





#### LESSONS MANAGEMENT FORUM 2022

**DAY 1 | 22 MARCH-**

### Welcome

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#### **Mark Jones**

Cheif Officer, South Australian Country Fire Service

#### Mark Ryan

C3 Resilience

Using Research to learn future lessons about disaster exercises - Part 1

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## RELEASING LESSONS IN A COMPLEX ENVIRONMENT

The Kangaroo Island Bushfire Review - 2020



Mark Ryan Senior Consultant - C3 Resilience

Mark Jones QFSM Chief Officer - SA Country Fire Service

AFAC Lessons Management Conference 2022 Brisbane Australia

#### TIMELINE



20 Dec 2019 Fire Ignition



7 Feb 2020 Fire declared Safe



25 Mar 2020 National Restrictions for COVID-19 introduced



15 Aug 2020 Review commenced



14 Nov 2020 Report provided to SACFS



22 Mar 2021 Report released publicly

#### DATA COLLECTION

Observations 6359
Inisights 24
Lessons identified 9
Lessons learned

#### LESSONS IDENTIFIED PAGE 02 INSIGHTS Posture of SEC-LO in Operational Structure The current process of L3 IMTs reporting through RCCs added additional reporting layers which had negative impacts on the strategic overview of the incident. There was a lack of strategic focus and assurance of the activities in Coordination Role relation to the IMTs performance, and we saw this repeated with the SCC needed in SCC overseeing the RCC. Lack of Strategic We heard the SACFS is resource deficient, with which we agree. Based on this Focus of the SCC review, however we found duplicated roles, and a general tactical focus on many occasions from all three levels of the command of the organisation. Furthermore, L3 IMTs reporting the position of Regional Liaison Officer confused these reporting lines. 6 to RCC Due to the operational load within the organisation, the process of only sending ndorsed IMTs ceased, replaced with an ad-hoc manner of the selection of staff fo 9 Standardisation and IMTs including field command positions. This lack of competence resulted in Trained IMT 2 communication deficiencies between the ground, lack of integration of local Lack of Internal and knowledge. The break down at times with communications across the IMT in the 10 Field Based IMT planning and operations cells, for example on the Rayine fire provided a basis for Comms the failure of operational planning occuring at critical times. RCC Overwhelmed The design of doctrine, combined with a lack of capability and competency rograms for regional staff along with fatigue led to the RCC being overwhelmed 3 This led to a lack of strategic resource planning, including using what capability Significant Underexisted within their own region to support operations on KI. resourcing of Fire Much of the good work completed was discounted by a culture of some not 14 Fireground Discipline and Accountability owing, or actively working against, the chain of command. Secondly, there was lack of accountability by some crews for the mopping up and blacking out 4 procedures led to further fire spread. The lack of technology gave the IMT little 22 Use of Technology intelligence picture to work to in collecting the achievement of tactics where successful, and detecting issues of lack of accountability where they occurred. There was a general lack of integration of the Safety Officer role within the IMT. The Safety Officer 12 argely self tasked based on where they saw risk. While on the ground, physical and posture in IMTs mental health management (through SAFECOM) is delivered connectively, it is not done so together in doctrine, nor are near misses or incidents treated the same Mental Health and 21 5 Wellbeing (physical and psychological). Safety was addressed in the IAPs in the form of reminders yet, the placement of crews in the Rocky River precinct on the 3rd of Dynamic Risk-January 2020, was against the instructions in the IAP, the State Controllers Intent 11 assessed Safety and lacked any type of dynamic risk assessment application. **Decision Making** 15 Staging, Base Camps and Changeovers Fires on Klare not new, nor are the challenges they bring. The lessons from 2007, were repeated. The SACFS has a lessons management system, however it failed implementation for the KI fires, as the lessons have not translated into planning Interoperability and 17 across coordinated fire fighting agencies. Resource Sharing Discussions which ensued about machinery and aviation use on DEW estate, 6 pre-planning base camps and staging area should be documented within the Planning 23 SOMP and ROMP framework, but given the complexity of KI, the state had a role t Connectivity play as well. The planning and execution of shift change overs often took 3-5 hour to achieve which lost critical fire ground time during benign hours where Sub-standard ICC 8 aggressive tactics could have taken place. Facilities The level of responsibility and accountability outlined in doctrine for L3 IC's is not reflective of the CO, or delegate appointment to the role. L3 ICs had to report through three levels of management below the CO to escalate issues. The multi Posture of L3 ICs in 16 layered reporting lines was not conducive to assurance at the state level on SACFS and ZEST resourcing, exampled when the SDC discovered only one IMT member was rostered 20 Public Information at night less than three days out from an extreme fire danger day. Compounded with this, having the ZEST directly reporting to the L3 IC, was a distraction, which w and Warnings only resolved when delegated to a DIC. The L3 IC/IMT were questioned too many times about the issuing of public warnings, relating to on ground fire conditions 18 Integration with the The fires on KI needed every capability they could get. The insertion of the ADF was a welcome one, however the tasking process took some time to adjust to and work 8 through. The integration of the forestry industry was mixed between fully Integration with integrated and not at all. Understanding capabilities outside the general 19 Industry coordinated fire fighting agencies was generally not applied. There is significant opportunity to achieve good community outcomes by further 13 FFU Integration to IMT and Field Ops integrating FFUs into operations of fires across KI. By all parties agreeing on a 9 coordination model, and common standards of PPE, safety standards and how to communicate, it will only increase positive outcomes for the community Aviation responded well to support ground crew efforts. The establishment of a TRZ Aviation and IMT could have assisted with a more rapid deployment to the Ravine Complex. An even Integrated Knowledge closer relationship between IMT and aviation specialists will increase the outcome for fires on KI to integrate air and ground tactics. Good outcomes were achieved in Logistics, with the general lack of resources 24 Logistics Governance applied to the cells at all levels of command, however there was a need to integrat a finance officer into the IMT at the point of escalation to L2.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Review the doctrinal environment that governs L3 incidents immediately to:

. Simplify the flow and reduce the repetition to make it less voluminous

- . Consider making it a formal joint operational policy between SACFS and DEW.
- Establishing L3 Incident Controllers as a direct report to either the DSC, DCO or CO. Establishing minimum training and competency standards for L3 IC that are achievable, in line with approaches such as the NSW RFS and VIC CFA.
- Establishing the RCC as a resource management centre for L3 incidents.
- Establishing the SCC as an operational coordination centre for L3 incidents. . Prescribing the requirement to undertake annual L3, RCC and SCC exercising to
- maintain competence and currency. Delegating financial responsibility and delegation to ICs and L2/3 Logistics Officers
- . Reviewing the current audit process undertaken by the SDC, and replace with regular assurance discussions between the L3 IC and an executive member suitably qualified to undertake such an assurance level.
- Prescribing an LO as the link between ZEST and the IC.

Influence Government Policy to formally recognise the SACFS as the lead agency for AIIMS, and, working alongside the increased focus at present by the MFS in AllMS, increase capability and competence in AllMS training and experience for all agencies involved in coordinated firefighting operations including:

- Increasing the number of L2 and L3 functional area leads (including agencies) such as MFS) with a competency based standard assessment.
- Increase the number of L3 ICs from 4 to 8.
- Perform annual exercising of L2/3 IMTs, RCCs and the SCC based on the hazard context forecasted for the next season.
- Increase the number of sector and divisional commanders, including maximising the opportunity for newly trained officers to be mentored.
- Increase the available aviation personnel, and determine the scope to deliver key aviation courses within SACFS.
- Increase human factor training including emotional intelligence for crews to better integrate to communities when deploying to L3 incidents.

A general awareness campaign is conducted across SACFS about the importance of blacking out and mopping up, and an increased expectation is provided to those deploying to scrub areas, that this will be key tasks they will be asked to

A project is sponsored by the CO to further explore the cultural issues which exist within the KI Group and its broader connection into the organisation, and develops a change management plan which promotes a more cohesive relationship into the future.

The SACFS increases its safety footprint by:

3

5

6

- Delivering the Safety Officer training ASAP.
  Requiring a Safety Officer to be deployed to all L2 and 3 incidents.
- · Incorporating mental health consistently with physical health.
- . Requiring the submission of any medium to high risk plans during times a State Controller Intent is in place, for that plan to be approved by the DSC.
- · Performing an analysis on how other rural fire services across Australia are implementing crew resource management, and consider implementing this into basic training when covering safety, LACES and other tools available to fire fighters to undertake dynamic personal risk assessments.

SACFS uses the learnings from this review, along with those lessons identified in 2007 to develop a State KI Operations Management Plan, which links the current GOMP and ROMP however, takes on a multi-agency approach, is reviewed annually, and signed off by the CO and DEW CE which establishes:

- Pre-Determined decisions on firefighting within protected areas.
- An assurance check on all SACFS, forestry, industry, DEW, SASES and SAPOL agency specific plan changes are reflected in the plan
- Determines where L2 and 3 incidents will be conducted from, pre-plans staging areas, base camps, divisional command points, and addresses communications issues, and how to overcome them.

Non vocational training opportunities are provided to L2/3 IMTs to increase capabilities, competence and relationships by:

- · Regions/Groups organising a pre-season annual workshop for FFUs to attend, along with L2 and 3 ICCs to increase relationships and understand each other's
- ICs, DICs, Operations and Planning Officers should be invited to the annual aviation preparation exercise day to increase their use on how they can work with AOs to develop more connected ground/air strategies. The joint workshop should include sessions on planning LAT and VLAT drops and linking into ground strategies.

All L2/3 Logistics Officers are provided training and a statement of expectations annually to meet the Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act, 1995, along with the Department of Treasury and Finance procurement requirements.



PAGE 03



surveys (15.1% completed)

people spoken to face to face

individual & group sessions

lessons identified

recommendations

- Timing between the incident and the review
- Delayed recovery causing frustration and perception issues
- COVID lockdowns prevented tactical and sub tactical debriefs from occurring
- Timing for Government to implement the Independent SA Bushfire Review
- The voluminous participant base to be interviewed over a 6-week campaign

#### AN INDEPENDENT REVIEW?

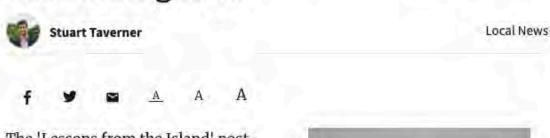
- Timing of meeting with the Chief Officer
- Chief Officer's communications across the agency
- Scope, and how scope creep was managed
- Use of Independent Review vs. Government Review
- Chief Officers feedback on the Draft Report



#### RELEASE OF THE REPORT

CFS boss responds to report on Kangaroo Island's devastating fires





The 'Lessons from the Island' post-Black Summer review has been publicly released by the Country Fire Service (CFS) and chief officer Mark Jones has responded to raft of concerns and recommendations raised within the report and by the community.





Homes were 'forgotten', damning KI fire report finds

A damning report has revealed the CFS fight against the KI bushfires was held back by a series of failures, including insubordination and incompetence, which

saw homes "forgotten".

#### THE PARTNERSHIP

- Clear communications between SACFS and C3R
- Clear plan on media enquiry management
- Prepared response by the SACFS to the review released embargoed
- Commitment between C3R and SACFS to stand by the review







#### Josipa Matesa

Resilience NSW

#### **Scott Colefax**

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

Lessons Management: an important enabler for change

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# Lessons management: an important enabler for change

Josipa Matesa, Resilience NSW
Scott Colefax, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
On behalf of NSW State Emergency Management Committee,
Lessons Management Advisory Group





#### Learning from disaster

#### During 2019/20, NSW experienced significant impacts from bushfires across broad areas of the State

The sheer scale, complexity, duration and impact of the 2019/20 bushfires highlighted the importance of learning from the disaster to ensure we achieve better outcomes the next time we are faced with a disaster on such a scale



























277,415



**OVER 5,600** 





INQUIRY COMMUNITY MEETINGS 1.967 16



Figure 0-1: Bush Fire Impact Data 2019-20 NSW.



#### Formal reviews support learning

Formal reviews such as the NSW Bushfire Inquiry and Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements provide opportunities to examine how the sector can better prepare for, respond to and recover from large-scale emergencies in the future

How can a lessons management process compliment formal reviews?



NSW is incredibly proud of the efforts of all our emergency services personnel and volunteers throughout this ongoing bushfire season, but the scale of these fires has been unprecedented, and we must leave no stone unturned.

This inquiry will allow NSW to learn from this season and the catastrophic conditions we've faced and apply these learnings for the future

**Premier Gladys Berejiklian, 2020** 



source: https://www.nsw.gov.au/media-releases/premierannounces-nsw-independent-bushfire-inquiry



## Lessons management provides an evidence base to support formal reviews

We will examine how outcomes of state and organisational lessons management processes support implementation of recommendations from the NSW Bushfire Inquiry.

This presentation is delivered on behalf of the NSW SEMC Lessons Management Advisory Group.



Case Study 1: NSW State Emergency Management Committee's State Lessons Management Process, presented by Josipa Matesa, Resilience NSW



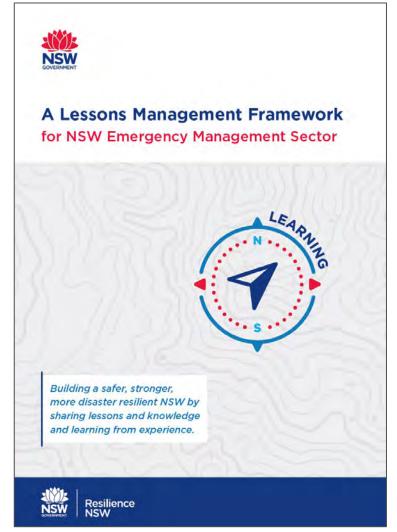
Case Study 2: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Lessons Management Process, presented by Scott Colefax, NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Case Study 1

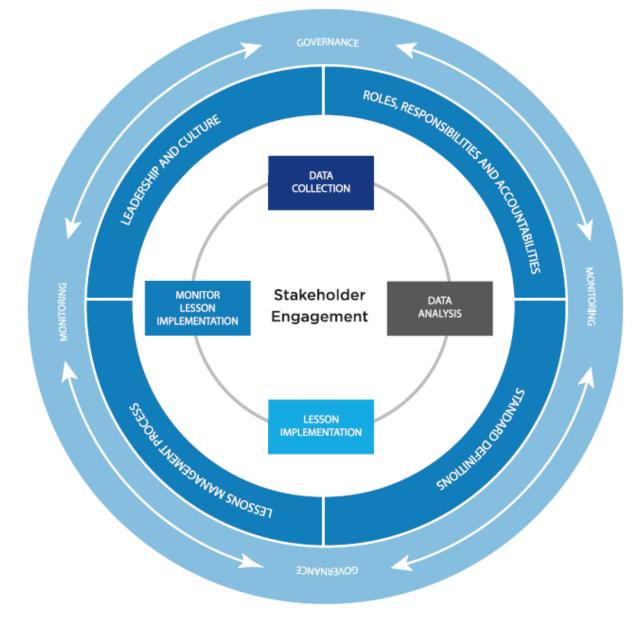
#### NSW State Emergency Management Committee's State Lessons Management Process





#### Foundation for State level LM in NSW



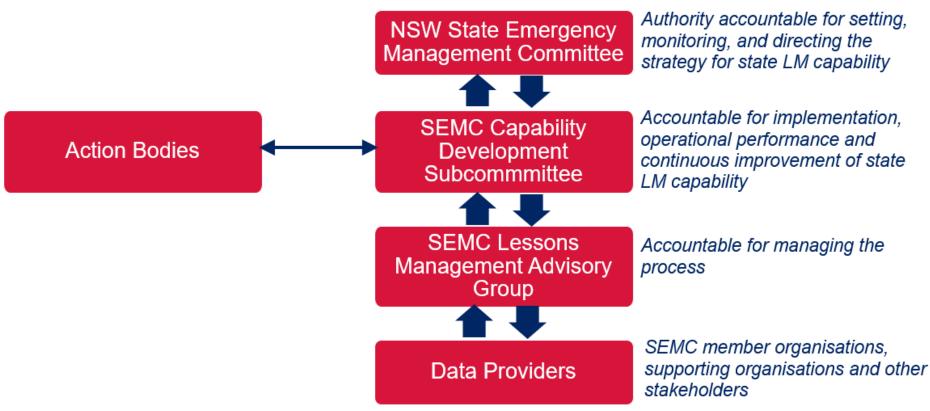






#### **NSW SEMC** is committed to LM

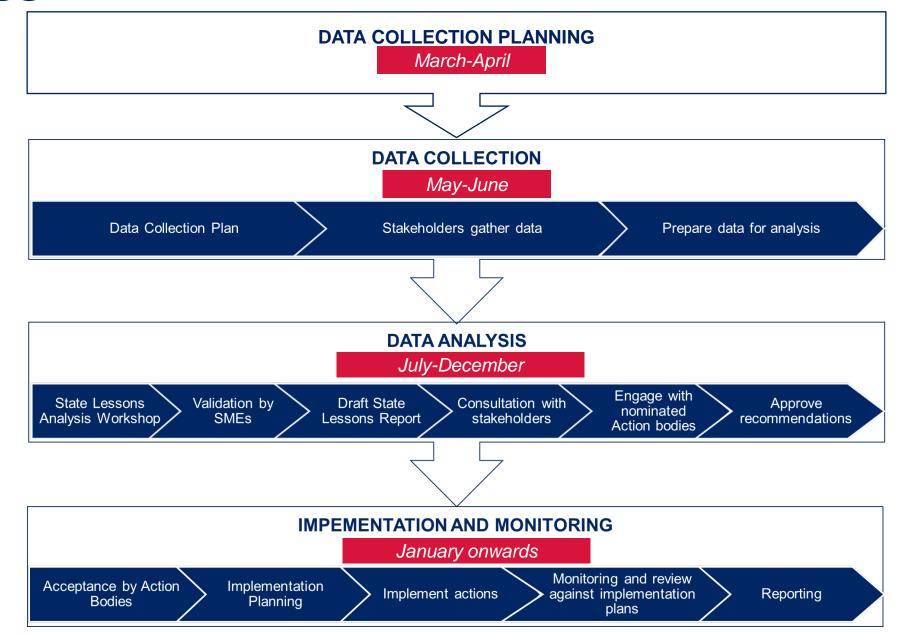
Strong governance, leadership and commitment underpins the NSW LM Process





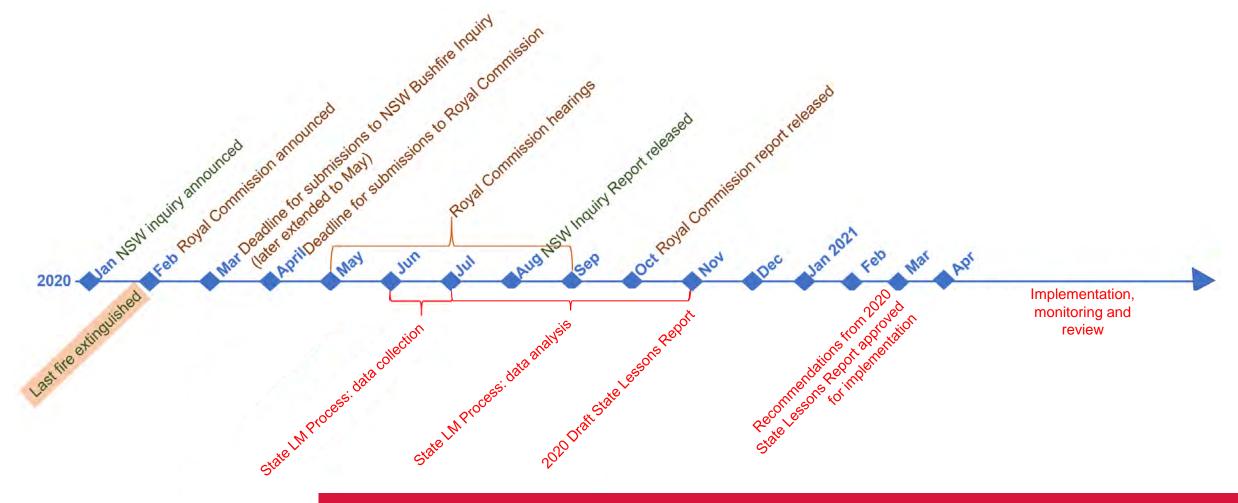
#### **State LM Process**

**Key activities in the state LM process** 





#### **2020 State LM Process**





Despite a much smaller dataset, the state LM process produced 9 state lessons, 8 themes and 11 recommendations with 3 of the lessons related to recommendations of the NSW Bushfire Inquiry

#### 2020 State level themes

Outputs included 9 state lessons around 8 themes with 11 state level recommendations. Three of the lessons identified related to recommendations of the NSW Bushfire Inquiry

#### Themes:

- 1. Situational Awareness
- 2. Interagency Communications
- 3. Interoperability
- 4. Training and Development

- 5. Safety and Fatigue
- 6. Operational Planning
- 7. Pre-incident Planning
- 8. Public Information



#### Conclusion

- Formal reviews are important aspects of LM and provide opportunities for identification and learning of lessons
- NSW State Level LM Process has demonstrated that it can provide an evidence base to support formal reviews
- State LM process has proven to be a cost effective, efficient, ongoing and sustainable process
- State LM process relies on access to good quality and quantity of data inputs

Final Report of the NSW Bushfire Inquiry

31 July 2020

NSW State Lessons Analysis Report 2020

OFFICIAL: Sensitive NSW Government

SEMC Approved: Fir

The Hon Gladys Berejiklian Mi Premier Parliament House SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Premie

#### Report - NSW Bushfire Inquiry

In January 2020 you announced the establishment of the NSW Bushfire Inquiry, noting it was to be completed by 31 July 2020. We now submit the final report of that Inquiry.

The 2019-20 bush fires were some of the worst in the world and in recorded history. The inquiry has worked to understand what happened during the 2019-20 bush fire season and how it was different to seasons that have come before. It makes 76 recommendations for future improvements to how NSW plans and prepares for, and responds to, bush fres. Some of these recommendations are for immediate action; others for actions that need to start now but will take some time to complete. Noting the breadth of the inquiry's Terms of Reference, the recommendations range from improvements to operational systems and processes through to significant research and strategic policy frameworks that require further development and consultation with key stakeholders.

In presenting this final report we wish to acknowledge the assistance of many people – those who took the time to write submissions or talk to the Inquiry, the NSW fire agencies; colleagues from government departments in NSW and other jurisdictions; colleagues in industry, research organisations, and professional associations; and the Secretariat and Advisors to the Inquiry drawn from several government departments who worked hard to hall us make sense of a complex matter.

Yours sincerely

D

Dave Owens APM 31 July 2020 3\_

Mary O'Kane 31 July 2020



Case Study 2

## NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Lessons Management Process



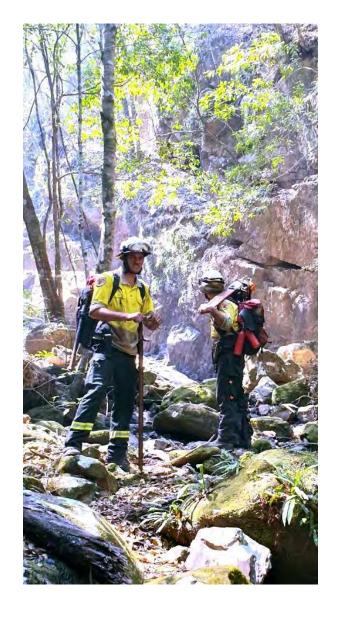


#### **National Parks & Wildlife Overview**

NPWS is a fire agency in NSW that manages 7 Million hectares of land in over 870 reserves









#### **NPWS AAR Process**

Data Collection from 20 high Level AAR's, that had over 800 recorded participants.

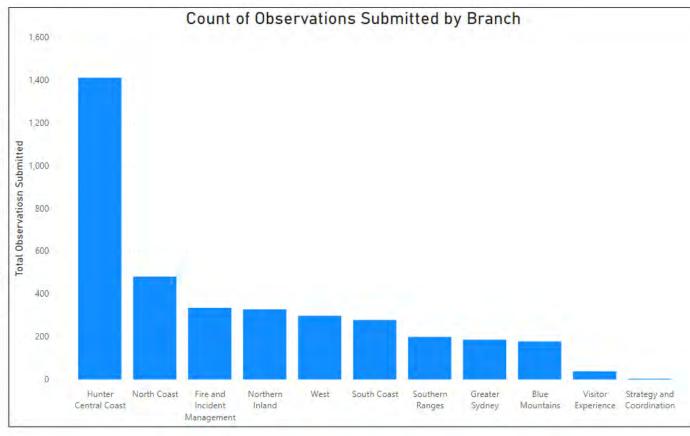


#### 2019/20 Seasonal After Action Review







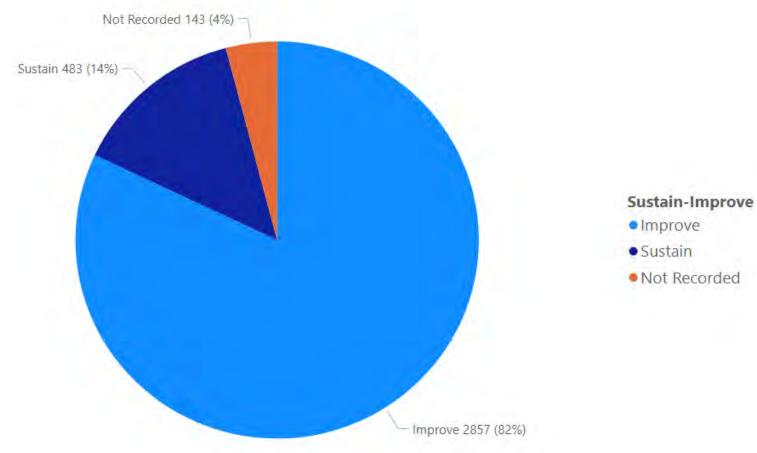






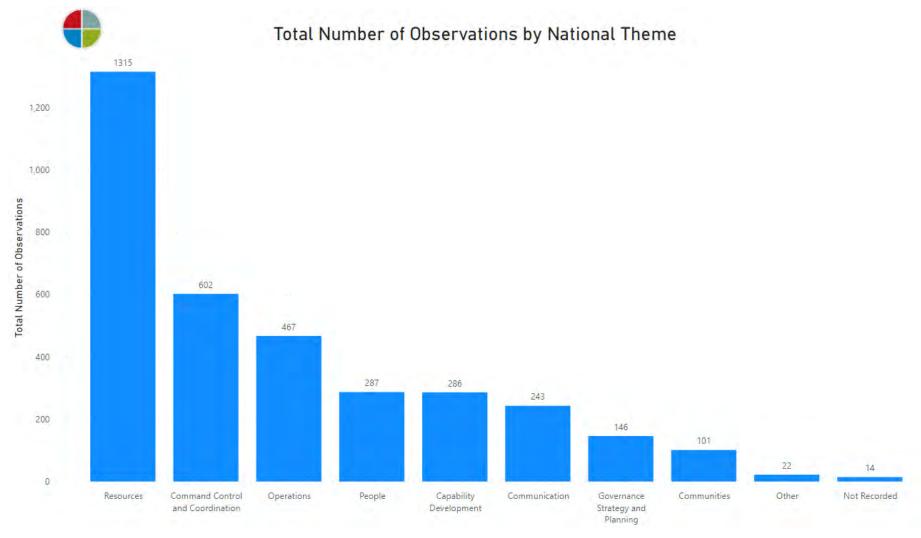
#### **AAR Data Analysis**

#### Count of Sustain-Improve





#### **AAR Data Analysis**



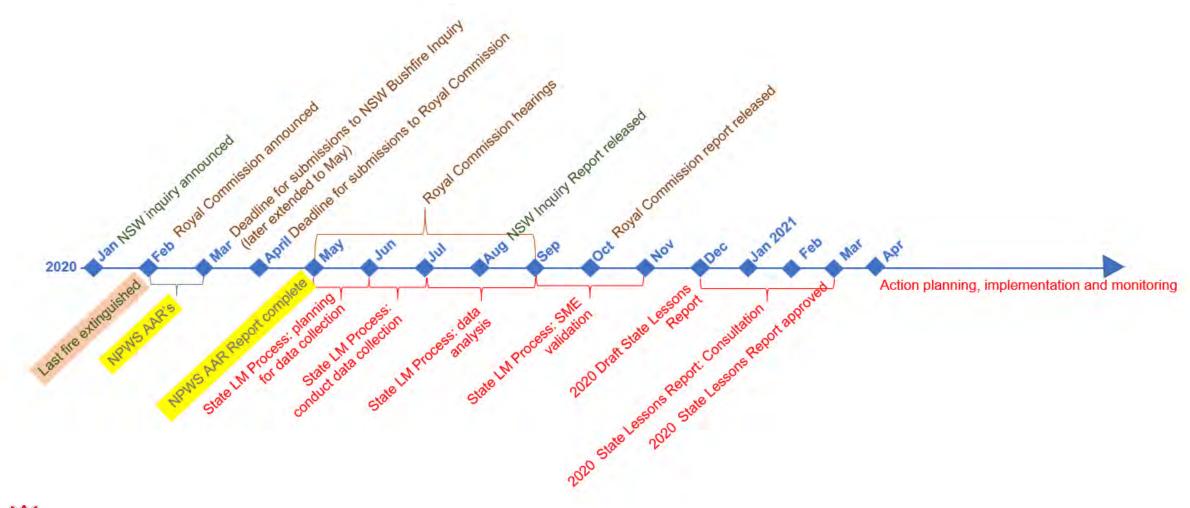


#### **AAR Data Analysis**





#### **2020 NPWS AAR Timeline**





#### NPWS 2019/20 AAR Report

#### Drafted in May 2020, delayed by the State and Federal Enquiry Process

- 150 Insights based on observations and survey responses
- 180 suggested actions or Improvements

"Those that posed a significant future risk to the delivery of NPWS organisational objectives"

- 34 Priority Insights
- 28 recommendations to address the Priority insights





#### NPWS 2019/20 AAR Report

#### The priority insights primarily focus on:

- resource management and coordination
- communications and intel gathering
- integration of NPWS fire planning information and objectives into bushfire suppression
- fatigue management
- crew safety in vehicles
- remote rapid response capability
- emergency medical care for firefighters



Insight	Insight Title	Risk Rating	Number of Observations
1	Deployment of firefighters	Very High	12
2	Reserve Fire Management Strategies	Very High	16
3	Resource management	High	125
4	Resource management	High	101
5	Fatigue	High	93
6	Fatigue	High	93
7	Fatigue	High	93
8	Fatigue	High	93
9	Crew safety	High	92
10	Crew safety	High	92
11	Rapid response	High	84
12	Interface firefighting	High	83
13	Interface firefighting	High	83
14	Communications	High	83
15	Large Air Tanker Operations	High	83
16	Interface firefighting	High	83
17	Interface firefighting	High	83
18	Communications	High	82
19	Communications	High	82
20	Incident Action Planning	High	78
21	Incident Action Planning	High	78
22	Multi-agency cooperation	High	74
23	Briefings	High	67
24	Mapping	High	62
25	Mapping	High	62
26	Remote area firefighting teams	High	56
27	Remote area firefighting teams	High	56
28	Training	High	55
29	Large Air Tanker Operations	High	51
30	Training	High	47
31	Aviation specialist deployment	High	47
32	Aviation specialist deployment	High	47
33	Containment strategies	High	38
34	Emergency medical care	High	38

#### Conclusion

The Insights and recommendations of the NPWS AAR report directly align to 5 recommendations from NSW Bushfire Inquiry, and 2 from Royal Commission.

- The Alignment between the inquiry reports, and lesson management process show that similar outcomes can achieved in different ways
- The lesson management, and OILL process are viable way to evaluate and continue to improve in the years between larger enquires.



"A unprecedent event, like last season, is an audit of our Planning, Preparedness, Response and Recovery; of our professionalism, our resilience and our capability...

...we didn't just survive, we performed"











#### Mark Thomason, AFSM

The learning process: what's missing?

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It looks good on paper Why we don't learn

Mark Thomason AFSM



Lessons and recommendations were not implemented, *Keelty* (2019)

Recommendations have the potential to contradict each other, has the potential to cause further problems in the future, *Royal Commission into Disasters* (2019?)

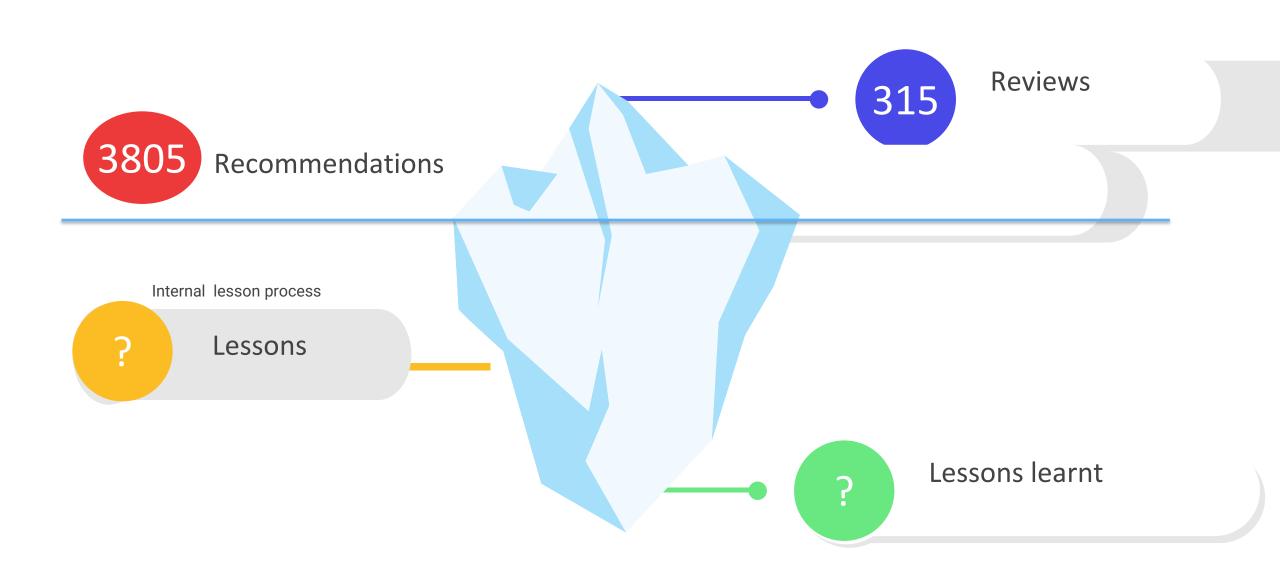
We need to do more than just identify lessons from past disasters, Royal Commission into Disasters (2020)

Lessons weren't learnt from 2007 fires, Ryan (2020)

Lessons will be learned is often used post incident to deflect that the initial risk was apparent.

Lessons are not followed through and integrated into the organisation.

Managers have no way of assessing how their teams' learning was contributing to the organisation



Effectiveness of lessons being learnt from project management

Victorian State Ombudsman examining ICT projects

Queensland Health payroll system commission

Scottish Government inquiry into the Edinburgh Trams project

National Audit Office 2017

**UK Cabinet Office in 2013** 

### Meanwhile research tells us...

- 'lessons' are proposed and thus assumed, presumably because they have been articulated to have been learned. Owen et al (2018)
- lessons learned process fail to deliver because lessons are not followed through and integrated into the organisation. O'Dell and Hubert (2011b)

### Research tells us...

- •no system to ensure that lessons were learned, lack of leadership, absence of a no blame culture, and previous lessons/reports not acted upon. Cole et. al. (2017)
- •lessons from major incidents are not easily accessible, are not detailed enough to be useful Donahue and Toughy 2006

# Criticism of public inquiries

Design and participants may reflect bias

Terms of reference may limit thoroughness - introduce self censorship

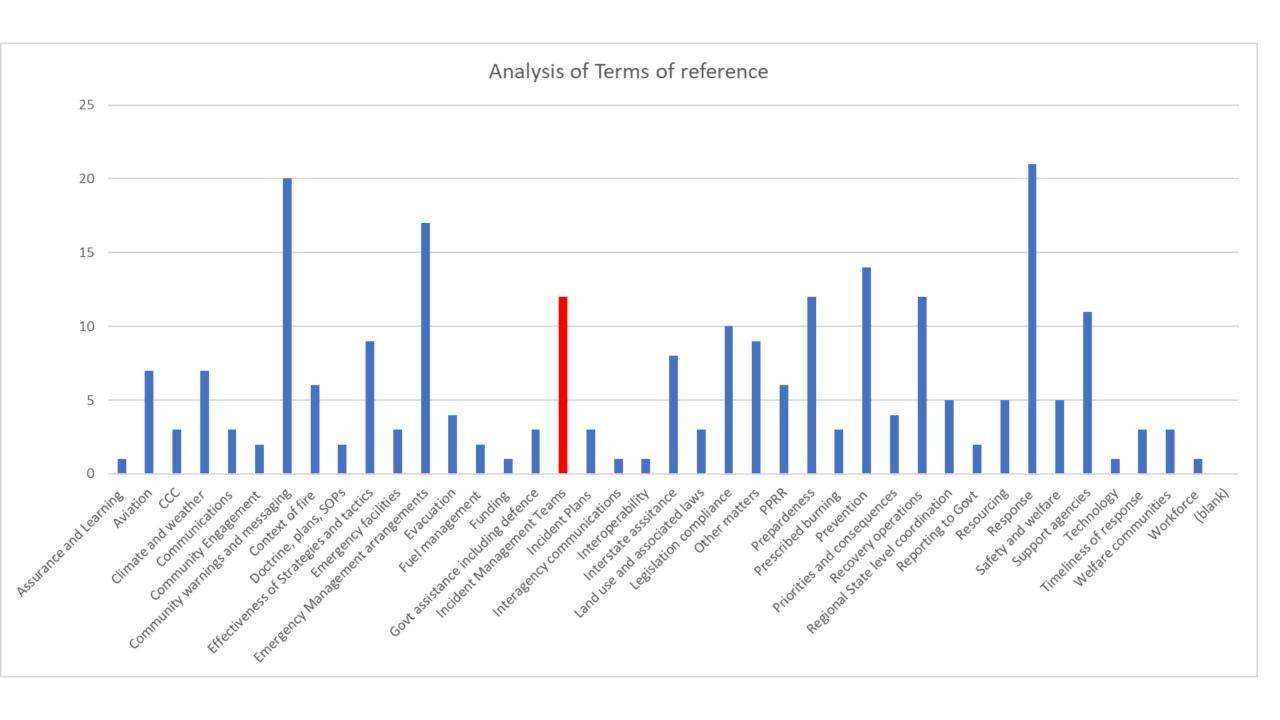
Truth vs Blame vs self protection

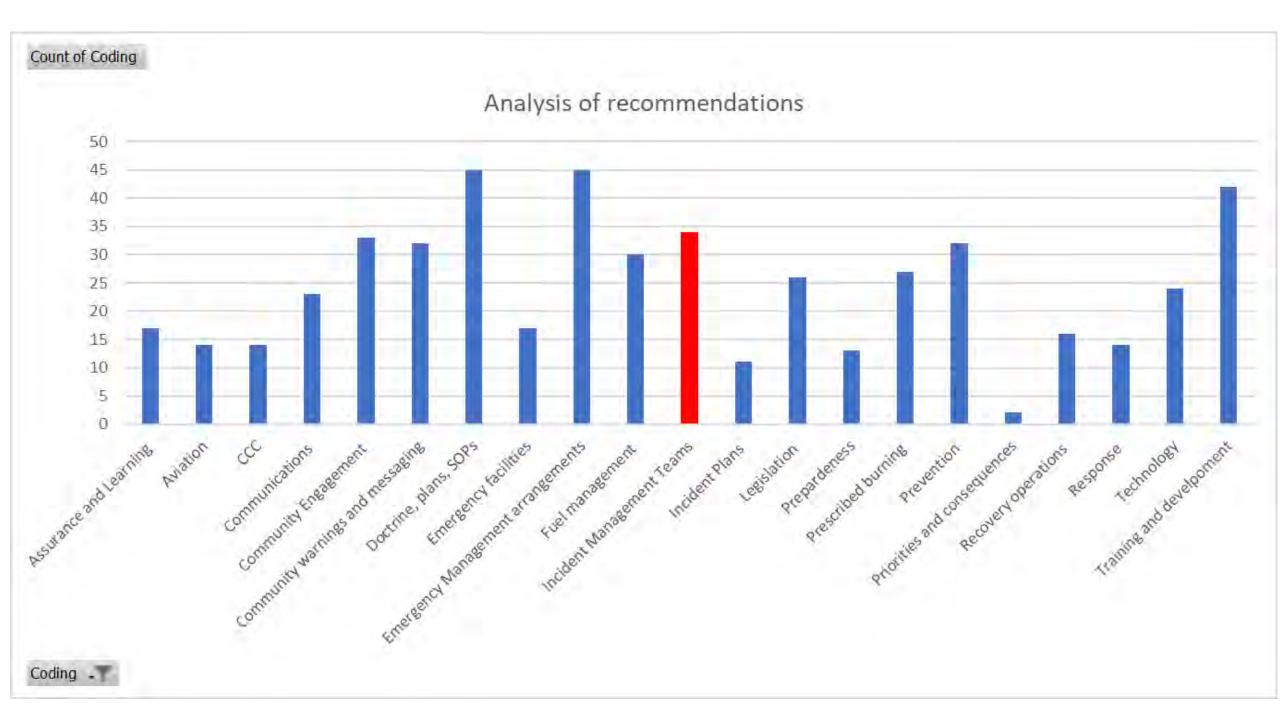
Narrative account of the fire

Case Study 1.
Review of TOR and
Recommendations

Review of Major inquiries between 2011 and 2021

Compared terms of references and recommendations





## Effectiveness of IMT's

Explicit in 11 reports TOR from 26 inquiries

34 Recommendations specific to Incident Management Teams

Recommendations focus exercising, training, roles, experience, teams, safety, local knowledge

There is no examination of the performance /effectiveness of IMT's

One cognitive (non-technical) skill recommendation

## It looks good on paper

Part 1 summary



Case Study 2 Learning is not regulatory compliance



## What is learning?

 A lesson does not become learned until it results in institutionalised change and becomes an ongoing element of the organisational or operational norm or standardized procedure or practice. IGEM

 A learning culture needs to exist at all levels of the organisation for the cycle to be effective. AIDR Handbook

## Why we don't learn

Assumed System Regulatory Not integrated

Lack of Leadership Blame Not accessible

## Learning products



## What is learning?

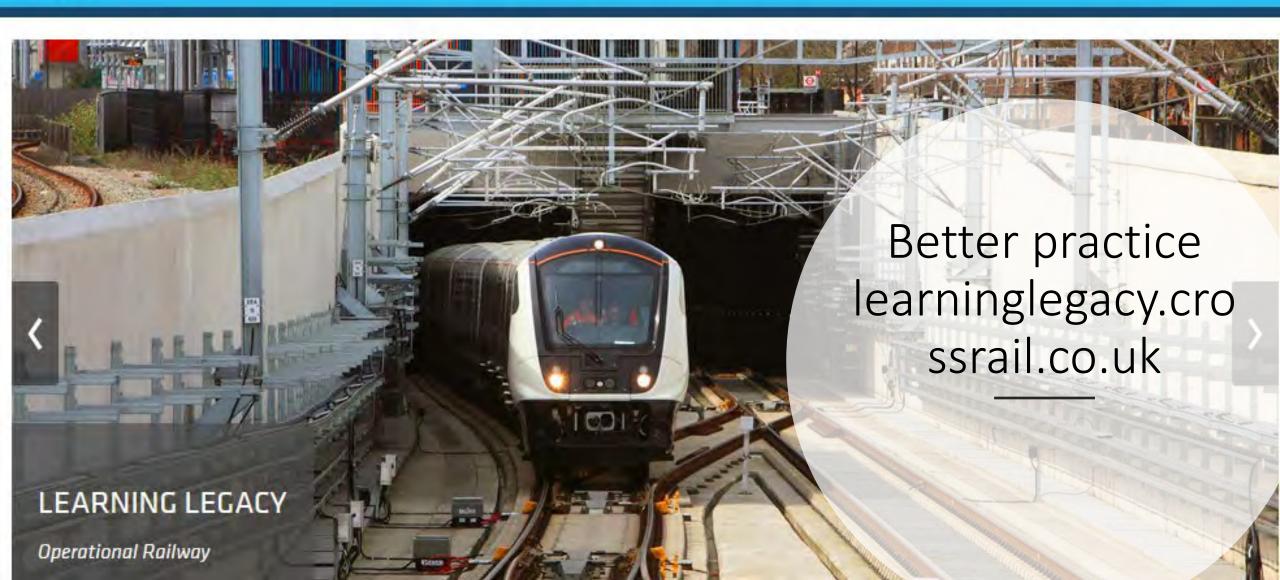
- when change has occurred. (Owen et. al. 2018)
- modify their mental models, rules, knowledge, or improving performance Basten & Haamann (2018)
- peer to peer learning based on sharing of experiences
- learning are incorporated into practices and procedures owens
   & O'Kane (2020)
- does not become learned until it results in institutionalised
- ongoing element of the organisational or operational norm

## Learning entails

- Individual learning
- Group-level
- Sharing new repertoire and for it to be stored in memory
- Experimentation
- Exercising
- Storing, accessing, and retrieving
- Demonstrated over time



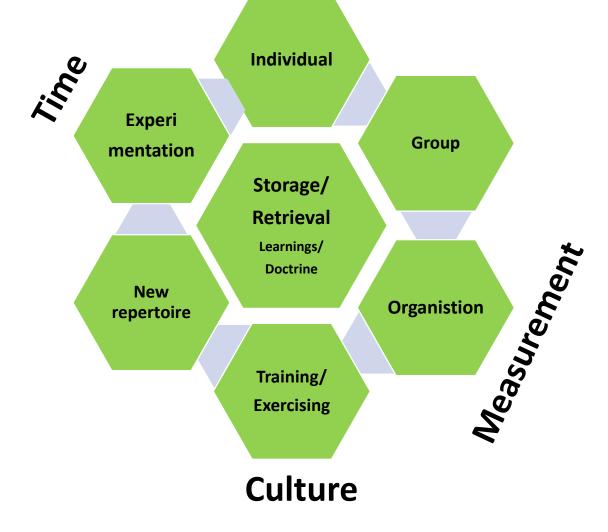
ABOUT LEARNING LEGACY - LEARNING LEGACY THEMES - EVENTS AUTHORS PARTNERS



## Lessons cycle



## Learning cycle Leadership









## **lan Phipps**

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

Regaining trust in debriefs

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Regaining the trust in lessons management An operational experience





## Why we lost faith in debriefs

Over the years like many people that have been involved in operational debriefs, I became disinterested for the following reasons:

- There was too much focus on the negative
- Never felt like anyone listened to us
- Unless someone took personal ownership for an issue no change occurred
- Change that did occur was only ever a local thing
- Or there was only change if it was political





## Reconnecting with the process

- Following a prolonged multiagency operation, I knew there were several major issues that needed addressing.
- Supt Tim Chittenden (RFS) showed me the Wallangarra report from the QFES Lessons Management process and strongly suggested I engage with Coralie.







## Finding the champions of change

QFES Lessons (Coralie) ran the first debrief session as a face-to-face at Warwick with volunteers and staff from several agencies.

- This was a vital step in getting everyone to join the journey getting people to participate was a challenge initially
- Reference material provided to all participants included an overview and timelines for the operation to set the scene
- The debrief was visual and there was value in it being managed by an independent person
- People left with the feeling they had been heard these people have been keen to become involved in other responses and share their observations from these response operations

## Becoming a champion of the process

- A systematic and structured approach
  - The SHARE template provides a consistent and structured approach, and aligning to POISTED ensures that the inputs to capability prompt conversation which:
    - Help stop fixation on single issues
    - Provides familiarity/confidence
- Ease of use allows for anyone to run the process
  - After participating with another user, any individual will have the confidence to use the tools and templates to undertake a face-to-face debrief
- Scalable
  - The process can be used on events from Statewide events to BAU
- Outcomes/findings are entered into a living database and reviewed regularly to identify insights and lessons





## Informed participants

Its vital to provide participants with the relevant reference material to set the scene and encourage them to become an active participant. Prior to the debrief, presentation material is prepared which covers:

Objectives and What's in it for me

Southern Downs, Mt Superbus SAR 05 & 06 December 2020

- Key Facts
- Event timeline
- Debrief Principles
- What will be covered
- Elements to consider

Key facts:

Event Scale			
Ä	Incident ran over 27 hours	*	QPS – SAR Combat Agency, SES preform search under QPS direction
2	SDRC LGA – border of SER & SWR	*	FRS – Crews from Warwick, Killarney, Toowoomba. Specialist Remote Rescue Team from outside SWR
Ŏ.S	Location of patient originally not known Confusing information provided to QFES teams	*	QAS – Health Combat Agency. Original request for ASR, multiple resources deployed over the period
### ##### ############################	SES Volunteers from Stanthorpe, Warwick, Wallangarra & Tamborine Mountain (181.53 volunteer hours) Within QFES search is function assigned to SES	<u> </u>	POLAIR LifeFlight (multiple aircraft) QG Air (standby)
A.	Vertical Rescue trained SES & FRS deployed	(%)	Communications – limited radio & mobile phone  QFES – issues in communicating with helicopters
势	SES volunteers, FRS Remote Rescue Team & QAS Paramedic, hike in and stay overnight with casualty	A	Hazardous slopes/angles and hot weather conditions increased the complexity of operations





### Structure - SHARE



#### **Safety**

Identify and describe any safety issues.

What strategies did you adopt to address?



#### How

How did you plan for activities for this event?

Did everyone understand the plan? Did it change? How was this managed?



What did we achieve?

What worked well? Why?



Risks

What didn't go so well? Why do you think this was the case?

What risks occurred or exposure to QFES if any?



**Empower** 

What are you most proud of?

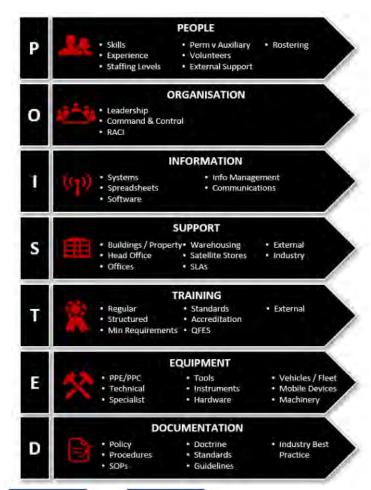
What would you like to share as a good news story or case study?







## Things to think about



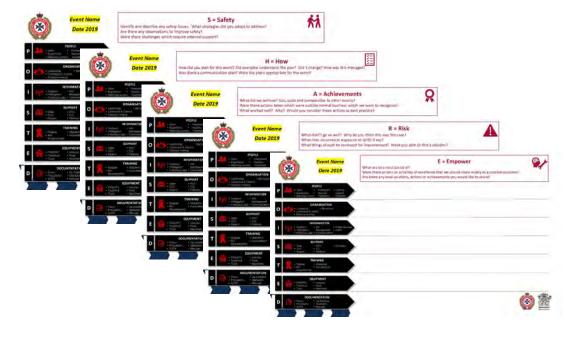






## Keeping it visual









## Closing the loop

Feedback to participants has been a significant factor in regaining trust in the process

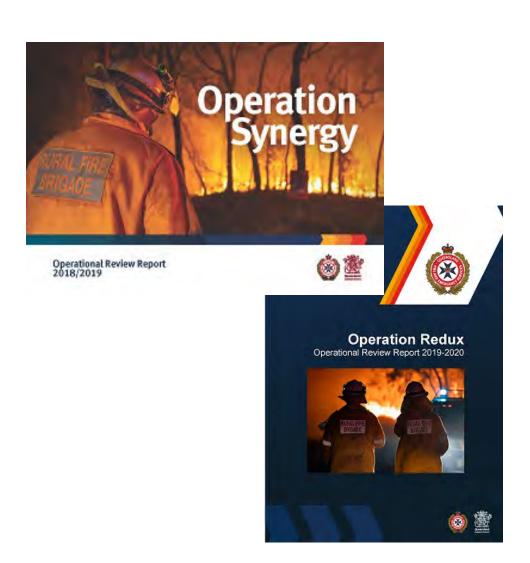
- Visual reports
- Mini reports for events of significance
- End of season Operational Review Reports





## Closing the loop

- End of season Operational Review Reports identify the lessons from the operational season to be fed to service leads/capability owners to drive continuous improvement.
- These reports are also used to inform preparedness activities for the coming season.

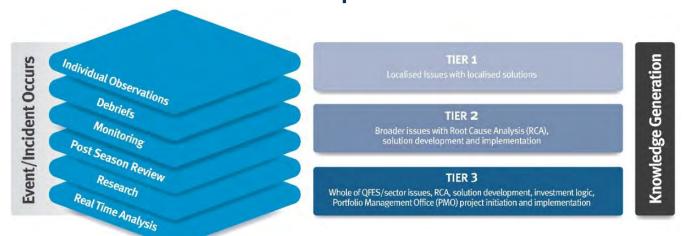






## Giving everyone access

- All QFES members, paid and volunteer, have access to the QFES Gateway.
- The Lessons Management page is easy to navigate and provides tools and templates are provided that are easy to use.
- All information reinforces that the process is scalable.







Knowledge,

Doctrine & Policy

Human

Resources

QFES GATEVIAY

Policy & Procedures

QFES Knowledge Hub
Submit Feedback (QFES Documents)

Policy Chapters

Doctrine & Procedures

Disaster Management Guideline

EPMO

Lessons Management

Capability

Codes of Practice

Standing Orders

Our

**Major Incidents** 

& Deployments



Training &

Development

#### **Lessons Management at QFES**

Governance

Lessons Management is about making sure we capture and analyse the learnings from incidents, events, and work activities to identify things that worked well and should be shared, as well as opportunities for improvement. This will enable QFES to continuously improve through learning, by developing, adapting and transforming in response to the lessons identified by volunteers, staff, stakeholders, partners and the community of Queensland.

**Equipment & Fleet** 

Working with

Community

Supporting

Our People

Forms, Templates &

Branding

Library

No matter what your role in QFES, you're invited to share your observations and learnings.

Strategy

#### **How are Lessons Captured?**

We encourage QFES members to use the SHARE debrief process to reflect on their performance during operations, work activities and throughout the year and share their experiences and observations.

- S Safety issues
- H How did you plan for it
- A Achievements and things that worked well
- R Risks and opportunities for improvement
- Empower others with the activities of excellence and local solutions





#### To SHARE Your Learnings

There are templates and resources to help you and your colleagues provide your observations and learnings.

The SHARE template can be used by individuals or by groups undertaking debriefs. The debrief process can be applied to any event or activity and may be as simple as a tea room discussion or a formal strategic debrief. For larger event debriefs, a debrief kit should be used to assist in gathering learnings. The observations captured on the posters in the debrief kit can be transcribed into the observation spreadsheet.

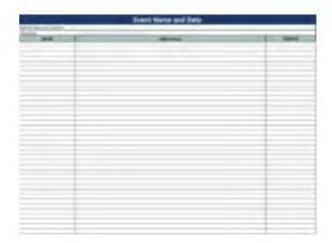
#### Access the SHARE Template here



#### Access the debrief kit here



#### Access the observation spreadsheet here



Submit your observations to QFES.Lessons@qfes.qld.gov.au





## Explaining the process



#### **OBSERVE**

Identify things that worked well and opportunities for improvement



#### SHARE

Discuss your observations with your crew or team, in a debrief or SHARE them as an individual Capture the QR code on your smart device





Region identifies local learnings and implements solutions



**ANALYSE** 

Region analyses observations

Knowledge Hub themes observations to capability

Observations are received by the Region and the Knowledge Hub Fill in relevant fields and details of your observations and submit

Operational review reports and capability reports are produced

#### **IMPLEMENT ACTIONS**

Capability leads prioritise learnings for action



Treatment options are developed to determine solutions which are assessed and progressed for approval

Those with allocated responsibilities implement actions and provide status updates on progress



Formal learnings are shared by the Knowledge Hub



#### LEARN

Personal or organisational behaviour is changed as a result of learning



alı)

Knowledge Hub will validate the learning through performance monitoring and ongoing testing

MONITOR AND REVIEW

Lessons and case studies are made available on the Gateway





## The future

To provide greater access for QFES personnel to contribute observations, a QR code is being developed for each region to automate the SHARE template.







# What participants think

- Lessons Management staff will always get back to you and support you if you are doing it for the first time. (lan SES staff)
- The way it's run stops everyone getting stuck on one bad point, and you can move on. (Matt SES volunteer)
- The feedback shows what has been identified and it can be shared with everyone. (Kris SES volunteer)
- It's not just a QFES thing, it can be used effectively in the disaster management field. (Des QPS XO)
- It engages everyone, involved and for volunteers this is an important inclusion. (Tim RFS staff)











# **Lessons Management Forum 2022**

Lunch break

Program will resume at 2.00pm (AEST)

Gold Sponsor













#### LESSONS MANAGEMENT AWARD

**SPONSORED BY** 

# C3 Resilience



# C3 RESILIENCE

end to end emergency management solutions



# OUR DNA

Disasters are never the same, neither is our approach...

We are a proud Queensland company, operating across Australia, who believes in building true partnerships and trusted relationships to achieve more resilient communities.



# OUR SERVICES

- Evaluation & After Action Reviews
- Planning and Doctrine

- Exercise Management
- Emergency Response

Business Continuity

Crisis Management

• Capability & Training

Security Assessments

Risk Assessments





Mackay Regional Council

Strategic Review of the State Emergency Service Unit

Rockhampton Regional Council

LDMG and LDCC Exercise (2020 and 2021)

QLD Emergency Risk Management Framework (2020)

Bushfire Management Strategy, Plan and Mitigation Plan (2020)

Bushfire Awareness Training (2020)

Livingstone Regional Council

Business Continuity Framework and Plans (2022)

Department of Resources

Dam Safety Exercises (2021)

Gladstone Regional Council

QLD Emergency Risk Management Framework (2020)

Toowoomba Regional Council

QLD Emergency Risk Management Framework (2021)

**Evacuation Centre Management Planning (2022)** 

Lockyer Valley and Somerset Regional Councils

QLD Emergency Risk Management Framework (2021)

City of Ipswich

Business Continuity for Small Businesses (2022)

Scenic Rim Regional Council

Review of the Sarabah LDMG and LDCC Response (2019)

LDMG and LDCC Exercise (2021

LDMG, LDCC and Evacuation Centres (2021)

Review of the East Coast Low Flooding (2022)

City of Gold Coast

Review of the Lower Beechmont Bushfire Response (2019)

Evaluation of LDMG Exercises (2019, 2020, 2021)

Review of the COVID-19 Response (2020)

Development of City Response Framework and Manual (2021)

# JOIN US

#### We partner with you to achieve YOUR outcomes...

We provide sustainable solutions, scalable to your circumstances.

With our in house capability and access to decades of emergency management experience, we scale our team to the size of your project. Working alongside you to define the problem you want to solve, we break it down and develop a solution based on your current and predicted capacity and capability. Taking a total client focus, coupled with quality outcomes, we are the perfect fit for your next project.

Our projects span across state and local governments, non-government organisations, and private enterprise taking an all hazards. This gives you confidence we understand your context, constraints and opportunities.

Address

PO Box 494 Pacific Fair QLD 4218

**L** Telephone

Website

07 5575 2673 www.c3resilience.com



@ResilienceC3



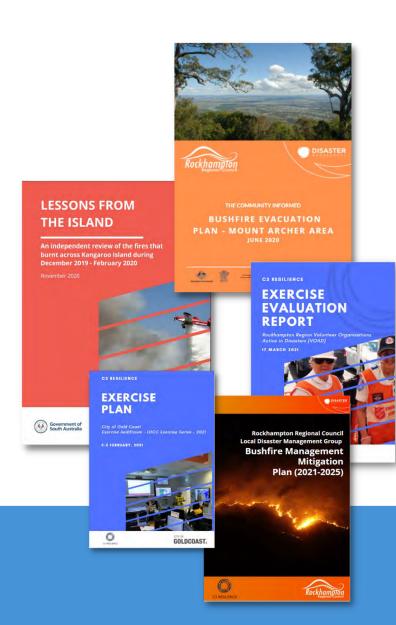
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## **COVID-19 Task Force**

Department of Defence

**Highly Commended** 





#### LESSONS MANAGEMENT AWARD

# **Post-Activity Reviews**

Disaster Relief Australia

Winner





## Post-Activity Reviews (PARs)

Luke Gordon National Planning Manager

#### A little bit about Disaster Relief Australia

Launched in 2016

First operation commenced in April 2017

Disaster Relief Teams in all states / territories as of 2022

25 operations conducted across APAC region to date:

- Cyclones
- Floods
- Fires
- Drought
- Tsunami
- Covid-19

Numerous other Service Projects (short-term ops)





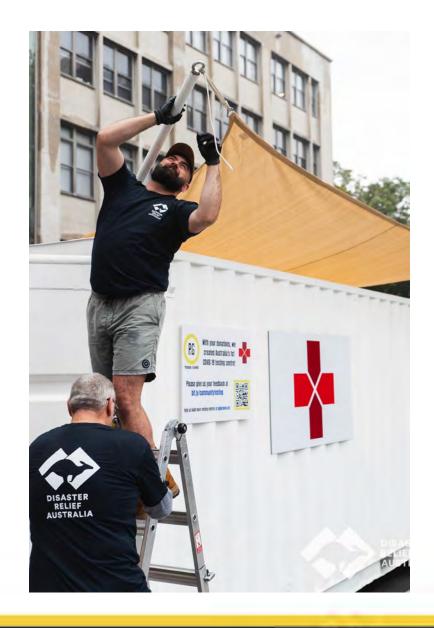
#### **Post-Activity Reviews**

#### What is it?

 Critical analysis of the operation, capturing metrics, operational appraisal, stakeholder feedback and key improvement actions

#### Why do we need it?

- To ensure meaningful outcomes for all its stakeholders
- To focus on continuous improvement
- To celebrate success and help the organization grow
- To meet reporting requirements set by external agencies e.g ACFID
- Transparency





### **Post-Activity Review Process**

Copies how the military works – both in training and operations

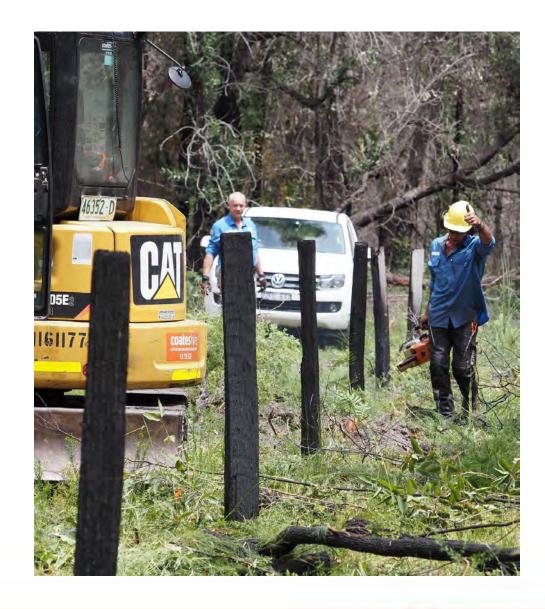
Simple but repeatable – but subject to its own improvement cycle

Covers all departments as well as on-the ground feedback

- End of wave hotwash
- Mission Commander debriefs
- Heads of Department debrief
- Supported by the Member After-Action review

Community / Stakeholder feedback is also sought

Report is distributed to all Heads of Department with actions identified and allocated.





## **Continuous Improvement**

We need to try and ensure that we don't pay lip service to the process

Improvement tracking process under review

Recent amendment – alignment to the AIDR Capability elements to support improvement process

Try to establish goals in advance

- People
- Process
- Organisation
- Safety
- Technology
- Training
- (Exercise management)



#### PAR vs AAR

How do they differ?

- PAR = Operational assessment
- AAR = Volunteer experience

Why do we need both?

Because DRA serves two ultimate stakeholders:

- The communities we serve
- Our volunteers





## **Summary**













# Dan Meijer Josh Atkins

New South Wales Rural Fire Service

Selling the need for Lessons Management: bringing the workforce along

**Gold Sponsor** 



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# SELLING THE NEED FOR LESSONS MANAGEMENT: BRINGING THE WORKFORCE ALONG.

Ch. Supt. Josh Atkins – Manager, Operational Performance Supt. Dan Meijer – Supervisor, Operational Improvement

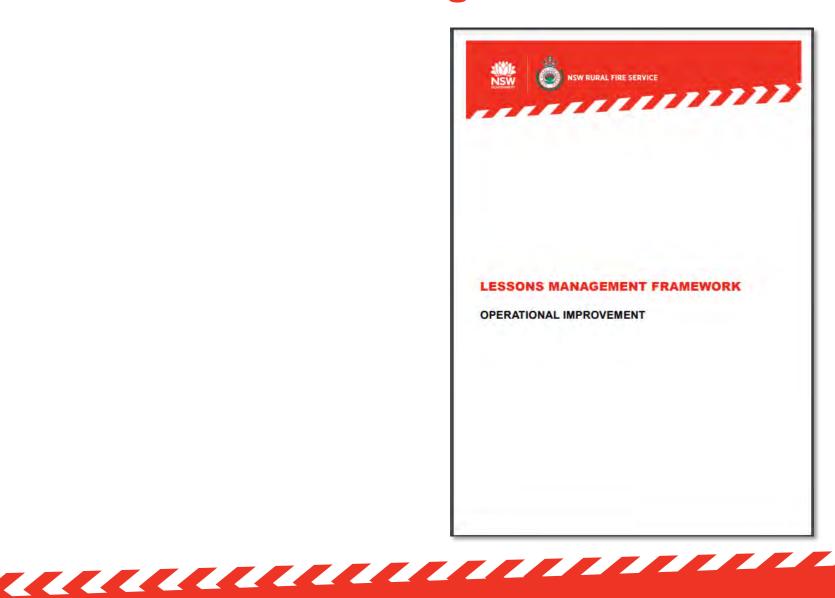
## **The 2019-20 Fires**



## The NSW RFS Workforce



## The Lessons Management Framework



# **Comms and Collection following 2019-20**



## **Social Imperatives Drive Acceptance**



#### Achievements as a result.

- Conducted Canadian wildfire deployment AAR on behalf of AFAC NRSC
- Conducted AAR and operational review for large escaped HR/Fire in Sydney
- Conducted AAR and operational review for NSW Western Region response to COVID-19 outbreak (for NSW Police)
- Conducted AAR for NSW RFS participation in major SAR operation
- Conducted multiple lower-level AARs and operational reviews for NSW RFS Districts and Business Units.

## **The Future**









# Kylie Mercer

Office of the Inspector-General of Emergency Management

Community Centred Learnings from the K'gari (Fraser Island) Bushfire Review

Gold Sponsor

















# **Scott Hanckel**

ACT Emergency Services Agency

Success: a great reality check

**Gold Sponsor** 







**Bronze Sponsor** 





# Success- A Great Reality Check

"A trusted future-focused agency that protects and supports a prepared and resilient community"





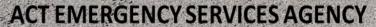




# The Integrated model



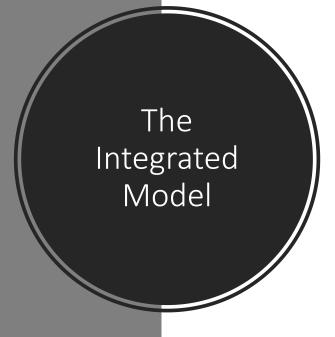


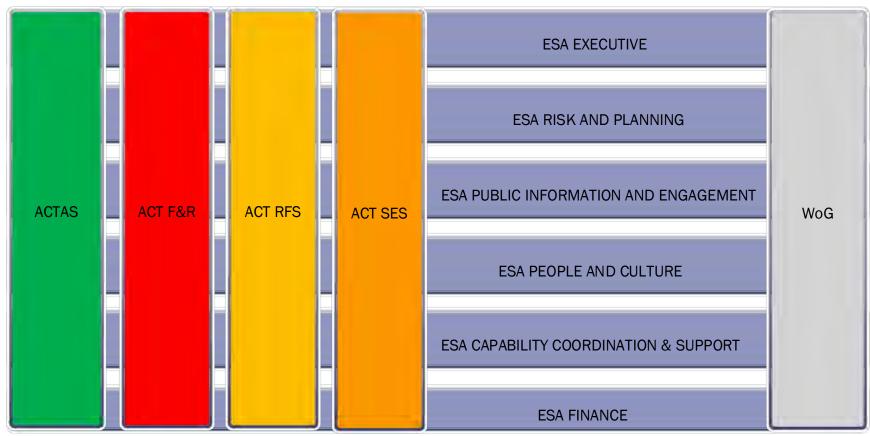
























## The Integrated Model -Lessons Learnt — reality check

- 1. Understand that it is people and how they work together that make an integrated model succeed.
- **2. Accept** that implementation its about **people** doing stuff, therefore strategy is HARD to implement. This will not be easy.
- **3. Apply** a principled approach to align the agency and empower the **people** to do things and to hold them accountable.
- **4. Lead** above all else. Resolute leadership, committed to the vision is critical to successfully leading **people** through change.









# The Partnership -Benefits

- Strengthens capability and capacity.
- Increased expertise.
- Supports Innovation.
- Increases effectiveness.









# The partnership – What it looks like

- Volunteering
  - ACT SES
  - ACT RFS
  - Community Fire Units
  - MAPS volunteers
- Strategic Bushfire Management Plan Partnership with the All Hazards Council
- The Commissioner and Team of Teams
- Developing partnerships with ANU Institute Climate, Energy and Disaster solutions







#### The partnership - Lessons Learnt reality check

- Must embrace diversity of experience, views, knowledge and perceptions.
- A sense of shared responsibility is central to the relationship of the partnership.
- Successful partnerships involve people (see integrated model lessons learnt again).







# Robust monitoring and evaluation - The Benefits

- Supports the synchronisation of activities, resources and effort across the Integrated agency.
- Supports a fail fast approach to innovation and allows a small agency to be agile and try things were resources are slim.
- Supports change leadership.











#### Robust Monitoring & Evaluation – What it looks like.

- Strategic Bushfire Management Plan Governance and reporting monthly.
- Seasonal Preparedness Program
  - Annual Preparedness Cycles and checklists.
  - Provide transparency to the executive and senior management.





## Robust Monitoring & Evaluation—Lessons Learnt Reality check

- To succeed at being agile the organisation must have sound **change leadership** to enable the processes, mechanisms and tools of innovation/change.
- Executive Leadership must build the organisational understanding that robust monitoring
  is about transparency so that rapid evaluation can be carried out which in turns allows
  the organisation to be agile in setting it's priority of effort in a world of finite or limited
  resources.









### Strategic Alignment – The Benefits

- Ensures an organisation's structure and use of resources to supports strategy.
- P Strategic alignment contributes to improved performance by optimising the operation of processes/systems, and the activities of teams across ACTAS, ACT F&R, ACT RFS and ACT SES services.
- Clear, measurable operational objectives that can be linked to subordinate goals. This helps ensure resources are used effectively.













#### Strategic Alignment – What it looks like

- Not silos of excellence.
- A single Strategic Bushfire Management Plan for all ACT Government Agencies.
- Collaborative work groups such as Security & Emergency Management Planning Group.

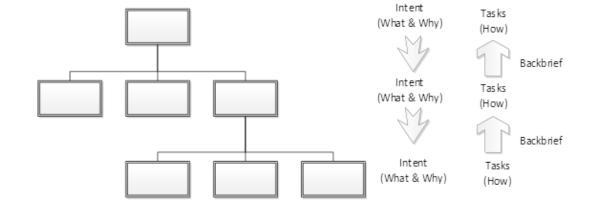






#### Strategic Alignment – Lessons Learnt Reality Check

- Alignment requires briefings in a structured way in order to align the organisation both up and down levels and across functions.
- The whole organisation can be aligned if briefing is done in a cascade.
- A briefing cascade will only work properly if the organisational structure broadly reflects the task structure implied by the strategy. If it conflicts with the strategy, it should be changed before anything else.
- The organisational structure requires an appropriate hierarchy that can be made wholly or largely accountable for critical tasks, led by people who are skilled and experienced enough to make autonomous decisions.















#### What does success look like

The ESA is evolving and building the organisation for the future.

The ESA is embracing an adaptive management process to address increasing climate change and supporting continuous improvement based on sound research, modelling, monitoring, evaluation and lessons learned.







#### Key Lessons learnt

**People** - Its going to be uncomfortable for your people understand and accept that.

**Leadership** – Leadership that is hands on, empowering and provides clarity is fundamental to success.

**Management** structures, processes/systems and the activities must support alignment and collaboration.





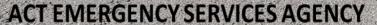




A trusted future-focused agency that protects and supports a prepared and resilient community



















### Mike Wassing

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services

Success is learning from and with our communities

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# Success is learning from and with our Communities

Mike Wassing AFSM
Deputy Commissioner
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services



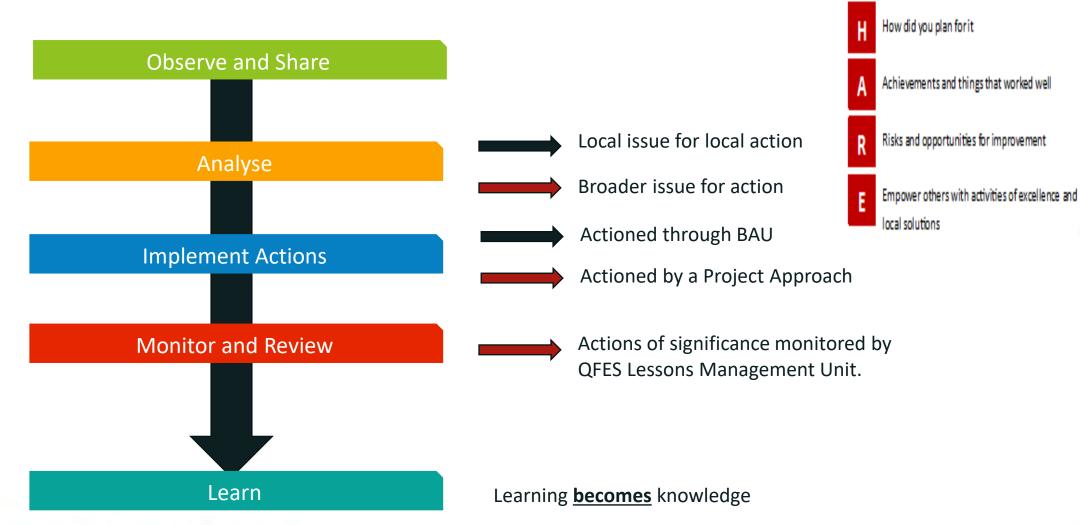
'Lessons Management is about becoming a learning organisation where we excel at creating, enquiring and transferring knowledge for the purposes of improvement'







#### **Lessons Management Lifecycle**





Safetyissues



#### QFES Lessons Management Model – What does it all mean?



'The lessons management model provides the opportunity for staff, volunteers, disaster management partners and the community to be involved in our ability to learn'







# So, what does success look like learning from and with Communities?

- ✓ Community engagement that includes meaningful two-way communication.
- To achieve a strong sense of community connectedness and increased collective capability.
- Results in better and more sustainable decisions
- ✓ Enables capable communities to take positive actions.









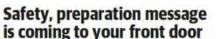
#### **Engagement Objectives:**

✓ Engage directly with community to raise awareness of local risks and appropriate preparedness activities



✓ Strengthen partnerships between disaster management agencies at a state, regional and local level

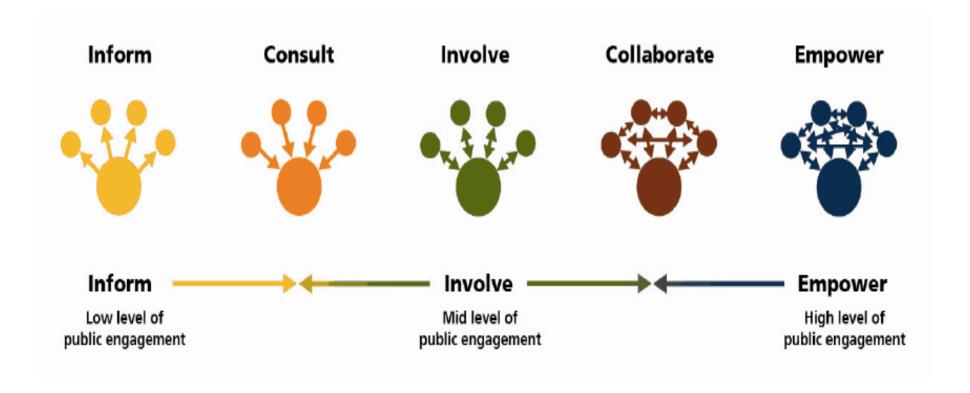
✓ Increase awareness of the importance of risk mitigation and preparedness across Queensland.



















- ✓ Numbers of participants were significantly lower that planned as a result of an industrial dispute one week prior (up to 70% reduction in some regions)
- ✓ Reporting identified 649 participants at one time engaged in the activity with more than 1 000 volunteers active on the day across the state.
- ✓ Feedback from volunteers confirmed Operation Knock Knock was a very positive experience for everyone involved:

I am glad I decided to be part of Operation Knock Knock and proud to be one of the volunteers who mobilised together in mid-September for a door knock in their local communities. Most importantly, Operation Knock Knock was highly successful in raising awareness of the importance of resilience, preparation for hazards, and community connectedness in the Bundaberg area.

John Mason, Givelda Rural Fire Brigade, QFES ID 187 532









- ✓ Observations gathered through debriefing Regional Community Engagement Officers, Emergency Management Coordinators and from targeted participants highlighted,
  - the inconsistency on the participation of services directly impacting implementation and outcomes
  - the need for greater engagement with industrial bodies to ensure purpose and outcomes of community connection and disaster resilience are communicated effectively
  - the need to address cultural barriers to enable a more harmonious approach to service delivery
  - the desire to demonstrate leadership, how we can best work together and connect with our communities.







### **Indigenous Burning Practices**

















#### **Indigenous Burning Practices**



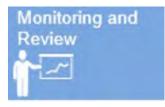
- ✓ Proactive partnerships between QFES, Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation and Bunya Peoples Aboriginal Corporation to support the learning of these techniques
- ✓ The Jigija Indigenous Fire Training program provides staff and volunteers with skills in community engagement, cultural awareness and traditional indigenous prescribed burning practices
- ✓ The program provides learnings about indigenous cultural values of the landscape, traditional methods and their complementary nature with contemporary non-indigenous fire science







#### **Indigenous Burning Practices**



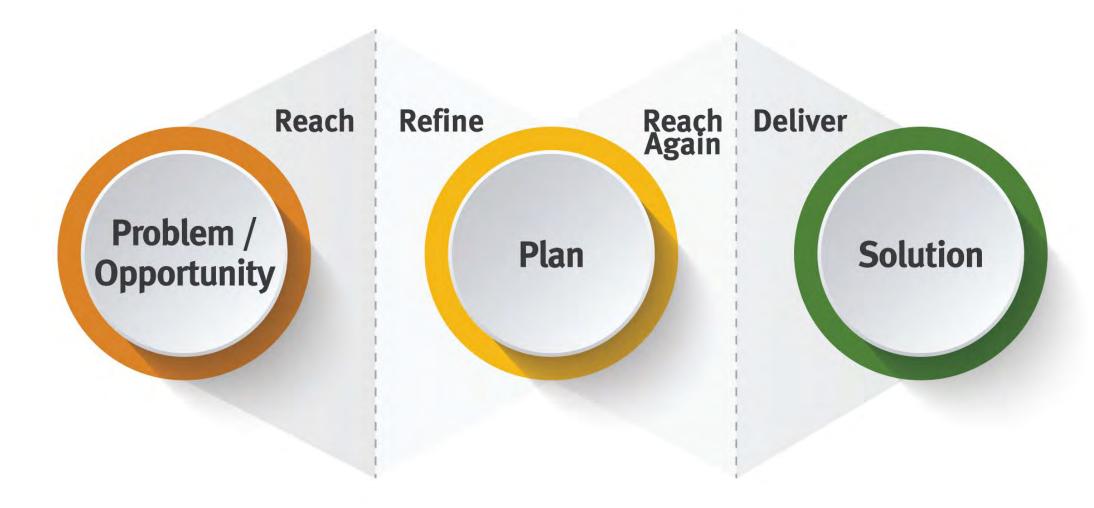
- ✓ K'Gari Fraser Island bushfire was an opportunity for QFES to strengthen relationships with the Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation and traditional owners
- ✓ Ensure their involvement in fire management groups and discussions about future hazard mitigation programs



- ✓ More training at local and regional level by employing an Indigenous Bushfire Safety Officer.
  - Improve staff and volunteer understanding of traditional burning
  - Assist with future engagement of first nations people and the various land management groups
  - Assist with policy development and engagement with first nations people during major bushfires
- ✓ Strategy development to support embedding this knowledge within QFES and across partners.











### Thank you

