

CIVIL PROTECTION IN AUSTRIA

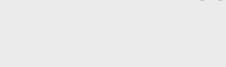


1.1 Structure + International cooperation

Bilateral agreements with different countries, EU,...



Different agreements with organization e.g. Austrian Red cross with multinational red cross,...



Federal Government

9 states

99 district administrative units

2359 municipalities

Rescue Services

Fire brigades

Military

Police

Government



1.1.1 Government

The different organizations work subsidiary. The government undertakes in its political responsibility coordination-, cooperation- and information-duties.

Federal government

- coordination of national crisis and disaster management, international cooperation
- with *federal alarm center* in contact with 9 regional alarm centers, rescue organizations alarm centers and ministries
- with co-ordination board for disaster and crisis management

9 states

- provide legal framework (rescue services, fire brigades, disaster relief)
- manage large scale disasters

District administrative units

main disaster management authority

Municipalities

- set up rescue services, fire brigades, provide resources
- manage local disasters



1.1.2 Rescue Services

The operative jobs are transferred to civil rescue services. They work in their own responsibility.

The following rescue services are available: Austrian Red Cross, ASB, Johanniter, Malteser, Mountain Rescue, Austrian cave rescue.

In Austria there are approx. 800 rescue centers, approx. 500 of these are permanently staffed. There is an emergency medical staff of approx. 41.000 available.

1.1.3 Fire brigades

In Austria fire fighters and rescue services are different organizations – but they work closely together.

There are 4.882 fire brigade stations in Austria, 4.549 stations are voluntary run, 327 are company fire brigade stations and 6 professional stations. There are around 270.000 fire fighters.



1.1.4 Police

In Austria there are approx. 28.000 police men.

1.1.5 Military assistance

In the case of large disasters (e.g. earthquakes) civil authorities may request assistance from the federal army. In these cases it is clearly fixed that the army acts as assistance service – that means the army gets orders from different civil authorities.

1.3 Role of volunteers

The role of volunteers in the disaster management is very important. This is a very special system in Austria.

Approx. 75% of all people working in rescue services are volunteers. More then 90% of all fire brigade stations are run by volunteers.

Additional to this recently the "Team Austria" was founded. All citizens of Austria can become member of this. The members fill there profession and skill in a data base. In the case of a large disaster these members will fulfill easy service jobs for rescue men or firefighters (e.g. filling sand bags, carrying material, etc...)



The rescue organizations have created different units to be used in case of disasters .

For international help there are special units (ERU,...) available.

Very important to mention:

In rescue services most of the cars (ambulances), material and staff are used in daily business for usual ambulance service. In the case of a disaster the same cars, material and staff is used for disaster management. The advantage of this system: you have a lot of resources available in the case of disaster. Also the training of staff is done in daily business.

In the case of disaster the organization changes from an organizing system (in daily business) to a military (strictly hierarchically) one.

2.1 Basis elements of disaster units

In the case of a disaster there is a very special situation. To handle this situation the disaster units must be well prepared. To achieve this the following elements must be focused on :

Description of duty

It must be clearly defined what the purpose of the unit is. In the case of a disaster it must be very clear which duties have to be performed by this unit.



Structure and duties of staff

It must be clearly defined which person is responsible for what job and who has the power to give orders

Education of staff

It is very important to have educated and well trained staff in the case of a disaster. The people have to do practical and theoretical training all the time. Disaster management is becoming more and more complicated.

Special cars

There must be cars and trucks with the suitable equipment available. The equipment must be of high quality because the people must be able to rely on it 100% in the emergency case. The people must be well trained to use the equipment in the right way.

Material

In the case of a disaster the needed material must be available. This must be prepared all the time.



2.2 Units

2.2.1 Sanitary station

Sanitary stations must be established and run.

The following duties must be performed:



- Rescue of the injured
- Triage
- Treatment of the injured
- Transport
- Information management
- Psychosocial treatment







2.2.2 Further units

- Management
- Evaluation
- Logistics
- Communication
 mobile communication,
 also with other
 organizations



Mobile Teams



Searching dogs

 in case of earthquakes,
 national and
 international



• **Food supply** for 350 persons



Accommodation and camps

10 sleeping tents, 1 dining tent, 1 storage tent, 1 office tent





 Technical and power supply
 Power supply for a camp of 350 persons, sanitary equipment



Drinking water preparation

72.000 l a day



Deco station
 ABC decontamination,
 also for injured



Mobile lighting



- ABC self protection
- Social and care services
- Psychosocial care for victims, relatives and rescue personal



3.1 Ambulances

Ambulances are very important in the case of disasters. Usually they are used for ambulance services.

Since 1999 there is an European standard (EN1789) for the equipment of ambulances. Since there are many different ambulance systems in Europe the standard is not very detailed in some aspects. The most important items are related to safety. Only in some countries in Europe these safety standards are considered.

3.1.1 Types of ambulances (according EN1789)

Patient transport ambulance

road ambulance designed and equipped for the transport of patients who are not expected to become emergency patients

Emergency ambulance

road ambulance designed and equipped for the transport, basic treatment and monitoring of patients

Mobile intensive care unit

road ambulance designed and equipped for the transport, advanced treatment and monitoring of patients



Patient transport ambulance



Mobile intensive care unit















3.1.2 Quality and safety of ambulances

The most important safety requirement in the standard is a 10g dynamic test. The equipment in the ambulance must be strong enough to withhold a strength of 10g in every direction. People working in ambulances stay in an ambulance to help other people the whole time. For them it is very important to work in a safe car.



Ambulance equipment in good condition after a crash



There must be proper enforcement to make an ambulance safe





3.1.3 Equipment and medical devices in ambulances

In the standard EN1789 there is a recommendation list for medical devices for each type of ambulance.



Ventilators

- different types
- high quality



Defibrillators

a lot of features and options available



Inside covering

Inside covering in ambulances is made of vacuum-formed ABS-plastic plates:

- easy to clean (VERY IMPORTANT)
- no sharp edges
- not easily breakable in case of accidents



3.2 Special ambulances

In the case of a disaster beside ambulances according to the standard some other ambulances will be used. The type of special ambulances and other special cars depends on different circumstances: organization of disaster management, availability of ambulances, availability of trained people, area in which the disaster happened

- -Off-road ambulances with standard equipment
- -Off-road ambulances with special (mountain) stretcher









- Ambulances dedicated to transport 2 patients
- Ambulances for the transportation of 4 patients
- Ambulance trucks for the transport of 9 patients









3.3 Special cars for material transport



Truck with following equipment:

- 2 tents for 40 victims
- equipment for rescue
- equipment for triage
- equipment for first treatment









Transport of disaster equipment:

• with different cars



• with trailers





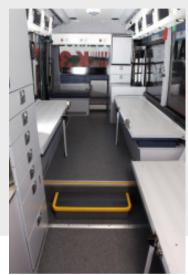


3.4 Special cars for patients

Depending on the disaster first treatment can be done in special cars:

• bus-type





• van-type







Mobile hospitals with different equipment on :

• container-basis





• truck-basis or busses







3.5 Special cars for communication

Different communication units to be used during disasters









Different size: trucks, containers, busses, vans









3.6 Other special cars

• Decontamination units





• Compressed air producing units













• Mobile kitchens

• Lighting units









Thank you for your attention!

Arne Schauer

Contact: www.dlouhy.at arne.schauer@dlouhy.at