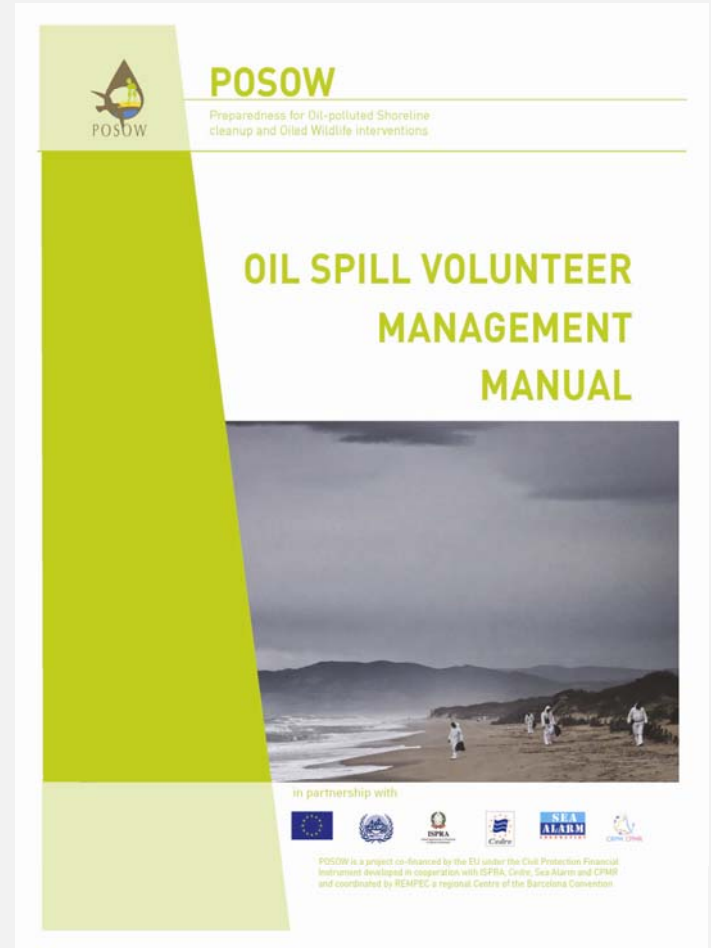




POSOW

Preparedness for Oil-polluted
Shoreline cleanup and
Oiled Wildlife interventions

Logistic Management



POSOW is a project co-financed by EU under the Civil Protection Financial Instrument developed in cooperation with ISPRA, Cedre, Sea Alarm and CPMR and coordinated By REMPEC a regional Centre of the Barcelona Convention

Volunteering is an asset

- Volunteering can be an important aid during emergency situations

- **Professional volunteers**

- Skilled in emergency situations and experienced in volunteering.



- **Spontaneous volunteers**

- People who have no specific skill related with emergency situations



Volunteers management approach

- This may explain the difference of the use of volunteers in different countries



Allow only professional operators



Rely on a network of identified associations



Manage the spontaneous contribution of citizens who volunteer individually





Authorities' roles in volunteer management

- Authorities must remain in charge of the overall operations
- It is their responsibility to:
 - Select, train, assign duties to the volunteers
 - Guarantee health and safety measures
 - Address operational, logistical and organizational issues



Additional tasks for volunteer management

- The higher is the number of resources, the more complex the management is
 - The number of volunteers should be commensurate with the actual needs of the different emergency phases
 - activities should be carried out only by volunteers recruited by the authorities



Additional tasks for volunteer management

- Volunteer involvement requires additional tasks
 - Identification and registration - Accommodation and meals
 - Keeping records of volunteers - Transport to/from working site



Integration of volunteers in the response

- A pre-organisation integrated in the emergency plan (NGOs and organisations)
 - Thorough knowledge of the associations and NGOs operating in the area ensures adequate volunteer management
 - Geographical area of competence
 - Existing specialisation
 - Available equipment
 - Previous experience



Integration of volunteers in the response

- An integration system for spontaneous volunteers
 - Avoid random afflux of people on the clean-up sites
 - Check the physical aptitude of people volunteering
 - Keep track of the volunteers' details
 - Plan for the best allocation of the resources

How to reach such goals?

- By law
- Through already existing associations
- By setting up dedicated registration centre(s), physical or virtual



Registration and emergency office

A dedicated administrative office is highly recommended and should be the first staging post for volunteers' arrival

The registration of volunteers is critical to:

- Check arrivals of authorized volunteers
- Monitor forces in the field and their related costs
- Facilitate continuous contact with involved volunteers
- Ensure formal registration and certification of involved volunteers (insurance, reimbursement of expenses, etc.)
- Ensure that only authorised volunteers can carry out response operations.
- Verify and record volunteers' tasks on a daily basis.



Registration and emergency office

Store these records in a database to facilitate their access at any time or for any purpose



Records for each team
of volunteers

Details for each volunteer



Camp Management

The management of the area requires a Camp Manager operating under the ECC established by the authorities



Accommodation and catering

- According to the specific area and to the number of people:
 - Set up of tent cities
 - Adaptation of public local facilities
 - Use of local tourist accommodations





Tent cities

- Camp Secretariat
- Field kitchen and canteen
 - Three fresh daily meals
 - Fulfilment of specific national sanitary provisions for meal production and preservation
- Toilets and fire prevention system
 - Water supply connection must be taken into account



Tent cities

This option is recommended for between 100 and 350 volunteers per city

	Advantages	Tent cities	Disadvantages	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ concentration of volunteers in a single area→ location near to the affected area→ rapid setup→ relatively low costs→ commonly available from armed forces, Red Cross, NGOs...→ easy mobilisation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ potential difficulties in identifying suitable areas→ arrangements with landowners→ complex setup management (transport of materials, urbanisation and connection to essential services)→ subsequent rehabilitation of the utilised area→ resistance to weather conditions→ high number of operators required for their management.	

Personnel for tent city management

– Tent personnel tasks include:

- Mounting and maintenance
- Camp Secretariat
- Monitoring in/out traffic and camp surveillance
 - Prevent unauthorized access and record volunteer teams movement to and from worksites
- Cleaning and waste disposal
- Kitchen, canteen and food supplies
- Dismantling



1 tent personnel for every 5 volunteers

Adaptation of public facilities

This option can be considered for 100 up to 200 volunteers per building

Public facilities



Advantages

- concentration of volunteers in a single area
- rapid set up
- relatively low costs of setting up and management.

Disadvantages



- potential difficulties in identifying suitable and available buildings
- subsequent restoration of the utilized buildings
- high number of operators required for their management
- may not be a comfortable environment for the volunteers.

Use of local tourist accommodation

Local tourist accommodation



Advantages


- no logistical complexity and no setup
- economic benefit for the owners who can claim compensation
- better comfort for the guests
- no need for dedicated managers
- limited management and maintenance costs.

Disadvantages



- potential difficulties in identifying facilities
- difficulties in making arrangements with private entities
- volunteers spread across different areas
- monitoring more difficult (check booking, arrivals, departures...).

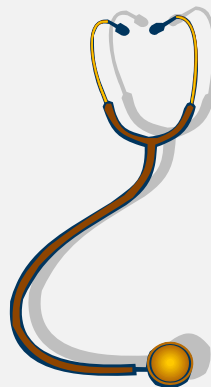
On-site transportation

- The transport of a large number of volunteers can:
 - Burden the local road network
 - Negatively affect emergency activities with its deriving traffic
 - Demand huge areas for parking
- 
- Provide a shuttle system
(small coastlines affected)
 - Use private vehicles
(long stretches of coast affected)



Stress on local health care

- Health care is definitively the most important issue to be considered
 - No volunteers will be sent in potentially harmful areas
- The risks of potential injuries require more health care services
 - Check the resilience of the local health system and plan its enhancement



Reimbursement: how and what

- Some expenses to be considered, according to each country's legal system:
 - Travel expenses to reach the polluted area (public and private means of transportation)
 - Accommodation and meal costs (where there is no possibility to set up a reception structure)
 - Materials, tools and equipment cost
 - Reimbursement for damage of materials and used resources (ex. Private means of transport, PPE , etc.)



Using pre-identified procedures for reimbursement

- Criteria and procedures to reimburse costs must be defined preferably before a spill occurs
- Any expense should be carefully evaluated
 - reasonable
 - substantiated by documents (invoice, receipts...)

In some countries employers may get compensated when their employees are called to be part of the response





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