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Knowledge FOR Resilient soCiEty

PROTECTION AND RESCUE DIRECTORATE

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Who we are?

- Protection and Rescue Directorate is independent governmental organization since 16/05/2005. Previously, it was a part of Ministry of Defense (Civil Protection Sector).
- It is consist of Directorate located in Skopje and 35 units on local level. We're covering Macedonia nationwide.



What We Do?

PROTECT AND RESCUE OF CITIZANS, COMMON GOODS, FLORA AND FAUNA, ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CASE OF NATURAL DISSASTERS AND OTHER ACCIDENTS, by performing the following:

- *Evacuation;*
- *Sheltering;*
- *Care for the affected population;*
- *RBC protection;*
- *Rescue from ruins;*
- *P&R from floods;*



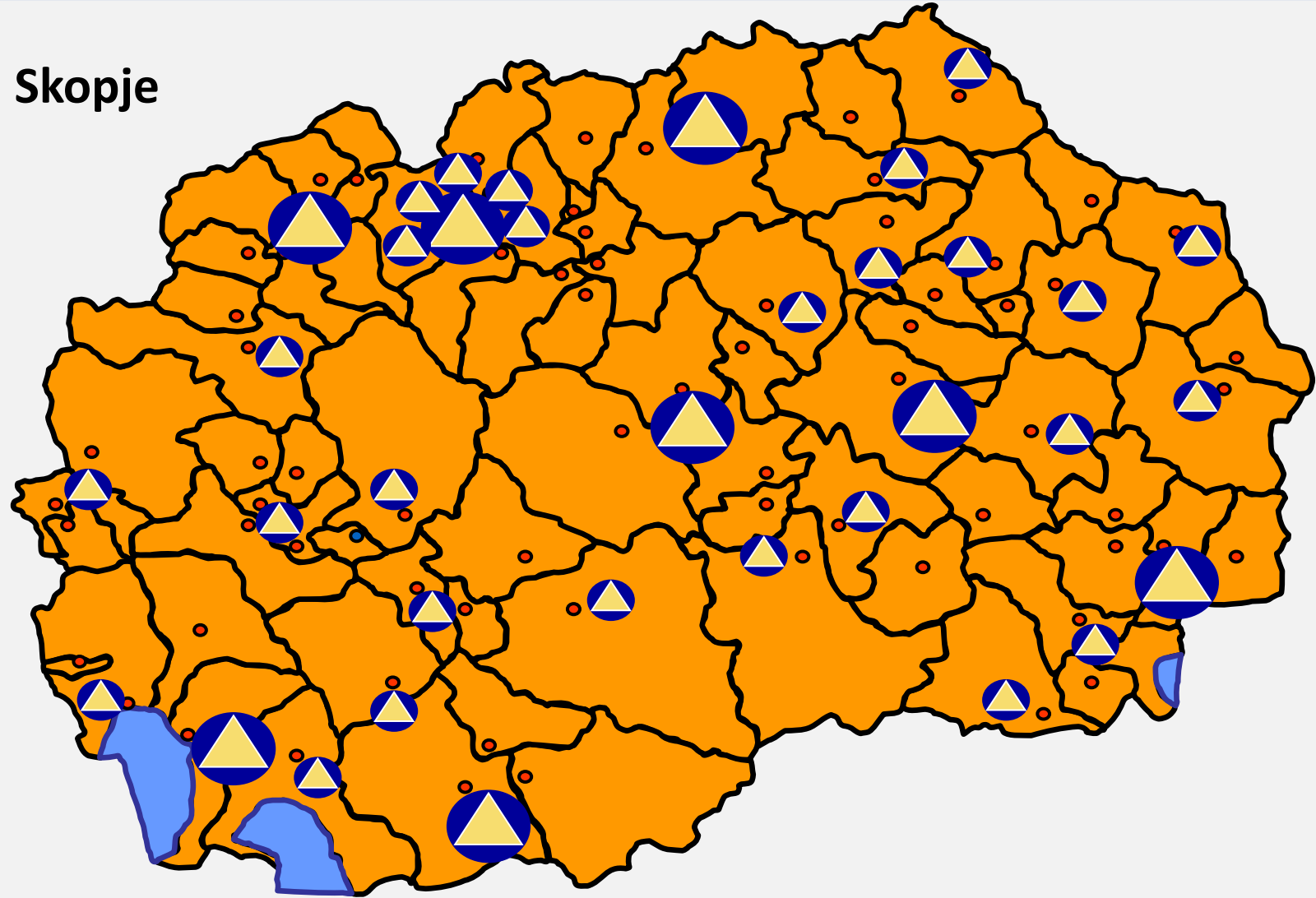
What We Do? Cont.

- ***First medical aid;***
- ***P&R of animals, plants and their products;***
- ***Rescue from road, railway and aircraft accidents;***
- ***P&R from fire, explosive and other explosive materials;***
- ***P&R from technical-technological accidents;***
- ***Restoration of the terrain and other related activities.***

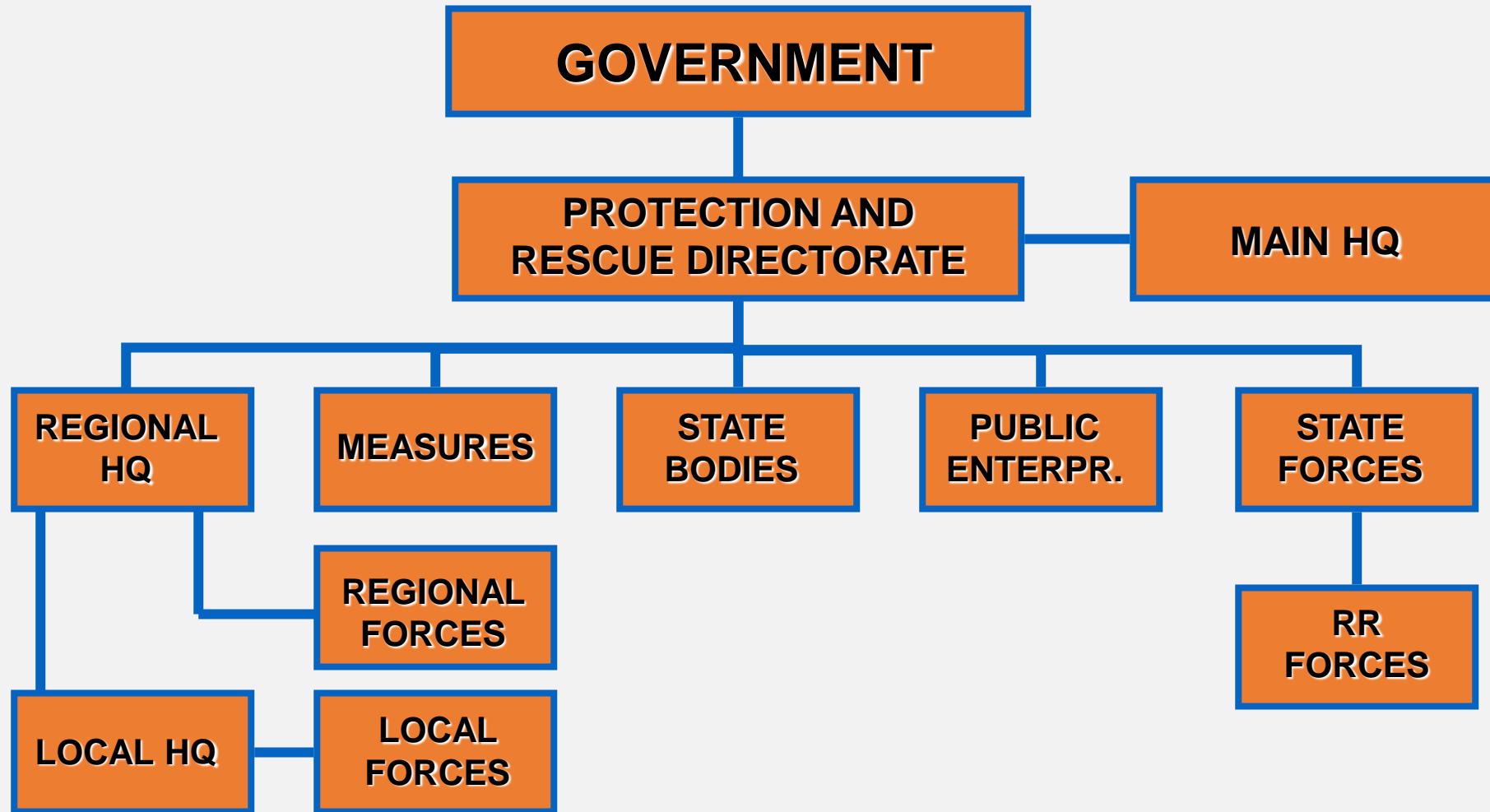


Where are we?

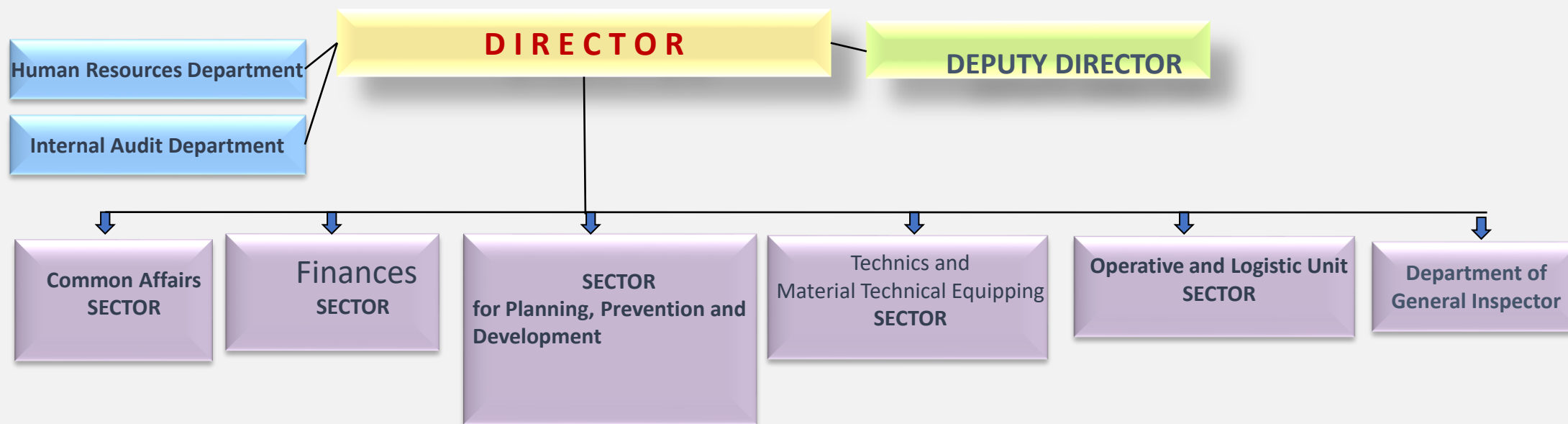
Directorate located in Skopje
and 35 regional
departments
located in the
bigger cities



Disaster management



ADMINISTRATIVE COMPETENCE CHART



OUR FORCES

no	Rapid response team type	Number of RRT
1.	First aid	8
2.	Fire rescue and protection	8
3.	Flood rescue and protection	8
4.	Underwater rescue	5
5.	Chemical accidents rescue and protection	4
6.	UXO	5
7.	Rescue from high objects	3
8.	Mountain rescue	4
9.	Mine accidents rescue	3
10.	Traffic accidents rescue	3
11.	Sheltering of the affected population	5
12.	Debris rescue	8
	Reserve Forces	
1.	from previous system	Arround 5 000



In September 2009, the ``Ilinden`` ship sank in the Ohrid lake, but unfortunately 15 Bulgarian citizens lost their lives and 7 were injured.

- Accident is happened near auto camp ``Eleshac`` 300 m from beach





- Lack of control (technical check, not enough life vest and overload)
- a boat license was not mandatory
- No radio connection with Ohrid port
- No rescuers on the beach
- Ask for help addressed to PRD (but RRT are ready to deploy for 3 hours)



What we did?

- Anyone who has taken a beach under concession and swimming pool, must be obliged to have water rescue members or team
- Education and training is run by Macedonian Red Cross
- New law for port, natural lakes and artificial lakes
 - all vessel in Macedonia must be registered in Ohrid port
 - technical inspection is mandatory every year
 - enough life vest (for every passenger)
 - driving license is mandatory
 - radio communication equipment must have every vessel



What we did?

- we are made reorganization of our team members (divers + rescuers)
- New location for team members and equipments is located in Bay of Bones near auto camp ``Gradishte``
- Plus equipment is located in Ohrid port (vessel ready to go)
- And 3 more vessel in ware house (reserve team members)
- Also city of Struga is covered with rescuers and equipment)



What we did?

- Ask for help from European civil protection mechanism for education and training (IPA PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT)
- Develop new education for rescue from water (smooth water and swift water)
- Establish new units for Flood containment and high capacity pumping)
- New equipment (buying, project and donation)



- Implement of **Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (to enable coordinated assistance from the participating states to victims of natural and man-made disasters in Europe and elsewhere)**
- **The Seveso Directive - Technological Disaster Risk Reduction (Protecting the environment, health and our economy)**



Swift Water Rescue



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Water rescue emergencies present some of the greatest challenges and risks to the rescue professional.

Life threatening situations develop quickly and require immediate action.

Challenges include:

- Size of water
- Access
- Personnel

Situations include :

- Flash floods
- Seasonal changes



Rescuer safety is FIRST priority!

- *Public safety teams that are untrained and unequipped to handle water-related emergencies, expose themselves to untold risks.*
- *Firefighters, law enforcement officers and members of the search and rescue community can all become victims during rescue events.*



Rescuer Safety ultimately depends on ***Training*** and ***Education***

Rescuers must always remember rescue priorities:

1. Self rescue/safety
2. Rescue of or assurance of the safety of other team members
3. Rescue/recover victim

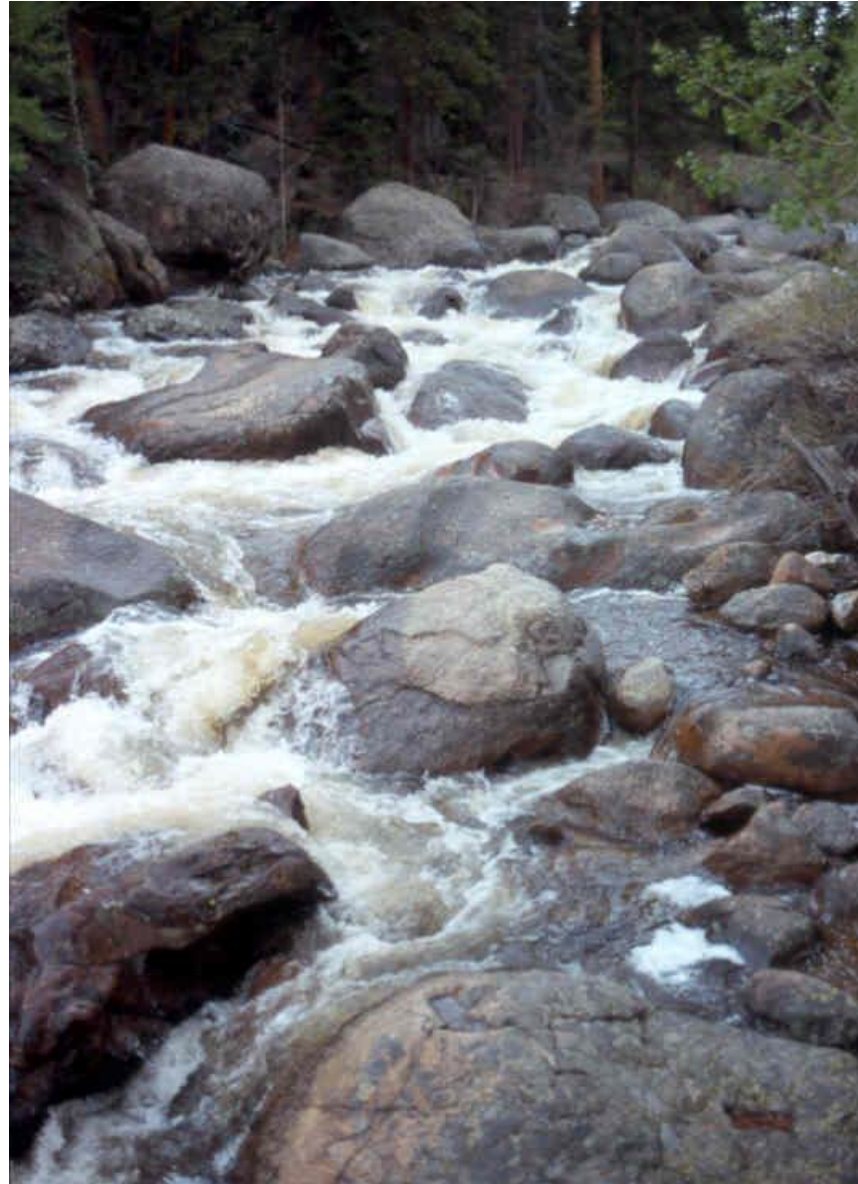


Safe and effective water rescue operations depend on proper:

1. Training
2. Equipment
3. Preplanning



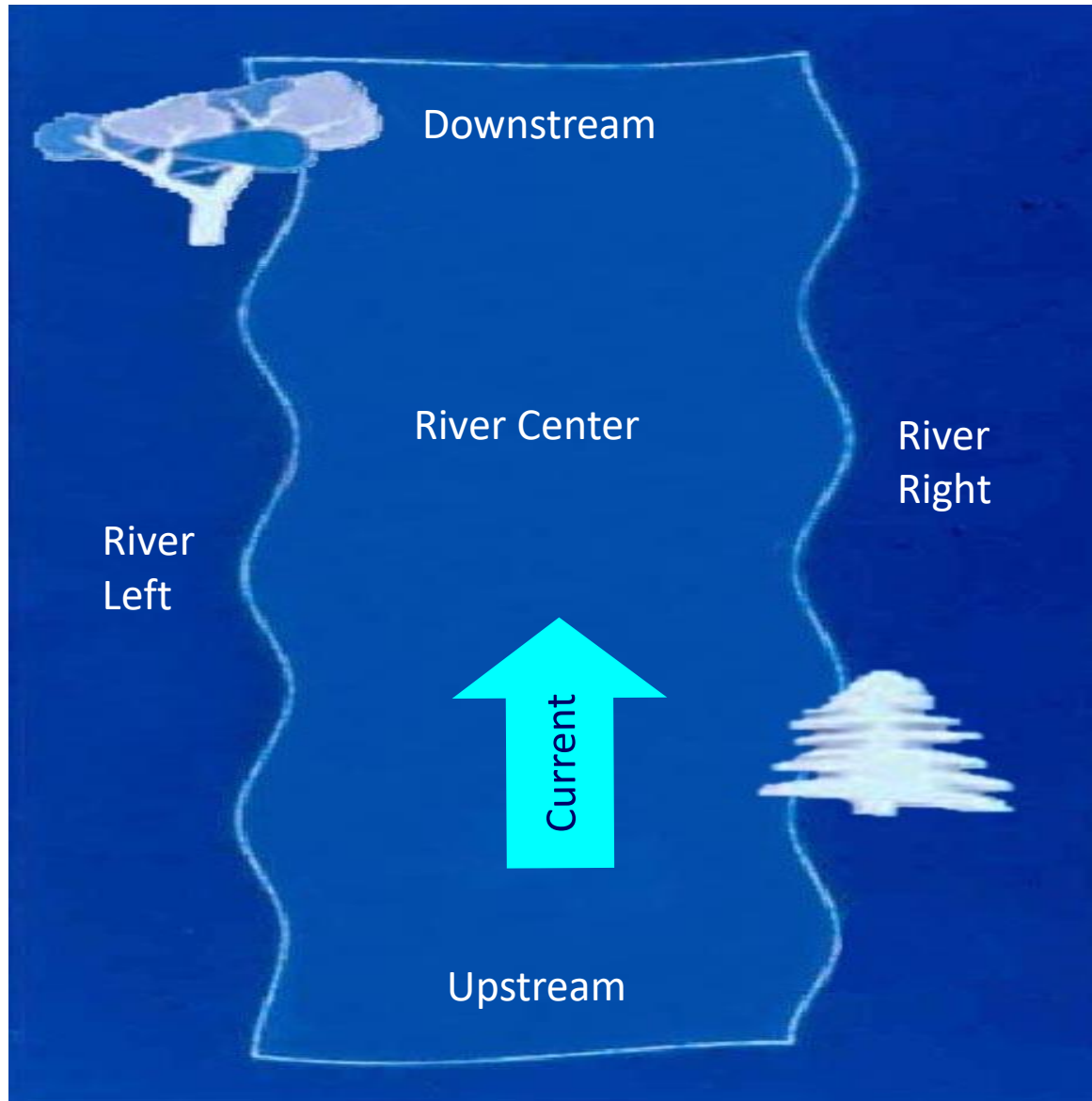
Swift Water Orientation



Swift water refers to fast moving water traveling in a linear direction

1. River
2. Canal
3. Washes
4. Flood water





Site reference

Four river references relate to facing downstream

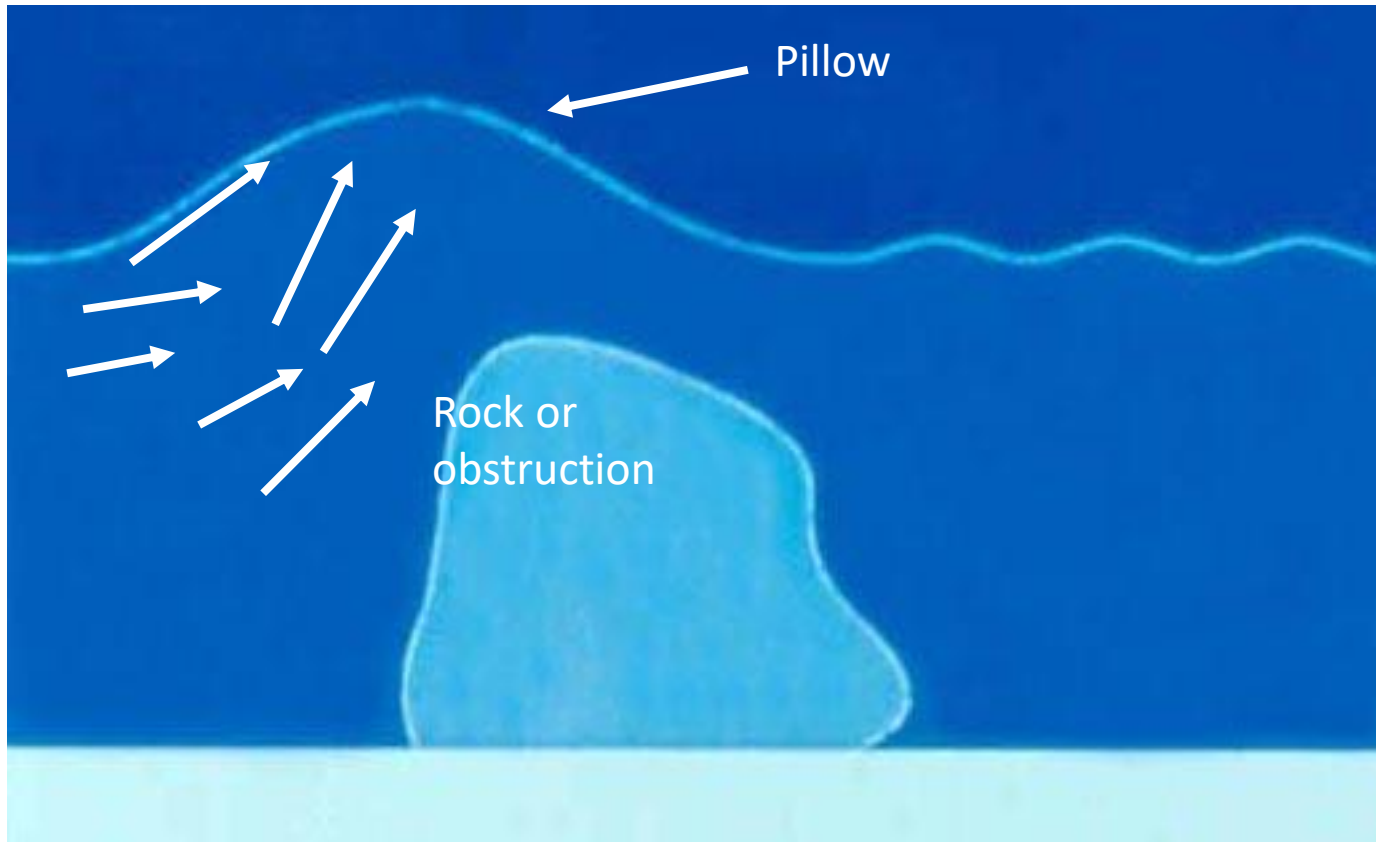




Site reference

*References stay the same
no matter which way
you're facing!*

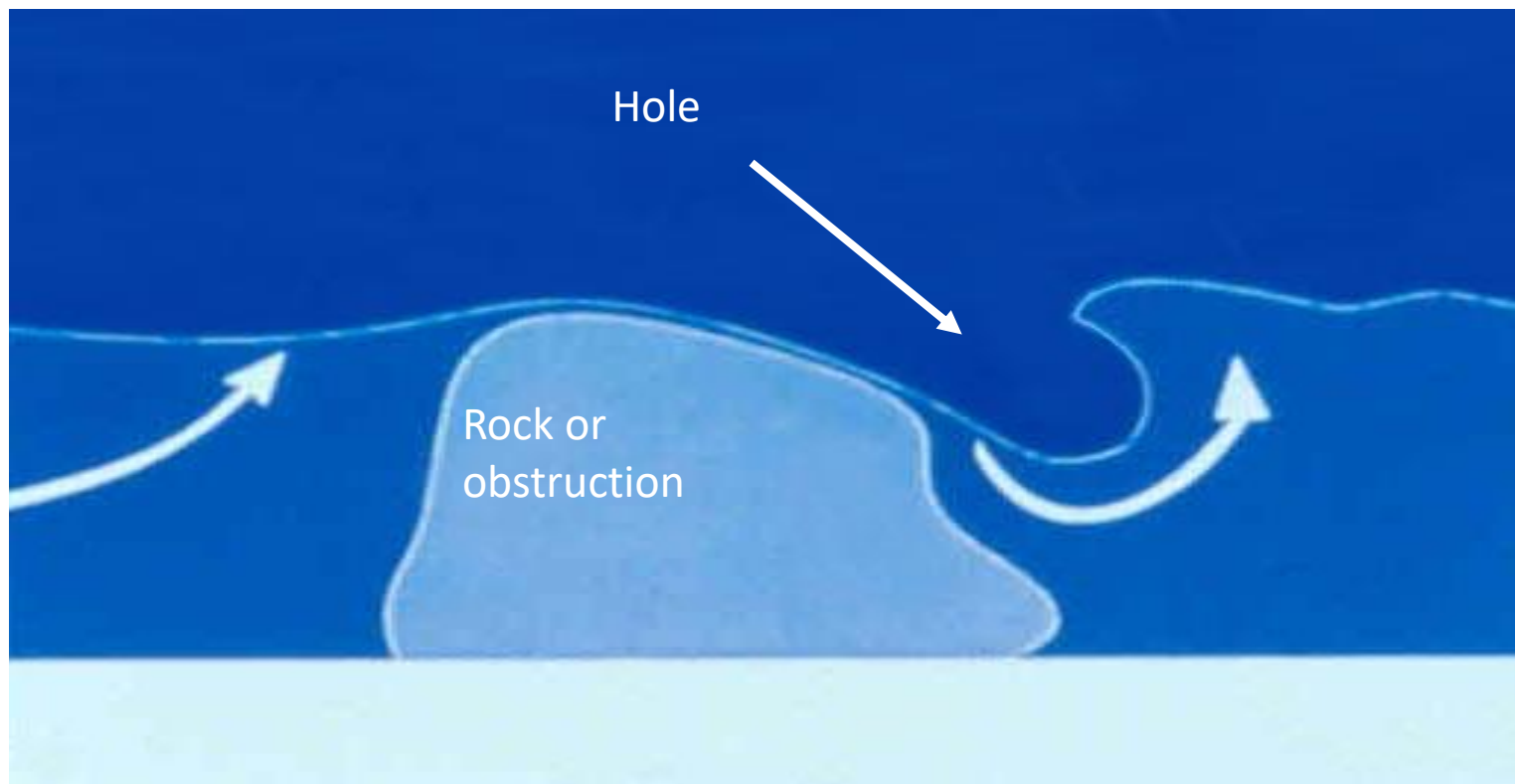




Pillow

- Swelling on the surface caused by an underwater obstruction
- Obstruction is usually just beneath the surface





Hole

- Created by water dropping vertically over an obstruction
- The larger the drop, the more defined the hole

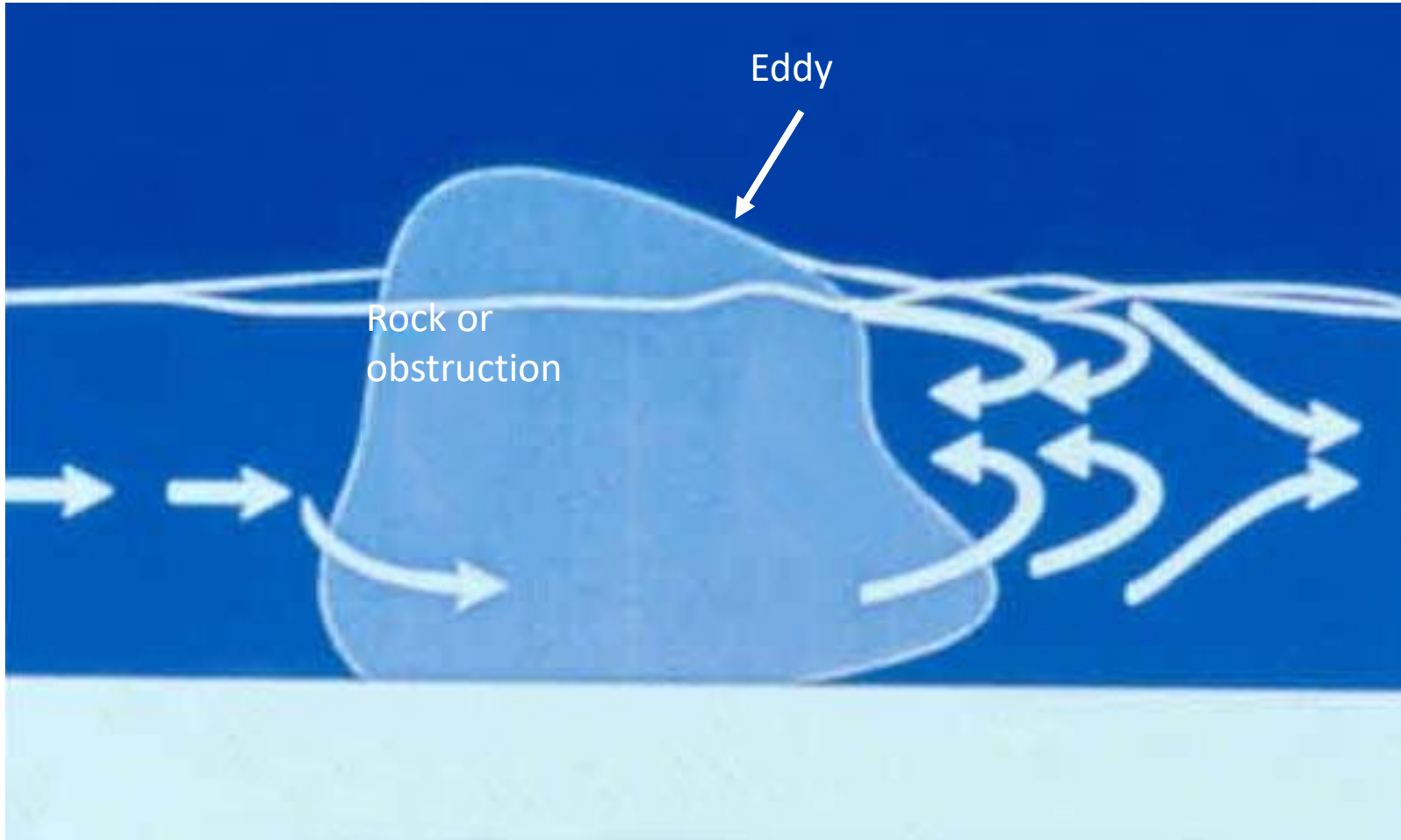




Hole



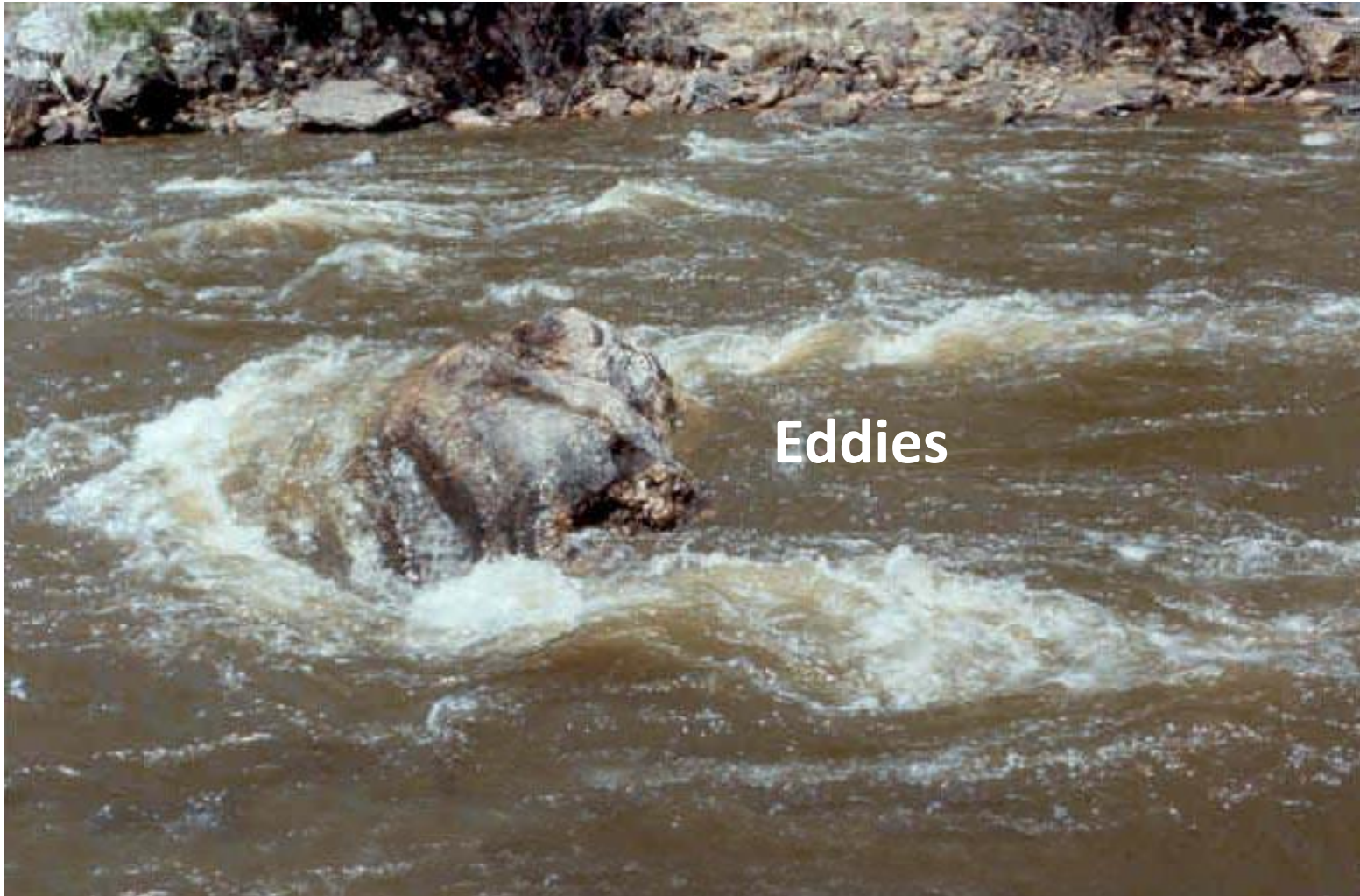
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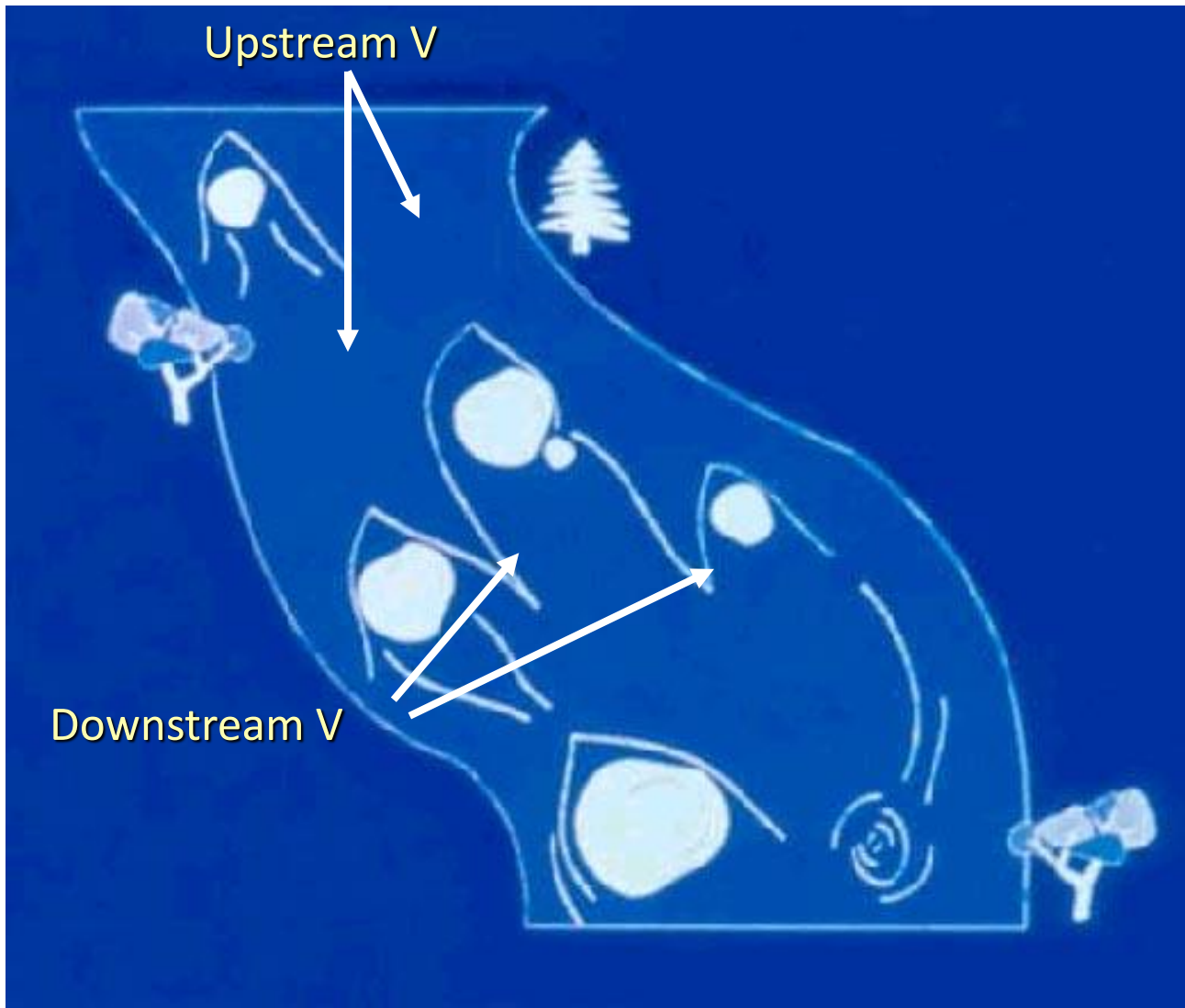


Eddies

- Caused by obstructions in current that extend above the water's surface
- Water flows around obstacle and reverses direction to flow upstream







Upstream & Downstream Vs

- Upstream V created by water hitting an object and going around it
- Downstream V caused by water flows converging at point of least resistance



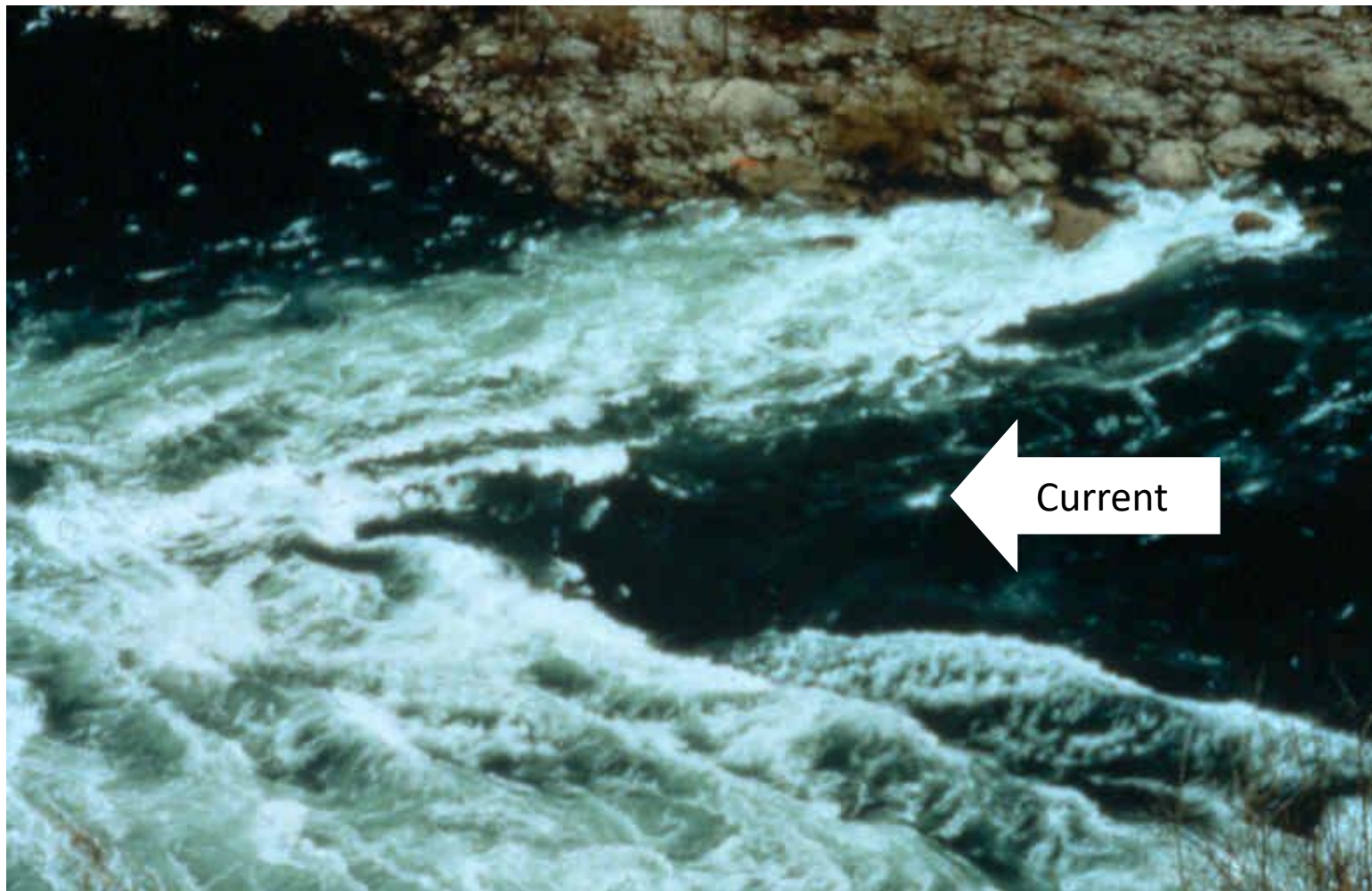


Upstream V



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Downstream V



Fundamental Rescue Techniques



Self-rescue techniques

- Anyone working near or around the water is a potential victim
- Rescuers working in swift water environments must all possess practical experience with basic survival and self-rescue skills



- **Self-rescue techniques**
- Swimming in current
(defensive maneuvers)
- Body positioning...
 - On your back
 - Face up
 - Horizontal posture
 - Feet downstream
 - Ferry angles



Victim rescue

- Scene assessment
 - Safety first
 - Evaluate Risk/Benefit
- Victim contact
 - make attempt to talk with victim
- Always choose rescue methods that provide the highest degree of effectiveness while minimizing the risk to the rescuer



- Reach
- Throw
- Row
- Go



If the person is close, **REACH** out with a long object.

If you cannot reach the person, **THROW** them anything that floats.



If there is nothing to throw, **ROW** a boat to the person in trouble.

Never place yourself in danger. Instead, **GO** for Help!



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

