

Annex D

DRAFT INSARAG AP Strategy and Workplan for 2018 - Proposed Actions:

GOAL 1(Facilitated by Japan, Australia, Sam and Olga-OCHA) :

Objective	Action Plan	Asia-Pacific Regional Actions
<p>Objective 1.1: Promote adoption by national governments and USAR teams of INSARAG methodology for preparedness and response and the establishment of national USAR team accreditation systems;</p>	<p>Action Plan: Countries translate the guidelines and incorporate them into their national disaster response plans and standards for USAR teams.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Translated into Bahasa, Korean, Chinese, Japanese, Thai and Mongolian. Nepal, Cambodia, Viet Nam and Bangladesh, Myanmar intend to translate in national languages.• With the review of Guidelines in 2020 they will need to be translated. Will be helpful for the GRG to consider how they identify changes for those countries that are translating.• Many countries Australia Indonesia, Nepal, India, Malaysia, Thailand, China and Singapore have internalised INSARAG Guidelines into, or is complementary with, domestic systems and plans.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Nepal, the National Disaster Response Act is being amended they want to reflect into the Act.• Japan already implemented the marking system on 2012.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand is arranging a conference with national and later sub-national agencies to understand the guidelines and incorporate INSARAG Guidelines into national plans. • China has started provision team accreditation using the INSARAG guidelines – 2 provincial teams have already been national accredited. • Blue Sky uses the INSARAG guidelines (Chinese translation) for its training. • Bhutan is working on the national plan and will look to incorporate guidelines its plan.
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Objective	Action Plan	Asia-Pacific Regional Actions
Objective 1.2: Advocate for national and regional ownership of preparedness efforts and coordination of donor involvement, as needed, in-line with national priorities.	Action Plan: Regional groups provide bilateral support and guidance to countries in strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A-P Strategy will be updated to reflect existing capacities and intentions. Australia requested list of classifiers and mentors to be included in the updated A-P Strategy. • Australia prioritises Asia-Pacific countries. In Pacific, Australia is focusing on national capacity building (through AFAC and PIEMA) • India plans in place for national capacity and has 144 nationally accredited teams following the INSARAG guidelines. Made request to classify a heavy team.

- **Japan will have IER to 2021 – due to Olympics in 2020.**
- **Bangladesh intend to seek national accreditation in 2018 may seek further following.**
- **New Zealand support pacific neighbours and open to support capacity building in SE Asia**
- **Indonesia (JKT Rescue) profession certification could incorporate national accreditation process into this. BASARNAS has mentor Singapore for classification (medium) timeframe TBC**
- **Nepal**
- **Viet Nam request more support in training (national accreditation).**
- **Philippines has engaged ASEAN has a formal mentor Japan/Australia for classification (medium) but timeframe TBC**
- **Mongolia NEMA looking to improve USAR capacity and cooperating with China and Swiss for national capacity. First phase improve national and then intention to est. medium classified team in future.**
- **Nepal preparing national capacity teams (capacity six light, 2 medium, 1 heavy size) and welcomes international support.**
- **India is requesting through INSARAG Secretariat for classification.**
- **China has undertaken national accreditation of 2 provision teams.**
- **Cambodia seeking assistance from Japan (TBC) and China for national capacity building/training.**
- **Korea is IEC heavy and will need**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore IER now has mentor and will reclassify TBC • Bhutan planning in 2018 will seek a support for national accreditation and to plan to have 10 light level and 1 medium level teams. Do not yet have a national training centre. Looking to finalise their 5 year plan for USAR capacity building. Seeking support. • Thailand apply for IEC in 2019. Have official support from Australia in areas of INSARAG AP Ex and capacity building.
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Objective 1.3: Actively encourage innovative approaches to strengthen national capacity building through the sharing of expertise and best	Action Plan: Support the creation and/or articulation of relevant networks and cross fertilization of best practices through meetings and exercises to test national response plans and INSARAG team methodologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional meeting and exercise annually to share experiences and practices. • IER opportunities to invite other countries to share practices. • Bangladesh completes DREE exercises uses INSARAG methodology and invites countries from the region. • Australia offered to provide advice on understanding and going through classification process. Australia teams host annual exercises and will look to invite observers/participants from other countries.

<p>practices amongst countries and organizations.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARDEX hosted every two year includes countries from the region to attend. Next exercise is being held in 2018 in Philippines?
<p>Objective 1.4: Promote capacity development of national and “first” responders understanding that majority of live rescues is achieved by them.</p>	<p>Action Plan: Implement Manual A, Vol. II of the INSARAG Guidelines and the INSARAG First Responders Training Package for communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZ all volunteer firefighters trained in first responders. Reviewing national arrangements. • Bangladesh developed 40,000 community volunteers (40 pax per team) which includes search and medical and led by Fire Service – training of teams ongoing (following the INSARAG Guidelines) • Malaysia will enhance their community level training in line with INSARAG Guidelines • Indonesia community training and annual search and rescue exercises using the INSARAG Guidelines. • Nepal determines needs for local capacity building and conduct training according to Guidelines. • Philippines has community training using the first responder package from INSARAG and includes basic dead body management. • China been implementing a first responders course for four years following Guidelines. • Bhutan been implementing first responder system and looking at building national capacity. • Majority of Australian fire services and State Emergency Services (SES) are first responder trained

<p>Objective 1.5: Strengthen the collaboration and coordination with all relevant partners in preparedness for disasters</p>	<p>Action Plan: Works towards consolidated training in INSARAG Earthquake Response Exercises, and establish mutual technical partnership arrangements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia invited member countries and other organisations (national, regional and international) to the regional earthquake exercise. Philippines will host next year which will continue to include many other coordination platforms and partners (eg. EMT, ASEAN-ERAT, HCT etc.) • Bangladesh DREE includes many national partners and regional partners. • Australia/NZ involved Pacific countries through SPC & PIEMA. • Nepal undertakes exercises that includes cluster system in Nepal. Nepal request for UCC training.
<p>Objective 1.6: Promote the participation and incorporation of new countries and organizations into the INSARAG network.</p>	<p>Action Plan: Expand and facilitate wider outreach and membership, and participation from disaster prone countries.</p>	

Goal 2 (facilitated by Malaysia, China and Oliver, Tristan- OCHA): **Improve the quality and coordination of international USAR Response**

Objective	Action Plan	Asia-Pacific Regional Actions
<p>2.1 Promote 57/150 and continue to update, evaluate and improve</p>	<p>Regional Groups take into account and contribute to the improvement of the INSARAG Guidelines in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to ensure management and coordination lessons learned on disaster response in the Pacific are shared at the next A-P regional meeting. ▪ Knowledge sharing from A-P countries which are part of the committee developing/revising the guidelines;

<p>INSARAG Methodology to be fit for purpose</p>	<p>prep and response @ national and intl levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on South Asia region where SAR capacity needs to be built up, supporting access of INSARAG network to high level national officials. ▪ Secretariat to develop formats to capture Lessons learned from IEC/IERs and INSARAG regional exercises for Guidelines review (FORMAL process)
<p>2.2 Actively encourage and facilitate the smooth transition from SAR phase into relief phase + greater integration with broader humanitarian community in initial recover.</p>	<p>Teams provide “beyond the rubble” and support clusters, where relevant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to define “beyond the rubble” and present at next Asia-Pacific meeting for consideration ▪ Develop catalogue of services that can be provided to recipient countries. ▪ Mapping of respective IEC team capacities to offer services beyond the rubble leading to menu of capabilities that recipient countries can select from.
<p>2.3 Actively promote and encourage countries requesting USAR to request IEC teams to support life-saving initial operations</p>	<p>Conduct INSARAG Exercises in EQ prone countries.</p> <p>Responding countries adopt IEC foras basis for international deployment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify a regional mechanism that supports rapid deployment of A-P IEC teams within the region. ▪ Build on regional exercises to familiarize IEC teams with regional and national systems, and vice versa. ▪ Less about IEC (which we know takes time and resources) and more about making sure that INSARAG methodology and guidelines are applied both in exercises and in “real” responses. ▪ Focused discussion on the realities of IEC classification speed and impediments in the region (specific agenda item for regional meeting) including enhanced deployment predictability for disaster prone states.

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<p>2.4 <u>Strengthen</u> and expand the ongoing technical partnerships established -- such as with the World Health Organization's (WHO) Emergency Medical Teams(EMT) and other international and regional organizations for <u>effective coordination</u> in response.</p>	<p>Strengthening ongoing partnerships through annual meetings, technical working groups and exercises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to engage with relevant agencies and regional organizations such as ASEAN to ensure interoperability and effective response in disasters. ▪ To engage actively in the INSARAG Working Groups to contribute and share the AP perspective on these issues.
<p>2.5 : INSARAG's role <u>contributes</u> to the international humanitarian and Disaster Risk Reduction agenda.</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement and partnerships with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and regional organizations in joint training exercises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engage with relevant partners and member states to support a more prepared and local community to manage any sudden onset disaster in the first instance, and to include them in INSARAG and national level training courses and exercises.

	to help strengthen the capacity and resilience of local communities.	
2.6 <u>Strengthen</u> INSARAG's capacity to contribute to national and international <u>coordination mechanisms</u>	Incorporate the principles of USAR coordination into national and international training programmes including <u>USAR Coordination</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UCC training completed/ongoing by the teams -Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and encourage teams to offer slots for other classified teams in the region.