



# JESIP

Working Together – Saving Lives

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[www.jesip.org.uk/jesip-app](http://www.jesip.org.uk/jesip-app)





# Common Critical Incident Objectives



- ☐ saving and protecting life
- ☐ relieving suffering
- ☐ protecting property
- ☐ providing the public with information containing the emergency – limiting its escalation or spread
- ☐ maintaining critical services
- ☐ maintaining normal services at an appropriate level
- ☐ protecting the health and safety of personnel
- ☐ safeguarding the environment
- ☐ facilitating investigations and inquiries
- ☐ promoting self-help and recovery
- ☐ restoring normality as soon as possible
- ☐ evaluating the response and identifying lessons to be learned.

**STRATEGIC**

**Strategic Co-ordinating Group**

Sets strategic direction  
Co-ordinates responders  
Prioritises resources

**TACTICAL**

**Tactical Co-ordinating Group**

Interprets strategic direction  
Develops tactical plan  
Co-ordinates activities and assets

**OPERATIONAL**

**Responder agencies**

Executes tactical plan  
Commands single-service response  
Co-ordinates actions



# JESIP 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

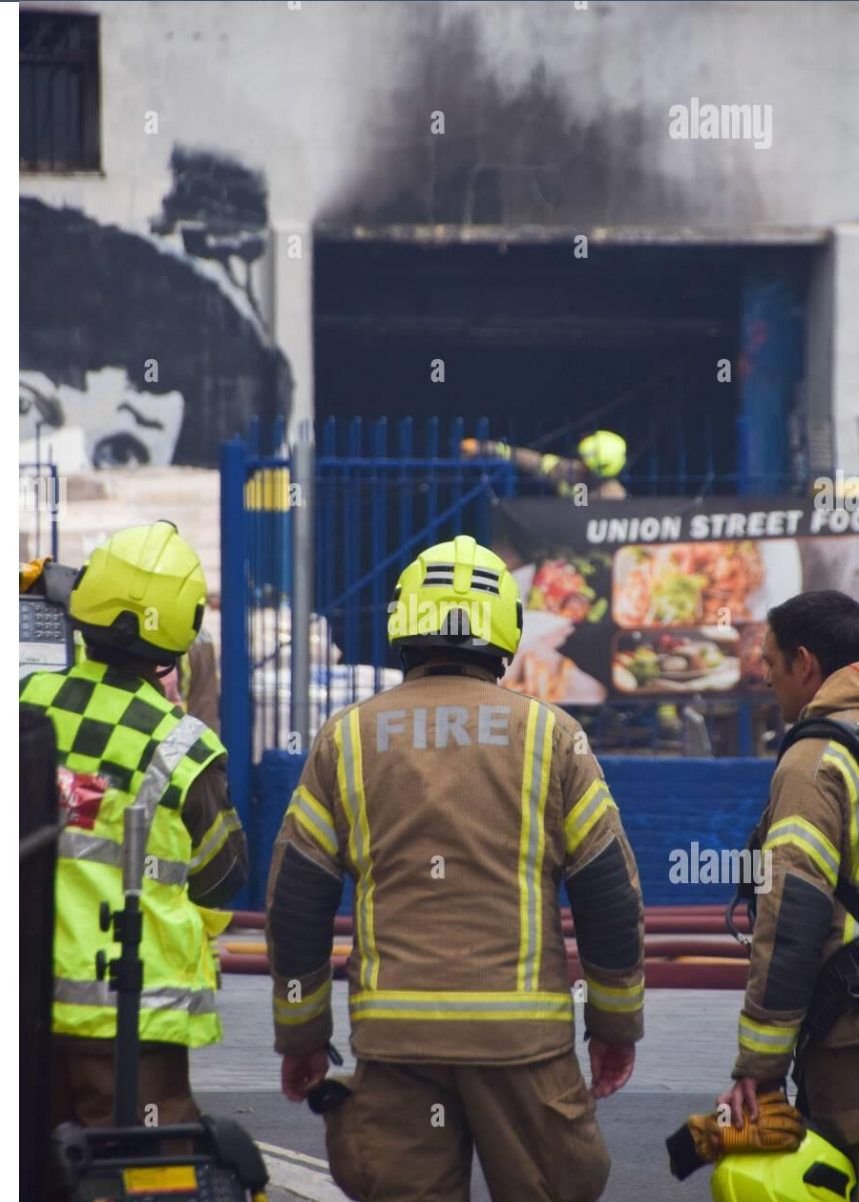
Shared Situational Awareness established by using METHANE and the Joint Decision Model.





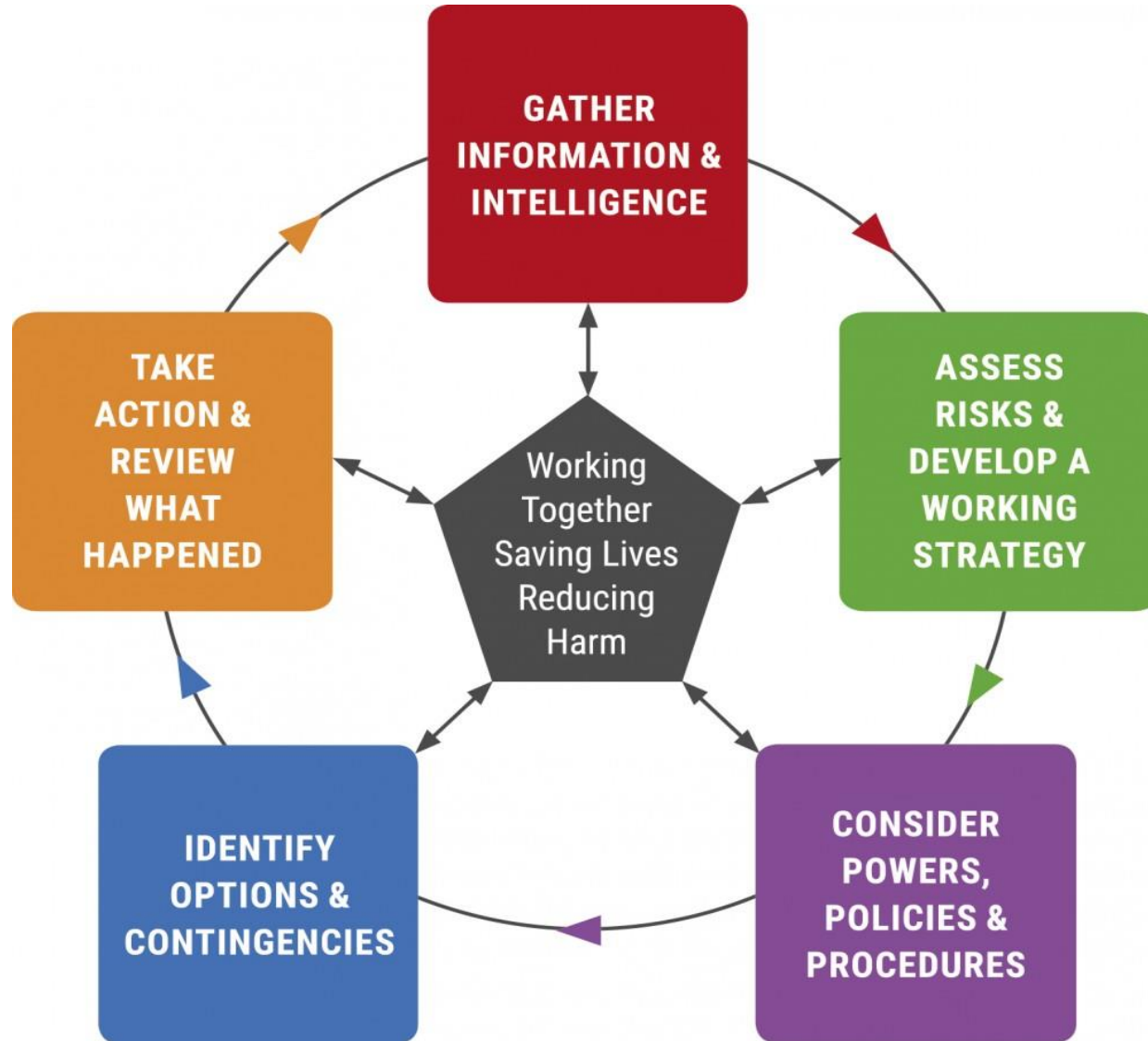
# Shared Situational Awareness – M/ETHANE

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





# Joint Decision Making (JDM)



# NON-TECHNICAL SKILLS (NTS)

## SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

- ☐ Gathering information
- ☐ Interpreting information
- ☐ Anticipating future states

## DECISION MAKING

- ☐ Defining the problem
- ☐ Considering options
- ☐ Selecting and implementing option(s)
- ☐ Outcome review

## COMMUNICATIONS

- ☐ Sending information clearly and concisely
- ☐ Including context and intent during information exchange
- ☐ Receiving information, especially by listening
- ☐ Identifying and addressing barriers to communication

## TEAMWORK

- ☐ Supporting others
- ☐ Solving conflicts
- ☐ Exchanging information
- ☐ Co-ordinating activities

## LEADERSHIP

- ☐ Using Authority
- ☐ Maintaining standards
- ☐ Planning and prioritising
- ☐ Managing workload and resources

## STRESS

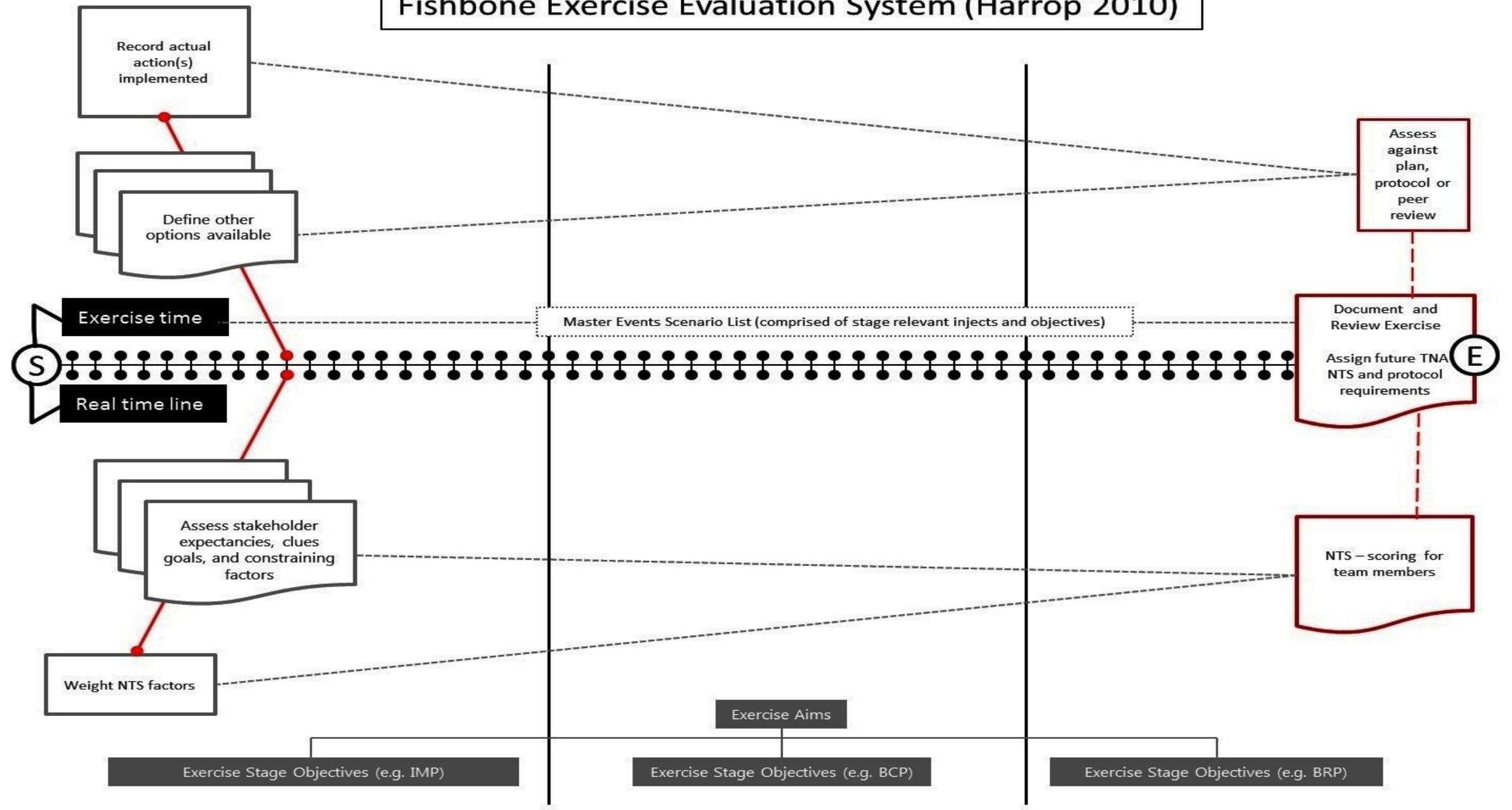
- ☐ Identifying symptoms of stress
- ☐ Recognising effects of stress
- ☐ Implementing coping strategies

## FATIGUE

- ☐ Identifying symptoms of fatigue
- ☐ Recognising effects of fatigue
- ☐ Implementing coping strategies



# Fishbone Exercise Evaluation System (Harrop 2010)



MESL Ref no.	Stage Objective	Real Time of Input	Exercise Time	Inject Overview	Inject Recipients	Inject Delivery Source	Delivery Format	Observed Options Available	Observed Action(s) undertaken	Plan and procedural Factors	Observed NTS Factors	Scoring System
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