0:15				0:30			0:30	
Authorities in charge of civil protection			0:20				0:45			0:45	
Coordinate Training			0:15				0:45			0:45	
UN Response to Disaster		2:00				3:30			3:30		
Role and Mandate of DHA			0:30				0:30			0:30	
Phases of Relief and			1:30				3:00			3:00	
Coordination Levels											
DHA-RCB								0:45		0:45	
UNDAC								0:45		0:45	
LEMA								0:45		0:45	
OSOCC								0:45		0:45	
INSARAG Mandate and Structure		1:00				3:00			4:30		
Mandate and Structure							0:30			0:30	
Cooperation between Disaster Affected Countries and Assisting Countries							0:30			0:30	
OSOCC Introduction							0:30			0:30	
Working Procedures for SAR Teams							0:30			2:00	
QC of teams in UNDRO SAR directory							0:30			0:30	
Directory of Int. SAR Teams							0:30			0:30	
MCDA		3:00				8:00			8:00		
MCDA within DHA's Emergency Response System; MCDA Capabilities							0:30			0:30	
General Principles							0:30			0:30	
Tasks of States							0:30			0:30	
Legal Background (Model Agreement on Status of MCDA Teams)							1:30			1:30	
Information System											
Communication System											
Emergency Information and Coordination Elements (OSOCC, UNDAC)											
International Directories											



<b>III Disaster Response Procedures</b>	<b>3:45</b>				<b>26:30</b>			<b>29:45</b>		
<i>Principle Elements and Actions In Response</i>		0:40			2:00			3:00		
<i>Actions on Receipt of Warning</i>						0:30			1:00	
<i>Actions when Disaster Occurs</i>						0:30			1:00	
<i>Assignment and Use of DHA Delegates</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>Interaction With Other Organisations</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>Requirement and Appeals for International Assistance</i>		1:20			3:30			2:15		
<i>Requirements for International Assistance/External Teams</i>						0:30			0:15	
<i>Formulating And Screening Requests</i>						0:30			0:15	
<i>Emergency Grants</i>						0:45			0:30	
<i>Consolidated UN-Appeal</i>						0:45			0:30	
<i>Channeling of Contribution</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>International Transport</i>									0:30	
<i>Situation Reports: Exchanging Information</i>		0:15			1:30			1:30		
<i>Alert Messages</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>Situation Reports</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>International Information Flow</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>Coord., Information Mngm. &amp; Resource Mobilization</i>		0:15			3:30			3:00		
<i>Tracking Needs and Contributions</i>						1:00			1:00	
<i>Coordinating On-Site Meetings</i>						1:00			1:00	
<i>Management Information Systems</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>Resource Mobilization</i>						1:00			0:30	
<i>Disaster Assessment</i>		0:15			2:00			2:00		
<i>Roll of the UN in Relation to Assessment</i>						0:30			0:30	
<i>Gathering and Interpreting Assessment Information</i>						0:45			0:45	
<i>Arranging Field Survey Visits</i>						0:45			0:45	

<b>Operational Support, Monitoring and Evaluation</b>		0:00				2:30			5:00		
arrival of internal teams at the reception point, immigration procedures, briefing at the reception point, transport to the disaster site						0:30				1:00	
deployment readiness on disaster site, installing a permanent liaison with OSOCC, definition of operational tasks in coord. with OSOCC and/or LEMA						0:30				1:00	
conduction of relief operations coordinated by OSOCC and/or LEMA, stand-alone or in mutual cooperation with other relief teams						0:30				1:00	
withdrawal and demobilisation						0:30				1:00	
Role of international teams within the system						0:30				1:00	
Public Relations (Media)		0:30				1:00			1:00		
Critical Incident Psychology		0:00				0:00			1:30		
Behaviors Associated with a Critical Incident										0:30	
Stress Sources										0:30	
Stress Relief Opportunities										0:30	
Awareness & Handling of Diff. Cult. Circumstances		0:00				1:30			1:30		
Training: technical and tactical, operational		0:00				8:00			8:00		
Rehabilitation and Reconstruction		0:30				1:00			1:00		
<b>IV Simulation Exercises</b>	<b>0:00</b>					<b>40:00</b>			<b>40:00</b>		
<b>Total [h]</b>	<b>12:45</b>					<b>92:30</b>			<b>96:15</b>		

.. .... develop disaster situation during theoretical training (1 hour daily) & 3 days practical exercise

<b>Target Group I</b>				
<b>Region: Europe and Mediterranean      Rome</b>				
Duration (d):	4	days		
Duration Training (dt):	3	days		
Hours of Training (ht):	12	h		
Participants (p):	60			
funded (f):	30			
	Accommodation, Food (l)	225	27000	(pd*f*d)
	Transportation (tr):	900	27000	(tr*f)
Total participants			54000	
Interpreters (i):	8	Eng.)		
	Costs (ic): (\$/day)	1000	3000	(ic*dt)
Trainers/Speakers (ts):	4			
	Accommodation, Food:		3600	(ts*pd*d)
	Travel:		3600	(tr*ts)
	Costs (tsc) (\$/h)	100	1200	(tsc*ht)
Secretarial Assistance (s):	0	(Persons)		
	Accommodation, Food:		0	(s*pd*d)
	Travel:		0	(tr*s)
UN representatives (u):	1			
	Accommodation, Food:		900	(u*pd*d)
	Travel:		900	(u*tr)
GVA secretary (us):	1			
	Accommodation, Food:		900	(us*pd*d)
	Travel:		900	(us*tr)
Total instructors			15000	
Preparation and Evaluation:			2400	
Social Events, Hospitality			0	
Total:			71400	

<b>Region:</b>		<b>Africa Meeting will be conducted in extension of Exercise '95</b>			
Duration (d):	4	days			
Duration Training (dt):	3	days			
Hours of Training (ht):	12	h			
Participants (p):	60				
funded (f):	60				
	Accommodation, Food (l)	178	42720	(pd*f*d)	
	Transportation (tr):	1500	0		
Total participants			42720		
<b>Materials:</b>					
Interpreters (i):	6	Eng.)			
	Costs (ic): (\$/day)	1000	3000	(ic*dt)	
Trainers/Speakers (ts):	4				
	Accommodation, Food:		2848	(ts*pd*d)	
	Travel:		6000	(tr*ts)	
	Costs (tsc) (\$/h)	100	1200	(tsc*ht)	
Secretarial Assistance (s):	2	(Persons)			
	Accommodation, Food:		1424		
	Travel:		3000		
UN representatives (u):	1				
	Accommodation, Food:		712	(u*pd*d)	
GVA secretary (us):	1				
	Accommodation, Food:		712	(us*pd*d)	
Total instructors			18896		
Preparation and Evaluation:			2400		
Social Events, Hospitality					
Total:			64016		



<b>Region: Asia and Pacific</b>				
Duration (d):	4	days		
Duration Training (dt):	3	days		
Hours of Trainig (ht):	12	h		
Participants (p):	45			
funded (f):	30			
	Accommodation, Food (l	168	20160	(pd*f*d)
	Transportation (tr):	1200	36000	(tr*f)
Total participants			56160	
<b>Materials:</b>				
Interpreters (i):	6	Eng.)		
	Costs (ic): (\$/day)	1000	3000	(ic*dt)
Trainers/Speakers (ts):	4			
	Accommodation, Food:		2688	(ts*pd*d)
	Travel:		4800	(tr*ts)
	Costs (tsc) (\$/h)	100	1200	(tsc*ht)
Secreterial Assistance (s):	0	(Persons)	5000	
UN representatives (u):	1			
	Accommodation, Food:		672	(u*pd*d)
	Travel:		2500	
GVA secretary (us):	1			
	Accommodation, Food:		672	(us*pd*d)
	Travel:		2500	
Total instructors			23032	
Preparation and Evaluation			2400	
Total:			81592	

<b>Region:</b>	<b>Latin America</b>			
Duration (d):	4	days		
Duration Training (dt):	3	days		
Hours of Training (ht):	12	h		
Participants (p):	60			
funded (f):	30			
	Accommodation, Food (l	200	24000	(pd*f*d)
	Transportation (tr):	1200	36000	(tr*f)
	Transportation (tri)	1500		
Total participants			60000	
Materials:				
Interpreters (i):	6	Eng.)		
	Costs (ic): (\$/day)	1000	3000	(ic*dt)
Trainers/Speakers (ts):	4			
	Accommodation, Food:		3200	(ts*pd*d)
	Travel:		6000	(tr*tsi)
	Costs (tsc) (\$/h)	100	1200	(tsc*ht)
Secretarial Assistance (s):	0	(Persons)		
	Accommodation, Food:		5000	
	Travel:		2500	
UN representatives (u):	1			
	Accommodation, Food:		800	(u*pd*d)
	Travel:		2500	
GVA secretary (us):	1			
	Accommodation, Food:		800	(us*pd*d)
	Travel:		2500	
Total instructors			27500	
Preparation and Evaluation:			2400	
Social Events, Hospitality			0	
Total:			89900	

<b>Target Group II</b>				
<b>Region:</b>	<b>Europe</b>			
Duration (d):	12	days		
Duration Training (dt):	12	days		
Hours of Trainig (ht):	12	h		
Participants (p):	30			
funded (f):	30			
	Accomodation, Food (pd):		225	81000 (pd*f*d)
	Transportation (tr):		900	27000 (tr*f)
Total participants				108000:
<b>Materials:</b>				
Facilities	to be provided			
Interpreters (i):	3	Sp., )		
	Costs (ic):	(\$/day)	1000	15000
Trainers/Speakers (ts):	4			
	Accomodation, Food:			10800 (ts*pd*d)
	Travel:			3600 (tr*ts)
	Costs (tsc):	(\$/h)	100	5000 (tsc*ht)
Secreterial Assistance (s):	0	(Persons)		
	Accomodation, Food:			0 (s*pd*d)
	Travel:			0 (tr*s)
UN representatives (u):	0			
	Accomodation, Food:			0 (u*pd*d)
	Travel:			0 (u*tr)
GVA secretary (us):	2			
	Accomodation, Food:			5400 (us*pd*d)
	Travel:			4000 (us*tr)
Total instructors				43800
<b>Preparation and Evaluation:</b>				
Social Events, Hospitality				0
Total:				151800

Region:	Africa			
Duration (d):	12	days		
Duration Training (dt):	12	days		
Hours of Trainig (ht):	12	h		
Participants (p):	30			
funded (f):	30			
	Accomodation, Food (pd):	178	64080	(pd*f*d)
	Transportation (tr):	1500	45000	(tr*f)
Total participants			109080	
Materials:				
Facilities	to be provided			
Interpreters (i):	3			
	Costs (ic):	(\$/day)	1000	15000
Trainers/Speakers (ts):	4			
	Accomodation, Food:		8544	(ts*pd*d)
	Travel:		6000	(tr*ts)
	Costs (tsc):	(\$/h)	100	5000 (tsc*ht)
Secreterial Assistance (s):	0	(Persons)		
	Accomodation, Food:		0	(s*pd*d)
	Travel:		0	(tr*s)
UN representatives (u):	0			
	Accomodation, Food:		0	(u*pd*d)
	Travel:		0	(u*tr)
GVA secretary (us):	2			
	Accomodation, Food:		4272	(us*pd*d)
	Travel:		4000	(us*tr)
Total instructors			42816	
Preparation and Evaluation:				
Social Events, Hospitality			0	
Total:			151896	

<b>Region:</b>	<b>Asia</b>			
Duration (d):	12	days		
Duration Training (dt):	12	days		
Hours of Training (ht):	12	h		
Participants (p):	30			
funded (f):	30			
	Accommodation, Food (pd):	168	60480	(pd*f*d)
	Transportation (tr):	1200	36000	(tr*f)
<b>Total participants</b>			96480	
<b>Materials:</b>				
Facilities	to be provided			
Interpreters (i):	3	Sp., )		
	Costs (ic):	(\$/day)	1000	15000
<b>Trainers/Speakers (ts):</b>	4			
	Accommodation, Food:		8064	(ts*pd*d)
	Travel:		4800	(tr*ts)
	Costs (tsc):	(\$/h)	100	5000 (tsc*ht)
<b>Secretarial Assistance (s):</b>	0	(Persons)		
	Accommodation, Food:		0	(s*pd*d)
	Travel:		0	(tr*s)
<b>UN representatives (u):</b>	0			
	Accommodation, Food:		0	(u*pd*d)
	Travel:		0	(u*tr)
<b>GVA secretary (us):</b>	2			
	Accommodation, Food:		4032	(us*pd*d)
	Travel:		4000	(us*tr)
<b>Total instructors</b>			40896	
<b>Preparation and Evaluation:</b>				
<b>Social Events, Hospitality</b>			0	
<b>Total:</b>			137376	

<b>Region:</b>	<b>Latin America</b>				
Duration (d):	12	days			
Duration Training (dt):	12	days			
Hours of Trainig (ht):	12	h			
Participants (p):	30				
funded (f):	30				
	Accommodation, Food (pd):		200	72000	(pd*f*d)
	Transportation (tr):		1200	36000	(tr*f)
Total participants				108000	
Materials:					
Facilities	to be provided				
Interpreters (i):	3	Sp., )			
	Costs (ic):	(\$/day)	1000	15000	
Trainers/Speakers (ts):	4				
	Accommodation, Food:			9600	(ts*pd*d)
	Travel:			4800	(tr*ts)
	Costs (tsc):	(\$/h)	100	5000	(tsc*ht)
Secretarial Assistance (s):	0	(Persons)			
	Accommodation, Food:			0	(s*pd*d)
	Travel:			0	(tr*s)
UN representatives (u):	0				
	Accommodation, Food:			0	(u*pd*d)
	Travel:			0	(u*tr)
GVA secretary (us):	2				
	Accommodation, Food:			4800	(us*pd*d)
	Travel:			4000	(us*tr)
Total instructors				43200	
Preparation and Evaluation:					
Social Events, Hospitality				0	
Total:				151200	