

CRISIS MANAGEMENT : ITERATIVE DECISION PROCESS

Chef d'escadron Jean-Baptiste ESTACHY

Gendarmerie Nationale
PGHM CHAMONIX

The chief or Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations : 2 levels, 2 kinds of approach



'COS 1' : common operations
tactical approach



'COS 2' : large scale operations
Global approach

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

MULTIPLE ASPECTS OF THE CRISIS



**Facing the crisis,
what can we do ?**

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

MULTIPLE ASPECTS OF THE CRISIS



CRISIS MANAGEMENT

MULTIPLE ASPECTS OF THE CRISIS

**Time
factor**

Crisis preparation

Crisis management

Debriefing and
normal situation
building

Judiciary and
administrative
sequency



H+5 years

Main tasks of the chief of SAR operations : global way of thinking

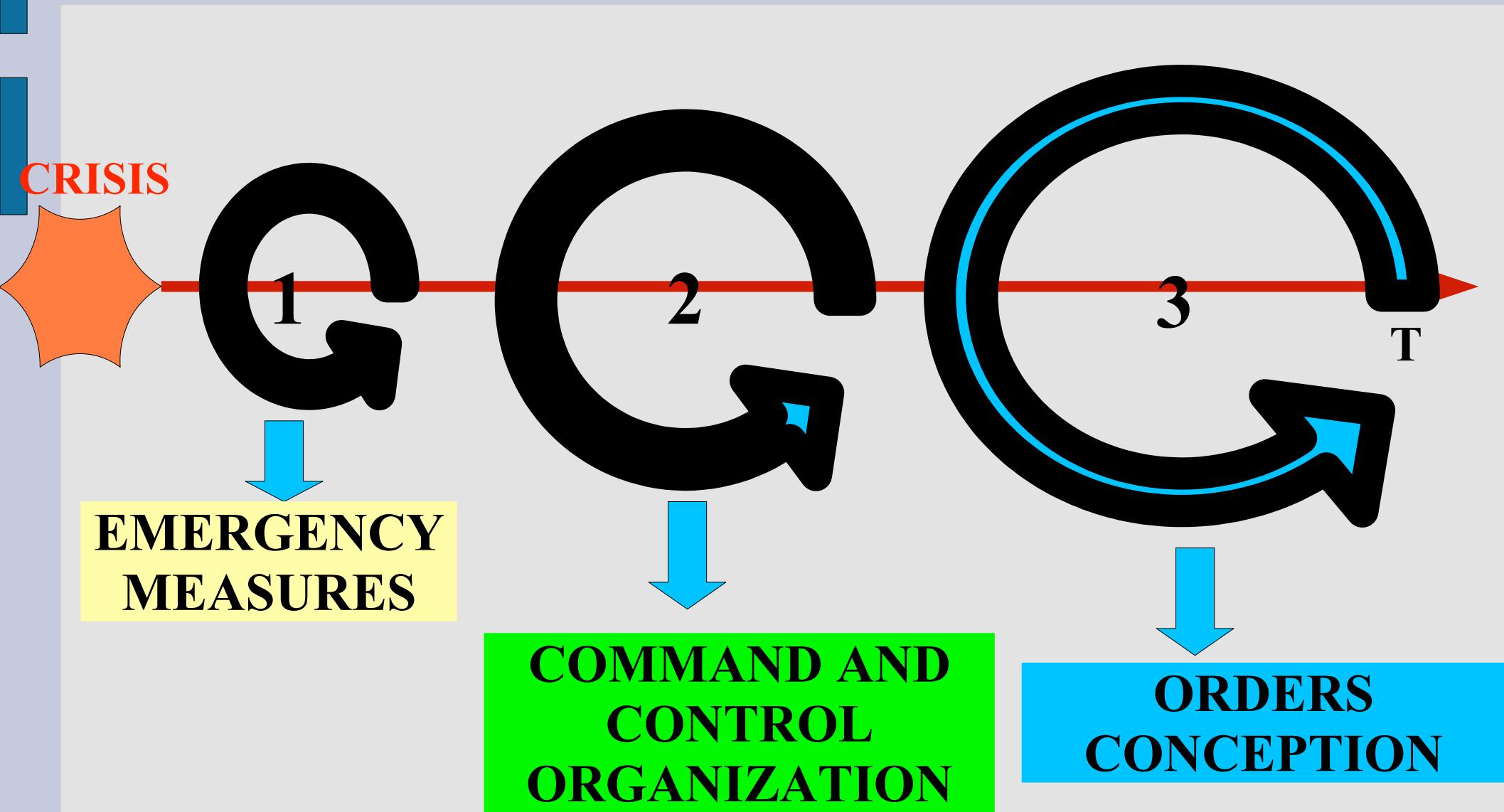
- Crisis preparation
- Involvement of capabilities
- Operational coordination
- Authorities reporting
- Administrative and judiciary coordination
- Communication
- Debriefing
- Lessons learned and training

Decision making : how to put order into desorder ?



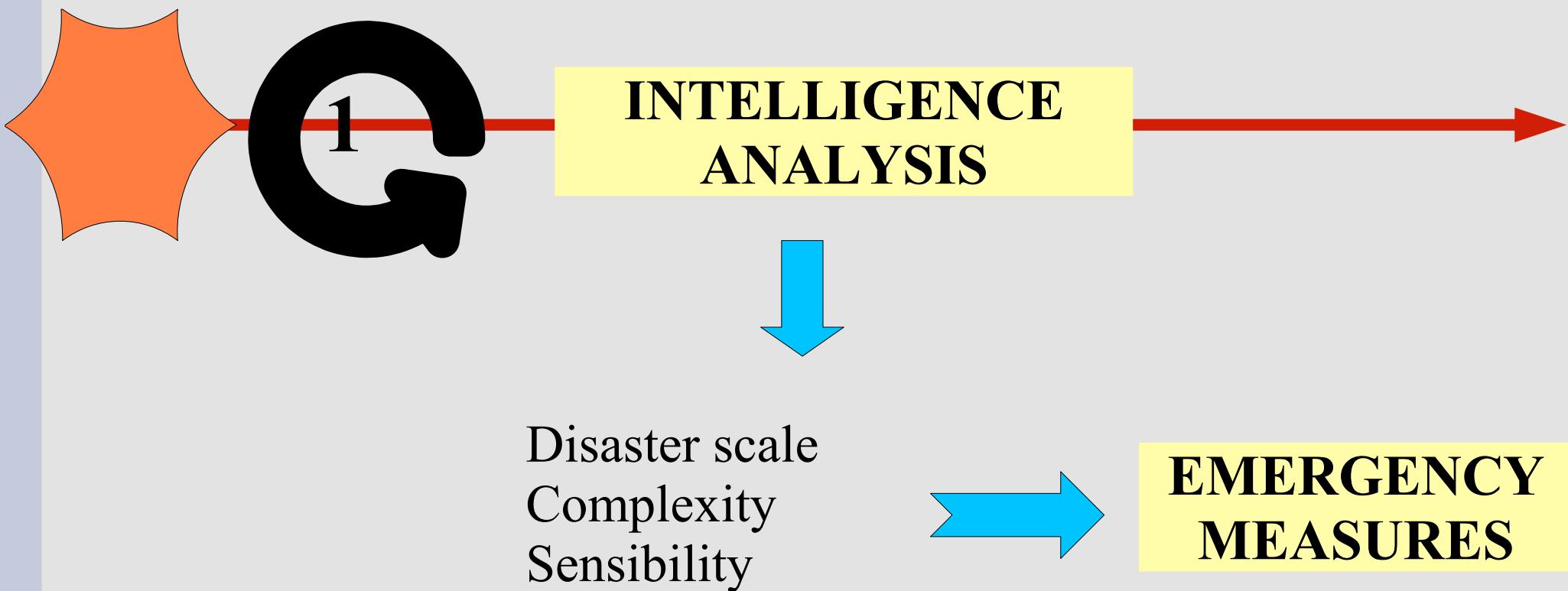
CRISIS MANAGEMENT

ITERATIVE DECISION PROCESS



CRISIS MANAGEMENT ITERATIVE DECISION PROCESS

CRISE



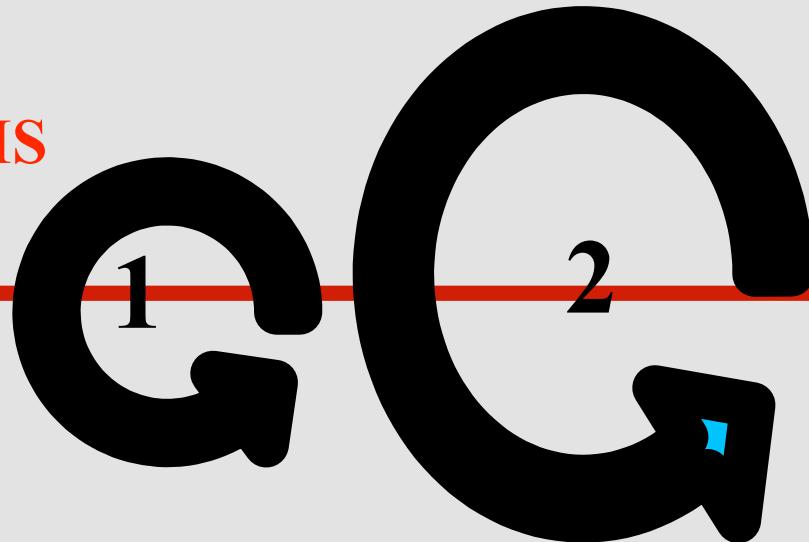
CRISIS MANAGEMENT ITERATIVE DECISION PROCESS

2012, 12 of July – Mont Maudit

**avalanche on Mont-Blanc route, 23 victims
(9 dead, 7 injured, 7 shocked)**

- 1st alert at 5h25 AM - 2nd at 5h45
- First rescue team on the spot at 6h20 AM
- At the same time, investigations from the office, in order to know the number of potential casualties
- Right crisis assessment around 7h AM

CRISIS



ASSESSMENT OF SITUATION

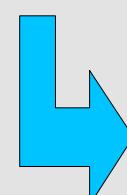
Autonomous or inter-service management

Risk assessment

Administrative and/or judicial dimension



RISE OF CAPABILITIES



COMMAND AND CONTROL ORGANIZATION

ANALYSIS AND DECISION

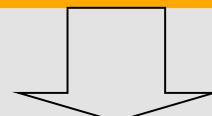
Étape 1

- What's the matter ? Where ? When ?
- Why ? (*esprit*) What ? (*lettre*)
- Who's with me ? (means)
- Against who/what ? (risks/constraints)

Partial conclusions : constraints/requirements, kind of operation, « *effet majeur* », additional needs

Étape 2

- How ? (advantages, disadvantages, risks)
- Comparison of options



CHIEF DECISION

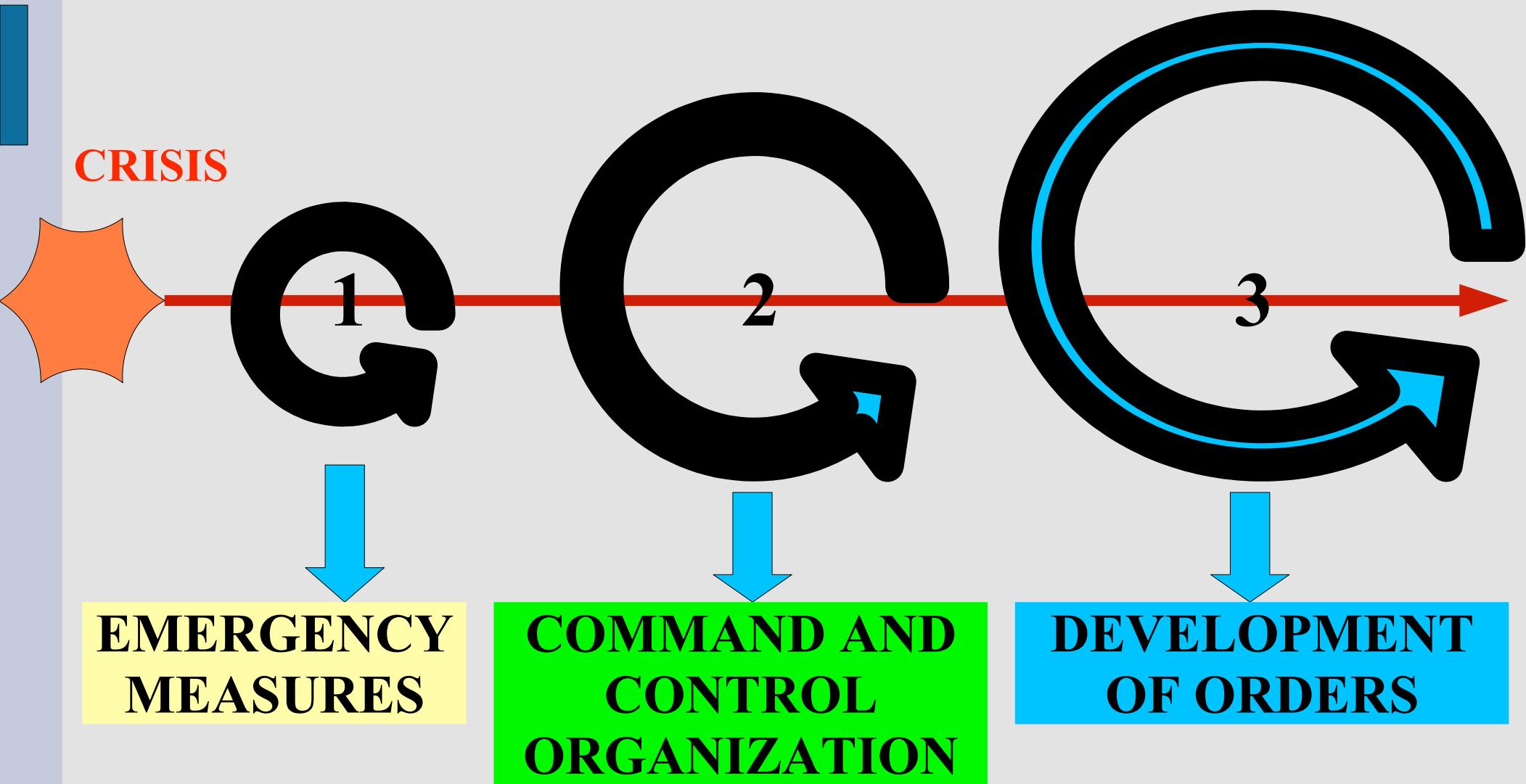
CRISIS MANAGEMENT ITERATIVE DECISION PROCESS

2012, 12 of July – Mont Maudit

- 16 turns of helicopters - ~40 pax on the spot
1 local chief of operations
- Judicial team (8 pax + identity specialists)
- Command squad : 4 officers + 5 pax

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

ITERATIVE DECISION PROCESS



CRISIS MANAGEMENT ITERATIVE DECISION PROCESS

2012, 12 of July – Mont Maudit

- Operational orders
- Medias and authorities
- Organization of ministerial visit
- Press conferences
- Host of families
- Pursuit of investigations

CRISIS MANAGEMENT

« retour à la normale » : closing the crisis

- Internal debriefings
- Psychological debriefing or defusing
- The establishment of a feedback (as opposed to debriefing)

THE FEEDBACK

- Necessary to return to normal;
- Under the leadership of COS with all partners involved;
- Can generate issues and changes
- Must stay technical (mistakes/lessons) and human (stress/decision factors), without hierarchical or administrative measures
- Must lead to new simulation exercises
- Can lead to the implementation of new training

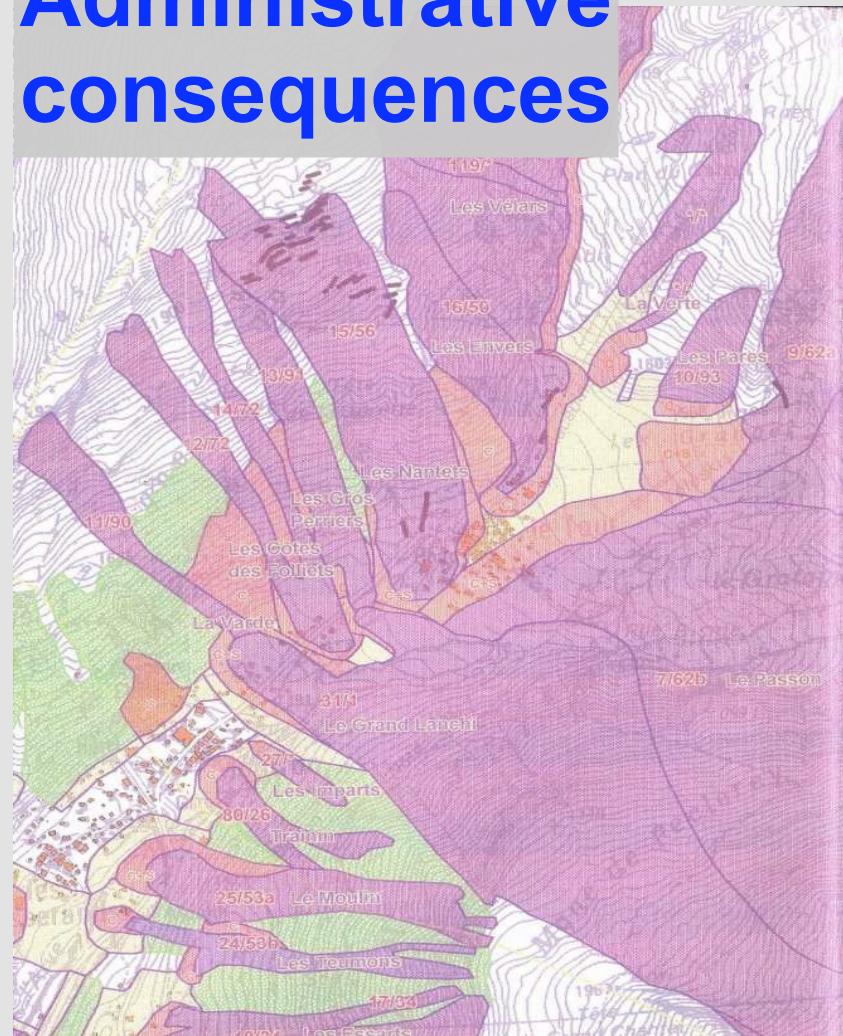
THE AFTERMATH OF THE CRISIS

(Montroc avalanche, february 1999)



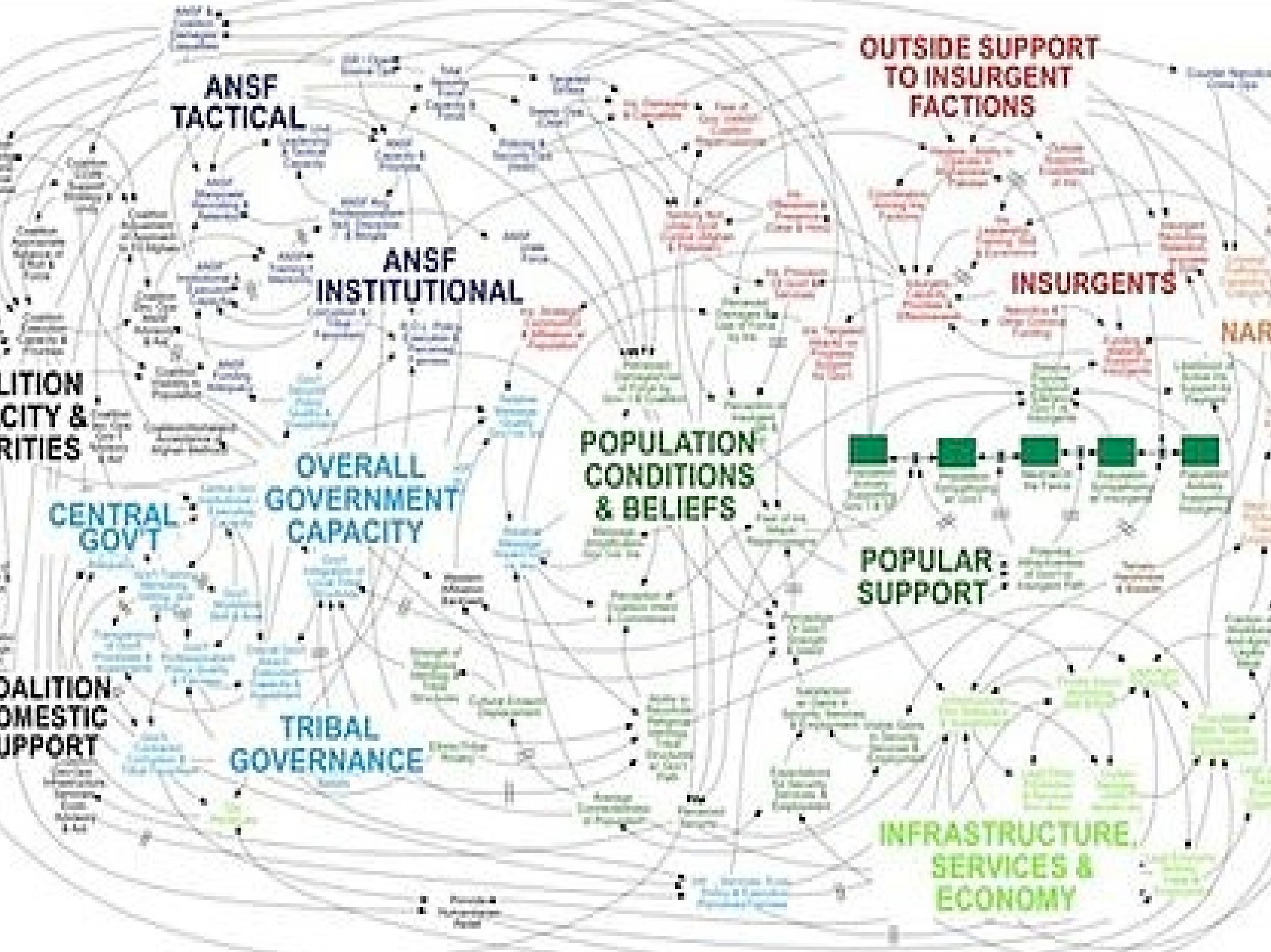
Judicial consequences

Administrative consequences



CRISIS MANAGEMENT

- Une crise s'inscrit toujours dans la ***durée***.
- Elle nécessite un ***pilotage centralisé*** et des ***chefs opérationnels formés*** et entraînés.
- Les facteurs clefs du succès sont toujours issus d'une ***analyse initiale pertinente*** de la dimension de la crise.
- Le chef opérationnel doit veiller à créer une ***bulle opérationnelle protégée*** des médias et des autorités politiques.
- Attention aux organigrammes « usines à gaz »



THANK YOU !

