

EU PROJECT CIPRAS

Organization and improvement of SAR in non-urban and rural areas, ruins and collapsed objects

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Chapter 1

European model of project funds and grants

One of them are EU ECHO grants







About EU ECHO

- Directorate General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian aid of European Commission
- Provides humanitarian aid world wide and civil protection assistance in EU
- European Civil protection mechanism is organized trough the networked cooperation of national directorates and central capacity, what include
- -ERCC Emergency Response Coordination Centre, a 24/7 hub monitoring occurrence of all kinds of possible natural and man made disasters
- -Real Time WEB based Monitoring and Alert Services for extreme weather, forest fires, earthquakes and floods
- -EERC European Emergency capacity consist of voluntary pool of CP experts, rescue troops and special equipment. Special troops are called "Modules"
- -Mountain rescue is still nor part of the Modules, but could be established and registered

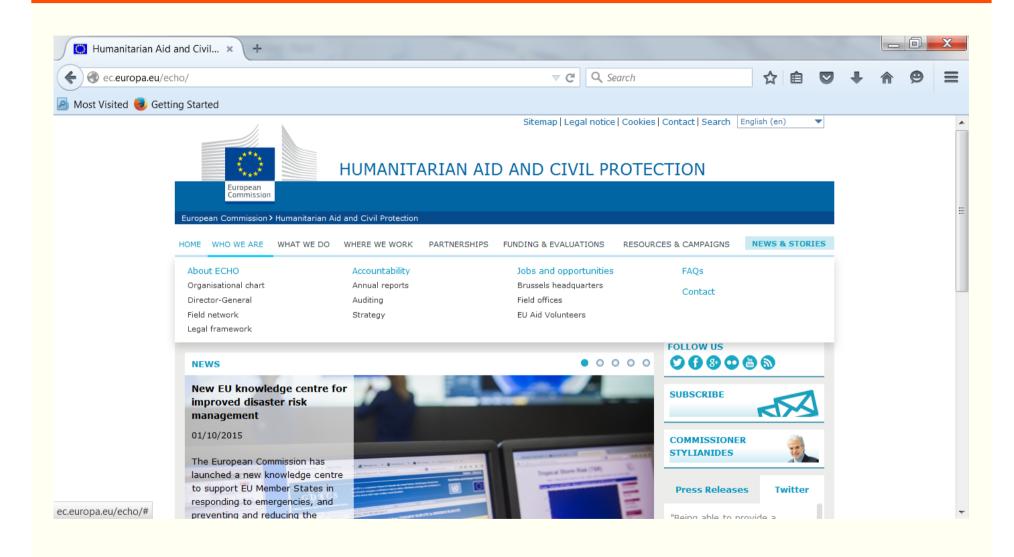








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EU ECHO Technical Modules

Technical Assistance Support Teams (TAST) and Modules are pre-defined, specific and interoperable assistance capabilities that can be deployed at short notice (max. twelve hours of a request for assistance). TAST is a type of module that provides technical support to an On- Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC).

- 1. High Capacity Pumping
- 2. Flood Containment Module
- 3. Flood Rescue Module using boats
- 4. Water Purification
- Medium USAR
- Heavy USAR
- 7. Aerial Forest Fire-Fighting using helicopters
- 8. Aerial Forest Fire-Fighting using airplanes
- 9. Ground Forest Fire Fighting
- 10. Ground Forest Fire Fighting using vehicles
- 11. Advanced medical post
- 12. Advanced medical post with surgery
- 13. Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims
- 14. Emergency temporary shelter
- 15. CBRN detection and sampling
- 16. SAR in CBRN conditions
- 17. Field hospital and Technical assistance support team (TAST)









EU ECHO Calls for proposals

- Every year ECHO publishes a number of calls for project proposals concerning a range of relief and civil protection efforts.
- Activities of interest are exercises, technological improvements, knowhow transfers, cross-border cooperation, preparedness and prevention in protection of civils and saving the life
- Candidates can be local governments, schools and science institutions, and any type of non profit organizations
- Mandatory prerequisite for submitting projects is that it must be proposed by consortium of two or more organizations coming from EU member states and several other.
- Grant budget for each project is usually up to 400.000 EUR









Structure of the project proposal

DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM



EXPLANATION OF THE SOLUTION



PROJECT TECHNICAL ROLL-OUT PLAN (WPs AND TIME TABLE)



PROJECT FINANCIAL PLAN









One previous Project example

EU PROTEUS – improvement of cooperation in cave rescue

- PARTNERS: Croatian Mountain Rescue Service and Cave Rescue Service of Slovenia
- PROBLEM insufficient national capacities for very demanding cave rescue operations (like Riesending Schachthoele cave, Germany 2014)
- SOLUTION series of workshops and exercises for harmonization of the rescue technic, production of manuals, knowledge exchange in medical doctrine, purchase of equipment, founded ECRA – European Cave Rescue Assotiation
- DURATION two years, budget 400.000 EUR









Chapter 2

PROJECT EU CIPRAS







Basic facts of the project

- Project coordinator: Croatian Mountain Rescue Service (HGSS)
- Associated Beneficiary: Mountain Rescue Service of Serbia (GSSS)
- Roll-out 01.01.2016 31.12.2017.

PROJECT BUDGET

BUDGET OF THE ACTION % of eligible Part A: Eligible cost categories € Part B: Financing Plan € Rate % costs Personnel 93.016 Requested EC contribution 234.85 75,00 Travel and subsistence 46.392 Contribution of the Coordinator 43.17 13,79% 78.260 Contribution of the Beneficiary (ies) 35.10 Equipment 11.219 Sub-contracting / External assistance 41.100 Other sources of funding 0,009 Other direct costs 36.650 Expected direct revenues 0.009 Indirect costs / overheads 5,669 313.143 TOTAL TOTAL ELIGIBLE COSTS 313.143



"In kind" contributions / costs not included in the	26.000
budget	







About beneficiaries

Both MRS-s are national voluntary organizations whose members are highly skilled mountain guides, rock climbers, cavers, skiers and similar.

Education and training period from the apprentice to the certified rescuer is lasting for tree years (summer course, winter course, cave rescue course and first medical aid)

After that is possible to take specialistic courses (Air Rescue, SAR management, Swift water rescue, Speleo diving rescue, advanced cartography)













Problem definition

Non-urban and rural areas of Balkan countries are long time exposed to continuous migration of young and workable people to the urban centers. Villages in rural areas become empty of fully active population, there are living now just old people. Social care, including suitable civil protection is poor and is mostly left to volunteers of Red Cross and Mountain Rescue Services. Real figures has shown that in these areas are annually performed about 260 different SAR operations per country. Last years additional problem brings development od adventure tourism in such areas.











Daily praxis

Professional emergency services operates just in urban areas and in rural areas such capacities are insufficient or does not exist at all. Usually, local population is left to it's own self-help.

MRS are convinced to act in wilderness and, by it's human approach, try to "cover this gap" on the principle of "good neighbor", being aware that the mountain rescuers have much stronger capabilities than average citizens living there.

Consequently, states administrations have found solution by involving MRS-s as specialistic rescue forces in the ordinary national civil protection plan, but for MRS members Civil Protection is entirely new environment of actions.













Project objectives

CIPRAS project is focused on cross border cooperation between two national Mountain rescue services in know-how transfer and improvement of methodologies of management of SAR operations. Project activities include workshops, field exercises and test cases aimed to improvement of management of SAR operations in wildland, on the water, in snow conditions and in artificial constructions (ruins and collapsed objects).

Expected result shall be much more shorten rescue operation time and by this fact much more successful achievement of life savings.











Workshops – expert lectures

- 1. Organization of rescue in urban areas during large scale disasters, international cooperation and help in EU, personal behavior of rescuers (what is INSARAG)
- 2. Medical doctrine during large scale disasters, dangers and self protection, SAR management in large scale disasters
- 3. The role and training of SAR dogs and man/dog teams
- 4. SAR operations in non-urban areas planning and management
- 5. GIS technology and digital cartography applied to SAR management







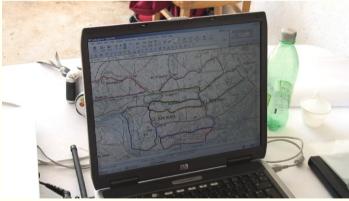




Practice and Exercises

- 1. Exercise of SAR management in non-urban areas
- 2. Exercise Man/dog team work
- 3. Exercise of SAR operation on the inland waters
- 4. Exercise of SAR operation in heavy snow conditions
- 5. Exercise of SAR operation in ruins
- 6. Final joint exercise of large scale
- 7. Statistical tracking and analyze od true events over 1,5 year, creation of Standardized SAR Report Form













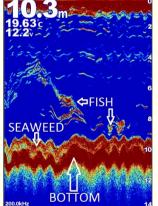
Equipment test and standardization

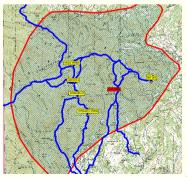
Purchase of specialistic equipment for dogs and dog handling, ICT equipment and safety work on the water

WS - Testing and selection of most suitable devices for underwater exploration (fish finders, archeologic echo locators, remotely controlled cameras - ROV)

WS - Benchmark test of most suitable GIS tools for SAR operation planning





















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Internat. conferences and SAR Manual

- Promotion of project idea and goals and received ECHO support, networking
- Production of standardized SAR educational material adopted to mountain rescuers and volunteers, main chapters include:
- a) Initial profiling: Missing person questionnaire, Lost person behavior, Urgency determination
- b) SAR operation planning: Search area analyses, Terrain depending SAR conditions, Weather depending SAR conditions, GSM location based support
- c) SAR action management: Communication, probability priorization, zooning, Team coaching, Tracking documentation, Involvement of additional volunteers
- d) Urban Search and Rescue principles and recommendations
- e) SAR toolsets and devices: GIS, GPS, cell phones, PLB, echo locators, IR cameras
- f) Dog handling: basic rules when cooperating with search man/dog teams
- g) Standardized SAR Report Form
- h) Reports of equipment and benchmark tests with recommendations









Chapter 3

SAERCH AND RESCUE METHODOLOGY OF CROATIAN MOUNTAIN RESCUE SERVICE







Some basic facts

- Search and rescue in wilderness is more than 50% of all other rescue actions of Croatian Rescue Service
- Almost every day is somewhere in the country in progress one search and rescue operation
- First modern approach to the management and execution of search operations in the wilderness was established 10 years ago after specialized training in Wales, UK, kept by Wales Mountain Rescue Service
- In this training we have met strictly defined set of operational steps and procedures based on number of statistical analyses and long time collected experiences.
- It was interesting that before this moment our search managers have intuitively run similar procedures but it was never established "recommended way of thing and work", education program of younger colleagues and defined overall methodology.







SAR methodology and fundamental procedure of HGSS

Eighth steps of complete SAR operation management

- Alert acquisition and situational awareness
- Response urgency estimation
- Team invitation, set-up of operation base camp
- Lost person profiling
- Initial and midterm search phase
- Formal search phase
- Rescue
- Debriefing







Alert acquisition and situational awareness

Calls for help are zoned to Counties and directed to the local Stations and arrives trough the several channels

- -. Directly from the lost persons
- -by 112 center
- -from the family
- -police and similar

Calls are taken over by cell phones of "persons of on duty", each Station has one

In this very first moment of receiving call rescuer on duty shall to

Estimate level of urgency of situation







Response urgency estimation

This criteria is understandable by itself

- Children
- III and old persons
- bad weather conditions
- demanding terrain and environment
- Number of lost persons or victims, traffic accident (including aircrafts)
- Specific accident conditions







Team acquisition and base camp

- Team members are invited from the list or by automated call machines, cooperation of couple of Stations is very often
- Manager can be "rescuer on duty" or someone invited from the SAR managers pool
- Selection of the location of the base camp is very important close to the search area, close to the electrical grid, possibility to isolate camp from all visitors
- Our base camp in regularly built around the SAR command vehicle







Lost person profiling

- This stage is most critical and most important for future search plan and overall success of operation
- Interviews shall be performed individually and separately with each person
- Apart of collecting fundamental information about lost person, there is plenty of information what are many times hidden by family or friends, wrongly presented, conditional opinions becomes firm facts, contradictory information from different sources etc,. This includes interests, experience, physical conditions, psychological profile, illnesses, capability of cooperation, daily behavior, probability of movements

Information and data collection, "last day activities", influence of terrain, vegetation coverage and weather at the SAR operation are matter of structural analyses of collected dana and building of "overall last day picture"





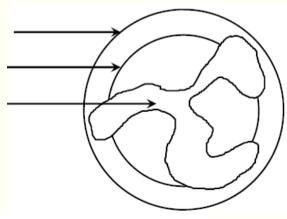


Initial and midterm search phase

- Initial phase is "fast response" action run immediately after arrival an collecting first information
- There is no sophisticated planning, just are covered zones with highest probability (point where is lost person last time seen or what was his/her destination). - Hasty search - Roads, creeks, rocks, channels, bridges, lakes, cottages and barracks and all other hot spots. Observation form the peaks, signalization and loud callings
- This stage is important for search dogs because the area is still not contaminated by other smelts

Midterm phase also includes first results of situational analyses and basic search strategy

theoretical statistical subjective











Formal search phase

- Final searching stage is established on clearly developed SEARCH STRATEGY
- Key components of the strategy are:
- POA Probability of Area zone with the highest possibility for success, defined on the statistical figures related to the lost person behavior (personal profile) and "last day description"
- POD Probability of Detection Defines level of chance to find lost person (collaborative, non collaborative).
- POS Probability of Success POS = POA x POD the goal is to achieve the highest POS Score
- POA is based on PLS point "Person Last Seen" and LKP "Last Known Position"
- Point where search begins is called IPP "Initial Planning Point" and usually corresponds with PLS.
- Zooning separation of the entire search area in smaller zones GIS technology







Usage of applied GIS technology

- Search planning tool developed on the QuantumGIS toolset (Open Code Solution)
- Core application is Search Template predefined, semi automated tool what graphically produce complete search area zooning (POA) and IPP. It includes following inputs and outputs:
- IPP and PLS points, found
- Range of estimated lost person movements, based on Lost Person Behavior statistical values
- GSM tower database and triangulation of azimuths of received cell phone signals, unfortunately autonomously only Cell ID supported allowed by operators
- Map printouts at the paper
- Creation of search zones and extraction to handy GPS devices
- Import of acquired GPS field traces and entered points of interest
- Statistics of search teams included in operation

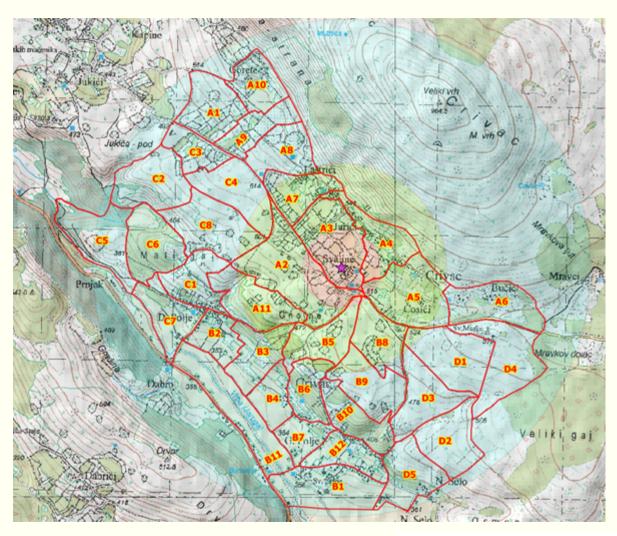








Typical digital mapping – zooning with POS

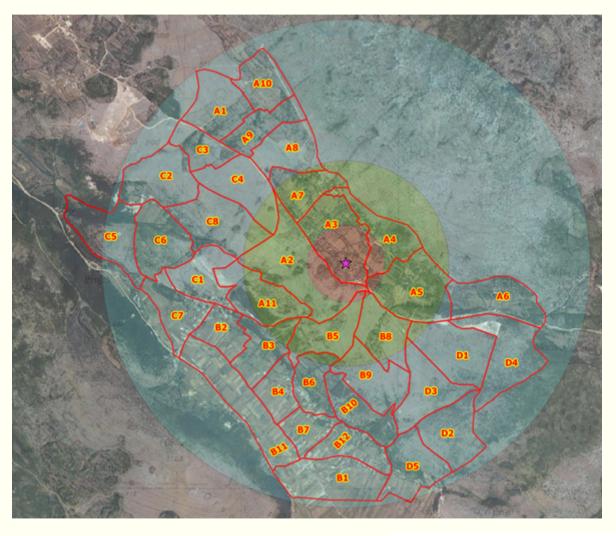








Typical digital mapping – zooning on DOF

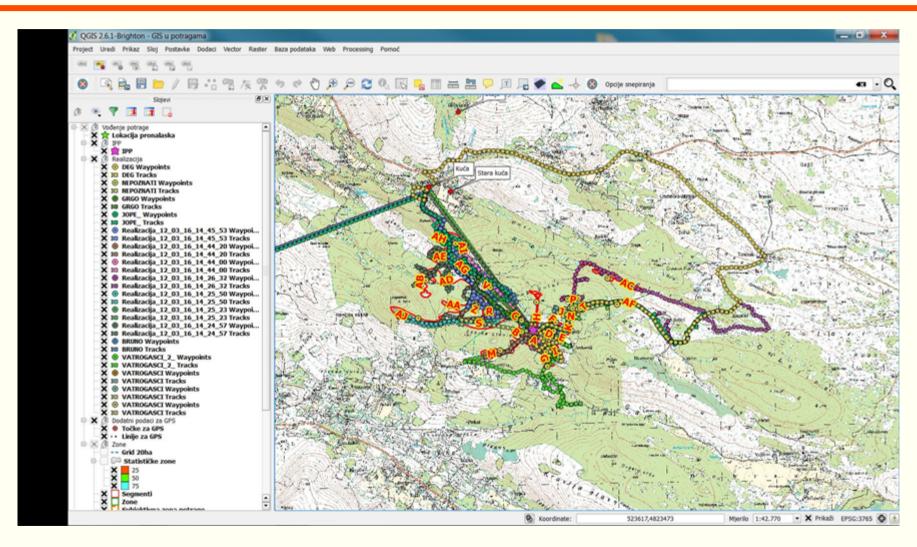








Typical dig. mapping – SAR action summary

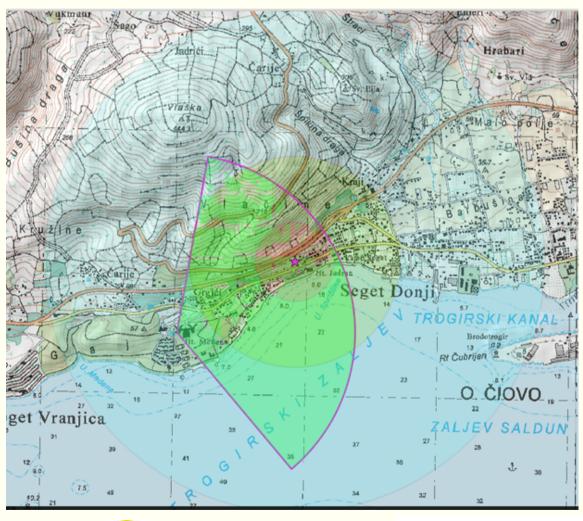








Typical digital mapping – cell ID LBS









Typical digital mapping – cell ID in 3D









Ordinary technological support to SAR

Obviously on the top are man&dog SAR teams

- GIS technology and GPS trail tracking
- Reconnaissance by helicopters and light aircrafts
- Reconnaissance by drones
- IR night vision cameras
- Underwater echo sonars
- Cooperation with telco operators in Location Based Services (not well regulated by law - plenty of difficulties)







