

## Key Points from the 2 Breakout Discussions

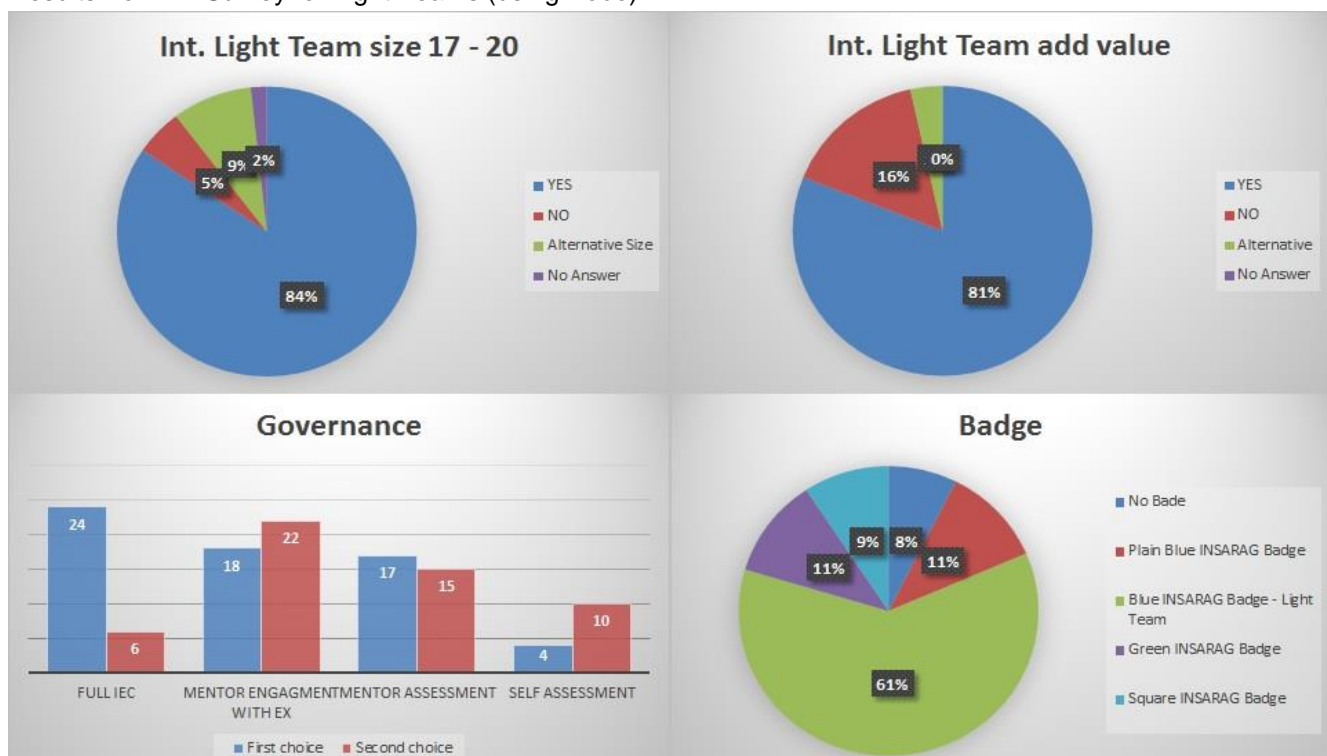
### Session 1: Validation of National Accreditation Process

KEY Areas Discussed		Recommendations
1	National accreditation process concept	The proposal provides valuable guidance for national capacity building
2	INSARAG validation of the national accreditation process	Decision and ownership on national accreditation lies with the respective governments; INSARAG provides guidance to interested member countries on the process.
3	Recognition/badge for national teams	Strong brand value of INSARAG, There is a need for visibility e.g. a badge or helmet decal to differentiate teams, and be tabled at the Policy level in the regional and ISG meetings.
4	Potential cost/burden	-The burden for FCSS should not be increased -Some regions could potentially be overwhelmed with many accreditation exercises. A regional strategy will be needed.

### Session 2: International Light Teams

KEY Areas Discussed		Recommendations
1	International Light concept: High integration and multi-tasking within the Light concept asks for high level of selection of members and cross training on different tasks. In general TLs think that it is a demanding and complex configuration but feasible for the operational capability and task which not all ways have to be performed at the same time.	Improvement of the existing concept paper from discussions. To further elaborate : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>level of integration,</li> <li>first arriving team tasks,</li> <li>ASR levels,</li> <li>Safe working on heights and</li> <li>a concept for logistics/equipment</li> </ul>
2	Quality assurance: The high integration of tasks and the support to the coordination principals asks for a quality assurance on a certification level.	Improvement of quality assurance in balance with asked tasks in a light certification system running in the regions. To further discuss at the regional meetings on who is responsible to validate "International Light Teams" and present findings at the ISG 2017.
3	Specific Functions: Specialist functions should be more specific on tasks and so make it clear what the minimum level of knowledge and experience is for the Light team tasks	Improvement of the specific tasks and functions in the concept.

### Results from TL Survey for Light Teams (using Kobo):



Session 3: IER – Greater Ownership Model

KEY Areas Discussed		Recommendations
1	Pre-Greening sections on the checklist is a reasonable proposition as long as the process maintains the current standards.	<p>That a workshop is convened in 2017 for Classifier Team Leaders and Mentors to ensure understanding of the process and consistent application.</p> <p>An outcome from the workshop should also be identification of the items that can be pre-greened and those that cannot. Any item yellow from a previous classification should not be pre-greened for the next classification.</p> <p>Pre-greening must still be justified by evidence or demonstration. Even if there is pre-greening teams must plan and conduct a full exercise of 36 hours (an annual obligation under the current guidelines).</p>
2	With the new process and with the pre-greening, the selection of mentors is even more critical.	<p>Lead Classifiers and classifying teams are still managed and appointed by FCSS.</p> <p>All new classifiers should initially enter system as a classifier in training. Special attention should be taken to ensure classifiers have experience in the area which they are classifying (logistics, search, management etc).</p> <p>Extending the mentoring out to at least 2 years was accepted as being beneficial – but arranged bilaterally.</p>
3	Teams were accepting of the greater ownership model beginning in 2017.	<p>That the current draft paper developed by FCSS be expanded to include more detail for the new process as an interim measure until the content can be included in the Guidelines. A revised paper will be shared shortly with IER teams in the queue from 1 January 2017.</p> <p>FCSS will provide guidance and support to teams as needed, as the IERs become decentralised and teams take ownership in managing their IERs.</p> <p>Detailed points are attached in Annex C-1</p>

Session 4: USAR Coordination Cell

KEY Areas Discussed		Recommendations
1	KOBO is the future. It is endorsed by the ISG and is in use now within the Humanitarian Network.	INSARAG USAR teams are encouraged and should be using KOBO now during team exercise and other training.
2	The TWG has developed a document that serves as the core of USAR Coordination.	The Team Leaders are asked to name this document and recommend where in the Guidelines it should reside.
3	Is the Sector Coordination Cell a duplication of a Sub-OSOCC?	<p>The SCC should not be confused with a Sub-OSOCC. The SCC is dedicated to USAR coordination within a defined geographic area, referred to as a Sector.</p> <p>If the Sector involves the complexity where a Sub-OSOCC is required, then the OSOCC will designate it as a Sub-OSOCC, and the SCC will integrate into the Sub-OSOCC for USAR operations.</p> <p>When USAR operations conclude in a sector, the SCC will be closed.</p>
4	FCSS informs that the online OSOCC training will be launched in October 2017.	<p>Will this course be open to the general population – YES</p> <p>How will the course be accessed – FCSS will announce this when the course is available.</p> <p>Does this course take the place of a formal OSOCC for USAR – YES</p> <p>Is there a timeline for currency between a formal OSOCC course and the need to complete the online OSOCC course – This course will become a course prerequisite once it is available.</p>
5	If there is a scheduling conflict, can a nominee attend a UCC course in a different region?	This does not seem possible for the initial three courses, but would need to be decided by the Region and FCSS on a case-by-case basis.

6	Why is the EMTCC established in the Ministry of Health of the affected country rather than within the OSOCC?	WHO made this decision to compliment and better support to the government's medical response.
7	The UCC Course Details	The UCC Course is by invitation only; there is no open registration. Each of the initial courses will allow 24 participants, coming from only classified teams.  Each Region will need to develop a strategy and deliver sufficient numbers of courses to allow each classified team to reach a 2:1 ratio for staff. A Heavy team will need 8 trained staff and deploy with 4 minimally. A Medium team will need 4 trained staff and deploy with 2 minimally
8	Is there a connection between the UCC and OSOCC?	Yes. The UCC is part of the OSOCC and reports to the OSOCC Manager.
9	How is the continued quality of training assured?	There is both a system responsibility as well as a personal commitment that the quality of training will be maintained;  FCSS will need to approve and endorse each UCC training course, so becomes the responsible office for quality assurance;  Refresher training will need to be developed. Once done attendance will become mandatory and the trainer will be removed from the roster of trainers maintained by FCSS.

#### Session 5: SPARTACUS Session / EU Project

KEY Areas Discussed		Recommendations
Issue 2: flare	Indoor tracking application are needed and flare provides this capability.	Give feedback to flare about further user needs and interest
Issue 3: (SComPU)	Securing no lack of communication and creating Wi-Fi and LTE hotspots with satellite backhaul	Provide feedback as to what are needs, possibilities and requirements and interest for rapidly deployable communication solutions

#### Session 6: RDC

KEY Areas Discussed		Recommendations
1	Importance of RDC operations -All of the teams are well aware of the importance of RDC ops. -Expectations (RDC as facilitator, updated info, ops guidance etc.) -Pitfalls (engaging in political issue, wrong understanding, skillset, equipment, training, lack of awareness on local side, authority)	- All teams to keep up training - More training on How-to - Awareness building still needed -Be familiar with the "Coordination handbook" -GARD training
2	Common Issues Identified -Personnel skillset (IM skill, improve visibility, self-sufficiency) -Unclear guidance (Registration target, aid supply handling, appointment of first arriving team, timing for closure, operations with multiple RDCs, collaboration with EMT.)	-Standardise RDC kit -Positive participation in the upcoming USAR Coordination Training -Seek for guidance from the "Coordination Handbook"
3	Future Opportunities -DHL's involvement -Development of RDC Support Module (example: Germany I.S.A.R.)	-Support of both DHL involvement and the idea of development of a RDC support module by I.S.A.R. Germany, - and encouraged to have own RDC training in individual teams, and this have to be aligned with the "USAR Coordination handbook".

#### Session 7: KoBo

KEY Areas Discussed		Recommendations
1	Training for all user of the Forms including UNDAC and OSOCC. Additional session on the Analyzing KoBo Data	UCC training Adapt UNDAC training

		Traing for IM's
2	Meeting with stakeholder, like MapAction, HDX and KoBo in Geneva in order to discuss next Steps. There are still some errors That need to sort out.	Meeting to take place in Geneva in 20 Oct 2016 – Peter Wolff will represent and bring along the feedback from INSARAG.
3	Further evaluation on alternative system or try to find synergies.	Check on compatibility of data.

Session 8: Beyond the Rubble

KEY Areas Discussed	Recommendations
<p>The INSARAG Steering Group (ISG 2016) directed that the AEME regional group and the D-A-CH-L group work on a concept and consult widely with the network.</p> <p><b>Project Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The concept is elaborated on the assumption of a deployment of an IEC USAR team after an EQ and the closure of the rescue phase;</li> <li>• It is not considering operations other than EQ response</li> </ul> <p><b>Proposal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is on voluntary base and within the existing IEC USAR team mandate and capability</li> <li>• It is needs driven and on request of LEMA and/or OSOCC</li> <li>• It is coordinated by LEMA and/or OSOCC (UN Clusters)</li> <li>• Must not determine the structure and mandate of IEC USAR team</li> <li>• Must not be part of the IEC/R classification</li> <li>• Pre-declaration could be done with the USAR Team Factsheet</li> </ul>	<p><b>Way ahead:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft a definition</li> <li>• Draft the limitations/guidance</li> <li>• Consult the INSARAG regions</li> <li>• Present to ISG 2017</li> <li>• Handover to GRG 2018</li> </ul>

## Detailed Points from IER 2017 and Beyond - Team Leader Presentation and Feedback

On 7-9 September, break-out sessions were conducted at the Tokyo Team Leaders Meeting on the INSARAG draft paper titled "IER 2017 Onwards - A Lighter System and Greater Ownership by Teams for IER arrangements" and the points raised at the Asia Pacific Meeting in August (refer to the AP Summary Page). Global Team Leaders provided feedback in relation to these issues and other associated matters which are summarized below.

### **Greater Ownership**

Team Leaders acknowledged the ever increasing workload managing the IER process and that the current level of support and coordination provided by the FCSS was unsustainable. In addition, Team Leaders accepted that it was appropriate for teams undergoing reclassification to take a greater role in the logistics, coordination and organization of their own reclassifications. It was also generally accepted that the 5 year timeline is still relevant, though it was noted that there is provision in the current guidelines to apply for an extension of one year if a team requires.

### **Checklist Pre-Greening**

There were issues raised similar to those at the Asia Pacific meeting regarding not allowing pre-greening checklist items that were identified as yellow at the previous classification and that these areas must be demonstrated at the next classification. This then led to several discussions as to the benefit of continuing with the checklist traffic light system (red, yellow, and green) and it was recommended by several team leaders that this process should cease. It was also discussed that if this system is removed then the mandatory areas that need to be demonstrated at the next reclassifications could still be identified as "areas for improvement" in the Advisory Notes. Whilst this was recommended by several team leaders, there was a counter point raised by a team leader regarding the benefit using the yellows in the report for requesting additional funds from a team's governments.

Further, there were several comments regarding not being able to pre-green some specific items on the checklist and that these capabilities should 'always' be demonstrated at reclassification. If this is accepted it was suggested that these areas should be identified in the checklist to ensure consistent application as to what can and what cannot be pre-greened. There was also an acceptance that the pre-greening process could lead to a reduction in the number of classifiers being required at future reclassifications.

It was raised by the European Union that they have exercises and training courses conducted annually attended by UCPM teams and that these could also be used to pre-green areas but there was a question raised as to how to maintain consistency of an assessment that was being conducted by a number of different classifiers. The discussion could be followed up in the next AEME regional meeting.

### **Mentors**

There was general agreement of an extension of the team's engagement period with Mentors and Classifiers to a minimum of 2 years. This would allow a longer period for teams to address any issues raised by the mentor. There was also strong support for the FCSS to convene a Team Leader/ Classifiers workshop in 2017 to ensure that there is a common understanding of the pre-greening process and ensure consistency in classifications and the gathering of evidence. An outcome of this meeting in 2017 could also be to identify what can and cannot be pre-greened.

There was strong support of the FCSS to still maintain the management and appointment of Classifier Team Leaders and their classifiers. It was also raised that with the introduction of the process of pre-greening that the selection of classifiers is even more important and the need to ensure new classifiers have attended an initial classification as a "classifier in training" and further to ensure that classifiers have specific experience in the area that they were assessing (logistics, management, search etc.). It was also widely accepted that there is great benefit in continuing to select classifying teams with representatives from all 3 regions as this will continue the sharing information and lessons learned.

### **Technology**

It was raised that the above process could be assisted by using technology in sharing Portfolios of Evidence (PoE) and that these large documents should be able to be shared with technological support rather than the need to provide them in hard copies. It was also mentioned that this sharing platform be used for the sharing of best practice and lessons learned. There may have to be some further analysis as to whether this can be supported by the Virtual OSOCC or by another medium.

### **Summary**

The above process was generally accepted by all team leaders but there is a definite requirement for some form of guidance note to be developed detailing its application prior to January 2017.

Reported by Kelvin Walsh, Australia.