

Strengthening synergies between Aviation and Maritime in the area of Human Factors towards achieving more efficient and resilient MODES of transportation.

# SAFEMODE Synergies Between Aviation and Maritime in Human Factors



Simone POZZI Deep Blue

-

OPTICS2 Final Dissemination Event





**Consortium** 

## The consortium – Core team & Research partners





Consortium

**End-users** 





Consortium

## International partners – Russia, China, Indonesia, Philippines





#### Industrial Advisory Board (40 members) Including EMSA









#### Call Topic H2020-MG2.1b:

"Compile and analyse a large quantity of global real-world accident, incident, near miss and other safety event data.

Use this data to develop **improved methodologies to address human factors within risk based comprehensive design models and operational safety assessment** for waterborne and air transport"





# **Vision and goals**

#### Decoding the HF iceberg

#### **Incident** /Accident 01 The event. The easy-to-see (and easy-to-blame) layer. Observable behaviour. What happened, and who did what, but not why. 02 Human Performance Workload, Fatigue, Situation Interactions between system elements: people, procedures, Awareness, Stress, Interaction equipment. Human performance envelope factors affecting among SHEL elements the performance. Work as done 03 System demands, The way the job is really done, as opposed to how designers workarounds, internal may have intended it in a Safety 2 paradigm. and external targets. Culture 04

Norms, values, perceptions, organisational culture.

A fusion of professional, organisational and national culture affecting human performance and safety.



What went wrong before with this type of system or operation or interface?

What are the key human performance drivers with this type of situation?

Where do I really need to focus, and what is considered best practice in those areas?

What are the tools or models I need to apply?

# **Vision and goals**

The designer is not a Human Factors expert

Development of the Human Risk Informed Design (HURID) framework, with relevant and practicable information and tools





# Is SAFEMODE delivering benefits to HF&Safety? Which are the SAFEMODE highlights after 24 months of work?



This project has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement N°814961.



Two ways of delivering the expected impact:

- Better tools, better data
- Peer-to-peer change of behaviour

#### Incident /Accident

The easy-to-see (and easy-to-blame) layer. What happened, and who did what, but not why.

#### **Human Performance**

Interactions between system elements: people, procedures, equipment. Human performance envelope factors affecting the performance.

#### Work as done

The way the job is really done, as opposed to how designers may have intended it in a Safety 2 paradigm.

#### Culture

A fusion of professional, organisational and national culture affecting human performance and safety.





Two ways of delivering the expected impact:

- Better tools, better data
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#### Main achievements – Research Area

- **Unified** Taxonomy, Toolkit and Risk models for **cross-domain** learning
- SHIELD Database to collect data and identify top risks, with joint exercise between maritime and aviation to populate it
- Toolkit being applied in the Case Studies
- 'Human contribution' is being quantified in risk models







#### **Risk models being developed**

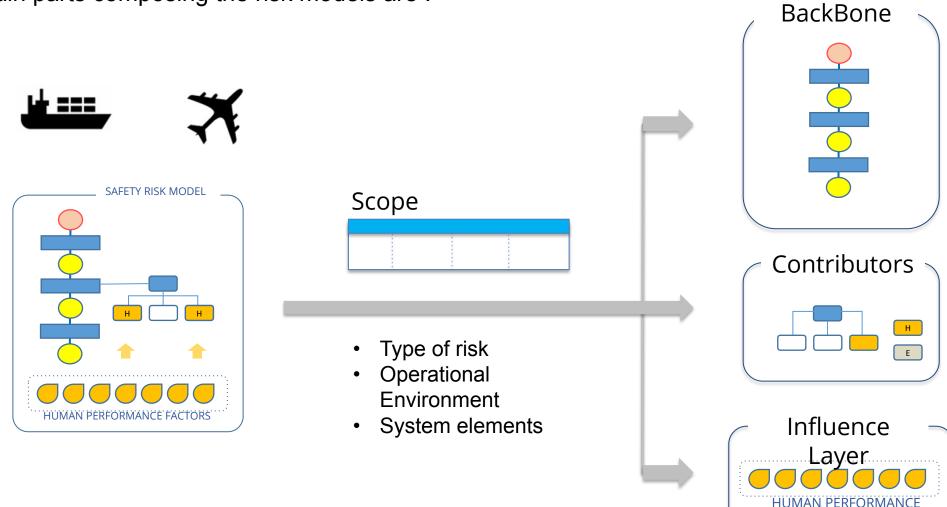
- Wake Induced Risk in En-Route Aviation
- Runway Collision Risk Model Aviation
- Ship Collision at Open Sea Maritime
- Ship Collision in Congested Waters Maritime
- Ship Collision in Narrow Waters Maritime
- Ship Grounding in Coastal/Swallow Waters Maritime
- Ship Grounding during approaching to Berth Maritime



# Structure & main elements of the RM

SHAPING FACTORS

The main parts composing the risk models are :





# **Risk Models development planning**

#### **Online HF Toolkit**

#### Products

← HF Toolkit

Processes

P01 HPAP

P02 HPCP

Models

M01 SHELL

M02/B Fatigue

M03/B LOAT

Techniques

#### Fatigue and Fatigue Risk Management

BACKGROUND KE

KEY CONCEPTS BENEFITS

HOW IT WORKS ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

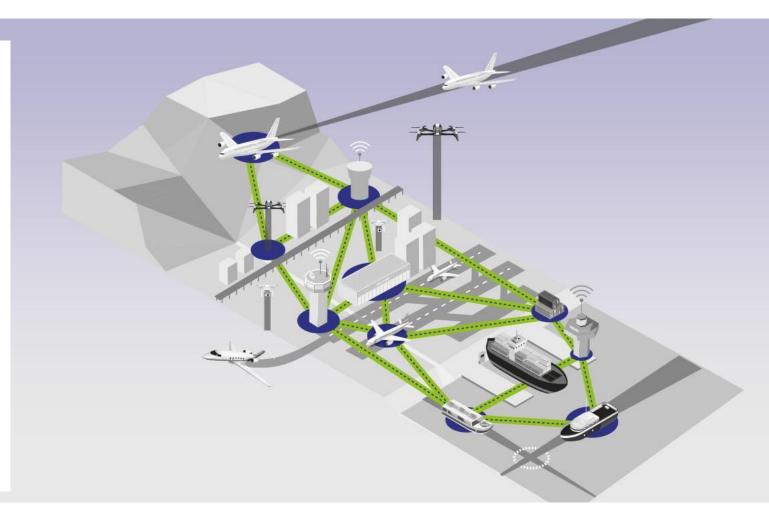
#### Background

Society has evolved to a state where services and industries are available 24-hour a day. Most of the industries we rely on for our 24-hour existence require constant monitoring, and air and marine transportation are no exceptions. The challenges raised by a continuing shift towards 24h operations are major and not without consequence, and there are great demands on existing systems to support this move. At present most air traffic control centres and ship bridges have operational requirements that demand 24-hour-a-day, 7 days per week work schedules. With global commerce continually growing, so too will the corresponding increase on the demands placed on those working in the transport and service sectors. The question remains if these systems can meet these challenges, otherwise these realities will take their toll on safety.



Two ways of delivering the expected impact:

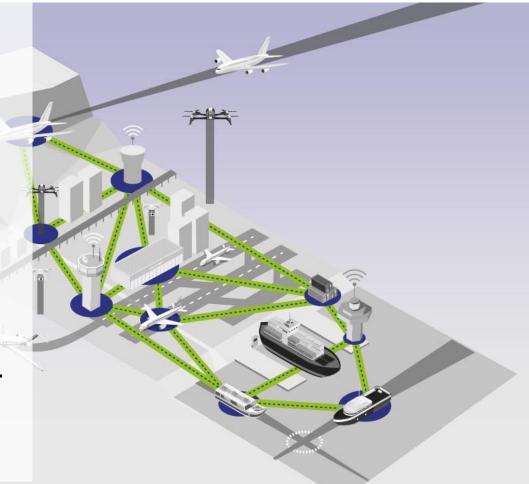
- Better tools, better data
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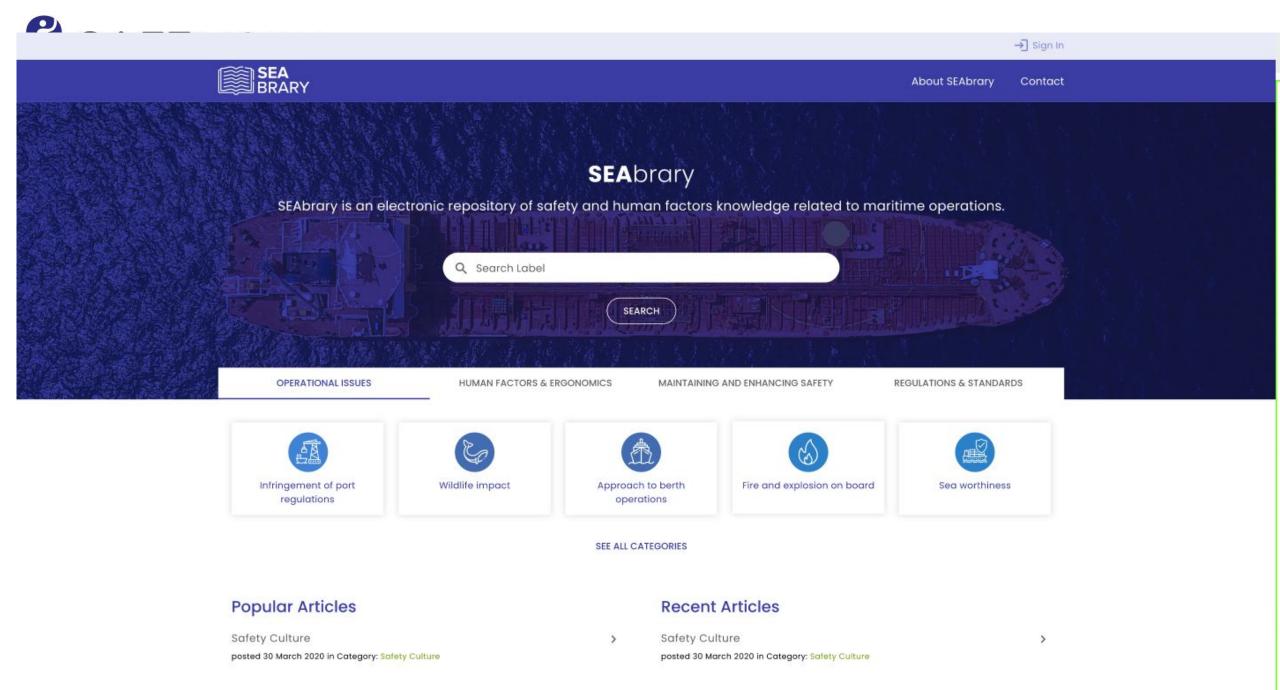




#### Main achievements – Application Area

- Case Studies involving different Partner organisations
  with varying HF expertise
- High level design framework HURID is being developed, applied, refined
- Just Culture and Learning approaches are being explored in Maritime, to see what can be learned from Aviation
- Successful engagement of EMSA, maritime administrations (e.g. MCA), casualty investigators (e.g. Digifema Italy) and other stakeholders...







# Towards a Safety Learning Culture for the Maritime Industry

#### **A SAFEMODE White Paper**



## Sometimes it felt like this...

# **SAFEMODE** started in June 2019... First year of the project hit by COVID19 Same for Case Studies scheduled this year

## But done via WebEx, Zoom, Gmeet...



# Thank you for your attention! Questions? Simone POZZI | simone.pozzi@dblue.it https://safemodeproject.eu/





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