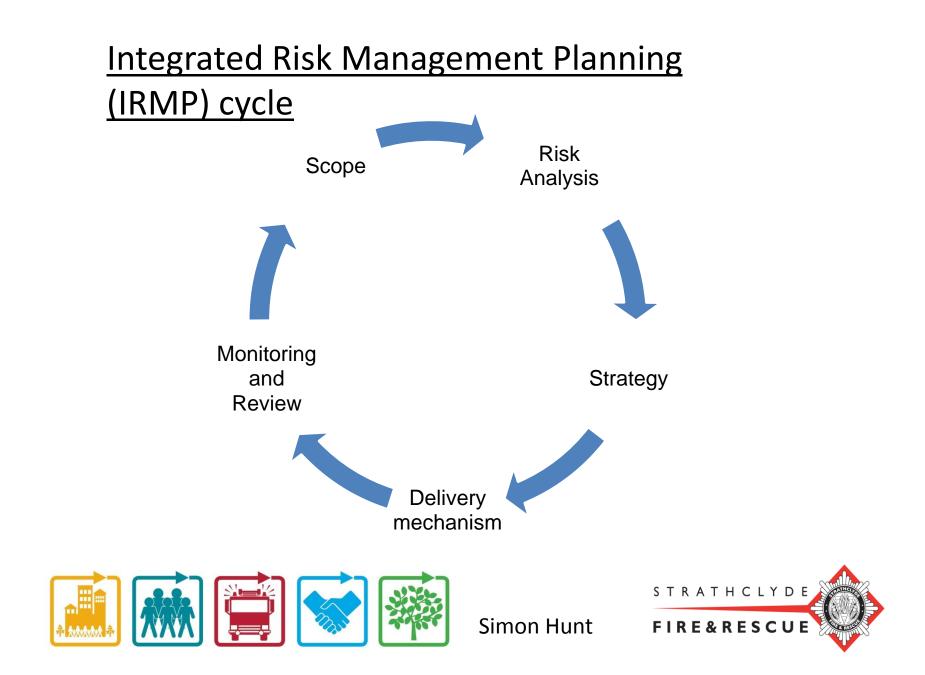
Simon Hunt (B.Eng Hons)

Integrated Risk Management Planning, an operational perspective







Starting point

- Recognising the way the public services are delivered will change considerably in the coming years
- Shift from individual organisations delivering services, to a collective approach influenced by involving our partners and communities putting the customer first





<u>Deciding where the authority needs to be in five</u> <u>years time?</u>

- Outcomes we will need to deliver with our partners and who should provide the services to deliver them?
- Review of statutory and discretionary activities







Statutory activities

Simon Hunt

• Fires, Road traffic collision response (RTC), New Dimension and Civil Contingencies







Discretionary activities and <u>"added value"</u>

- Water rescue,
- RTC prevention









Discretionary activities and "added value"

 Other rescue what is reasonably foreseeable and should be planned for?





- Public, political and legal expectations recognising "added value"
- Role of other partners including other emergency services and responders





Setting realistic expectations?

- Preventing / responding to emergencies (scope?)
- Promoting healthier communities / economy of localities
- Creating safer and stronger communities
- Improving the quality of life of older people and of children, young people and families at risk





Deciding where the authority needs to be in five years time?

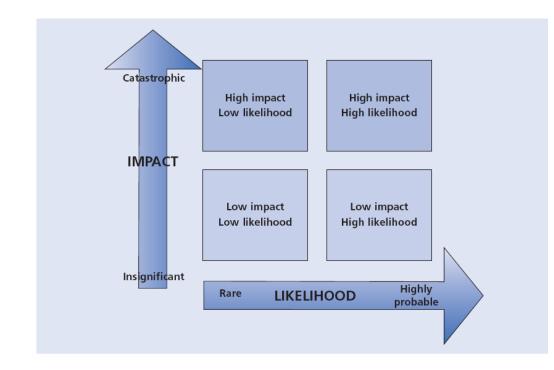
- Define and quantify the service of the future (Stakeholder and community engagement)
- What will be the best organisational structure (s) to deliver these services by the FRS, other partners and stakeholders (people, resources and supporting infrastructure)?





- Risk analysis..how do you assess and quantify the risks?
- What strategies are available and most appropriate to control the risks?
- How will the strategy be delivered?
- GRA's, Standard Operating Practices









The Risk Assessment process

- 1. Identify the hazards
- 2. Decide who might be harmed and how
- 3. Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions

- 4. Record the findings and implement them
- 5. Review the assessment and update if necessary.





The risk assessment process should include :

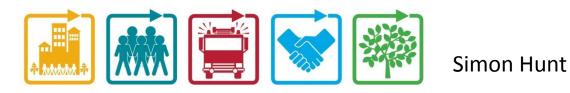
- whether or not the FRS is required to undertake a particular activity (scope?)
- what specific activities employees have to carry out
- the hazards present whilst these activities are being undertaken





The risk assessment process should include :

- the likelihood of an injury occurring and its severity (i.e. the risk)
- implement control measures to reduce the risk to a level that can be considered as low as is reasonably practicable.





Closing the circle through control measures:

- strategy including role of partners?
- standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- operational equipment
- personal protective equipment





Closing the circle through control measures:

realistic training and exercising commensurate with the identified risks

- Competence
- communications systems
- levels of supervision and command structures.





