Resilience – A must in Maritime Resource Training

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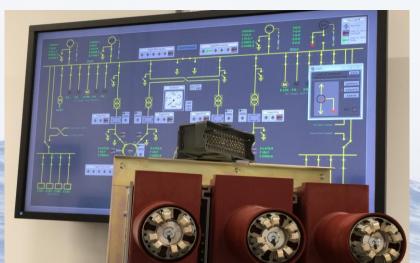




























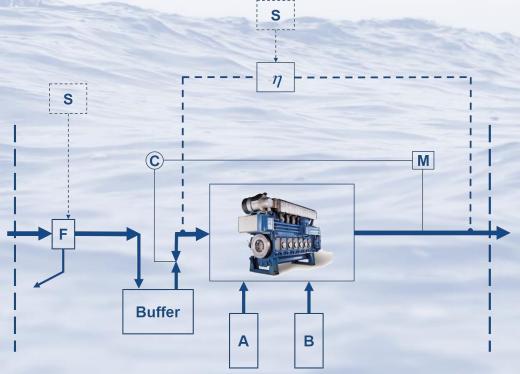








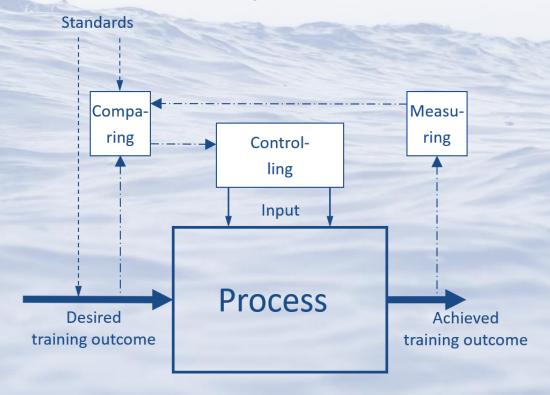
A system is a set of related components that work together in a particular environment to perform whatever functions are required to achieve the system's objective (D. H. Meadows).







A system can also be a group of related people that work together in a particular environment to perform whatever functions are required to achieve the system's objective.













Framework of regulations and policies on various levels, that systems in the maritime sector have to comply with.

Level	Description	Reference
Supra	International	 IMO ILO STCW convention MARPOL convention ISM Code
Macro	System, National	Flag state, Maritime AuthorityClass
Meso	Company	 Mission Overall company standards and procedures Ship Engine policy and procedures Working arrangements & agreements
Micro	Ship	 Working arrangements & agreements Ship policies and procedures Working arrangements & agreements Manufacturer manuals Relevant logbooks Check lists





Analysis of CHIRP near-miss reports (2003-2015)

- 1. Situation Awareness 22.5%
- 2. Alerting 15.3%
- 3. Communication 13.4%
- 4. Complacency 12.6%
- 5. Culture 11.4%
- 6. Local practices 7.4%

- 7. Teamwork 6.8%
- 8. Capability 4.9%
- 9. Pressure 1.9%
- 10. Distractions 1.8%
- 11. Fatigue 1.2%
- 12. Fit for duty 0.8%





The aim of maritime resource management courses is inward change.



Source: Jerome S. Bruner (1915 – 2016), psychologist who introduced the spiral curriculum.





A system's ability to adjust its functioning:

To be resilient, a system needs to be able to respond to events, to monitor ongoing developments, to anticipate future threats and opportunities, and learn from past failures and successes alike.





People, as part of the system ...

should be adaptive, meaning to be able to use strategies to:

- detect,
- interpret, or
- respond to variations.











Examples of course topics, delivered in a meaningful way

Situational Systems awareness thinking

Communication Resilience





T²EAM model: Individual strategies:

- Recognition.
- Managing uncertainty.
- Anticipation.
- Planning for typical events and contingencies.
- Managing workload.





T²EAM model: team work strategies:

- Team coordination.
- Team communication.
- Error management.
- Change management.





Effective feedback answers three questions

Where am I going? (the goals) → Feed Up

How am I going? → Feed Back

Where to next? → Feed Forward

Each feedback question works at four levels:

Task level

How well taskes are understood / performed

Process level

The main process needed to understand/ perform tasks

Self-regulation level

Self monitoring, directing, and regulating of actions

Self level

Personal evaluations and affect (usuallly positive) about the learner

Source: Hatie, J and H. Timperley. 2007. The power of feedback. Review of Educational Research 77 (1): 81-112.





