

Activity factsheet 8 - Safety training for external actors

What is it?

When HI implements armed violence reduction (AVR) projects, it becomes a reference for other humanitarian actors. Consequently, teams are often solicited to train other field aid workers (and journalists, etc.) operating in contaminated areas. This training is intended to provide safety information and to promote safe behaviours to minimise the risk of accidents.

Targets

INGOs/NGOs/local organisations employees, specific groups: journalists, health workers, etc. This “duty of care” extends to all who work in areas where there is a threat of either mines, explosive remnants of war (ERW) or IEDs.

What for?

Providing safety training to humanitarian workers regarding the risks posed by ground contamination enable them to know how to avoid mines, ERW and IEDs accidents. They will learn how to adopt safe behaviours and how to mitigate the risk of accidents when travelling to an affected area, as well as how to behave during bombing or shelling situations. Beyond each person’s responsibility regarding their own security, employers do have a responsibility to ensure that all staff receives proper safety training before they commence working in a new environment. While Risk Education sessions intend to reach the general public in affected communities, safety trainings are meant to target institutions and their staff working in hazardous settings.

How?

HI must get official requests from organisations to conduct safety trainings and then keep proper record of it. Relevant authorities should be informed on a regular basis of type and number of people trained. The safety-training package (curriculum, courses material, practical exercises, and evaluation tests to get the certificate) must be adapted and tailored according to the local context.

→ See Tool 8:

- Day 3 and Day 4: **Safety documents.**
- Day 4: **Security material:** Zones under fire or bombardments (including terrorist attack); Mines and explosive remnants of war; Demonstrations and civil unrest; Crossing a checkpoint.

Process	Required documents	Validation
Adapt safety training curriculum and training material to local context: → See Tool 8 - Day 4: Landmines, explosive remnants of war and IED safety handbook (UNMAS) → See also Safety training applications: online courses (UNMAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HI SOP Safety training chapter • Tailored Safety training curriculum 	Internal: Technical Advisors assess if HI safety training fulfils quality requirements, prior to training External: MAC/UNMAS (or relevant authorities) check if HI safety training fulfils quality requirements and control the quality of safety trainings delivered by HI

Main standards and policies

Prior conducting safety trainings, HI must get the official accreditation (or authorisation) from local/national authorities (MAC, UNMAS...) to implement it. Refer to IMAS [10-10](#), [10-20](#) and related NMAS as well as HI SOP Safety training chapter.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning references

→ See Tool 2: **Project indicators package**

Tips

Inclusion	Only for adults – try to liaise with inclusion officers/PM to make it more inclusive. Include the basis of inclusion principle in the key messages.
Remote activity	Can be achieved through partners, with proper training.