

Devon Community Resilience Forum

National Preparedness Commission and Community Resilience

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Unexpected things happen often

Emergencies 2017/2018

Monkeypox Outbreak - Sept 2018



Coverack flash flooding- J uly 2017



Grenfell Tower Fire - J une 2017



Westminster - March 2017

Finbury Park - June 2017



New Ferry Explosion - March 2017



London Bridge - J une 2017



Severe Weather - February/
March 2018



Manchester - May 2017



Salisbury & Amesbury - March/
J une 2018



Hurricanes Irma, Jose & Maria
September 2017



NHS Cyber Attack - May 2017



Wildfires - Summer 2018



Emergencies 2019



Hurricane Dorian, Bahamas (August)



Lorry Deaths, Essex (October)



Ethiopian Airlines Crash (March)



Power Outage (August)



London Bridge Terrorist Attack (November)



Barking Flats Fire (June)



Whaley Bridge Dam Collapse (August)



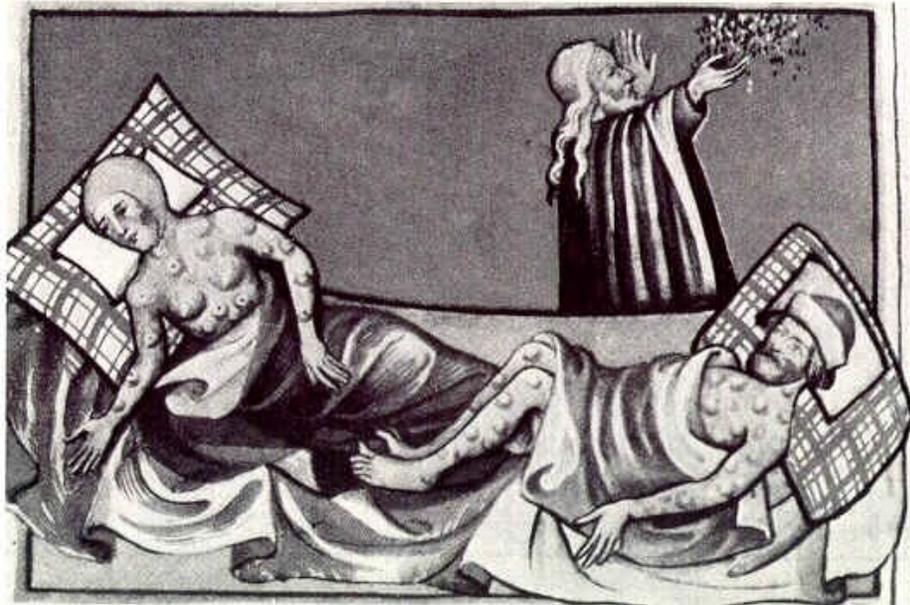
Widespread Flooding (November)



2020/21 - The Covid years



To reassure you -this is not new!



Black Death - June 1348 -Dec 1349



UK Tsunami - 30th Jan 1607

So what's next? 2022-23

- Terrorism (unpredictable unsophisticated attacks)
- Flooding (flash/ tidal/ rivers)
- Cyber attacks (disruption to service/ power outage/criminal)
- Cross channel issues (Brexit/border/small boats)
- Fires (including large rural fires)
- International issues – mutual aid and international deployments
- Protests & disorder – Climate - XR/ Animal protests / Raves

- I just didn't predict a war in Europe!

The National Security Risk Assessment (NSRA)



- A record, prepared by the Government, of the **most significant risks** the UK could face.
- It lists the **most likely consequences** of these risks describing the maximum duration and impact that could reasonably be expected.
- Used by your Local Resilience Forum

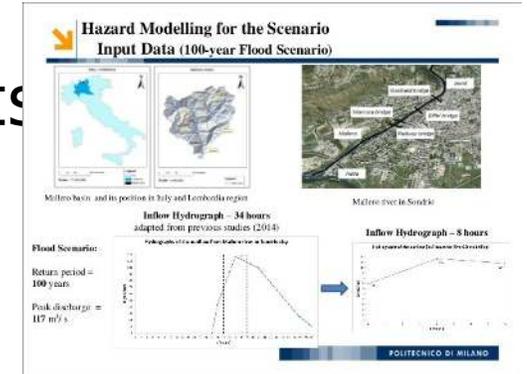
		Impact →				
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Severe
Likelihood ↑	Very Likely	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	High	High
	Likely	Low	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	High
	Possible	Low	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	Med Hi
	Unlikely	Low	Low Med	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi
	Very Unlikely	Low	Low	Low Med	Medium	Medium

Crisis Response Arrangements

The key to an effective emergency response.

- Risk assessment and understanding of impacts

- Plan
- Prepare



- Train
- Exercise



- Experience and learning



National Preparedness Commission

- UK resilience has suffered strategic neglect over the past decade and although the CCA has served the country well for 18 years it is no longer fit to face the challenges of the world we live in.
- NPC commissioned a review of Civil Contingency in the UK to create a Resilient UK
- To include a review of the Civil Contingency Act 2004
- But also the supporting structures and how to engage the local community to create a resilient UK fit for the challenges of the future.

Review Process

We conducted 130 interviews with 294 people, estimated at some 250-300 hours of discussion. We also received 29 written submissions and 31 other pieces of evidence.

Contributions received by sector included:

- **211 contributions from Category 1 and 2 responder bodies²**, including input from all 38 English Local Resilience Forums, and members of Scottish Resilience Partnerships, as well as The Executive Office, Northern Ireland
- 40 contributions from individual businesses and business representative bodies
- **35 contributions from voluntary, charitable and community sector bodies**
- 12 contributions from higher education institutions
- 27 contributions from individuals

Main findings (out of 117 recommendations!)

- Focus on risk reduction and prevention as well as emergency response.
- Support Resilience Partnerships to build social community resilience which engages the whole of society.
- Renewed ambition for “needs based” planning, preparation and partnerships
- Risk assessment based on 5 and 20 year cycle to ensure long term prevention and preparedness
- Government establish a national situation centre to monitor and advise on changing risks under a single Gov dept. for Resilience

Main findings

- National Risk assessment should be provided to local resilience forums digitally with data at the district level to allow local planning.
- Govt should publish significantly more detail on risk scenarios, their potential consequences and the broad nature of emergency plans, at both national and local level.
- Resilience material for businesses and the public should be published once, on a single site, using a single 'brand' (as, for example, ready.gov in the US and getready.govt.nz)
- Govt should pursue with the Information Commissioner the creation of an exemption in the Data Protection Act to allow for sharing of personal data during emergencies in cases of urgent humanitarian necessity
- Sustainable funding package for LRFs in England would cover as a minimum a core team of five posts and one major multi-agency exercise each year

Main findings

- Single- and multi-agency doctrine and guidance needs urgent – and then regular future – updating
- All Category 1 responders and Govt Depts must have the capability and capacity to deploy trained and approved people during emergencies
- Core members of SCGs and govt response structures should undertake an externally observed and assessed command team exercise at least annually
- Govt should support Ministers in the development of the competences they need
- English LRFs and Lead Government Departments should be assessed against the Resilience Standards by a new multi-agency validation team at least every three years.
- Government departments should have an obligation in law to provide Sector Security and Resilience Plans and validation review reports and action plans to the Select Committee which has oversight of their work
- Government should provide an annual Resilience Report to UK Parliament,

Questions?

