Chapter 1 : Is there â€˜Real Collaborationâ€™ amongst the Fire and Rescue Service? - International Fire

Humane Society of Macomb's Rescue Collaboration Project. Helen Keller once said "Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much." The Humane Society of Macomb is proud to announce an exciting new project that will embrace Ms. Keller's words as we work towards creating a Rescue Collaboration Project within our shelter.

This was a global effort that required collaboration on many levels to achieve the insurmountable. Here are five lessons from the rescue that show us why collaborating is the most effective and efficient way to get the outcome you want for your small business. They needed additional support, resources and expertise from around the world to figure out how to get the Wild Boars out safely. All praise must go to the rescue coordination team for putting out the global call for experts. The resulting collaborative effort involving many nations, organisations and individuals, all with complementary expertise, created the conditions possible for a successful outcome. What this shows is that you can achieve things faster when you ask for help. There will always be a business who has been through it before, and one that will help you solve it. Collaboration is strength in numbers Getting the boys out safely required over volunteers and crew working together on the ground. Not to mention, the agencies working furiously behind the scenes coordinating the logistics and keeping the parents, journalists and politicians updated. Collaboration allows people â€" and businesses â€" to come together to achieve something that they may not have been able to by themselves, or alone would not have resulted in the outcome he or she desired. Effective collaborations supercharge business growth. When businesses work together, it multiplies their energy, their ideas, their capacity to implement, and their potential for significant outcomes. Knowledge exchange is necessary for growth It goes without saying that knowledge is critical to success. This rescue mission required the collective knowledge, experience and expertise of hundreds of minds from around the world. The swapping of that knowledge is what resulted in the correct course of action to launch the rescue missionâ€¦and no doubt helped in adjusting its course as new knowledge became available. Lack of access to the right knowledge often limits the growth that small businesses could otherwise achieve. What you know and how well you know it will determine how quickly you can assess a new opportunity, access a new industry, or determine whether one overseas market is better for your products and services than another. If you need information and knowledge that will help you better build your business, think about the types of knowledge exchanges you could have. A Successful collaboration requires leadership Successful collaborations happen when all parties involved are all pushing in the same direction, in this case getting the boys and coach out alive. The tiny steps needed to achieve this tremendous task were all put in place in a highly coordinated way that required exceptional leadership. For collaboration to work effectively, solid leadership is critical. Successful collaborations take time, effort, open communication and laser focus throughout the implementation. Multi-business collaborations will reap handsome rewards for all involved if you take the time to plan, manage and execute correctly. From urgency comes innovation As the rescue efforts proceeded, the actual time required to extract each group of boys from the cave speeded up. New ways were found that shaved off hours by the time the last group was reached. True innovation comes when there is urgency in solving a problem. This has shown the world what is possible when people from around the world band together to solve a crisis. And with the many crises in the world, it is hopefully a sign of better things to come. No doubt the lessons learnt by these rescue coordinators, as well as expertise gleaned through the process will improve future tricky rescues involving flooded caves. While not needed for the actual rescue, it shows that when pushed to solve a problem urgently, the only solution is to innovate. There are now a group of organisations who did not know each other prior that can continue collaborating by exchanging knowledge, improving procedures and innovating. This is what comes when small businesses reach out to each other to collaborate. The energy, optimism and drive that comes from connecting and collaborating with other business owners can propel your businesses forward, together. You will start to look more creatively at ways to grow your business and more people will want to deal with you. Think of what challenges you are experiencing in your business, and how you can collaborate with other businesses to achieve the outcome you desire. We have written a number of case studies on successful small business

collaborations to help you see what is possible. Our thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Saman Gunan, the Thai Navy Seal who perished during this operation. His bravery and sacrifice will not be forgotten. Cover Photo â€" Al Jazeera, 1.

Chapter 2 : Rescue Collaboration - calendrierdelascience.com

Pawmetto Lifeline is a (c)3 not-for-profit animal rescue organization solving pet overpopulation in the Midlands. We are positioned to correct this problem through adoptions, our spay and neuter clinic, rescue collaboration and education efforts.

Danish air force Squadron , Danish navy air squadron , naval home guard and the Danish Maritime Safety Administration , coordinated by the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre, operated by the navy and air force in the Danish Naval Commands facilities near Aarhus. Internationally the Danish works mainly with Germany , Norway and Sweden. To increase the operational area, Pembroke twin-engined fixed-wing aircraft were employed for search. These aircraft would localize the distressed person s and the Ss would then rescue them. The SAR service was started for respond to fighter-plane crashes as 79 aircraft crashed, with 62 dead, in the period These were primarily meant for the ships patrolling the North Atlantic, but also supported the Ss. In - the seven Ss were replaced with eight Sikorsky SA helicopters. In radar was installed and in FLIR was added. Further avionics and navigation systems, including GPS , have also been added over time. In the naval air squadron was re-established as an independent squadron in the navy and had their Alouette IIIs replaced with Westland Lynx helicopters. Their primary operational area was still the North Atlantic, but they continued their support role, although this was reduced with the introduction of the Ss. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Rescue helicopters in Denmark. In the Danish Defence held a public display in Horsens , to raise awareness about rescue services and maritime safety. Maritime SAR is important because Denmark has a relative long coast line to its land mass. When the sea water temperatures are low a helicopter is also deployed to the island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea. The Lynx operates from Karup. Maritime vessels are spread out through the entire coastline and on islands. The Ss and EHs have a crew of six: Two pilots , a navigator , a flight engineer , a physician and a rescue swimmer. The Estonian Border Guard Piirivalve is the Estonian security authority responsible for the border security. It is the main support organisation for search and rescue missions in Estonia, and operates a small fleet of SAR vessels and helicopters. These organizations alert and decide on the most suitable response for the location and situation. The DGzRS is a non-governmental organization entirely supported by donations. It is, among other things, regularly involved in urban search and rescue efforts abroad.

Chapter 3 : Rescue Collaboration Project | HSM and No Kill Nation

"Collaboration to the Rescue"(Being on the Same Page Can Make the Difference Between Success and Failure) I'd guess that each of us, deep down, understands that a collaborative process has a great deal to offer.

When we watch football, soccer, and other team sports, we know that while there are a few superstars. Unlike soccer or football, however, business does not often stand out as a collaborative endeavor. One reason for that is the traditional division of duties, which can have some unintended consequences. By creating separate departments, we can end up with separate teams within one environment. Such division can often evolve into a competitive, not collegial atmosphere. Many years ago, we worked with a manufacturing firm that was growing very rapidly and gaining enormous respect in its markets. Individual departments were pitted against each other to the point where they were fighting more and cooperating less. We came to understand that a major reason that this was happening was because each department had a limited understanding of what the other departments did and what value they added to the company. It was a success. By becoming engaged, they were able to engage others, and vice versa. A new respect among everyone grew as each department made its presentation. The net result was a new platform based on a team mindset instead of a divisional nightmare. The company also developed a completely different employee orientation that every new employeeâ€"and all the existing employeeâ€"had to take. It evolved into a two-day introduction process that got everyone on the same page early on. Because new and old team members did the training together, a collaborative culture was fostered from the start as they became better friends and better team players. The company doubled in the next 36 months. This growth happened not because of some special or clever approach, but because every employee knew that each department was part of the team, not a competitive adversary to be shown up or outshone. Once they got on the same page, all the good work of the past could be brought forward and continued on a much more robust and solid platform, now that everyone was pulling together. So, Collaboration to the Rescue worked again. It helped get everyone on the same page so they could reach their full potential together as a company-wide team, embracing their fellow teammates as valuable assets, not struggling against each other as factions led by departmental warlords. How have you reached out in your company to create a more collaborative environment?

Chapter 4 : 5 collaboration lessons from the Thai cave rescue that can help your small business - bizzi

Dog rescue is an effort about giving homeless and mistreated dogs a chance at a better life. The objective is to help these dogs restore their overall physical and emotional well-being so that they can transition from rescue dog, to foster dog, to a dog with a forever family to call their own.

The policy sought to: The resulting policy established three essential principles: A sample of the research and rationale that underpinned the development of this policy is provided here. In addition, policy implementation, challenges and successes, and implications for interventions to help Lifeline callers at imminent risk of suicide are detailed. To our knowledge, this was the first policy in the United States implemented across a national system of care that provided comprehensive guidelines for assisting persons at imminent risk of suicide. With the establishment of the National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention in , federal, state, and local efforts to integrate suicide prevention in systems of health and behavioral health care have become a priority. To that end, this policy provides guidance in defining imminent risk for suicide and developing collaborative and less restrictive approaches to reducing suicidality across care systems. The Lifeline network consists of over independently operated crisis call centers nationwide that are linked to a series of toll-free numbers, the most prominent of which is TALK. The Lifeline Standards, Training and Practices Subcommittee STPS , made up of national and international experts in the field of suicide prevention, provides recommendations and advice on developing policies, standards, and guidelines on practices for the network. In , for example, following SAMHSA-funded network evaluations that indicated the need for more consistent, uniform suicide risk assessment practices for crisis centers, the STPS developed evidence-informed suicide risk assessment standards, which the Lifeline network adopted as policy Joiner et al. While the risk assessment standards attended to the need to more effectively identify suicidal risk among Lifeline callers, they did not provide guidance to crisis centers as to what subsequent actions they might take to keep suicidal callers safe. Recognizing this, the STPS surveyed research, field practice, and legal precedents to develop guidelines on crisis center intervention policies and procedures. Gould, Kalafat, Munfakh, and Kleinman , for example, noted significant differences in staff emergency intervention responses for high-risk suicidal callers at eight crisis centers. They found that, of 88 callers who had taken some action to kill themselves immediately before connecting with a center, no emergency rescue was initiated in 54 In another study, Mishara et al. In 10 instances, no attempt was made to send emergency rescue or offer alternate interventions. While researcher observations have indicated that a great many lives have been saved by emergency interventions from helplines Mishara et al. Although all Lifeline centers are required to have accreditation or licensure from an external body, many accreditation standards do not sufficiently address crisis center approaches to helping those at imminent risk. The IR Policy review process also included substantial legal consultation on the use of active rescue and the exchange of confidential information for lifesaving purposes. Defining Imminent Risk There are a variety of tools that helpers may use to determine the best response to a caller in crisis. However, the ultimate arbiter of the degree of intervention is the concept of imminent risk. The Lifeline policy for helping callers at imminent risk of suicide Lifeline IR Policy can be understood in terms of the three central areas: Actively engaging the individual at risk in a discussion of their thoughts of suicide includes supporting the experience of psychic pain, exploring strengths and resources, building hope for recovery, and empowering the caller to work toward securing their own safety. Although research related to the effect of active engagement is sparse, what little exists is strongly persuasive. One study of suicidal callers showed that a supportive approach and good contact, and to a lesser degree, collaborative problem-solving, were most related to positive outcomes Mishara et al. Helper qualities such as expression of empathy and respect and behaviors such as offers to call back, reframing, appropriate self-disclosures, and empowering the caller toward developing action plans had the greatest impact on reducing feelings of sadness, helplessness, and hopelessness. Further, these qualities led to fewer hang-ups and higher levels of helperâ€"caller agreement Mishara et al. But how does a helper actively engage a caller, and promote choice, without encouraging the very act they wish to prevent? Other collaborative therapeutic approaches have also shown great promise in

reducing suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Least Invasive Intervention A focus on the least invasive intervention emphasizes cooperation over coercion, with the use of involuntary methods as a last resort. The use of the least invasive approach to treatment echoes throughout mental healthcare laws and recommended approaches to treatment for those with mental illness National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention: Fear of potential police intervention can deter individuals from discussing their suicidal thoughts with others, including crisis line helpers; involving the police can at times have invasive, counterproductive results. While models of specialized police procedures, such as the Memphis Crisis Intervention Training CIT model, demonstrate more positive and less invasive approaches than departments without such specialized services Compton et al. To the degree that mobile outreach services are available, they can also provide alternatives to emergency dispatch for assisting those at risk. Aside from avoiding interventions that could be unnecessarily stigmatizing and invasive, the need to engage and collaborate with callers in suicidal crisis becomes more critical given the current state of mobile technologiesâ€"very often, the ability of to locate the individual at risk is limited unless they can confirm with the callers location. Empowering an individual who was feeling hopeless and helpless to take action to help them feel more safe and hopeful can, in some cases, be experienced as a rescue. A later evaluation of ASIST-trained Lifeline centers noted that helping suicidal callers identify informal supports was also associated with reductions in suicidal feelings Gould et al. Active Rescue Active rescue refers here to actions independently undertaken that are intended to secure the safety of individuals at imminent risk of suicide. In response, the STPS cited several reasons for instituting a network guideline for active rescue. Studies have indicated that individuals who are suicidal are often cognitively constricted, or constrained by tunnel vision, whereby options for addressing their psychological pain become narrow and dichotomous Schneidman, In addition, there is evidence among survivors of suicide attempts that some degree of ambivalence toward dying exists among many suicidal individuals until the very instant of their attempt Joiner, The number of suicide attempts and attempters to actual suicidesâ€"estimated at 25 attempts for every completed suicide in the United Statesâ€"further suggests that ambivalence is prevalent among persons with suicidal intent Borges et al. In a review of the research on the short- and long-term impact of involuntary hospitalizations, Siegel and Tuckel noted that the data are largely mixed with some reporting that such an event can be experienced as punitive and damaging to self-esteem and social reputation, while others report a positive impact with positive perceptions of hospital stays and improved relationships. Collaboration with Community Crisis and Emergency Services A vital component of the Lifeline IR Policy underscores the importance of working with services most likely involved with suicidal callers e. Confirmation of Emergency Services Contact Crisis center staff contact emergency services with the presumption that if the caller is not seen immediately, he or she could die by suicide. When callers at risk can be actively engaged to consent, confirming that emergency services made contact with the caller is uncomplicated. In situations where crisis center staff initiate active rescue with a nonconsenting caller, it is not always clear if the caller will be found or, if found, transported to the hospital emergency department ED for evaluation. Not only do those at risk often avoid being transported, but local responders also vary widely by training, leading to uncertainties as to how they will respond to nonconsenting individuals at imminent risk. To the degree that network centers are able to determine that rescue service contact has not occurred, the Lifeline IR Policy requires staff to continue actions to assure that the caller is safe. Such follow-up actions include calling the at-risk individual back, contacting third parties, making a referral to a mobile outreach team, or requesting that local law enforcement conduct a safety check. Others reported barriers in obtaining this information, such as concerns related to privacy and the large number of centers that may cover a given jurisdiction. The National Emergency Number Association NENA , a trade organization focused on policy and operations, confirmed this and suggested the development of a national standard operating procedure SOP that would encourage such information sharing. Confidentiality Issues A major barrier to preventing critical information exchanges between crisis centers, external crisis and emergency services, and other third parties has been concerns related to privacy. While most crisis centers compel staff to breach confidentiality of callers if there is an imminent threat to safety, many centers are uncertain as to how far this exception to confidentiality extends. Can they, for example, contact a receiving hospital or family member to provide them

with information about the caller? Conversations about whether or not to exchange information often come to an end when one or the other party raises questions or concerns related to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act [HIPAA]. A covered entity may â€¦ use or disclose protected health information, if the covered entity, in good faith, believes the use or disclosure: Simon cites Gross v. First, HIPAA does not require nonconsensual disclosures of individual health information in emergency situations; it simply does not preclude it. Throughout the document, HIPAA regulations consistently reinforce the need to provide individuals with the opportunity to agree or object to disclosures of their information. Lifeline also contracted with Simmersion Inc. Since the release of the Lifeline IR Policy, key aspects have been cited as frameworks for public health policy change relative to those at imminent risk of suicide. Suicide Attempt Survivors Task Force, Elements of the Lifeline IR Policy may evolve over time, particularly given the ongoing evaluation of crisis center practice and the recent addition of online interventions. The cost effectiveness of crisis intervention: Admission diversion savings can offset the high cost of service. Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease. Police perspectives on responding to mentally ill people in crisis: Perceptions of program effectiveness. Behavioral Sciences and the Law. Cognitive therapy, cognition and suicide behavior. Ellis T, Beck AT, editors. American Psychological Association Press; A comprehensive review of extant research on crisis intervention team CIT programs. The police-based crisis intervention team CIT model: Effects on level of force and resolution, referral, and arrest. Incidence and association with suicidal ideation and behavior, United States, Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior. National Suicide Prevention Lifeline policy for helping callers at imminent risk of suicideâ€"Research and rationale. Retrieved April 15, , from http: Collaborative assessment and management of suicidality in an inpatient setting: Results of a pilot study. Impact of applied suicide intervention skills training on the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. An evaluation of crisis hotline outcomes. Assessing the impact of community-based mobile crisis services on preventing hospitalization. Why people die by suicide. Harvard University Press; Establishing standards for the assessment of suicide risk among callers to the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. Outcome for psychiatric emergency patients seen by an outreach police-mental health team. American Journal of Psychiatry. Comparing models of helper behavior to actual practice in telephone crisis intervention: A silent monitoring study of calls to the U. Which helper behaviors and intervention styles are related to better short-term outcomes in telephone crisis intervention? Results from a silent monitoring study of calls to the U. Clinical Care and Intervention Task Force. Suicide care in a systems framework. National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention: Suicide Attempt Survivors Task Force. Pathways to hope, recovery, and wellness with insights from lived experience.

Chapter 5 : Search and rescue - Wikipedia

Collaboration between Ground and Flying Robots for Search-And-Rescue Missions Winner of the KUKA Innovation Award AUTOMATICA trade fair, Munich, Germany.

Chapter 6 : Collaboration to the Rescue - Blog

Because of this intricate rescue, which spanned more than 10, miles, these puppies will never have to suffer. Never will they be forced to cower in the back of an overcrowded wire cage as they are paraded through the streets on their way to a celebrated demise.

Chapter 7 : Dog Rescue Collaboration Network â€" Every dog rescue effort should have the opportunity to

kerala rescue. An initiative by Govt. of Kerala, Kerala State IT Mission and IEEE Kerala Section For effective collaboration and communications between authorities, volunteers and public.

Chapter 8 : Collaboration Committee - North Yorkshire Fire & Rescue Service

Fire and rescue collaboration 1 The 'Facing the future' report by Sir Ken Knight highlighted changes in the demand for fire and rescue.

Chapter 9 : When rescue is not collaboration

For fifty years after World War II, no one in Denmark investigated in detail the fate of the Jewish refugees who sought asylum there in the s and s. Denmark's status as one of the Allies was a delicate matter, and only the rescue of the Danish Jews to Sweden in October was widely known.