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# **PROJECT RESUME:**

In recent years, the port sector in Morocco has been the subject of important institutional, organizational and regulatory reforms with the aim of adapting the status and organization of the Port Authority to the overall needs of globalization and also the new national and international regulatory constraints, particularly with regard to Safety and Security: SOLAS XI-2 and ISPS code, European Directive 65/2005, National Law and Regulations and international standards on Port Police and Security.

In this context, **The National Ports Agency (ANP)**, the authoritative and regulatory body of the new Moroccan port system established by Law 15-02, who exercise its Authority on all country's ports (33 ports) with the exception of the Tanger Med port, has put in place a new system dedicated to the management of safety and security in its ports, in order to manage its risks and the related threats and the impacts associated with them: a system able to:

- Visualization, control and monitoring;
- Recording, Electronic archiving;
- Notification of information and events;
- Measurement / Quantification / Statistics;
- Feedback network;
- Harmonisation / Secure

This is the **Safety and Security Management System (SM2S).** 

## 1) PROJECT SUMMARY:

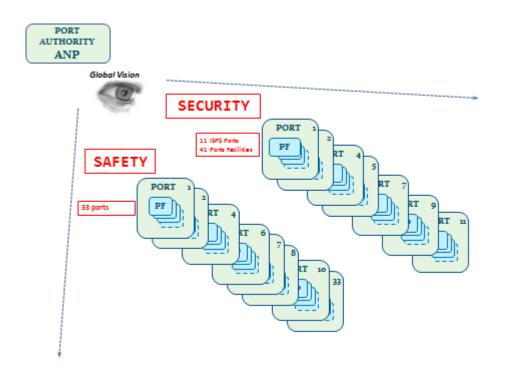
The National Ports Agency (ANP), a major player in the Moroccan port landscape created by Law 15/02 in 2005, exercises its powers as Port Authority on all the ports of the Kingdom (33 ports), except for the port of Tanger Med, and federates the entire port community around common objectives, in particular by ensuring safe and secure ports.



Given the scale of the safety and security missions, ANP must ensure a constant monitoring of the ports under its authority.

It must therefore have the capacity to analyze and monitor safety and security actions and procedures in order to:

- Minimize risk in space and time;
- Improve the existing structure.



### **Technical solution implemented**

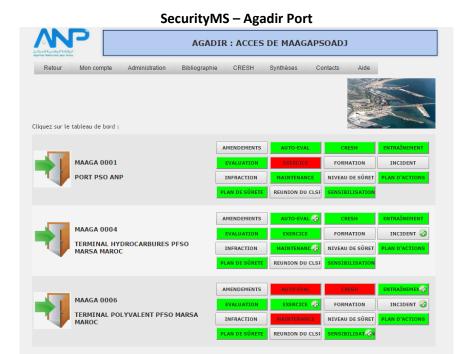
Since the upgrading of security and safety at Moroccan ports in 2009, ANP has felt the need to put in place a system that would allow it to manage its ports easily and efficiently, with regard to security and safety.

As early as 2010, a first security management solution was developed: the Security Management System (SecurityMS). Based on ISO management system rules, this system is in the form of a Web application accessible via the Internet, hosted on the secure servers of ANP.

SecurityMS
Web application accessible via the Internet and hosted on the secure servers of ANP

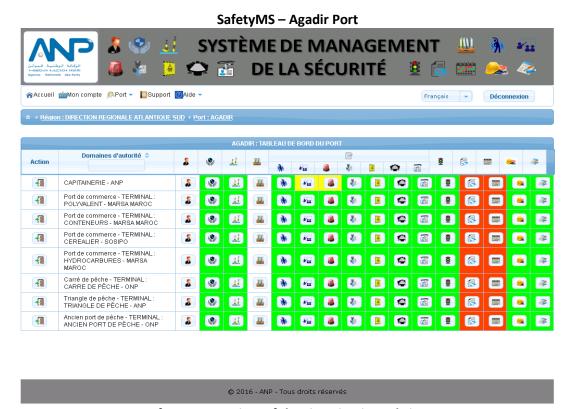


Intended for port security officers and management staff (port, ANP), the SecurityMS offers numerous functionalities: assessments, security plans, formations, exercises, trainings, incidents, offenses, self-assessments, security levels, meetings, equipment, action plans, document management system, dashboards, administration, etc.).



SecurityMS overview of the situation in real-time

The obvious benefits provided by SecurityMS have led ANP to develop a safety management system, based on the same principle as the SecurityMS: namely, the Safety Management System.



SafetyMS overview of the situation in real-time

The approach has begun in December 2014. SafetyMS also offers numerous functionalities: incidents, offenses, exercises, formations, meetings, inspections, equipment maintenances,

IALA buoyage system, ports closed, document management system, statistics tool, dashboards, administration, etc.

Ultimately, the merger of its two complementary systems will allow ANP to have a real Safety and Security Management System (SM2S).



## 2) RESULTS ACHIEVED:

The implementation of Safety and Security Management Systems has brought many benefits (costs, time, organization, etc.) to all stakeholders (ANP, Port Management, Port facilities users, etc.).



SecurityMS overview of the situation in real-time



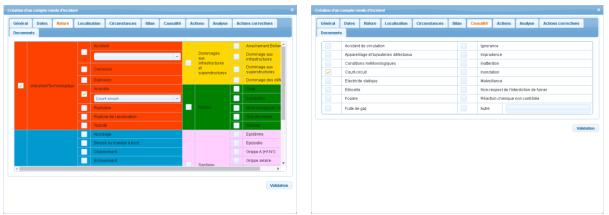
SafetyMS overview of the situation in realtime

Henceforth, the authorized persons have the same tools, which make it possible to speak the same language (common formatting). The simplification of the pre-established forms also strengthens the reflexes of the report.

#### Harmonisation of forms



SafetyMS - Example of an incident report



N.B: the corrective actions are automatically displayed in the action plan to ensure their follow-up

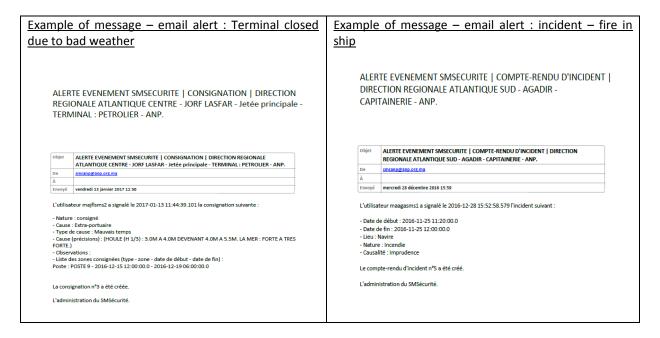
The fact that systems centralize all safety and security information, makes it possible to increase their sharing and availability (24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Similarly, reports are now immediate, allowing everyone to view the situation in real time.

Systems offer many features to users. A real monitoring of the conformity is ensured by numerous instant indicators and alerts (timeline, etc.). Dashboards and statistics tools make it possible to have an immediate analysis of the situation and to know what actions should be implemented to improve the state of safety and security.



Note: this information is for interest and basic guidance only.

Each authorized user has the possibility to receive instant email alerts informing him/her that a report (incident, offense, inspection, etc.) has been entered or modified. This helps to reinforce the feedback of information to the hierarchy.



Also, systems enhance information security. Indeed, it is now possible to manage the accesses of each user, which ensures the confidentiality of the information. Also, the traceability of the recordings is automatic, so that we can easily find the authors, versions, etc. The implementation of a data redundancy makes it possible to ensure their availability and their durability.

# Traceability and referencing of forms

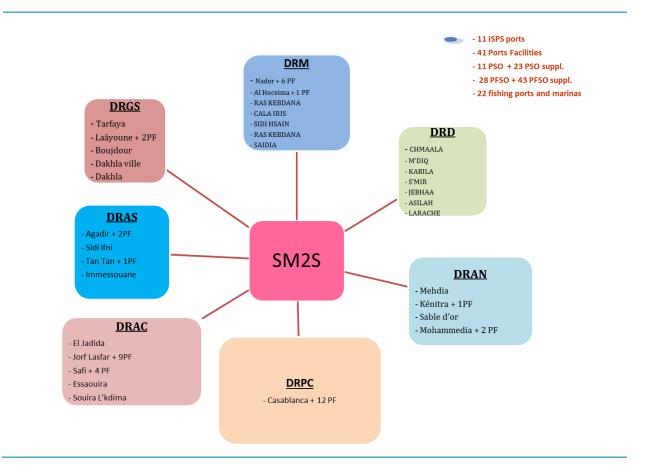


The fact that each one uses the same system allows the hierarchy to be able to make comparisons between ports, facilities, etc. Thus, it helps to maintain a certain emulation, a healthy competition, etc. between each protagonist in order to incite everyone to improve. This truly helps pull everyone up.

Safety and Security Management Systems are an integral part of an ISO quality approach (adaptation to the ISO 28000 process). This allows everyone to have a good brand image in terms of safety and security, and necessarily, this has a beneficial effect on the business of all stakeholders.

## 3) OBSTACLES OVERCOME:

The SM2S is now operated by many of users, across 33 ports. This represents an organizational, human and technological challenge.



A system can have all the qualities required, if its merits are not well understood, if its potential users do not adhere to it and/or are not trained, if its putting into service goes wrong, if technical problems persist, etc., this will remain an empty shell. That is why ANP has taken the lead in taking several initiatives to deal with it.

Firstly, the ports were very regularly informed about the project (the context, the merits, the progress, etc.) in order to be associated from the outset to the initiative of ANP. In particular, they were involved in identifying all potential users (including their responsibilities) and disseminating all information about systems under development. In order to do this, ANP has made available all necessary aids (presentation and teaching materials, etc.) on which the ports have been able to rely. Also, ANP has set up a support (email, telephone) to answer any questions could arise, etc.

Similarly, ANP instructed its IT department to ensure that all ports concerned would have a secure access to the systems.

Therefore, rather than directly implementing and commissioning of the systems on a large-scale, ANP decided to use a pilot port each time. This has made it possible to test their

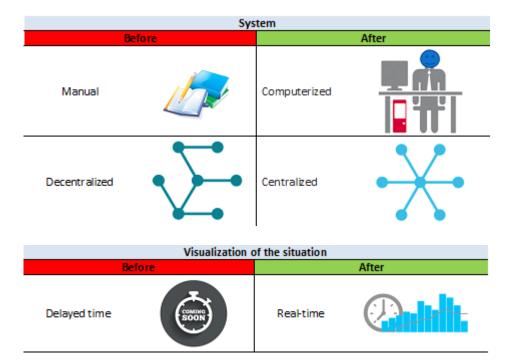
integration on a smaller scale and, above all, to obtain feedback from users in order to improve their experience of use.

In addition, ANP provided a theoretical and, above all, practical training to all users of the systems. ANP took the opportunity to take into account all the relevant remarks of the users.

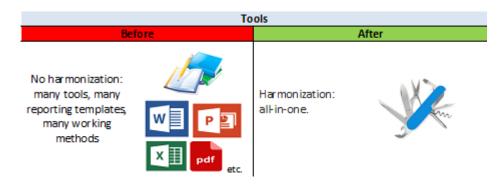
Also, the system has been tested and certified in accordance with the National Information Systems Security Directive (DNSSI).

## 4) TECHNOLOGY BASE:

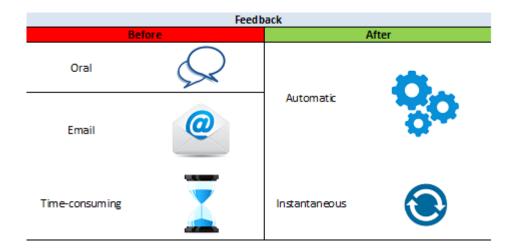
Prior to the commissioning of the Safety and Security Management Systems, there was no computerized system dedicated to this purpose. We therefore had a visualization of the situation only in delayed time.



The technologies used in the ports were quite heterogeneous and basic. Everyone used their own tools (paper, Word, Excel, etc.), their own reporting templates, their own referencing methods, and so on. As a result, there was no standardization, common formatting. A person transferred to another port did not necessarily find the same working methods and this required a certain period of adaptation.



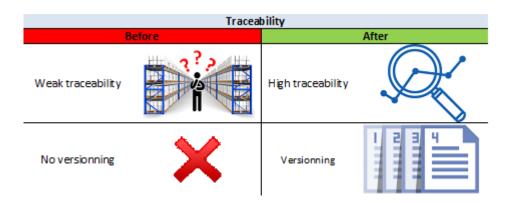
The feedback was always quite complicated and time-consuming. This was sometimes done orally and often by email. So it was always tedious for the hierarchy to compile information in order to have a global view of safety and security. Also, it was not unusual for ANP to be informed 1 or 2 days later of the occurrence of an incident in a port, which did not allow ANP to be reactive to deal with the situation.



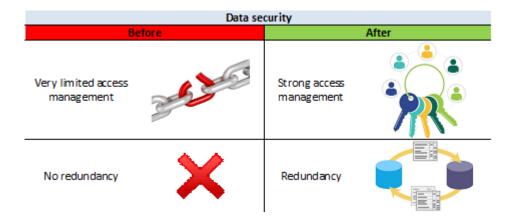
Furthermore, the availability and sharing of information were far to be assured and immediate. To obtain or retrieve a report, it was often necessary to make a request to the author or to access the place where the archives are stored.



Also, the level of technologies used did not allow for real traceability.



Similarly, data security was far from optimal (very limited access management, no redundancy, etc.).



Finally, the absence of effective statistical processing made it more difficult to implement corrective actions in order to improve the state of safety and security.

This system was appraised by foreign security agencies. The ANP was invited also by IMO to present this system to its safety committees about our best practices on the management of safety and security at the port level.