FIRE-IN

FIre and REscue Innovation Network



WP1: STATE OF THE ART AND CHALLENGES







Partners brief presentation

- 1. <u>SAFE CLUSTER</u>, France (SAFE)
- 2. Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Officiers de Sapeurs-Pompiers, France (ENSOSP)
- 3. Italian Ministry of Interior, Department of Fire Corps, Public Rescue and Civil Defence, Italy (CNVVF)
- 4. Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk, Germany (THW)
- 5. Global Fire Monitoring Centre, Germany (GFMC)
- 6. INERIS DEVELOPMENT (INEDEV)
- 7. Fraunhofer INT, Germany (FhG-INT)
- 8. Fire Ecology and Management Foundation Pau Costa Alcubierre, Spain (PCF)
- 9. Catalonia Fire Service Rescue Agency, Spain (CFS)
- 10. Scientific and Research Centre for Fire Protection, Poland (CNBOP)
- 11. The Main School of Fire Services Poland (SGSP)
- 12. Council of Baltic Sea States, Sweden (CBSS)
- 13. Civil Contingency Agency, Sweden (MSB)
- 14. KEMEA, Greece (KEMEA)
- 15. Czech Association of Fire Officer, Czech Republic (CAFO)
- 16. InnoTSD, France (INNO)



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Project methodology



Capability gaps for crisis management



A. Search and Rescue (SAR) and emergency Medical Response



B. Structures fires









D. Natural disasters

E. CBRNE

Cave	Rescue	

Air crash

Preplanning earthquake

High rise building Road tunnel fires **Prevention larg** commercial buildings LF crisis mitigation LF vulnerabilit mitigation WUI

Flash Floods Floods

Storms

Accident in

transport

Dirty bomb

Biological and

Disease threats

















Constructions Medical Constructions Medical





CCC	High flow of effort in hostile environment	Low frequency, high impact	Multiagency / Multileadership environment	High level of uncertainty
Incident Command Organization	Organize to susstain safe operations	Anticipate avoiding collapse of emergency system	Distributed decision- making	Strategies choosing safe, resilient scenarios.
Knowledge Cycle	Train specific roles and risks	Organizational learning on scenarios.	Shared understanding of emergency, and train interagency scenarios	Capacity building towards resilient societies
Community involvement	Self-protection to minimize responders' exposure	Actively involve citizens and communities	ively involve citizens and communities	
Planning and prevention	Preplan time-efficient and safe response	Negociate anticipated scenarios with stakeholders	Enhance synergies &Interoperability	Governance and integral risk management.
Guidance instruments & standards	Specific procedures and guides	Shared capabilities in front of pre-established scenarios	Harmonized and interagency framework	Build doctrine for Resilience in emergency services snd society
Information management	Information cycle	Focus information to decision-making	Interagency information process	Build a shared understanding
Technology	To assess risk and minimize responders' engagement	To forecast and simulate complex scenarios		To get a clear picture of the risk evolution

High flow of effort in hostile environment

Focus incident command on organizing to sustain safe operations

Preplan time-

efficient and safe

response

Train specific roles and risks

Specific procedures and guides

Community selfprotection to minimize responders' exposure

Build information cycle

Technology to assess risk and minimize responders' engagemen

Low frequency, high impact

Focus incident
management on
anticipating to avoid
collapse of
emergency system

Organizational learning on anticipated scenarios.

Actively involve citizens and communities

Negociate solutions for anticipated scenarios with stakeholders Shared capabilities in front of preestablished scenarios

Focus information to decision-making

Technology forecast and simulate complex scenarios

Muttiagency / Muttileadership environment

Distributed decision-making	Shared understanding of emergency, and train interagency scenarios	
Enhance synergies & Interoperability in planning and prevention	Harmonized and interagency framework	Focus on interagency information sharing
	Technology to support data	

sharing

High level of uncertainty

Strategies
choosing safe,
resilient
scenarios.

Capacity building towards resilient societies Cultural changes in risk tolernance and resilience

Governance and integral risk management. Build doctrine for resilience in emergency services snd society

Build a shared understanding

Technology to get a clear picture of the risk evolution

















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Some results on 2nd cycle

Table 2. Conceptual compilation of the results collected from the first and second cycle of workshops about Pre-planning.					
I. HIGH FLOW OF RESPONDERS IN HOSTILE	II.HIGH IMPACT, LOW FREQUENCY EMERGENCIES	III.MULTI-AGENCY/MULTI-LEADERSHIP	IV.HIGH LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY		
ENVIRONMENT		ENVIRONMENT			
Pre-plan a time-efficient, safe response,	Negotiate solutions with stakeholders for	Pre-plan interoperability and enhance	Focus on governance and integral risk		
minimizing responder's engagement	anticipated scenarios	synergies	management		
1. Plan logistics & legal issues	1. Plan scenarios:	1. Create a transboundary	 Create a flexible and fast 		
a. For specific scenarios. Consider	a. Based on:	framework	framework		
help from outside the regionals System.	a1. Historical events, statistics (baseline),	a. Legal framework for cross-border	 Quick adaptation to changes 		
 Package and pre-positioning 	modelling actual conditions and the	help, emergency support, victim	through situation assessment and		
modules of resources.	human factor.	transportation, recognition of	decision-making structures.		
c. Available minimum of logistical	a2. On a range of probable scenarios, from	qualifications	b. Focus: small window of		
resources and suplies.	a local to a regional level	b. Pre-plan should be known by all	opportunities to change policies and		
	 Including scenarios probable at long 	agencies and stakeholders	governance processes.		
	term, investing in knowledge and skills and				
	being prepared by a flexible and modular				
	approach.				
	c. Integrate the different disciplines based				
	on the scenarios and strategies.				
			2. Information – Awareness –		
2 Information - Awaronass -	2. Information – Awareness –		Communication:		
Communication Share information of	Communication: Regulate the expectations		a. Communication management for		
local bostile scenarios and its pre-	about the communications coming from the		specific scenarios. Include post-		
planned recoonse measures	emergency systems.		accident procedures.		
plained response measures.			b. Promote the growth of		
			sustainable, risk-decreasing activities		
3 Drevention & Drenaredness	3. Prevention & Preparedness	2. Prevention & Preparedness:			
Dassive prevention for safe access	 Change the focus towards active 	Emergency preparedness should be			
Passive prevention for sale access.	prevention, self-protection and risk mitigation.	dealt with international / European			
	Facilitate firefighters' capacity.	perspectives.			
	b. At a regional scale, harmonize P&P				
	measures in cross-border/cross-regional areas.				
4. People: Roles & Experts	4. People: Comunities	3. People: Synergies	3. People: Resilience		
a. Key specific roles.	 Involve actors and agencies for their 	a. Enhance synergies from regional,	a. Involve key stakeholders in action-		
b. Networks of experts that exchange	capacity to solve gaps.	to national and international level.	based strategies, considering integral		
knowledge, experience and best	b. Exchange experts in large events in other	Share specialists and experts.	risk management opportunities.		
practices.	places (countries?).	 Plan strategic ownership. 	Identify strategic ownership.		
c. Coordination between cross-	c. Build communities of practice of experts.	c. Boost the exchange of aid-teams	b. Encourage own skills and		
border crews.		to train themselves.	community skills fostering habits		
			focused on the adaptation to risk		

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Some results on 2nd cycle

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minimizing responder's engagement	anticipated scenarios	synergies	management
		Negotiate/Agree	scenarios and on the robustness in
	5. Negotiate/Agree:	a. Chain of command, specifying roles	front of the risk.
	 Responsibilities of organizations involved 	and capabilities.	c. Improve the resilience among
	in the anticipated scenarios.	b. Establish agreements and	responders to maintain their response
	b. Involve society in choosing between	structures for cross-collaboration	capacity.
	alternative strategical scenarios and negotiate	between entities (private and public):	
	solutions.	 with specific key intelligence, 	
	c. Negotiate the accepted level of risk on a	 with those who have power of 	
	range of probable scenarios considered in the	decisions	
	pre-planning (This phrase comes from II.1.b).	 with those who have influence on 	
		the management	
		5. Best practices & Lessons Learnt:	
	6. Best practices & Lessons Learnt: Context-	European interagency round tables.	
	specific guidelines on best practices in planning,		
	preparedness and prevention at a national		
	scale.		
	_		
	Pre-planning vs response: adapt the pre-		Pre-planning vs response:
	plans to usable tools at the the emergency.		a. Reduce bureaucracy and other
			inhibitors.
			b. Pre-plans: Flexible, focused on
			indicators of key changes and providing
			tools for alternatives and contingency
			pians.

Thanks for your attention!!!





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CCC from second cycle and deliverable].3. (JJ)

The process to find the CCC

3.7. Community involvement

Items collected from the first and second cycle of workshops concerning Community involvement:

I. HIGH FLOW OF RESPONDERS IN HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT: Develop public self-protection to minimize responders' exposure

I.1. [III] Focus on prevention, self-protection and risk awareness of population. Encourage self-protection measures (subsidy, exceptions in regulations...) Create a culture of emergency.

I.2. [IIIIIIIIII] Train/educate/inform general population starting from scratch and in a basic and easy way, about knowledge of risk and appropriate behaviours, specially targeting those more exposed and vulnerable. Address all phases of emergency and the different levels of risk. Provide tools to facilitate adequate decision-making: checklists, emergency kits ...

I.3. Agree with public and private stakeholders on accepted risk and self-protection measures reaching pacts and deals. Do mandatory exercises financed by the owners of high risk activities. Focus on crowd management and panic.

I.4. [II] Disseminate instructions to apply in case of risk, in order to strengthen the appropriate population reactions.



#voluntaryinvolvement #PressConferenceArea #floatingpopulation







Challenges

· Which are the areas in which there are more difficulties of knowledge?

· Adjustment of the methodology and theme of the third cycle of workshops

 How can the E-FIRE-IN Platform help to provide knowledge in those areas in which gaps have been detected?



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THANKS!

