



JESIP Awareness

1. Getting Together






Getting Together

Does emergency and crisis management require special skills and/or attributes?

Emergency management involves team, organisational and multi-agency working: how well do we work across boundaries and what problems might emerge?

How can we develop ourselves and our colleagues for this?





Introducing JESIP



JESIP began with a focus on the blue light emergency services. It developed to include all emergency responders. Today these principles apply to **all** agencies involved in some way in responding to incidents in the UK.

What is Interoperability?

It means working together smoothly and effectively. The formal definition is 'the extent to which organisations can work together coherently as a matter of routine'.



What is JESIP All About?

Its about improving the way we **all** work together when responding to incidents so we can get better at saving lives and reducing harm.



Major Incidents

A major incident is an event or situation with a range of serious consequences which requires special arrangements to be implemented by one or more emergency responder agency.



JESIP is about good practice at **all** incidents - not just major ones.

Who can declare a Major Incident?

It could be you!



Know what the policy is in your agency for declaring a major incident




Why do we need to declare a Major Incident?

Agencies will respond to major incidents differently depending on their responsibilities and resources.




If a major incident is not declared quickly enough it can lead to problems co-ordinating a joint response.

Working at the Scene

You are at this incident. In this situation you will need to work together with other responders to save lives and reduce harm.

How?

Key Principles

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.


Key Principles

Through good co-location, communication and co-ordination you are more likely to achieve the remaining two principles:

Joint Understanding of Risk

and

Shared Situational Awareness



JESIP App

The official JESIP app



Complete a METHANE report and send via SMS or email



Easily follow the five principles of joint working



Handout instructions and changing backgrounds



A variety of other useful information









JESIP Awareness

2. M/ETHANE



What is it?

A standard way to share important information about an incident in a clear and consistent way

M	MAJOR INCIDENT
E	EXACT LOCATION
T	TYPE OF INCIDENT
H	HAZARDS
A	ACCESS
N	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES
E	EMERGENCY SERVICES



Why do I need it?



Put yourself at the scene of this incident, you are one of the first emergency responders to arrive. What might you be thinking or feeling?

.....what are you seeing?

Think M/ETHANE

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Building a bigger picture

M/ETHANE is a reporting model which supports the development of Shared Situational Awareness

Your own and other responder agencies need your M/ETHANE report at the earliest opportunity for **communication, co-ordination, co-location** and the **joint understanding of risk**



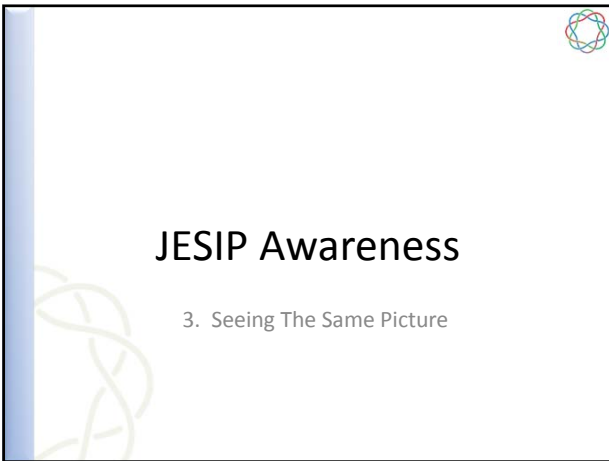
Your M/ETHANE report is important in the early development of **shared situational awareness** amongst all responders

Shared Situational Awareness – M/ETHANE

M	MAJOR INCIDENT	Has a major incident or casualty been declared? (Yes / No. If no, then complete ETHANE message)	Include the date and time of any declaration
E	EXACT LOCATION	What is the exact location or geographical area of the incident?	If possible, use a system that will be understood by all responders
T	TYPE OF INCIDENT	What kind of incident is it?	For example, flooding, fire, utility failure or other accident
H	HAZARDS	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 unobstructed zones (URZs). Remember that services need to be able to leave the scene as well as access it
N	NUMBER OF CASUALTIES	How many casualties are there, and what condition are they in?	Use an agreed classification system such as '1', '2', '3' and 'dead'
E	EMERGENCY SERVICES	Which, and how many, emergency resources (assets and personnel) are required or are already in scene?	Consider whether the assets of other emergency responders, such as local firehouses or the voluntary sector, may be required

You should not hesitate to send a M/ETHANE report if you are unsure that the incident in front of you is 'major' by definition







Shared Situational Awareness What is it?






It is a common understanding of the circumstances, immediate consequences and implications of the emergency, along with an appreciation of the available capabilities and the priorities of all responder agencies

Creating Shared Situational Awareness



Three Key Questions

What?  What is happening?	So what?  What does it mean?	What if..?  Now think ahead
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Establishing Shared Situational Awareness

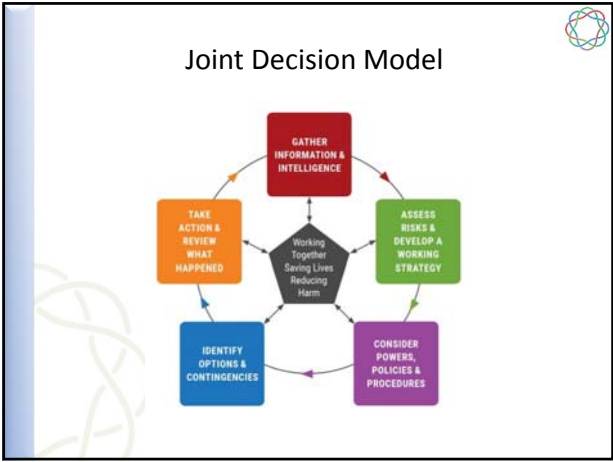


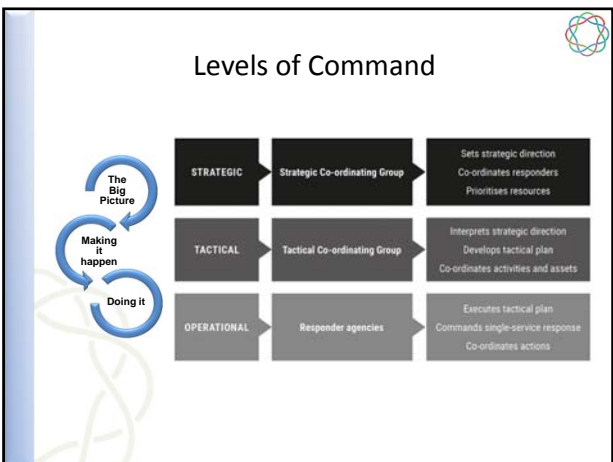
What is happening at the moment and what is being done about it?

What might happen next? Or in the future?

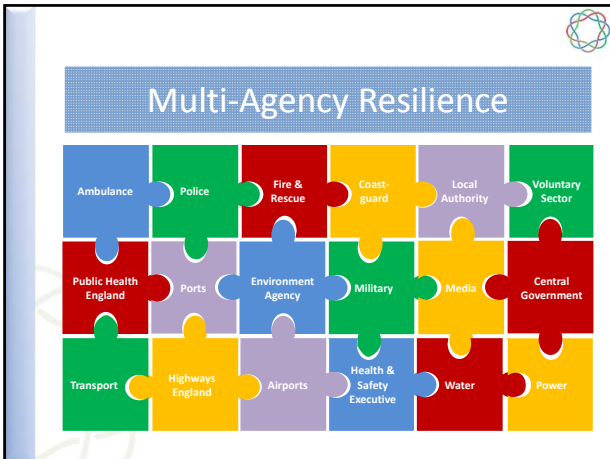
What does all that mean and what effects will it have?

I need to get everybody's understanding of this situation so nothing is missed moving forward









JESIP Awareness

4. Looking Back, Moving Forward

Looking Back, Moving Forward

It is several hours on from the time you attended this incident. You have been stood down from the scene and are back at the office. The incident is now entering the recovery phase which may take a long time. You are thinking about your own role during the response to this incident, people from other responder agencies will be doing the same.

Looking Back, Moving Forward

Did everybody know what they were doing?

Did I do everything?

Did we do a good job?

What made things challenging?

Did we have a near miss?

Could we have done something better?

Joint Organisational Learning

ResilienceDirect

Cabinet Office

Department for Communities and Local Government

You have now reached the end of the JESIP Awareness package

Further information can be found on the JESIP website at www.jesip.org.uk

JESIP
Working Together - Saving Lives
