



Topic

Enhancing Preparedness and Bolstering Partnerships (A-P)

Facilitators/Note Taker

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Key Discussion Areas:

1. How can INSARAG work with partners in preparedness planning to maximise localisation and strengthen national and regional response? E.g. training partner countries in crisis management systems, ensure receiving assistance systems in partner countries are well established and efficient, ensure coordination methodologies (RDC/UCC) and INSARAG are understood for harmonization.
2. How can we strengthen INSARAG's engagement with partners to enhance protection during disasters? E.g. Ensuring there are systems, procedures, strategies to keep vulnerable groups safe and establishing protection working group.
3. Do we want to equip USAR teams with other humanitarian knowledge (current and future)? E.g. provide training for USAR teams on areas such as artefact protection and disaster victim identification?

Recommendations/Feedback

On enhancing preparedness through partnerships:

1. Information should go both ways, not just international teams learning about national systems but also countries learning about the international standards established (e.g. RDC, UC). INSARAG can promote the
2. Recognise needs of partner countries, adopt existing standards/protocols

On strengthening protection of vulnerable groups through partnerships:

1. Work with NGOs and related agencies with regards to protection of vulnerable groups. SAR teams can conduct joint training with NGOs to understand their areas of work better
2. There are national systems dealing with vulnerable groups (children, women, disabled, even animals), SAR teams should cooperate with local authorities to understand.
3. INSARAG can include humanitarian principles in the checklists and guidelines to encourage countries to adopt protection measures

On equipping USAR teams with other humanitarian knowledge:

1. Majority agreed that there is a need and willingness for teams to enhance awareness and knowledge in other humanitarian work, but it should not be to the extent that the teams take over that area of specialized work.
2. INSARAG can promote the expansion of the scope of humanitarian work that USAR teams can do but they should not enforce or add these roles in the checklists.
3. Instead of having SAR teams to respond beyond their areas of specialisation, teams can consider sending specialized teams to specific disasters.
4. SAR teams may have other capabilities, such as coordination and structural assessment that can provide assistance to other type of disasters.



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5. SAR teams should stick to their work, instead of thinking about what other roles they can play in order to be deployed.
6. Bring together INSARAG and EU civil protection mechanism.