

A UK view of Interoperable working

Brian Welsh

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"





The Challenges

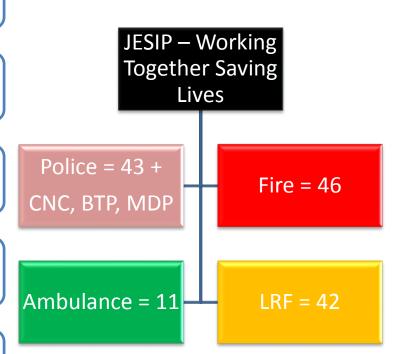
• Over 100 organisations impacted

 Recognition of scale of change to culture, attitudes and behaviour

 Differing Governance structures and funding arrangements makes delivery model complex

 Reducing budgets and impact on local capacity and priorities

Timescales



Civil Nuclear Constabulary



- The Civil Nuclear Constabulary is a special police force responsible for providing law enforcement and security at or within 5 km of any relevant nuclear site and for nuclear materials in transit within the United Kingdom
- Operate out of 10 civil nuclear sites across England,
 Scotland and Wales
- Operation Temperer
 - The plan provides for up to 5,100 service personnel from all 3 services to be deployed to "augment armed police officers engaged in protective security duties" at key sites in the United Kingdom

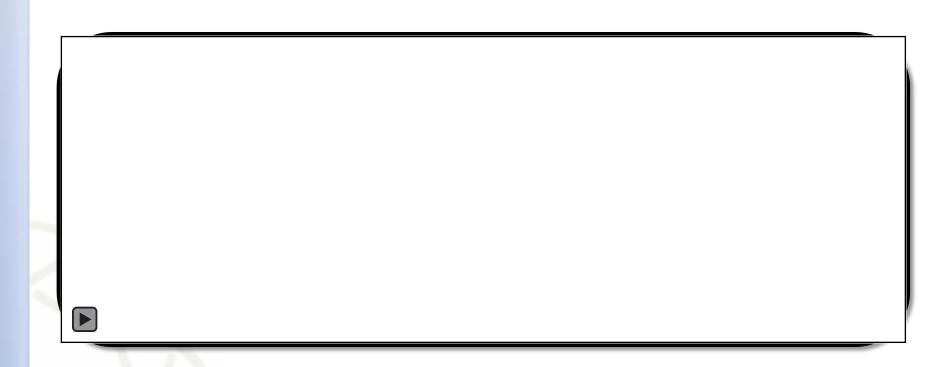


Interoperability

- Easy to describe, but difficult to achieve
- There is <u>NO ONE</u> technical solution
- Human, organisational and technical factors
 ALL interact to build interoperability
- The primary objective is efficient and effective <u>JOINT</u> operations
- Using <u>ANY</u> 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.



But...

Different roles

Different capabilities

Different appearance

Different terminology

Single Service Doctrine



So Why JESIP?

Lack of Joint understanding or

joint situational

plain English and

understood terr

used...

Communications failings, no colocation of commanders



Persistent Challenges Over Time

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



Emergency Planning College
Occasional Papers
New Series
Number 6

October 2013

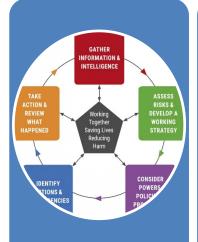
Review of Persistent Lessons Identified Relating to Interoperability from Emergencies and Major Incidents since 1986

Dr Kevin Pollock

A report commissioned by the Cabinet Office Civil Contingencies Secretariat

Our Approach





the other commanders and each tuband or to the properties of the village or commanders.

In the incident was the incident to from a technical perspective or from a technical perspective.





Doctrine

Training

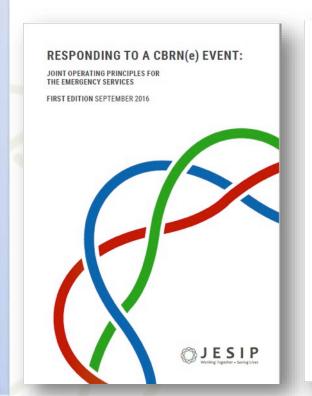
Testing and Exercise

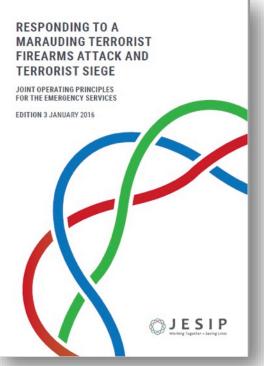
Joint Organisational Learning

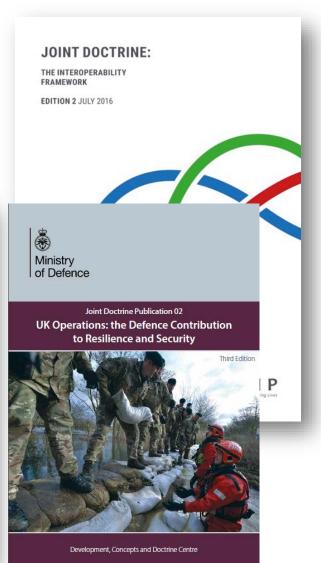
Communications and Engagement Strategy

Joint Doctrine – The Interoperability Framework

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







Joint Doctrine – The Interoperability Framework

Edition 2 released in August
 2016

Key changes:

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Built around 5

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Model for Share

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Military

- Does not cover in detail requesting assistance
- Command Levels

Con



STRATEGIC

Strategic Co-ordinating Group

Sets strategic direction
Co-ordinates responders
Prioritises resources

OPERATIONAL

TACTICAL



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.

М	M AJOR INCIDENT	Has a major incident or standby been declared? (Yes / No - if no, then complete ETHANE message)	Include the date and time of any declaration.
E	E XACT LOCATION	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.
т	TYPE OF INCIDENT	What kind of incident is it?	For example, flooding, fire, utility failure or disease outbreak.
н	H AZARDS	What hazards or potential hazards can be identified?	Consider the likelihood of a hazard and the potential severity of any impact.
A	ACCESS	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.
N	N UMBER OF CASUALTIES	How many casualties are there, and what condition are they in?	Use an agreed classification system such as 'P1', 'P2', 'P3' and 'dead'.
Е	E MERGENCY SERVICES	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

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This is not a hierarchy....

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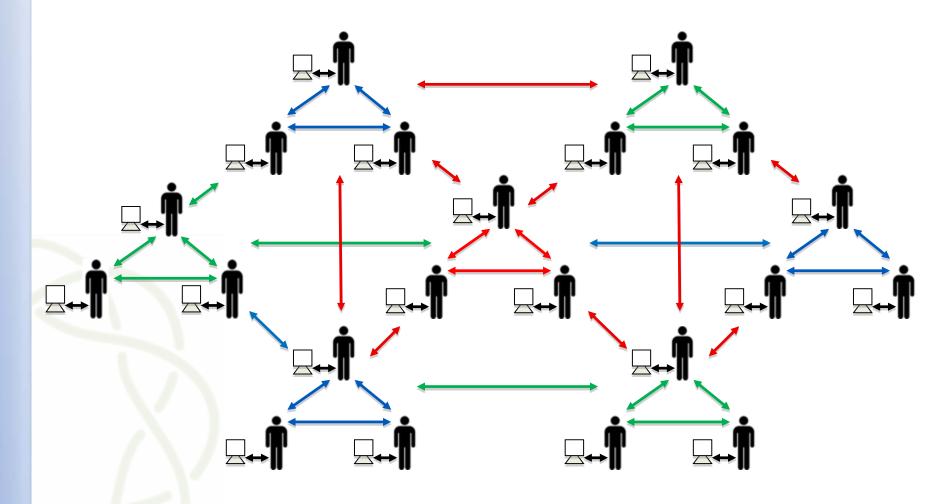
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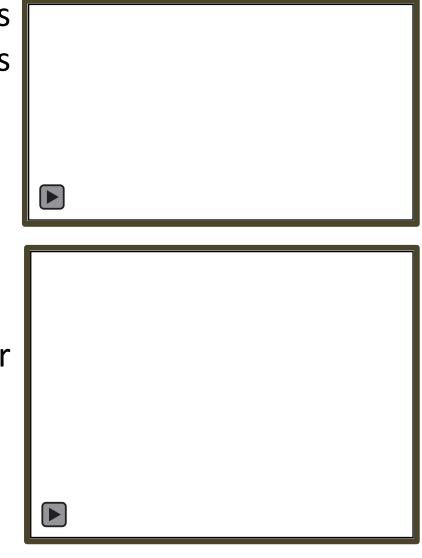
Shared Situational Awareness: Todividoalseams



Training, Testing and Exercise

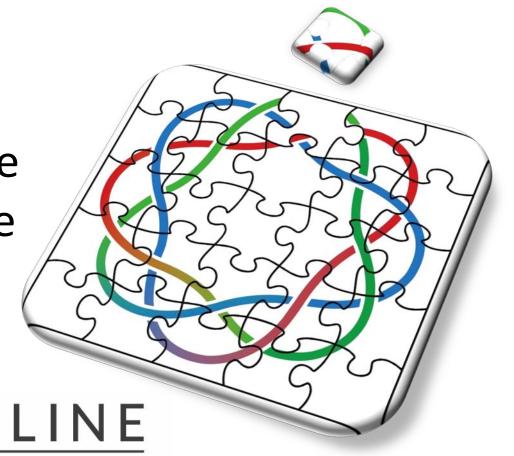


- ✓ Joint training and awareness packages for Commanders and responders
- ✓ Joint exercise programme, including MACA
- ✓ Ongoing assurance programme to test JESIP
- ✓ National JESIP objectives for testing and exercising
- ✓ Interoperability resilience standards



Joint Organisational Learning (JOL)

Final but fundamental piece of the JESIP puzzle





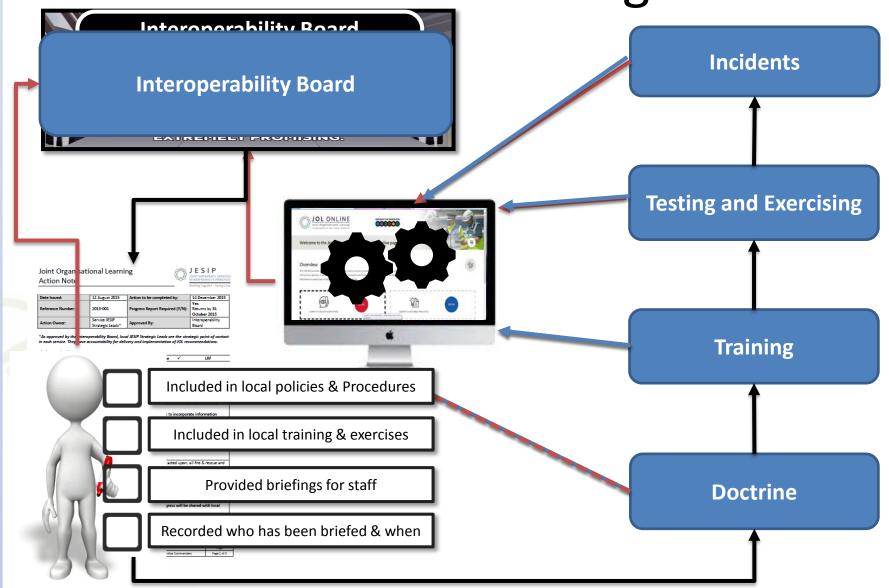
Why Joint Organisational Learning

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 supported by statutory and non statutory guidance places requirements, through Local Resilience Forums that Category 1 responders must collectively:

- Learn and implement lessons from exercises
- Share lessons learned from emergencies and exercises in other parts of the UK
- Make sure that those lessons are acted on to improve local arrangements...



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



.....Since Sept 2012





Support tools



KEEP UP TO DATE







SHARED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

LATEST NEWS

JESIP NEWS - EDITION 12 NOW AVAILABLE

EXPLORE

JESIP NEWS - EDITION 11 NOW AVAILABLE JESIP LAUNCHES JOINT ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING (JOL)

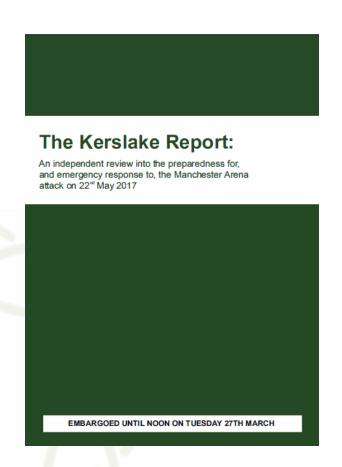


JESIP App

- Over 55000 downloads
- Available across iOS, Android & Windows
- Looking to include on future ESN Handsets
- Includes MTFA and IOR



Recommendations for National Emergency Response Arrangements



- UK civil protection to embed the JESIP Interoperability Framework
- Where responders applied JESIP Principles, pragmatic solutions were developed.
- Where circumstances blocked such collaboration the response of the affected organisation was paralysed for a crucial period







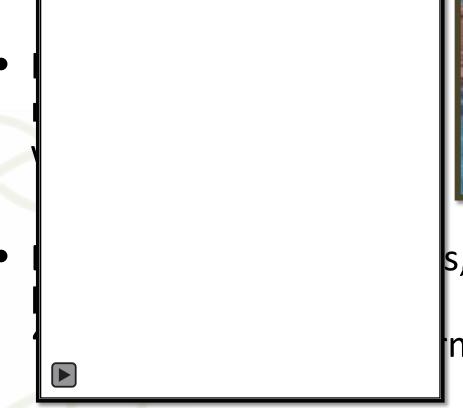
- Ongoing Govt support for JFSIP
- Principles should become embedded into business as usual activities including planning and response
- Must learn lessons from such incidents

- We don't always know "what it is"
- Wicked but joint decisions have to be made – (JDM)
- No consistent attack methodology
- Emergency services as a whole delivered an effective response



It has to be a team effort...

 JESIP is not about being perfect, just better.







Thank You

www.jesip.org.uk contact@jesip.org.uk

