

BCSARA CISM program

February 2017 SARVAC Conference



THEY ASK SO LITTLE, BUT GIVE SO MUCH



Emergency
ManagementBC



CISM team
celebrates
10 years of
providing
supports for
all 80 EMBC
recognized
groups in
BC with the
support of
BCSARA and
EMBC

2016 highlights

- Stable funding for the team from the \$10 million – thank you province of BC and BCSARA!!
- Brought on 8 new peers around the province
- Record number of callouts
- Many multiple response calls
- Rise in plane crash related responses



Current Members

- Currently **29 active peers**; program uses ongoing recruitment and selection with a priority given to SAR volunteers who have ICISF training
- Attrition and retentions rate very similar to SAR volunteers in other disciplines

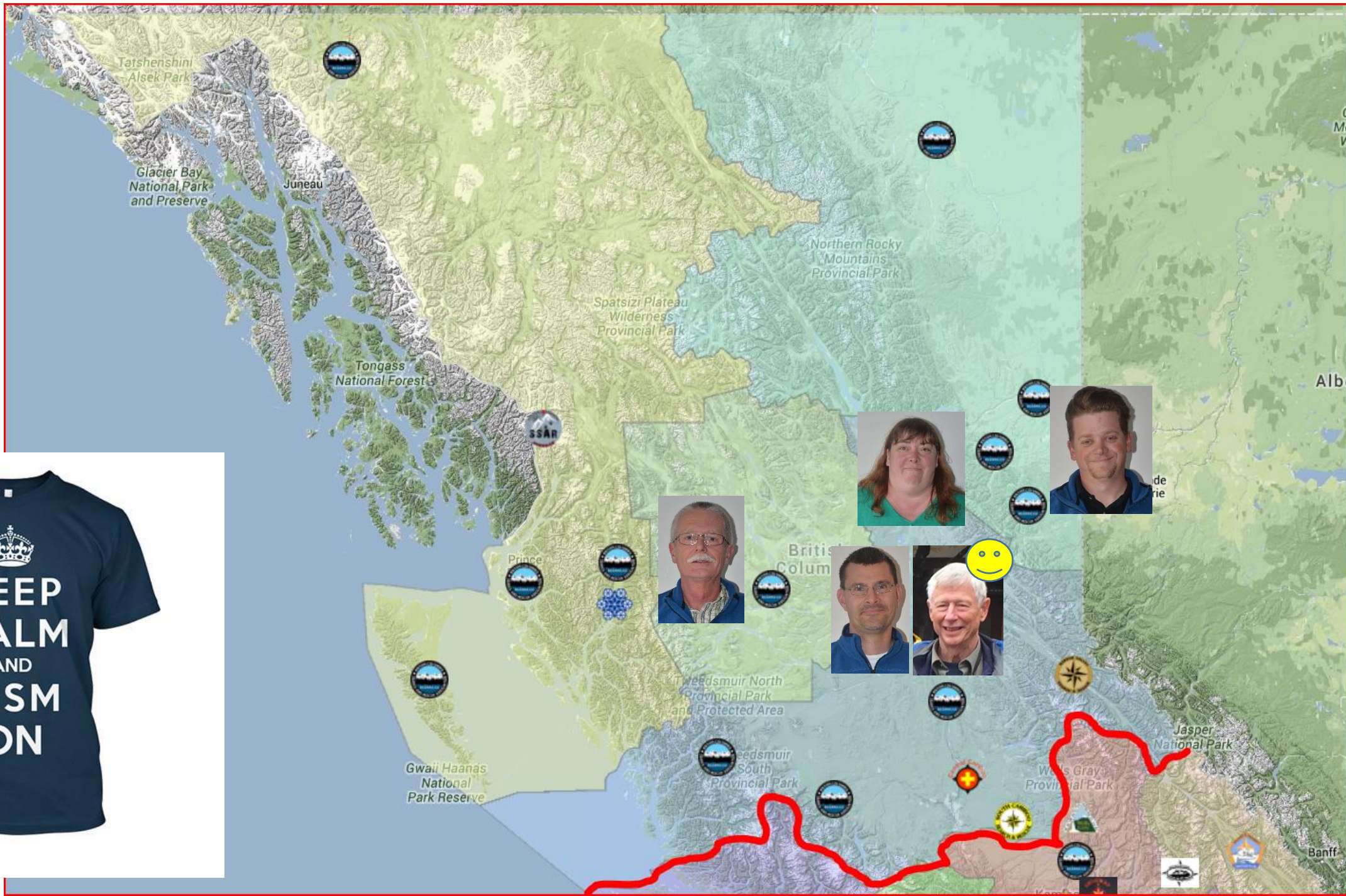


Training

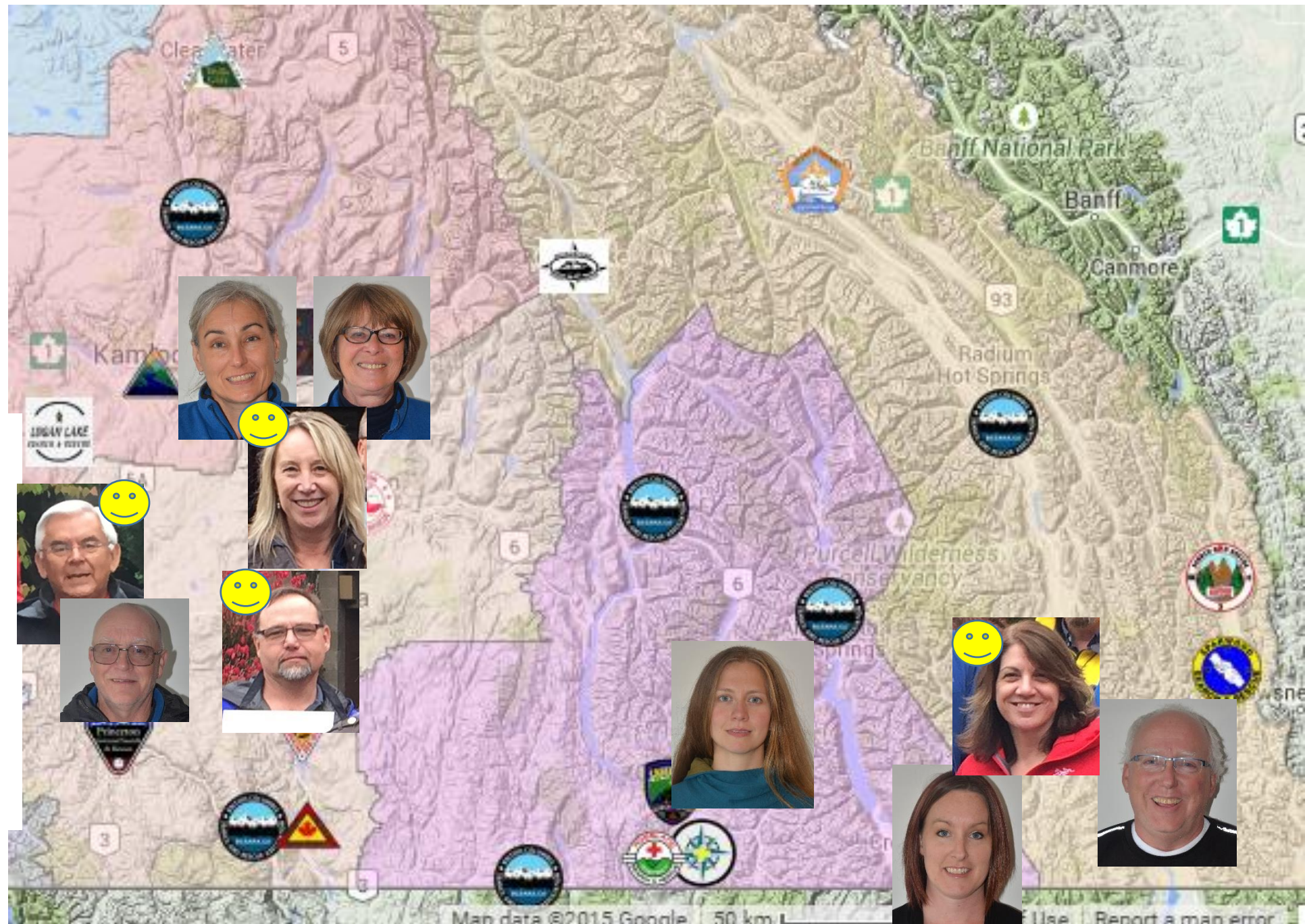
- Peers currently have 2 face to face annual training weekends



N
O
R
T
H



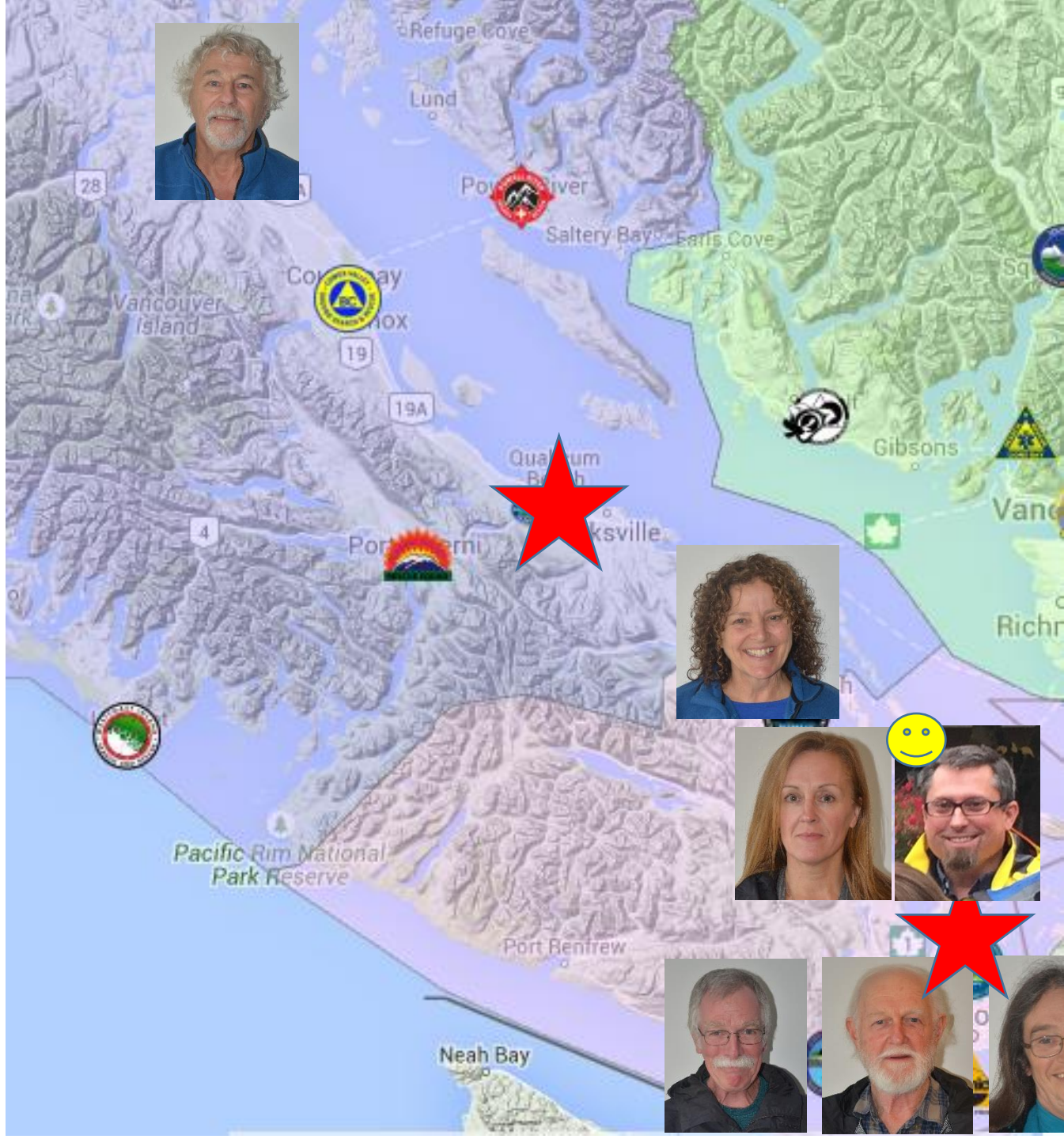
Kootenays Okanagan



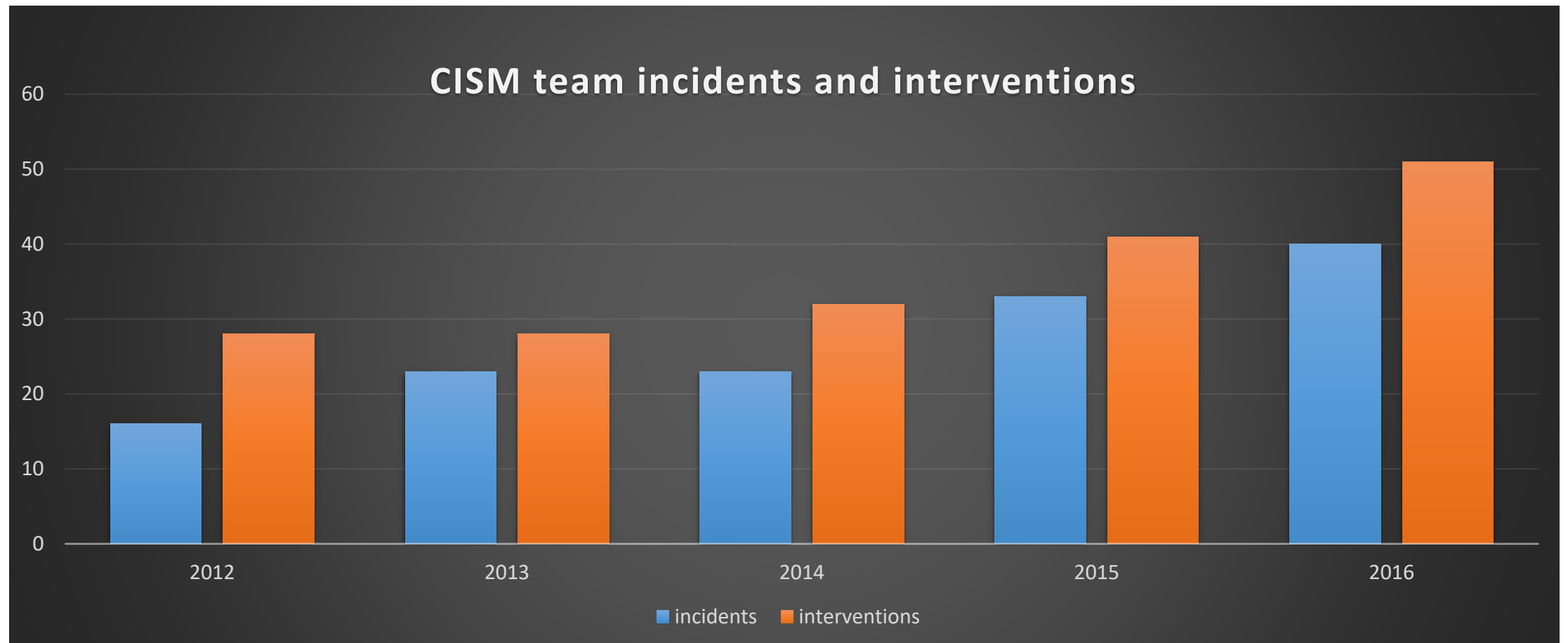
Lower Mainland



Vancouver Island

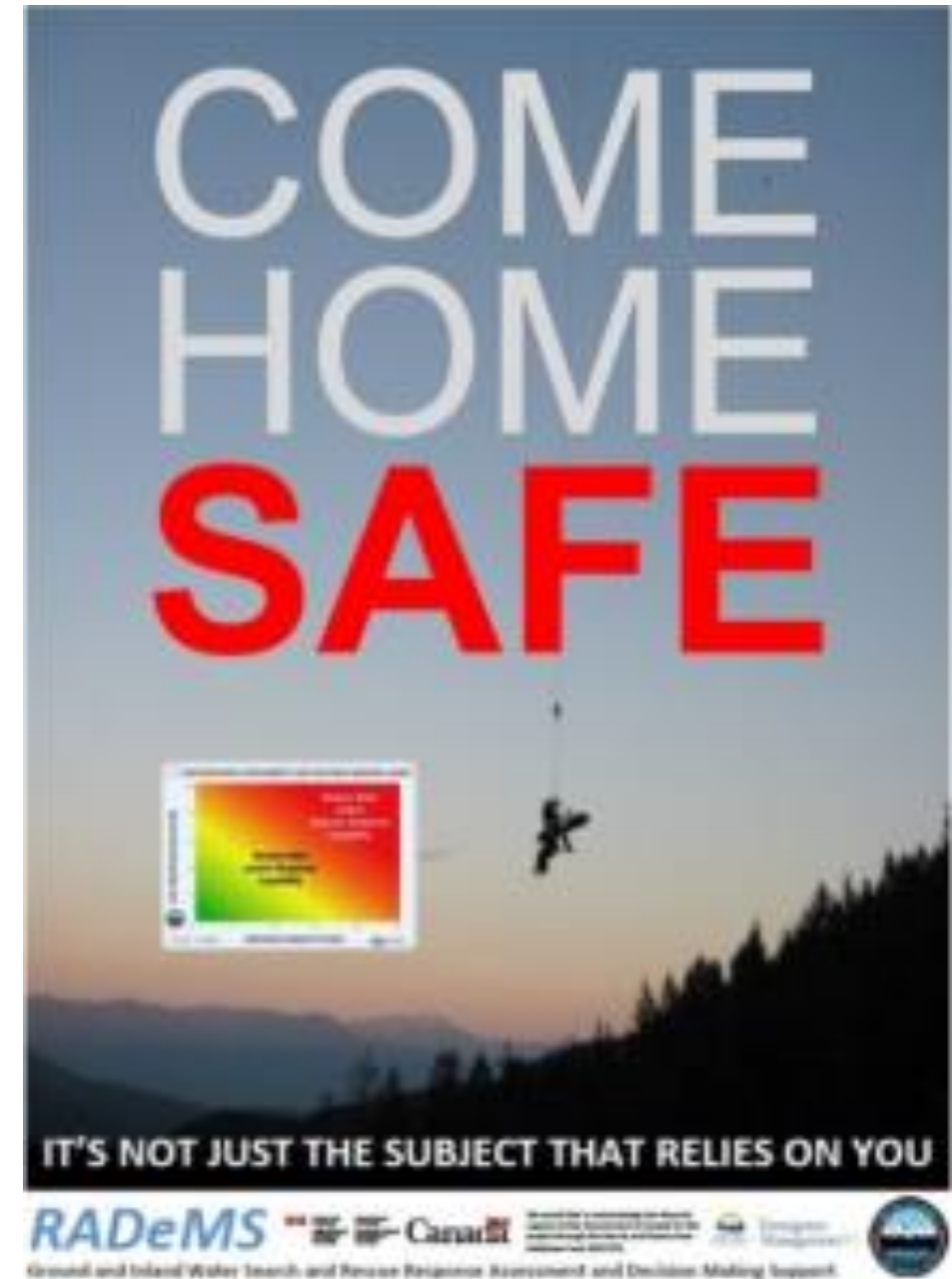


Call volume



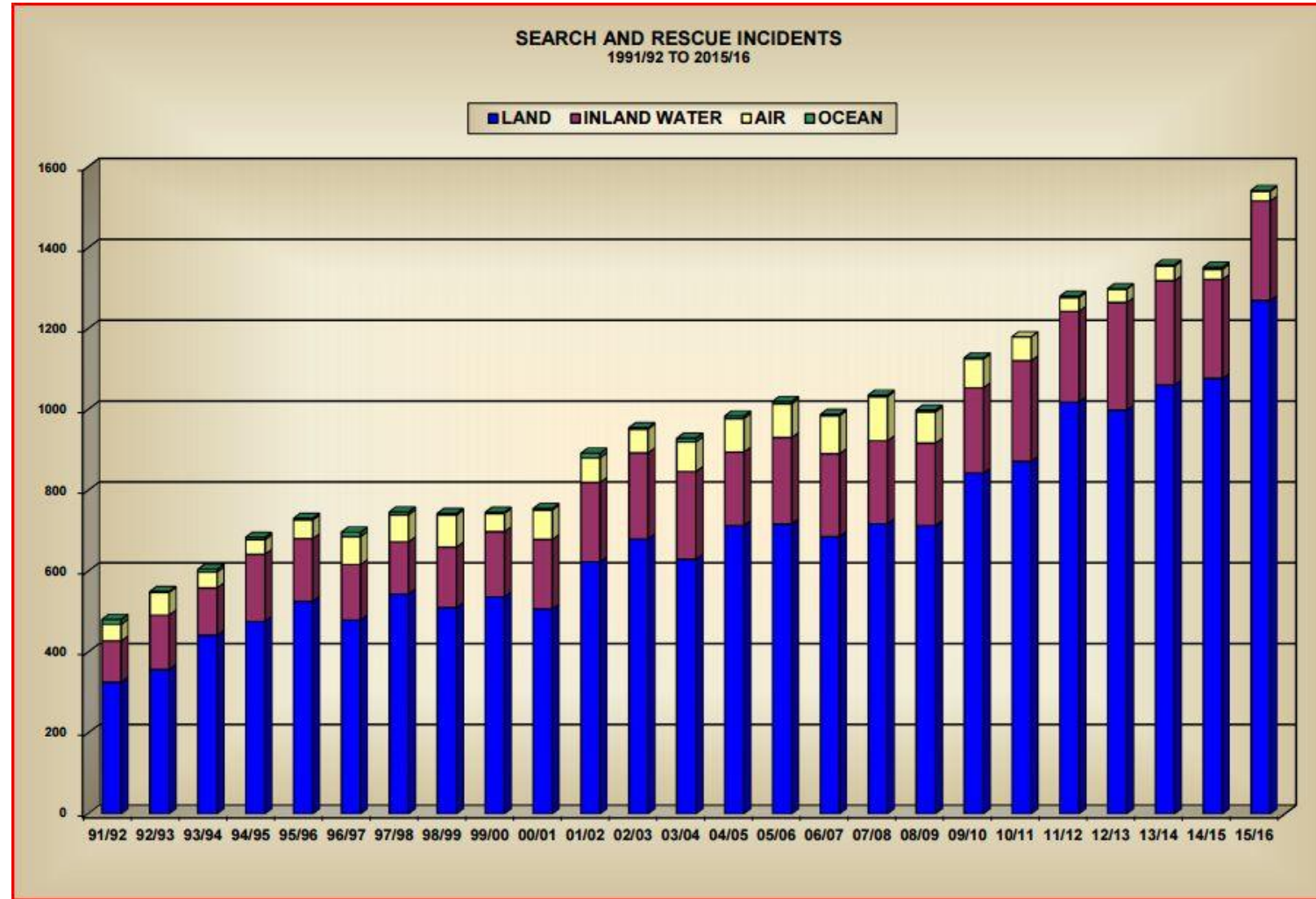
Observable trends

- Increase in call outs where search subject completes suicide in a wilderness setting
- Increase in body recoveries by SAR groups
- Increase in rescue calls involving serious injuries for the subject
- The more traumatic the SAR call out is, the more profound the impact on the SAR members and group

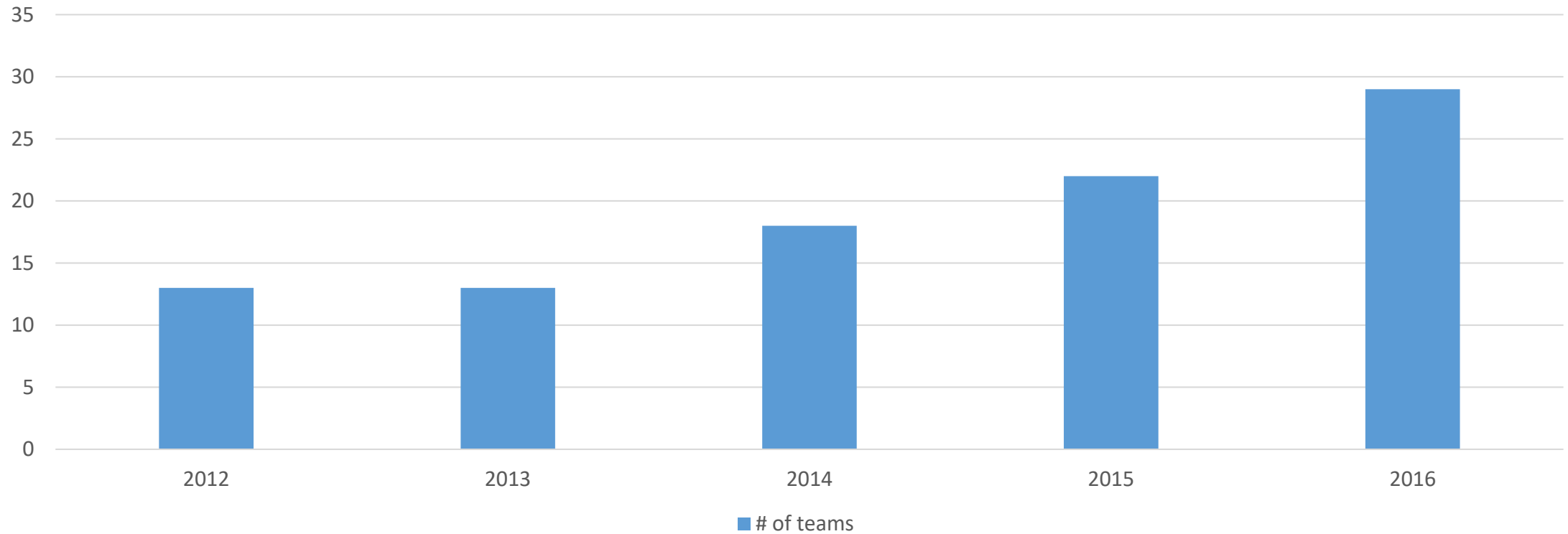


Observable trends

- Groups that have regular education and awareness sessions use CISM program more frequently
- As SAR callouts increase, CISM peer callouts also increase



of GSAR groups

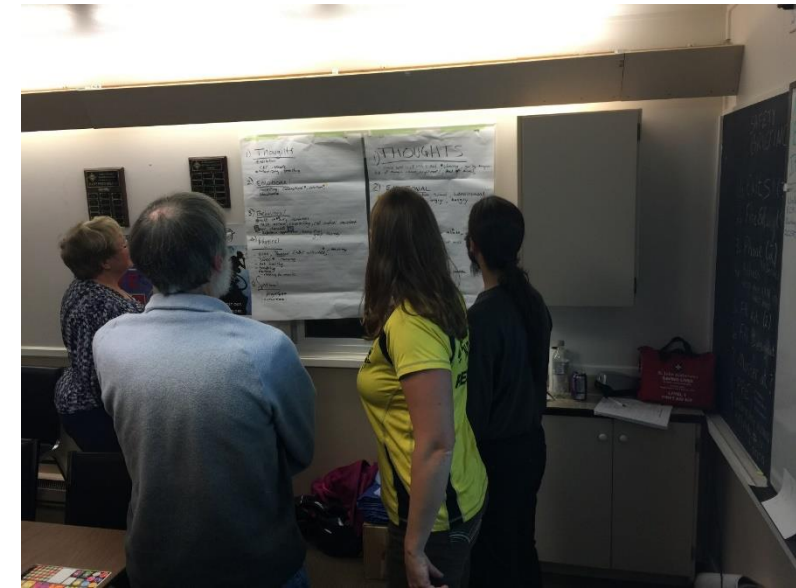


of volunteers supported in 2015: **295**

of volunteers supported in 2016: 359

Education & Awareness

- Ideally **happen every 2-3 years** for each of the 80 SAR groups
- Each peer is given geographically appropriate teams to present to
- Best practices
 - **Include spouses, partners, significant others** in the presentation
 - Happen **after a new intake** of SAR volunteers – critical
 - After a **significant incident**



**EDUCATION & AWARENESS SESSIONS ARE FOUNDATIONAL TO BUILD
RESILIENCY FOR SAR VOLUNTEERS**

2017 new presentation

- Covers new material, more table discussion and activities
- Target audiences: new members (MITS) AND experienced members, both with partners/spouses
- Topics include:
 - **What does SAR involve?**
 - **What is critical incident stress and its impacts? How do SAR members manage it?**
 - **How can one prepare for a callout?**
 - **What can a SAR member expect, and what can a partner/spouse/family member expect?**

So what does Search and Rescue involve?

1. Searches
2. Rescues
3. Recovery
4. Evacuation
5. Concepts like:
 1. Search suspension and termination
 2. Dealing with risks and hazards
 3. Working within an emergency

What is a critical Incident?

- A critical incident is a SAR call out that is **out of the normal**
 - EXAMPLES from your experiences?



What is Critical Incident Stress?

**CRITICAL INCIDENT STRESS IS A NORMAL REACTION TO AN
ABNORMAL, STRESSFUL EXPERIENCE**

- It can affect our thoughts, behaviors, emotions, physical bodies and spiritual beliefs
- Each SAR member can have a very different experience with it

SAR will give you the opportunity to confront some uncomfortable topics

- SAR will force you to look at your relationship or world view with the following:
 - **Stress, death and strong emotions**
 - You may be:
 - Searching for **a child, someone you know, a suicidal subject**



So how does a SAR volunteer manage all the elements of SAR?

- Lots of discussion on what may be a challenge for members, but also how we successfully manage all of this
- Talk about the **spouse/partner/family contract** and a **SAR group contract**
- Focus on **resilience** and how to build resilience as a SAR member and group



Successes



- As CISM requests come in, EMBC is willing to find a way to provide CISM support for SAR volunteers responding to situations outside the normal SAR mandate where volunteers are exposed to critical incident stress
- EMBC and CISM peers work collaboratively to provide additional mental health supports to volunteers when WorkSafe coverage is not available or directly attributed to a SAR task – ie external stressors subsequent to a task

Discussion

- Are there SAR call outs that groups and members should consider having a no go policy when it relates to critical incidents? How can we define or describe what kinds of critical incidents should be included in that list?
- How can we foster a sense of boundaries in our groups and SAR members to reduce the risk of problematic Critical Incident Stress and PTSD?



To arrange an education and awareness session:

cism@bcsara.com

Questions?

