The Civil Contingencies Act (2004)
From Civil Defence, through 4Fs to Civil Protection
Two Categories of Responders

**Category 1 Responders** – *most* emergencies
- Emergency services
- Local authorities
- Health organisations
- Environment Agency

**Category 2 Responders** – *some* emergencies
- Utilities
- Transport providers
- Health & Safety Executive
- Health organisations

Notably, Armed Forces and Voluntary sector are neither
Statutory Duties under the CCA

- Community Risk Register
- Training and Exercising
- Strategic Co-ordinating Group
- Military Aid to the Civil Authority (MACA)
Integrated Emergency Management

- Horizon Scanning Activity
- National Risk Assessment (NRA)
- National Resilience Planning Assumptions (NRPAs)
- National Resilience Capabilities Programme (NRCP)
- Crisis Response Arrangements
- Recovery Arrangements
Horizon Scanning

Horizon Scanning Activity

- National Risk Assessment (NRA)
- National Resilience Planning Assumptions (NRPAs)

National Risk Assessment (NRA)

- Forward Look
- Academic studies
- Government research
- Strategic trends
- Allies and partners
National Risk Assessment

- Terrorism
- Cyber
- Climate - Flooding
- Pandemics
- Energy Shortage
- Public Disorder
Planning Assumptions

- Fatalities
- Casualties
- Chemical contamination
- Rubble and debris
- Transport disruption
- Financial services disruption

What would you do in the event of...

- Temporary closures of work, school or nursery?
- Roads, bridges or public transport being unavailable to use?
- Physical damage or flooding to your home or business?
- Having to leave your home or business to stay in temporary accommodation?
- An electricity blackout or loss of other utilities, such as fuel, water or gas?
- Having your personal information stolen or corrupted online?
- A risk to you or your family's health from extreme temperatures or disease?
- Being caught up in a terrorist attack involving firearms?
- Being caught up in an environment contaminated by hazardous materials?
National Resilience Capabilities

- Horizon Scanning Activity
- National Risk Assessment (NRA)
- National Resilience Planning Assumptions (NRPAs)
- National Resilience Capabilities Programme (NRCP)
- Crisis Response Arrangements
- Recovery Arrangements
Emergency Response
Recovery

Crisis Response Arrangements
National Resilience Planning Assumptions (NRPAs)
National Risk Assessment (NRA)
Horizon Scanning Activity
Recovery Arrangements
Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles

“Working Together – Saving Lives”

Aim

“To ensure that the blue light services are trained and exercised to work together as effectively as possible at all levels of command in response to major or complex incidents so that as many lives as possible can be saved”
What is interoperability?

Interoperability is defined as the extent to which organisations can work together coherently as a matter of routine.
Not hierarchical…. First 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.
## Single model for sharing incident information

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

Gather Information & Intelligence

Take Action & Review What Happened

Assess Risks & Develop a Working Strategy

Identify Options & Contingencies

Consider Powers, Policies & Procedures

Working Together Saving Lives Reducing Harm
# Joint Doctrine: Shared Situational Awareness

| **A) WHY ARE WE DOING THIS?** | • What goals are linked to this decision?  
• What is the rationale, and is that jointly agreed?  
• Does it support working together, saving lives and reducing harm? |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **B) WHAT DO WE THINK WILL HAPPEN?** | • What is the likely outcome of the action; in particular what is the impact on the objective and other activities?  
• How will the incident change as a result of these actions, what outcomes do we expect? |
| **C) IN LIGHT OF THESE CONSIDERATIONS, IS THE BENEFIT PROPORTIONAL TO THE RISK?** | • Do the benefits of proposed actions justify the risks that would be accepted? |
| **D) DO WE HAVE A COMMON UNDERSTANDING AND POSITION ON:** | • The situation, its likely consequences and potential outcomes?  
• The available information, critical uncertainties and key assumptions?  
• Terminology and measures being used by all those involved in the response?  
• Individual agency working practices related to a joint response?  
• Conclusions drawn and communications made? |
| **E) AS AN INDIVIDUAL:** | • Is the collective decision in line with my professional judgement and experience?  
• Have we (as individuals and as a team) reviewed the decision with critical rigour?  
• Are we (as individuals and as a team) content that this decision is the best practicable solution? |