Business Plan 2018 to 2021

2019 update

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Resilience Forum

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight
Local Resilience Forum

The aim of the plan is to set the strategic objectives, for the next three years, based on the purpose of the HIOW LRF

The objectives of the plan are to:
- Provide an overview of the statutory framework in which the LRF works
- provide an understanding of how the LRF is structured, and funded
- Set the strategic objectives and measurable key outcomes

Introduction

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) requires co-operation through a Local Resilience Forum (LRF). The LRF is the principal form of multi-agency co-operation in a local resilience area. Even so, the statutory duties fall on the individual local responders, separated into Category 1 (Cat 1) and Category 2 (Cat 2) responders. The LRF is not a legal entity and it does not direct its members. The relevant duties within the CCA are:
- Co-operation (Cat 1s & 2s)
- Information Sharing (Cat 1 & 2s)
- Risk Assessment (Cat 1s)
- Emergency Planning (Cat 1s)
- Business Continuity Plans (Cat 1s)
- Communicating with the public (Cat 1s)
- Advice to businesses (Local Authorities only)

These duties are completed as business as usual in the LRF, with this Business Plan focusing on improvement and stretch areas, as identified through self assessment and peer review of Resilience Standards.

Structure

The partnership has been in place since 2004. The current structure is based on an efficient joint working approach developed in collaboration with all partners. As part of normal working practices there are reviews of the efficiencies of the LRF.

The LRF consists of three main groups, the Executive Group, the Delivery Group and Working on Tuesdays.

Executive Group

Members of the Executive Group are responsible for their organisations' interactions with HIOW LRF and must have a level of responsibility in their organisation that allows them to make strategic decisions about resilience (this includes those members who also represent other organisations), including the commitment of resources.

Delivery Group

Members of the Delivery Group are responsible for being the link between their organisation and the wider resilience community, they should be providing resources (staff time mostly) to the key workstreams of the LRF through the Working on Tuesday approach

Working on Tuesday

Members of Working on Tuesday are responsible for their organisations contribution to the work of the LRF

Within this structure there is a focus on the very high risks identified through the joint risk assessment process, informed by the national Risk Register.

1.   Very High – Pandemic Flu
2.   Very High – Toxic Chemical Release (industrial accident)
3.   Very High –Failure of the National Electricity Transmission System
4.   Very High – Aviation Incident
5.   Very High – Rail Networks incident
6.   Very High – Malicious attack National Electricity Transmission System
7.   Very High – Malicious attack Fuel Supply infrastructure
8.   Very High – Chemical attack enclosed area
9.   Very High – Nuclear incident
10.   Very High - Chemical attack unenclosed area

11. Very High – Coastal Flooding

12. Very High – Space Weather

13. Very High – Cold and Snow

Workstream leads

Individuals within the partnership have specific workstream responsibilities:

- Risk

- Mitigation and Capability

- Training and Exercising

- Warning and Informing

- Business Continuity

- Community Resilience

- Information Sharing and Management

- Budget

- Business Plan, Improvement and Development and Debriefs; responsibility of the Deputy Chair, and their deputy; Delivery Group

- Executive Improvement and Development, Deputy Chair; Executive Group

Funding of the LRF

Most of the work undertaken within the LRF is undertaken by professionals working within Cat 1 organisations. The strength of the partnership is the diversity of professionals who engage in this way, and the benefit is the efficiency of effort. Cat 1 responders also contribute to a joint fund, which employs one full time member of staff, as the Partnership Manager, and has additional funds available to run events, training and exercising. The budget is managed through the budget workstream which has formal written arrangements.

In 2017 the Civil Contingencies Secretariat (CCS) started the development of Resilience Standards, there are several planned standards being released over the course of the next two years. Executive and Delivery Group have agreed the business plan should be based on improvements identified through self and peer assessment against the published standards. The Business Plan will be reviewed annually to consider actions completed and new standards as they are established.

Resilience Standards (November 2019) and current improvement actions

Resilience Standard; Local Resilience Forum Governance and Support
An LRF that operates with effective strategic leadership, direction and efficient secretariat structures which enable individual responder organisations to meet their duties under the Civil Contingencies Act, and to achieve local resilience outcomes.
Improvement actions:

- Enable Political Scrutiny
- Review of workstream leads roles and responsibilities
- Engagement with category 2 responders and the voluntary sector
- Engage with cross border LRFs; mutual aid and training and exercising

Resilience Standard; Communicating Risk with the Public
The public in an LRF area have a well-developed understanding of the risks specific to their local area and ways in which those risks can be managed, resulting in them being better prepared and better able to respond and recover in the event of an emergency.
Improvement actions:

- Understanding effectiveness of risk information
- Working collaboratively with cross border LRFs on risk communication
- Community resilience engagement with risk specific communities

Resilience Standard; Strategic Coordinating Group and Centre

A Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) that comes together in a timely and efficient manner to: define multi-agency strategy; make informed; coordinate multi-agency activities; communicate and interoperate with other agencies at local and national levels; and monitor and change strategy, communications and activity as the situation evolves. A Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC) that can support and sustain the effective operation of a Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG), through timely activation and the provision of required capabilities with due regard to security and resilience considerations.

Improvement actions

- Task and finish group to identify and cost technological improvements to SCGs, SCCs and Tactical Coordinating Centres

Resilience Standard; Information sharing and management

Information to enable partners to better deliver their primary resilience duties, including saving and protecting human life and relieving suffering, will be collected, shared, used, stored, protected, disclosed to the public and disposed of by multi-agency partners in accordance with the law and good practice;

Improvement actions

- Reinvigorate the work on local essential services
- Have an information sharing protocol
- Consider vulnerable people in relation to information sharing

Resilience Standard; Emergency Planning

The LRF and its responder organisations have risk-based emergency plans which underpin an agreed, clearly understood, and exercised set of arrangements to reduce, control or mitigate the effect of emergencies in both the response and recovery phases.

Improvement actions:

- Consider what Plans can be publicly shared
- Develop relationships with bordering (or those that share risks) LRFs to peer review plans
- Community Recovery Plan author consider understanding our communities and developing impact assessments

Resilience Standard; Training and Exercising

training to fulfil roles in emergency response and recovery. An exercise programme that is risk-based, inclusive of all relevant organisations and recognises the cyclical process of learning and continuous development.

Improvement action:

- Inclusion of political representatives in training and exercising, complementing their roles in response and recovery