

Guideline on Disaster Response



SCOUTS
Creating a Better World

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World Organization of Scout Movement (WOSM)
Asia-Pacific Region

Guideline on Disaster Response



Foreword



With our region's geographical location, it is a necessity that we must always be prepared for any disasters that may occur from time to time.

As tasked by the 25th APR Scout Conference, this triennium has given us the opportunity to extend necessary support for our NSOs to develop and strengthen its capacity in the area of disaster response and management. In this direction, several NSOs expressed their commitment towards capacity building through the conduct of training courses on disaster management in the region.

Following two regional events on disaster response and management, the APR Management Sub-Committee has meticulously prepared the Guideline on Disaster Response.

We hope that this Guideline will be helpful to National Scout Organizations to take appropriate actions in the education of more young people on



disaster preparedness as well as forming disaster response teams.

On behalf of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, Asia-Pacific Region, we congratulate the APR Management Sub-Committee for initiating this document with special note to its member, Mr. Desmond Chong Kwok Hwee for taking the major work of this guideline.



Paul Parkinson

Paul D Parkinson, OAM
Chairman
Asia-Pacific Regional Scout Committee



J. Rizal C. Pangilinan

J. Rizal C. Pangilinan
Regional Director
WOSM Asia-Pacific Region

Executive Summary

This Guideline on Disaster Response is prepared in line with the APR Plan 2015-2018 under the priority area of Management, Objective 3, action step 3.1. It is supplementing the Guideline on Humanitarian Action.

While since ever, Scouts are always visible serving in disaster affected areas and today in most cases, NSOs are promoting to have disaster preparedness trainings yet, there has been always a debate if Scouts shall get involved in undertaking disaster rescue, relief or rehabilitation work. It is, or it is not what Scouts shall be doing? After a thorough discussion, it is agreed upon that Scouting as an educational movement contributing to young people to play a constructive role in society.

Disaster Response and Rescue Management is an area where Scouts must be educated in view that they are knowledgeable and have at least minimum skills to be able to keep themselves in case of calamity, help family members and people around them in pre disaster preparations and wherever possible as a good Scout to serve the community affected.

The guideline highlights the role of a National Scout Organization in times of disaster. Not as first level of responders but focus on being the second level of responders. Thus, support can be extended through offering Scouting facilities to our first level responders, set up of relief/ aid distribution centres, resources canvassing and storage, fundraising to support relief operations, and all other activities where NSOs can participate in response and recovery.

A clear description of creating a Disaster Response Team, from its national, regional and local disaster response team and its own respective role. The structure of disaster response team is also covered in this guideline.

Separate headings are included with the subject matter on Hazards and Vulnerabilities Assessment (HVA), Preparing for Disaster Response, Key priorities during disaster response and Partnership, and Funding to support disaster response.

As the Chairman of the Management Sub- Committee, we recognize the work done by our members:

Chairman: Dr Somboon Bunyasiri

Vice Chairman: Mr Neville Tomkins
Mr Justin HyoungGyun Kim

Members: Mr Desmond Chong Kwok Hwee
Mr Pengiran Abd Wahab bin Pengiran Hassan
Mr Mohammad Atiquz Zaman
Mr Tubagus Arie Rukmantara
Mr Henry Heng Soo Peng
Mr Tam Kwok- kuen

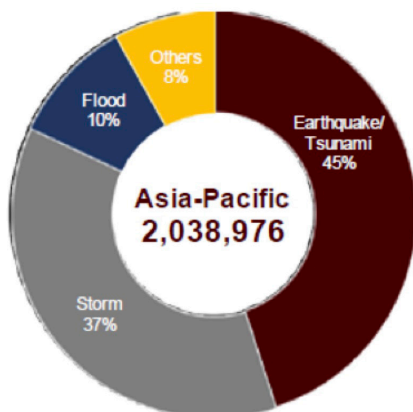
Adviser: Mr B.I. Nagarale

Special mention to Mr Desmond Chong Kwok Kee, who developed the initial draft of the guideline.

Introduction

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRCS) definition of Disaster is "a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources." (IFRCS, 2017)

Increasingly, around the world, we are seeing more and more episodes of disasters happening in the region due to the effects of climate change. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) reported that "since 1970, natural disasters in Asia and the Pacific have killed two million people –contributing to 57 per cent of the global death toll. On average, the number of people killed annually was 43,000..." (UN ESCAP, 2017)



- **2 million lives lost (56% of global)**
- **88 per cent of people affected**

Figure 1: Asia Pacific Human Cost of Natural Disaster, 1970 - 2016 (UN ESCAP, 2017)

UN ESCAP disaster report for 2017 indicates that “Between 2013 and 2015, for example, globally natural disasters displaced 60.4 million people, of whom 52.7 million were in Asia and the Pacific. The largest numbers were in Philippines (15 million), China (13.1 million), and India (9.2 million), followed by Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Myanmar” (UN ESCAP, 2017).

As the premier youth organization in the region and as a responsible partner in our community, it is important that National Scout Organization (NSO) play a role in the response actions when a disaster strikes. However, what is the role of the NSO during a disaster and how can the NSO play a constructive role to aid disaster response and recovery in their respective communities?

This guideline serves to help NSOs develop a strategy in terms of scope, role & responsibilities and type of support it can render to their communities when a disaster strikes. This guideline is by all means not an authoritative guide on disaster response but a compilation of best practices by professional disaster response personnel and practitioners in the field today.

As our founder Lord Baden Powell put it “A Scout is never taken by surprise; he knows exactly what to do when anything unexpected happens”. NSOs are strongly encouraged to adopt some of the best practices highlighted in this document. If additional support are required, please do not hesitate to contact the Asia-Pacific Regional Office.

Disaster resilience is a key element of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and we hope this guideline will be useful in shaping the disaster response strategy in your respective NSO and contribute to your effort in community engagement and your journey to becoming a responsible stakeholder in the creation of a better world.

Creating a Disaster Response Team

NSOs can play an active role in supporting the disaster response and recovery actions in their respective countries or communities when disaster strikes.

Often, when the term disaster response and recovery comes to mind, many would relate to first responder actions such as search and rescue as well as medical responses. While these forms the crucial first steps of a disaster response and recovery actions, this should not be the NSOs' focus. The reason is simple.

There are many international and local disaster response and relief agencies i.e. the IFRCS, UN agencies, Mercy Relief etc. who have the expertise and resources to mount such first responder actions. NSOs on the other hand may not have such expertise and resources. As such, the focus for the NSO should be on rallying its members to support second level/responders actions such as resources canvassing/storage, offering up its facilities to support first responder actions, fund raising to support relief operations as well as rallying community partners and stakeholders to support first responder's effort. Such involvement will ensure that NSOs participate in the response and recovery effort without inhibiting the work of the professional first responder agencies thus strengthening the overall response and recovery effort.



Figure 2: Levels of Disaster Response

With these in mind, it is proposed that each NSO look into the formation of disaster response teams. For effective communication and control, it is recommended that NSO adopt a 3-tier model for the formation of a disaster response team. The 3-tier model consist of the following teams:

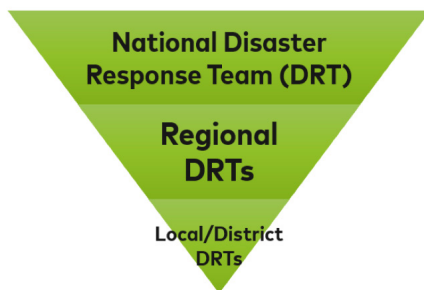


Figure 3: 3-Tier Model for NSO's Disaster Response Teams

The role and function of the teams are as follow:

1. National Disaster Response Team

- a. This team is set up at the national level to coordinate national effort in second level/responders effort.
- b. This team is responsible for coordinating support for international disaster response effort i.e. support a neighboring country's second level/responders effort.
- c. This team is also responsible for defining the national strategy and training methodology of the various disaster response teams.

2. Regional Disaster Response Team

- a. This team is set up at the regional level to support the national effort in second level/responders effort.
- b. This team is responsible for coordinating support for local/district disaster response effort.
- c. This team is responsible for defining the regional strategy for disaster response and for the training of disaster response teams at the regional and local/district levels.

3. Local/District Disaster Response Team

- a. This team is set up at the local/district level to execute the second level/responders effort.
- b. This team is responsible for rallying the scout units in its local community/district to support the response effort.
- c. This team is responsible to ensure that scout units in its local community/district are training to support disaster response.

A typical disaster response team set up is as follow:

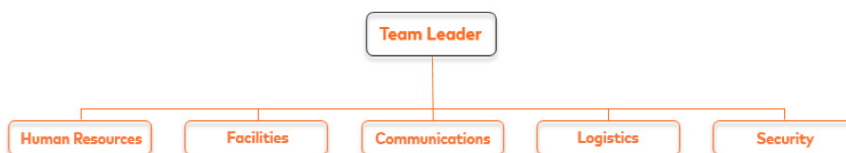


Figure 4: Typical Disaster Response Team Structure

The proposed team structure adopts the Incident Command System (ICS) methodology. The ICS methodology is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient response actions by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

The roles and responsibilities for each of the team members are as following:

Team Leader

- a. The role of the Team Leader is generally filled by lead Commissioner in the HQ/region i.e. Chief Commissioner for National HQ and Regional Commissioner for Regional HQ. The Team Leader's role is to guide the team process during the response through the various operational functions represented on the team.

Pre-Response Phase

- o Understand the requirements of the disaster response team and support its implementation.
- o Ensure necessary budget and time allocated annually for training of the team.

During Response Phase

- o Ensure the disaster response standard operating procedures established by the NSO are being followed
- o Be responsible to the respective council/board for the response actions and brief the respective council/board on a regular basis.
- o Direct, control, and facilitate the team's activity, delegate and oversee duties given to the team members
- o Approve reports and all communications prior to wider distribution.
- o As necessary, serve at the liaison for escalating up to the next level or to the APR office. Provide status and request support as appropriate.

Post-Response Phase

- o Accountable for After Action Reviews (AAR) to happen following the completion of response actions. Document best practices, pain points and suggested corrective actions. Support facilitated discussions, brainstorming sessions to collect input from AAR.
- o Implement and close out all relevant-to-role 'after actions' from the AAR process.
- o Review team's capabilities and capacity during the response phases and suggest remedy for gaps.

- **Human Resources**

- a. Responsible for the coordination of human resources to support the response actions.

Pre-Response Phase

- o Understand the requirements of the disaster response team and support its implementation
- o Ensure that there is a documented and practicable method to recruit scouts and scout leaders to support response actions.
- o Ensure that first aid teams are established in the NSO and its respective entities in support of disaster response.

During Response Phase

- o Assess the health & safety hazards associated with the response action and identify potential risks that may develop.
- o Advise the team on any HR related regulatory requirements as a result of the response actions.

- o Maintain an overview of the welfare of those within the response teams including relief for responders, moving furniture within room to ensure comfort and safe transportation home after response.
- o Maintain a proper record of scouts and scout leaders participating in the response actions.

Post-Response Phase

- o Participate in After Action Reviews (AAR) and document best practices, pain points and suggested corrective actions resulting from the response action both within the HR arena and for the team as a whole.
- o Implement and close out all relevant-to-role/function 'after actions' coming out of the AAR process.

- **Facilities**

- a. Responsible for representation of the facilities function on the team which may include but is not limited to planning for key facilities, coordination with building owners/representatives and coordination with local emergency services/ public health officials.

Pre-Response Phase

- o Understand the requirements of the disaster response team and support its implementation

During Response Phase

- o Provide technical assistance in the area of facilities management as required.
- o Coordinate with first responders and relief agencies as appropriate regarding the use of scout facilities.

Post-Response Phase

- o Drive After Action Reviews (AAR) and document best practices, pain points and suggested corrective actions resulting from the response action both within the facilities ambit and for the team as a whole.
- o Implement and close out all relevant-to-role/function 'after actions' coming out of the AAR process.
- o Provide ongoing information and advice to the team on facilities impacts of response actions.
- o Review facilities capabilities and capacity during response action and suggest remedy for gaps.

- **Communications**

- o Responsible for representation of the Communications function on the team which may include but is not limited to media relations, stakeholder and response partners' communications. Responsible as a representative of the team for contributing to overall operational management of response action, even if outside of Communications ambit.

Pre-Response Phase

- o Designate location for press/media center and set-up as required.
 - o Understand the requirements of the disaster response team and support its implementation

During Response Phase

- o Develop specific communications strategy for the team to respond to enquiries about the response action
 - o Establish press/media center as needed. Organize press conferences and interviews, and coordinate messages with stakeholders as needed.
 - o Ensure that all information and statements released to external audiences are approved by the team and reflect the strategies and decisions taken. Ensure that press statements are reviewed and approved by the respective authorities within the organizational structure.
 - o Identify counterparts with other emergency/first responders/relief agencies responding to the response action and agree upon process to share information regularly.
 - o In conjunction with HR, advise and support scouts and scout leaders (and their family) in media related issues if member/members of the NSO is impacted by the disaster.

Post-Response Phase

- o Participate in After Action Reviews (AAR) and document best practices, pain points and suggested corrective actions resulting from the response both within the communications ambit and for the team as a whole.
 - o Implement and close out all relevant-to-role/function 'after actions' from the AAR process.
 - o Debrief outside communications consultants as needed.
 - o Review Communications capabilities and capacity during response action and suggest remedy for gaps.

- **Logistics**

- a. The role of the Logistics coordinator is to provide critical coordination support (including the provision of supplies) to the team.

Pre-Response Phase

- o Understand the requirements of the disaster response team and support its implementation
- o Prepare and update list of critical supply vendors i.e. first aid equipment, tents and shelter equipment, warehousing etc.

During Response Phase

- o Support activation of the critical supply vendors to provide logistics support to first responders/relief agencies
- o Support facilitation of the use of NSO supplies to aid response actions
- o Ensure that scouts/ scout leaders participating in the response actions are provided with the necessary equipment

Post-Response Phase

- o Participate in After Action Reviews (AAR) and document best practices, pain points and suggested corrective actions resulting from the response action.
- o Implement and close out all relevant-to-role 'after actions' from the AAR process.
- o Review team capabilities and capacity during response action and suggest remedy for gaps.

- **Security**

- a. Responsible for representation of the Security function on the team which may include but is not limited to physical security for facilities and personnel and access control for facilities.

Pre-Response Phase

- o Conduct and coordinate hazards and vulnerabilities assessments.
- o Understand the requirements of the disaster response team and support its implementation

During Response Phase

- o Authorize specific security measures to be taken in order to secure site or facilities for usage by the team
- o Monitor security risk/threats and provide update to Team Leader and the rest of the team as appropriate.
- o Arrange evacuation of scouts/scout leaders if the security situation is too risky for continuation of response action.

Post-Response Phase

- o Drive After Action Reviews (AAR) and document best practices, pain points and suggested corrective actions resulting from the response action both within the Security ambit and for the team as a whole.
- o Implement and close out all relevant-to-role/function 'after actions' coming out of the AAR process.
- o Review Security capabilities and capacity during response action and suggest remedy for gaps.

Hazards and Vulnerabilities Assessment (HVA)

To better prepare the NSO and the respective disaster response teams, it is important that the team takes a risk-based approach around its team formation/recruitment, training and equipping. A risk-based approach would require a good understanding of the hazards and vulnerabilities which each NSO and the various entities within the NSO faces.

A good method to undertake the HVA would be the 5 x 5 risk matrix method.

		Impact →				
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Severe
↑ Likelihood	Very Likely	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	High	High
	Likely	Low	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	High
	Possible	Low	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	Med Hi
	Unlikely	Low	Low Med	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi
	Very Unlikely	Low	Low	Low Med	Medium	Medium

Figure 5: Example of a Risk Matrix (<http://www.thereliabilityblog.com/author/admin/>)

Each NSO can undertake the HVA by appointing a member of the disaster response team to do so. The appointed HVA assessor can first list down all the hazards and vulnerabilities that the country/region faces and using the 5 x 5 risk matrix rank each hazard or vulnerability against how likely this particular hazard or vulnerability will happen and should it happen, how severe it would be to life safety and property damages.

An example of this is presented below:

Country X; Flooding:

Likelihood – Possible
Impact – Moderate

Risk Rating: Medium

Once the all the risk rating of all hazards and vulnerabilities has been calculated, the HVA assessor can rank all the items from High Risk to Low Risk.

The ranking exercise, will provide the team with a good overview of the risk confronting them and the team can then develop strategies (through the development of protocol and procedures) to mitigate these risk. With a better overview of the risk, the NSO can also identify partners i.e. equipment suppliers etc. to support its disaster response actions.

Preparing for Disaster Response

Be Prepared is our moto and a way of life for all scouts. To ensure success during disaster response, it is important that NSO play attention to the training of youths and adults alike.

All NSOs have very defined approaches to the training of youths and adults. Training and preparing for disaster response should not be any different. It is recommended that the responsibility for the development of disaster response training for youth and adults be allocated to the commissioner responsible for these portfolios in the NSO.

While first aid and rescue training springs to mind whenever disaster response is mentioned, there are other areas which the NSO can look at to enhance the overall training and preparedness of the scouts and scout leaders. Courses such as relief and distribution, logistics management, water & sanitation as well as food security and nutrition are readily available through the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Society and NSOs are encouraged to work with such agencies to provide for a more comprehensive training experience.

NSOs can visit the following website for more information:

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/preparing-for-disaster/disaster-preparedness-tools/training-for-response/>

To bring preparedness to the next level, NSO may consider bundling a series of skill/proficiency badges for accreditation/recognition towards a Disaster Response Badge/Award. Such initiatives will not recognize the proficiencies of disaster responders but also encourage greater involvement and participation in disaster response training program.

Key Priorities During a Disaster Response

When a disaster strikes, multiple priorities and requirements can be daunting for the disaster responders. With our unique position to support first level responders, it is important to note the key priorities during a disaster response period. During a disaster situation, NSO can open up their facilities for use by relief agencies to house displaced people or as supply depot to distribute relief aid.

To help NSOs decipher the confusion, it is recommended that the NSO focus on the 3S – Safety, Sanitation and Supply.

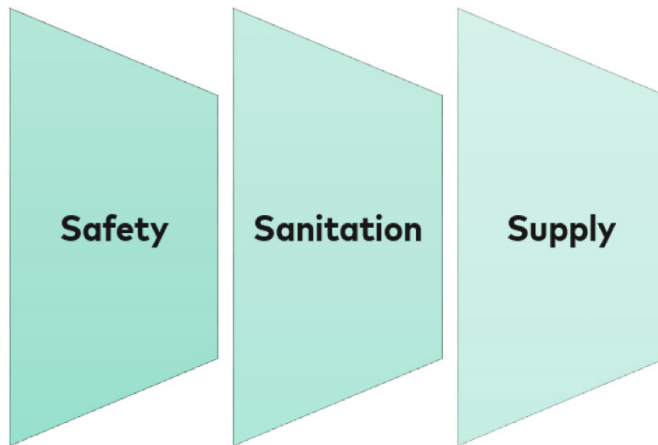


Figure 6: Key Priorities during a Disaster Response

1. Safety

The safety of our scouts and scout leaders are the top priority for us. While we would like to commit 100% to supporting relief and recovery effort, we must ensure that we do not put our people in harm's way. A safety and security risk assessment can be undertaken by the appointed security lead on the disaster response team to ensure that every possible action has been taken to ensure the safety and security of our scouts and scout leaders.

Besides the safety and security of our people, the safety and security of employees, volunteers and contractors of relief agencies working in our facilities/attached to NSO to support relief operation, is also a concern. There are national health and safety regulations governing the health and safety of attached personnel in our facilities and due care must be taken to ensure that their health and safety is not compromised while in our facility/premises.

Lastly, the safety of those who are displaced by the disaster and who are seeking refuge in our facilities are important too. One can only imagine the trauma and sufferings these displaced people are confronting in the immediate aftermath of the disaster therefore it is important to ensure that they are provided a safe environment of refuge during these trying times.

2. Sanitation

Sanitation in the immediate aftermath of a disaster is often challenging due to the disruptions of electrical and water supply. As the potential for the spread of diseases is high during these initial phase of the response action, NSO need to ensure that there is a focus on setting up sanitation regime as quickly as possible.

There are some considerations to note while setting up a proper sanitation regime.

Firstly, the living and the dead must be separated. Local culture, religion and nuances must be observed when handling the dead however it is of paramount importance that the living are separated from the dead as quickly as possible and a buffer zone created to prevent the spread of diseases.

Secondly, the injured must be treated as quickly as possible to prevent their injuries from deteriorating which may lead to infection and spread of diseases. First aid and medical facilities must be step up a distance away from the sheltering facilities to ensure segregation and prevent the spread of diseases.

Thirdly, the sheltering facilities must have proper ventilation, fresh/clean water and proper waste (including human waste) disposal procedures as poor ventilation and bad waste management creates the perfect condition for the spread of diseases which will render the overall response and recovery effort futile. Disaster response team should work with local relief agencies to make sure these conditions are met in the earliest possible timeframe.

3. Supply

Supply is crucial to support an effective response and recover effort. During the immediate aftermath of a disaster, securing supply can be challenging thus it is important that NSO draw up a list of items which they would require based on the results of the HVA. With the list ready, NSO can identify suppliers of these supplies early and establish a working relationship so that they are able to tap on these suppliers to provide the necessary when a disaster strikes. This will cut down the time taken to procure equipment and supplies which is very precious in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

What to procure or provide during the disaster response phase can be a daunting task for the NSO. In order to procure effectively and provide accordingly, there is one key principle to follow.

What is the “mission” at hand? As discussed earlier, the role of the NSO in disaster response is not that of the first responders but rather that of a second level responder providing support to relief agencies etc. With this in mind, it would be very easy to draw up a list of critical items for these engagements. Supplies such as first aid equipment, sanitation items, lighting, dry food and fresh water would be required in the initial phases. Tents, blankets and medications may be required in the next phases of the relief and recovery actions. Working with your partners i.e. relief agencies will help you determine what type of supplies you will need to procure/provide during the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

Partnership and funding to support Disaster Response

Most of our NSOs are non-governmental organizations and as such, resources can be an issue. With limited resources, supporting disaster response actions can be rather difficult. To be a responsible and committed member of our community, scouts cannot be seen as running away from its responsibilities during a disaster situation. This is when partnerships formed during “peacetime” will come in handy.

NSOs do not need to wait till disaster strikes to solicit support to procure and provide for the response actions. There are many corporations around the world that are devoted to support disaster relief and humanitarian assistance through their corporate social responsibility program. NSOs need to expand their horizon and reach out to these corporations to build up a mutually beneficial relationship i.e. NSO can be a partner for a particular corporate entity to distribute relief supplies.

NSOs can also work with relief agencies such as the IFRC or the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) during “peacetime” to build up their capacities to support disaster response and relief operations. Agencies such as IFRC and UNDAC have professional expertise which can help NSOs build knowledge and depth in the area of disaster response and relief operations. Programs can be created with these partners to train and equip disaster response teams.

Such relationships can be exceptionally useful to help NSO build up its capacities and capabilities in the area of disaster response.

Internally, WOSM has the Messengers of Peace (MoP) Support Fund which can be tapped by NSOs to develop program in disaster response. The MOP support fund was established for financially supporting scouts worldwide in implementing MoP projects that

1. strengthens capacity (i.e. projects for renewing an NSO's youth program, or providing training for Adults in Scouting)
2. Inspiring Messengers of Peace (e.g. projects related to spreading the MoP network)

As well as special projects (including, but not limited to):

- Support to youth in (post-)conflict zones (e.g. projects related to supporting refugees)
- Disaster response (e.g. projects related to providing immediate support to disaster-affected communities, or projects related to preparing Scouts for disaster response)

NSO should approach the APR office for more information on the criteria of the MoP Support Fund and the procedure for application.

Conclusion

Scouts are creating a better world for our communities through our scout program all over the region. This guideline was created to help NSO in the Asia-Pacific region create a disaster response program in their respective countries. We hope you would find this guideline useful and if you have any queries, please feel free to approach the APR office.

We believe that Be Prepared is not just our moto but also a way of life for all scouts and as such, we can play a key role in the disaster response effort in our communities and country. When we provide that helping hand to those in dire situations, we can truly become messengers of peace and contribute to creating a better world.

Written by:

Desmond Chong

Council Member, The Singapore Scout Association

Member, Asia Pacific Region – Management Subcommittee

Senior Consultant, Mastercard International

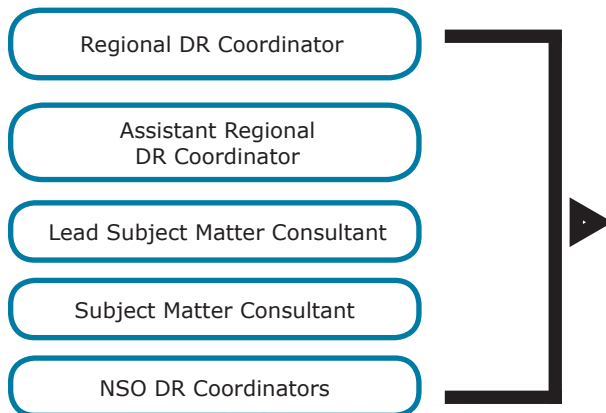
APR Disaster Response Network

- What is the APR Disaster Response (DR) Network?
- Who is in the network?
- What is the role & responsibility of the personnel in the network?
- What are the pre-requisites of a DR Coordinator?
- How do I train my DR Coordinator?
- Where do I get more information?

The APR DR Network is:

- A formal grouping of DR coordinators appointed by the respective NSOs to coordinate DR effort in the country/territory.
- Organized at the regional level to support the training and development of DR related fields.
- The lead entity to coordinates DR effort as a region to support country/territory hit by a disaster

Who is in the network?



The network consist of the following personnel:

- 1 x Regional Coordinator (FT Staff - appointed by the Regional Committee/Director)
- 1 x Assistant Regional Coordinator (FT Staff - appointed by the Regional Committee/Director)
- 1 x Regional Lead Subject Matter Consultant (Volunteer - appointed by the Regional Committee/Director)
- Regional Subject Matter Consultants (Volunteers - appointed by the Regional Committee/Director)
- 28 NSO DR Coordinators (Appointed by the NSOs)

What is the role & responsibility of the personnel in the network?

Regional Coordinator/ Assistant Regional Coordinator

- Coordinate the administrative work at the regional level
- Organize meetings/trainings for the network
- Ensure NSO nominate a replacement DR Coordinator when there is a vacancy
- Coordinate the regional DR effort to support NSO hit by a disaster

Lead Subject Matter Consultant

- Lead the program development work at the regional level
- Facilitate meetings/trainings for the network
- Provide subject matter advise to support the regional DR effort mounted by the DR network to support NSO hit by a disaster

Subject Matter Consultants

- Support the program development work at the regional level
- Support and facilitate meetings/trainings for the network
- Provide subject matter advise to support the regional DR effort mounted by the DR network to support NSO hit by a disaster

NSO DR Coordinators

- Lead the program development work at the NSO level
- Attend meetings/trainings for the network
- Support the regional DR effort mounted by the DR network to support NSO hit by a disaster
- Coordinate DR assistance/support provided by the region when his/her NSO is hit by a disaster

What are the pre-requisite of a DR Coordinator?

- Preferably a mid to senior level full-time staff of the NSO who can coordinate DR work at the NSO level
- Interested in DR work
- Proficient in the English language
- Able to attend annual training in person
- Able to attend network meetings via Skype

How do I train my DR Coordinator?

The following training will be made available to the NSO DR Coordinator:

- NSO DR Coordinator Introductory Training (online via Skype)
- Annual Disaster Response Coordinator Training (Face to face)
 - Introduction to Disaster Response
 - Hazards & Vulnerabilities Assessment
 - Incident Command System (ICS)
 - ICS Work/Process Flow
 - Developing an "All Hazards" Plan
 - Training & Development of DR Teams
 - Partnership Development
 - Case Studies
 - Tabletop Exercise

APR Disaster Response and Management NSO Coordinators

Job Description

Title	Disaster Response and Management NSO Coordinator
Objective	To coordinate within the NSO, and with Asia-Pacific Regional Office, towards effective coordination in the area of Disaster Response and Management, Scouts involved in Humanitarian action
Responsibilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate and communicate within the National Scout Organization and with Asia-Pacific Regional Support Centre in relation to disaster response and management actions. 2. Help in identifying need of NSO towards disaster response management 3. Help develop disaster management strategies and coordinate its effective implementation 4. Participate in orientation, training and activities when invited 5. Keep himself/herself updated on disaster management/ humanitarian action related development 7. Develop and support the National Disaster Management Network 8. Undertake Humanitarian Actions involving young people during the state of emergencies 9. Preparation and submission of periodical report to Asia-Pacific Region.
Terms of appointment	Three Years, Renewable
Reports To	Chief Commissioner/ Chief Scout Executive (NSO to put the right designation) and Director concern at the Asia-Pacific Support Centre on Humanitarian Action
Personal Profile	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preferably a graduate 2. Able to communicate in English, orally and written form 3. Have basic knowledge in Computer skills and competency to communicate through social media 4. Ability to develop project proposals and prepare reports 5. An active member of National Scout Organization 6. Possess good relationship and communication skills 7. Preferably an expert in the areas of disaster management, disaster response, risk management and all other related areas 8. Preferably a member of the NSOs Disaster Response and Management Team

