



**JESIP**

*Working Together – Saving Lives*

# A UK view of Interoperable working

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JESIP – Senior User (UK Fire & Rescue)



# A reminder of our role.....

- Keeping our communities safe
- Preparing for and responding to emergencies
- “Working together – saving lives”







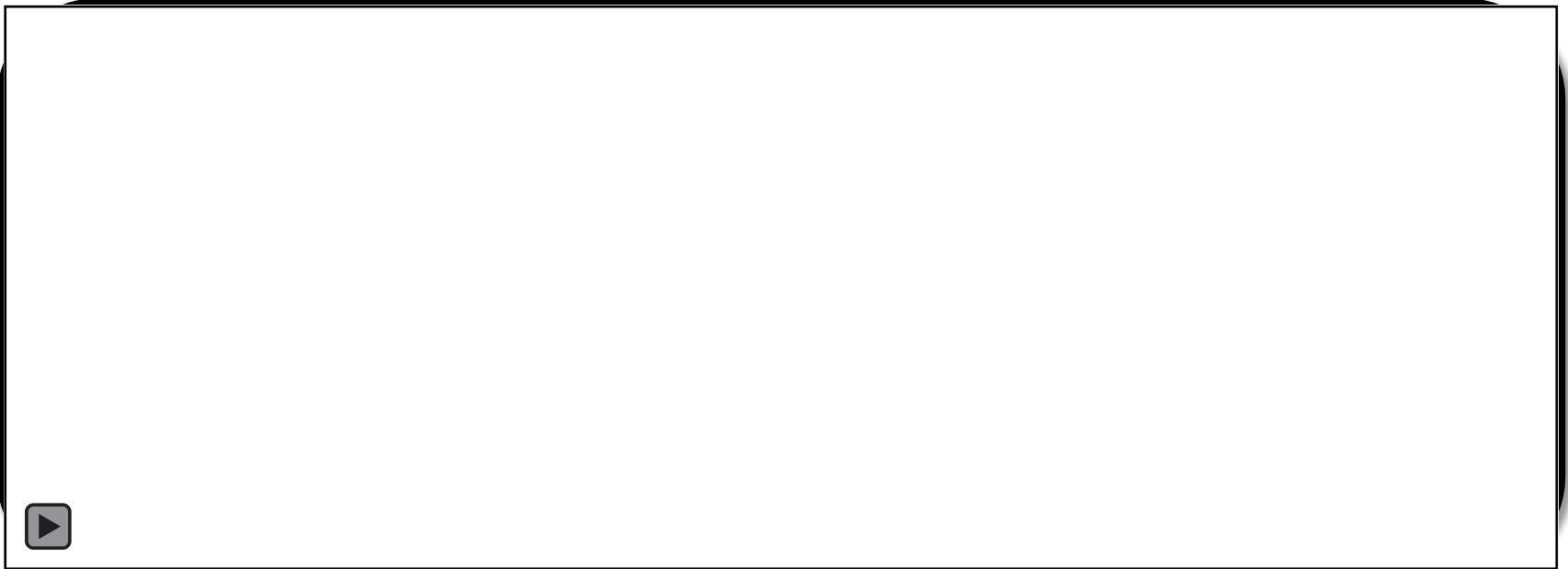
# Interoperability

- Easy to describe, but difficult to achieve
- There is **NO ONE** technical solution
- Human, organisational and technical factors **ALL** interact to build interoperability
- The big objective is efficient and effective **JOINT** operations
- Using **ANY** common system matters more than what system is used
- Most issues hindering interoperability are simple, but with significant implications!



Interoperability: *the extent to which organisations can work together coherently as a matter of routine.*

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**But...**

Different roles

Different capabilities

Different terminology

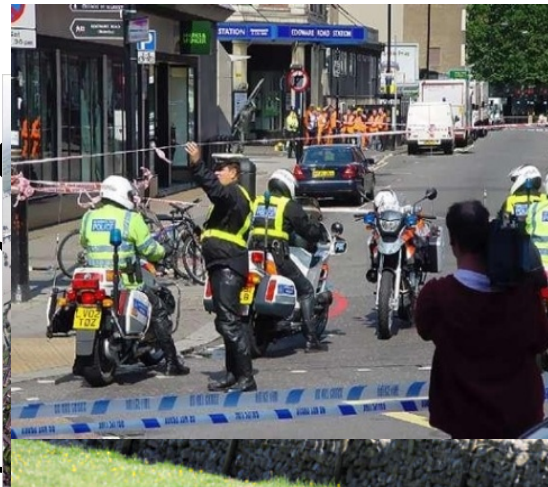
Different appearance

Single Service Doctrine



# So Why JESIP?

- Lack of Joint understanding or joint situational awareness  
plain English and common understood terminology used...



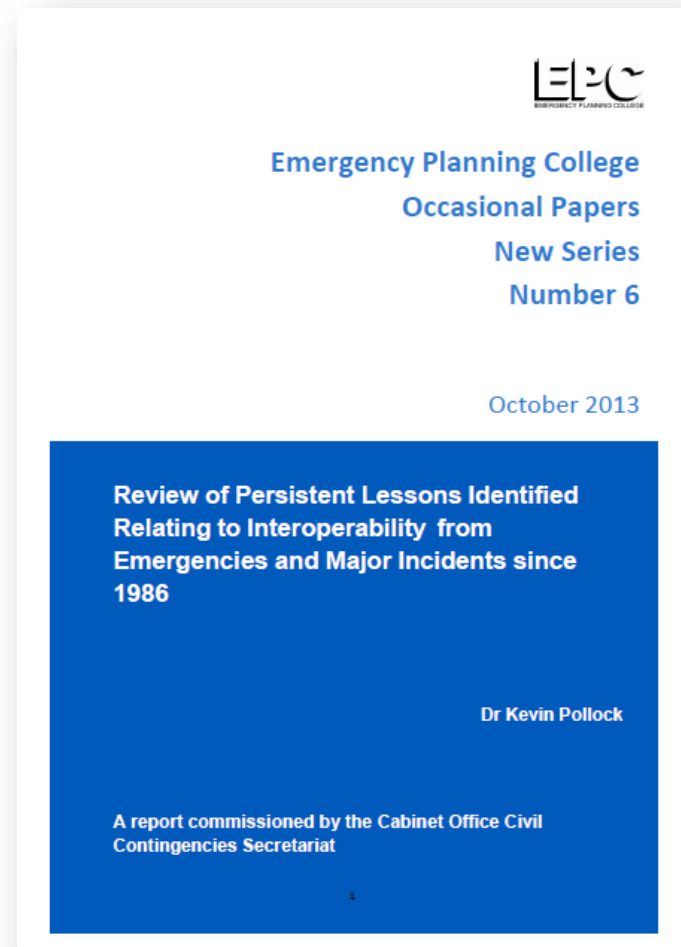
- Lack of joint decision making
- Communications failings, no co-location of commanders

**2010-2011 7/7 attacks**



# Persistent Challenges Over Time

- Commanders can't find each other
- Responders can't understand each other
- Risks are not properly understood or shared
- Information is not shared in a way that is understood or not shared at all
- Training is inadequate, lessons not learnt and no audit process

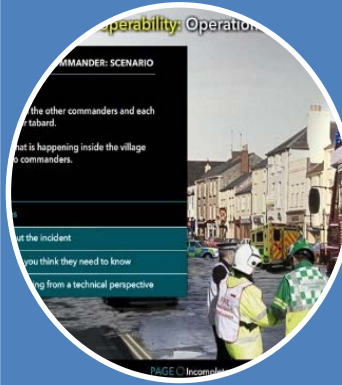




# Our Approach



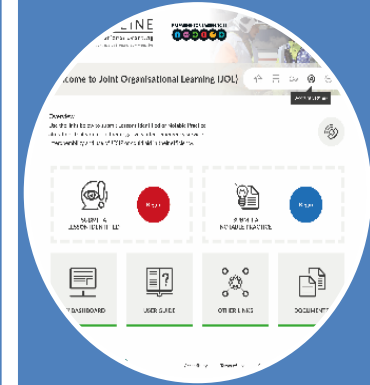
Doctrine



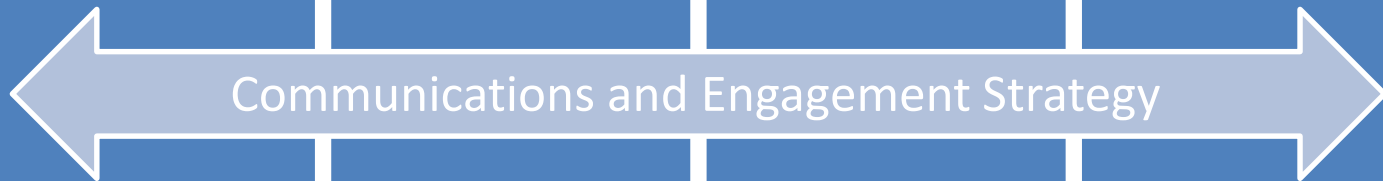
Training



Testing and Exercise



Joint Organisational Learning



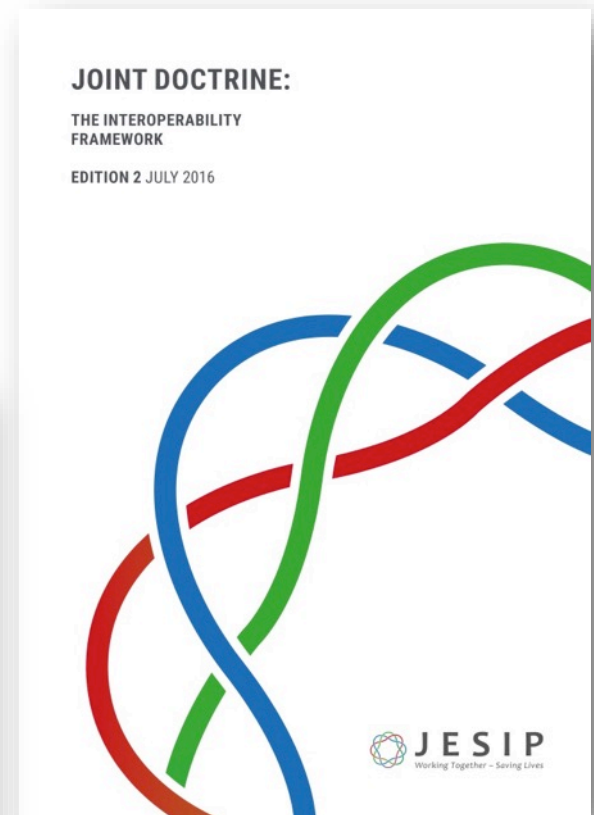
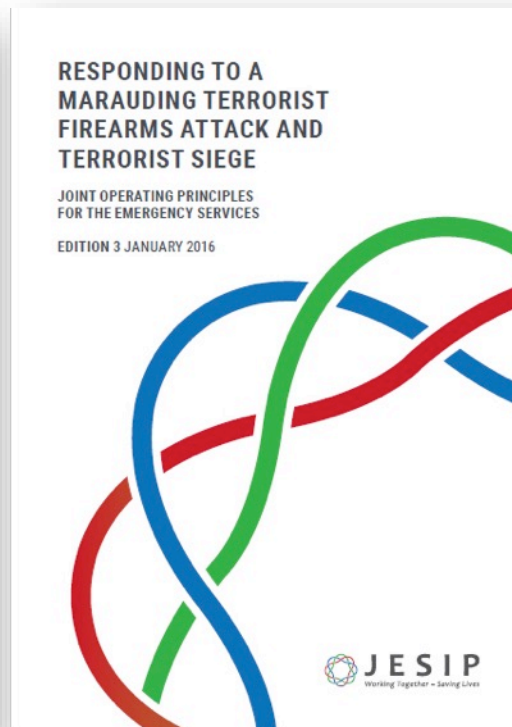
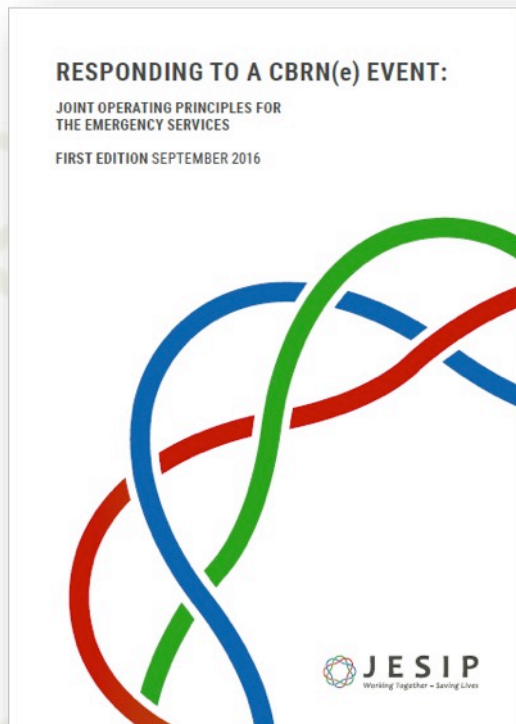
Communications and Engagement Strategy



# Joint Doctrine – The Interoperability

## Framework

- ✓ Joint Doctrine – the foundation of Interoperable working
- ✓ Alignment of Specialist Doctrine to JESIP





# Joint Doctrine – The Interoperability Framework

- Edition 2 released in August 2016

## Key changes:

- Aimed at all responses including the M
- Built around 5 key
- Model for Shared Awareness



Standard tool





# Joint Doctrine....the basics

## Co-locate

Co-locate with commanders as soon as practicably possible at a single, safe and easily identified location near to the scene.

## Communicate

Communicate clearly using plain English.

## Co-ordinate

Co-ordinate by agreeing the lead service. Identify priorities, resources and capabilities for an effective response, including the timing of further meetings.

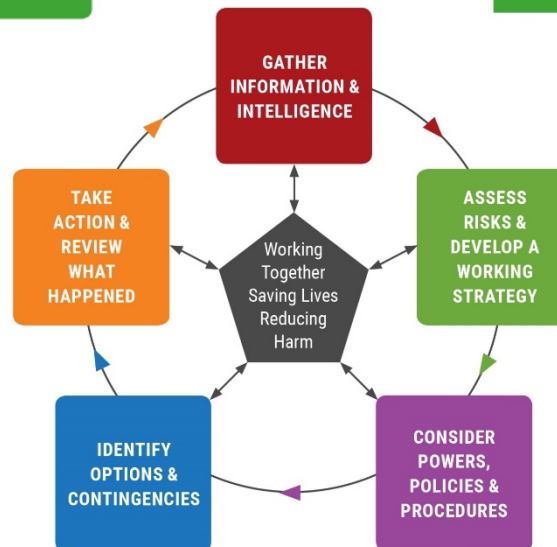
## Jointly understand risk

Jointly understand risk by sharing information about the likelihood and potential impact of threats and hazards to agree potential control measures.

## Shared situational awareness

Shared Situational Awareness established by using METHANE and the Joint Decision Model.

<b>M</b>	<b>MAJOR INCIDENT</b>	Has a major incident or standby been declared? (Yes / No - if no, then complete ETHANE message)	Include the date and time of any declaration.
<b>E</b>	<b>EXACT LOCATION</b>	What is the exact location or geographical area of the incident?	Be as precise as possible, using a system that will be understood by all responders.
<b>T</b>	<b>TYPE OF INCIDENT</b>	What kind of incident is it?	For example, flooding, fire, utility failure or disease outbreak.
<b>H</b>	<b>HAZARDS</b>	What hazards or potential hazards can be identified?	Consider the likelihood of a hazard and the potential severity of any impact.
<b>A</b>	<b>ACCESS</b>	What are the best routes for access and egress?	Include information on inaccessible routes and rendezvous points (RVPs). Remember that services need to be able to leave the scene as well as access it.
<b>N</b>	<b>NUMBER OF CASUALTIES</b>	How many casualties are there, and what condition are they in?	Use an agreed classification system such as 'P1', 'P2', 'P3' and 'dead'.
<b>E</b>	<b>EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	Which, and how many, emergency responder assets and personnel are required or are already on-scene?	Consider whether the assets of wider emergency responders, such as local authorities or the voluntary sector, may be required.







# Principles for Joint Working

## **Co-locate**

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# This is not a hierarchy....

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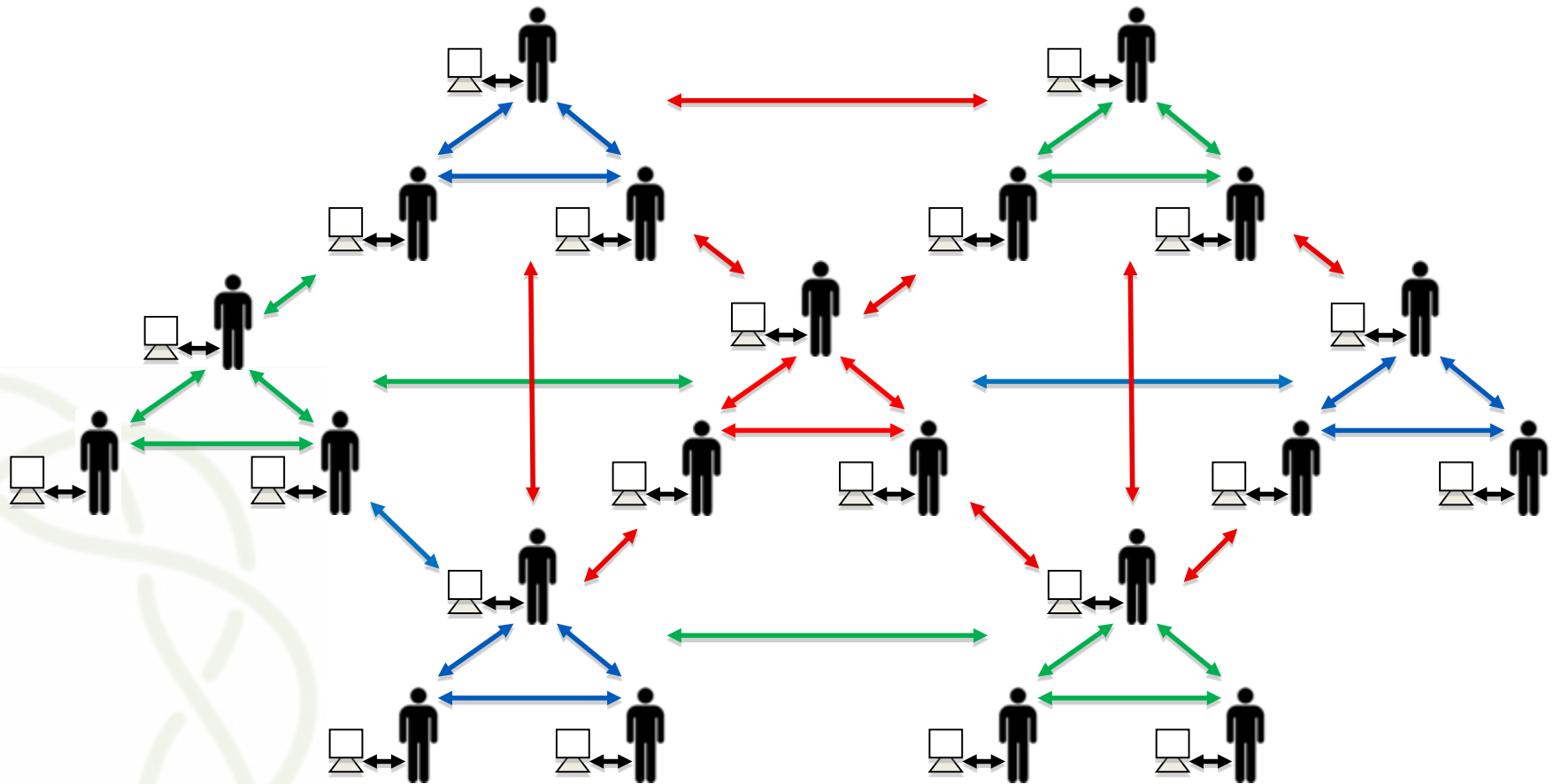
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# Shared Situational Awareness: Teams of Teams



# Training, Testing and Exercise



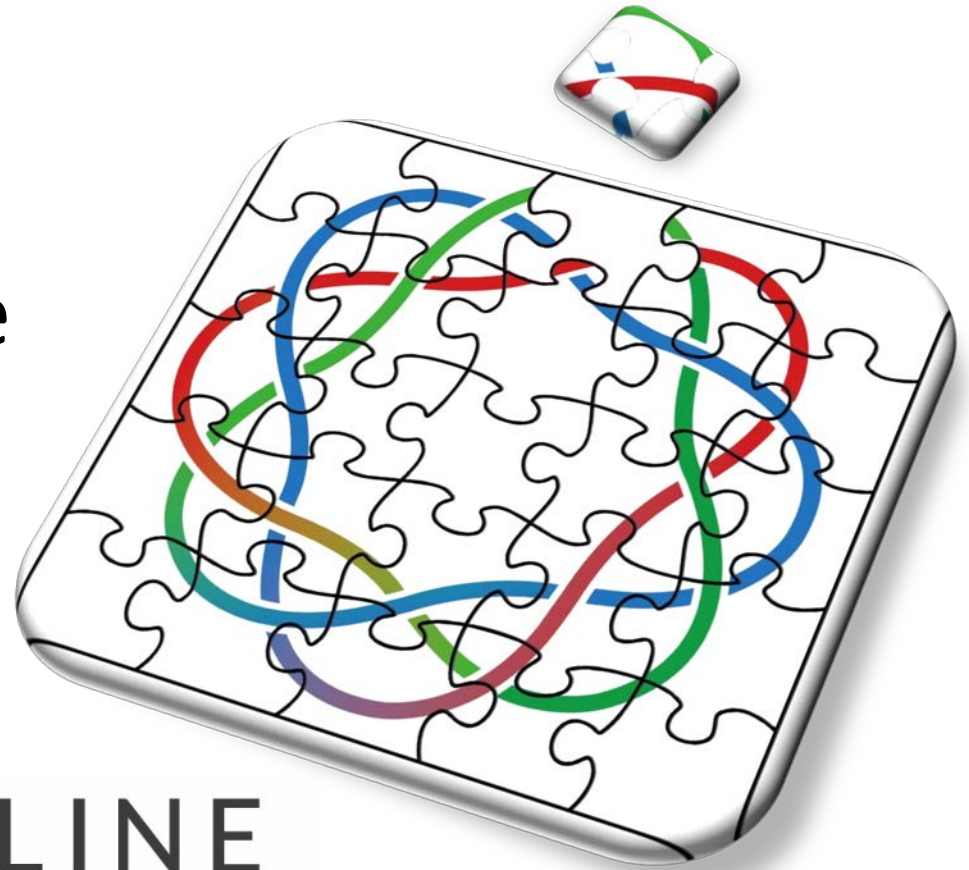
- ✓ Training and awareness packages for Commanders and responders
- ✓ Joint training programme
- ✓ Validation programme to test JESIP





# Joint Organisational Learning (JOL)

Final but  
fundamental piece  
of the JESIP puzzle



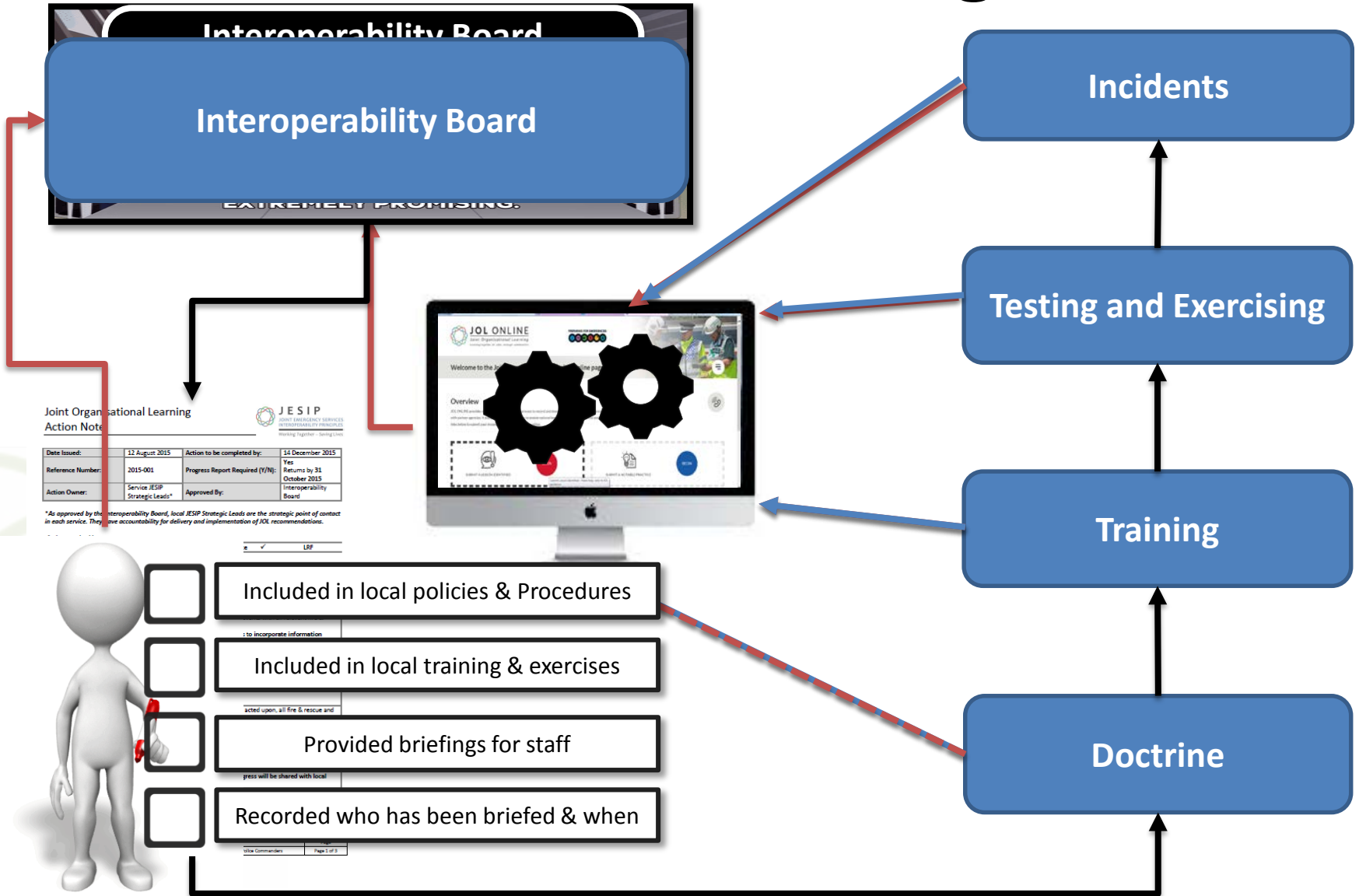
**JOL ONLINE**

*Joint Organisational Learning*

*Learning together for safer, stronger communities*



# Areas of Learning





# Assurance Programme

- Visits took place between January and August 2017
- Based on services self-assessment questionnaire return
- 101 visits in total
- Included interviews with Strategic leads and multi disciplinary focus groups
- Over 700 people interviewed
- Final report available on the JESIP website

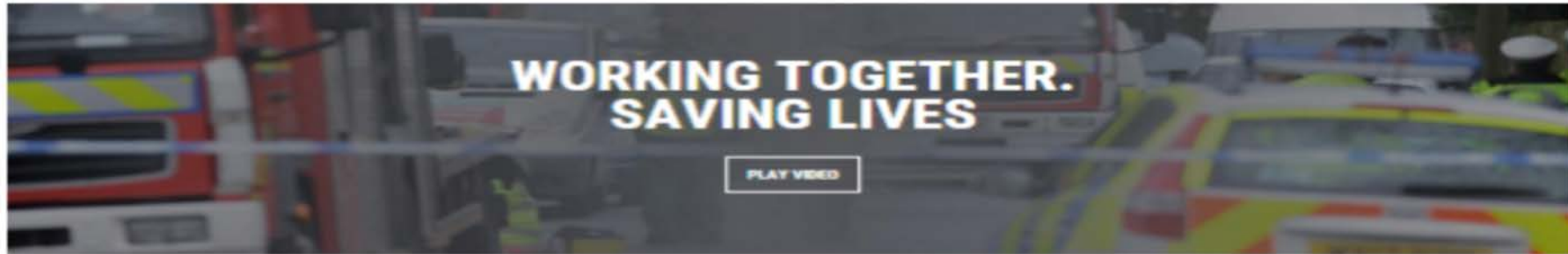








# Support tools



## WHAT IS JESIP?



The Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Programme (JESIP) was established in 2012 to address the recommendations and findings from a number of major incident reports...

EXPLORE

## PRINCIPLES FOR JOINT WORKING

Commanders arriving at the scene take too long or don't make contact with commanders from the others services. This leads to poor information sharing, lack of communication and no joint understanding of the unfolding emergency.

LEARN MORE

## JOINT DECISION MODEL

## SHARED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

## KEEP UP TO DATE



NEWS



EVENTS



SOCIAL

## LATEST NEWS

JESIP NEWS - EDITION 12 NOW AVAILABLE

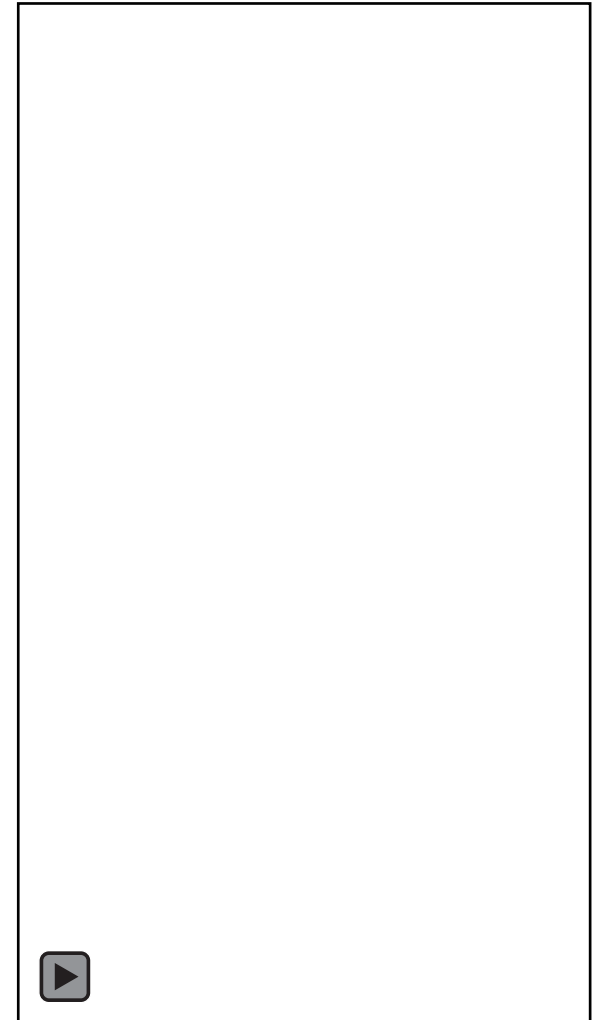
JESIP NEWS - EDITION 11 NOW AVAILABLE

JESIP LAUNCHES JOINT ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING (JOL)



# JESIP App

- Over 50000 downloads
- Available across iOS, Android & Windows
- Looking to include on future ESN Handsets





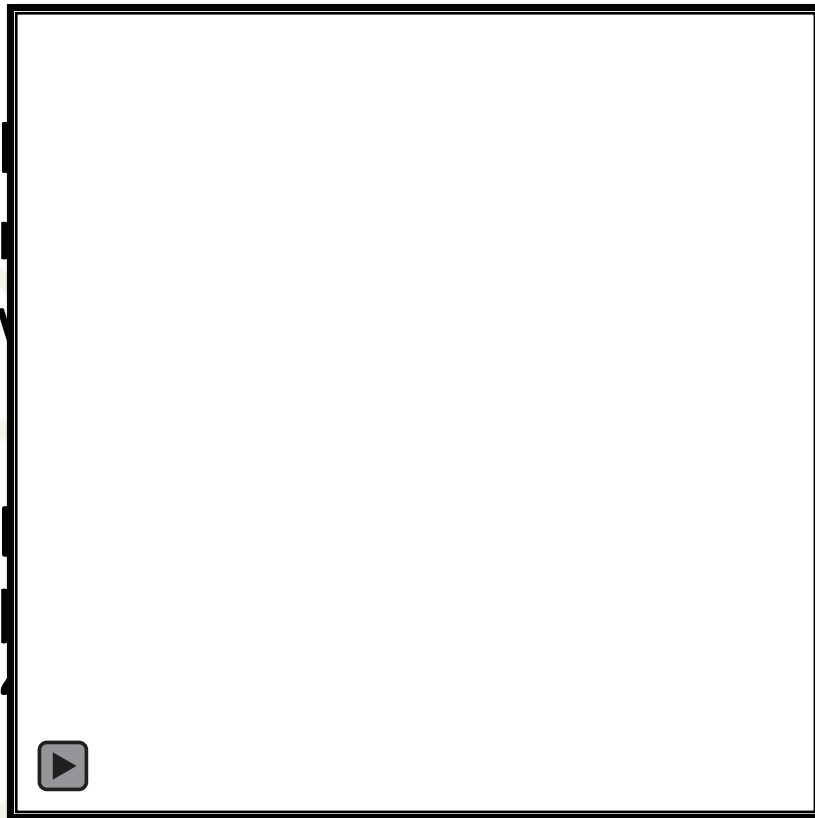
# Summary

- Interoperability is a trade-off between local initiative and wider coherence
- Interoperability needs common systems and appropriate standards
- Interoperability requires attention to:
  - Structure
  - Process
  - Behaviour
- People can make it, people can break it
- Technology is only an enabler
- Crawl, walk then run (a marathon)



# It has to be a team effort..

- JESIP is not about being perfect, just better.



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**J E S I P**

*Working Together – Saving Lives*

**Thank You**

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