



# PROMOTING SAFETY THROUGH RESILIENT ORGANIZATION MANAGERS: DIFFERENT WAYS OF BEING RESILIENT

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# ICSI \* DISFOR



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#### PROJECT'S OUTLINE

- Joint proposal between DISFOR and ICSI
- SAFERA project objectives:
  - Promoting safety through resilient organization managers
  - Definition of the Non Technical Knowledge and Skills (NTKS) of a resilient manager
  - Development of a tool to assess the resilience attitudes of an organisation
  - Development of a training and tutoring package to enhance NTKS
  - Deployment and Testing of the training toolkit within industrial companies in France and Italy
  - Development of training of trainers toolkit and its deployment





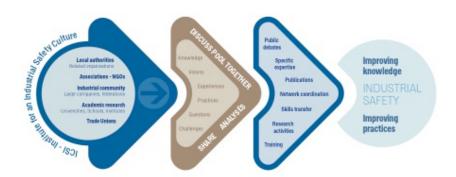
#### **CONSORTIUM PRESENTATION**



- Psychology research team investigating human factors and safety culture
- Long experience in safety research in:
  - Healthcare
  - Industry
  - Transports
- Current research in Non-Technical Skills for resilience



- French non-profit organisation (mid-2003)
- A crossroad between all key stakeholders concerned by industrial safety



Plurality is at the core of the ICSI approach



#### **RESILIENCE: LET'S DEFINE IT FIRST**

"A system is resilient if it can adjust its functioning prior to, during, or following events (changes, disturbances, and opportunities), and thereby sustain required operations under both expected and unexpected conditions."

(Hollnagel et al., 2011)

#### **OUR ANGLE**

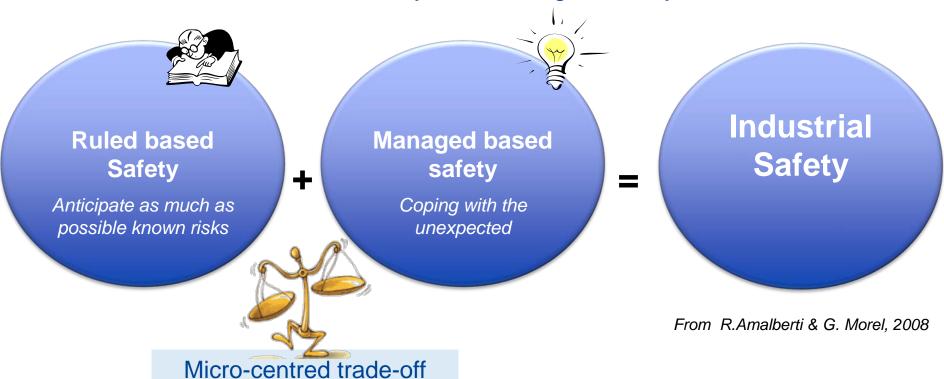
- Resilience through its main ingredients: the capacity to notice, communicate and manage weak signals, before they transform themselves into strong and negative outcomes.
- Resilience as the continuous capacity to manage trade-offs



#### **1ST IDEA: THE SAFETY EQUATION**



- System's resilience depends on two factors: anticipating the foreseeable and managing the unexpected
- Successful safety intervention: Controlling the compromise and tradeoffs between rule-based safety and managed-safety



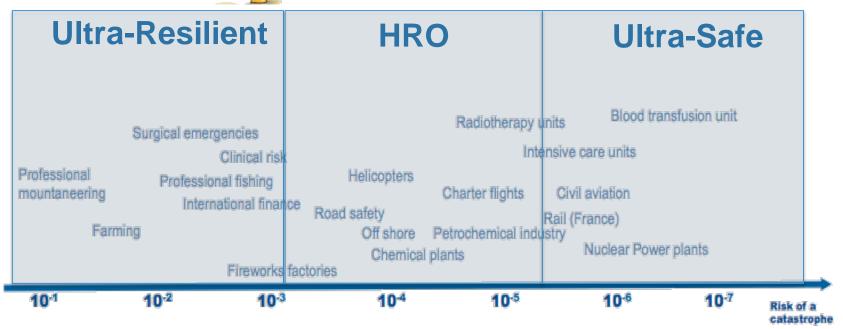


### 2ND IDEA: THREE CONTRASTED SAFETY MODELS RATHER THAN A UNIQUE MODEL THAT FITS ALL





#### Macro-centred trade-off



#### Highly exposed to risk

Business model requires high risk exposure Operators are trained to how to manage them. To survive this, there is a need for high expertise and initiatives

#### Risk not sought but inherent to the activity

Priority on teamwork, leadership, adaptation to unexpected conditions

#### Extremely protected from risk

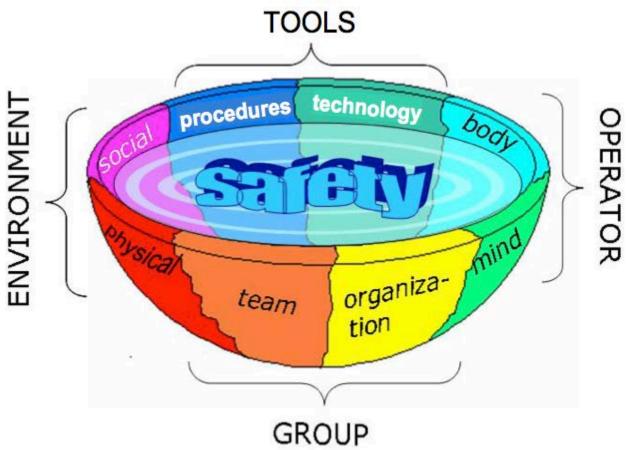
Operators are not exposed to risks (protection/avoidance) by means of a strongly organized / supervised work environment. Operators are expected to comply to rules





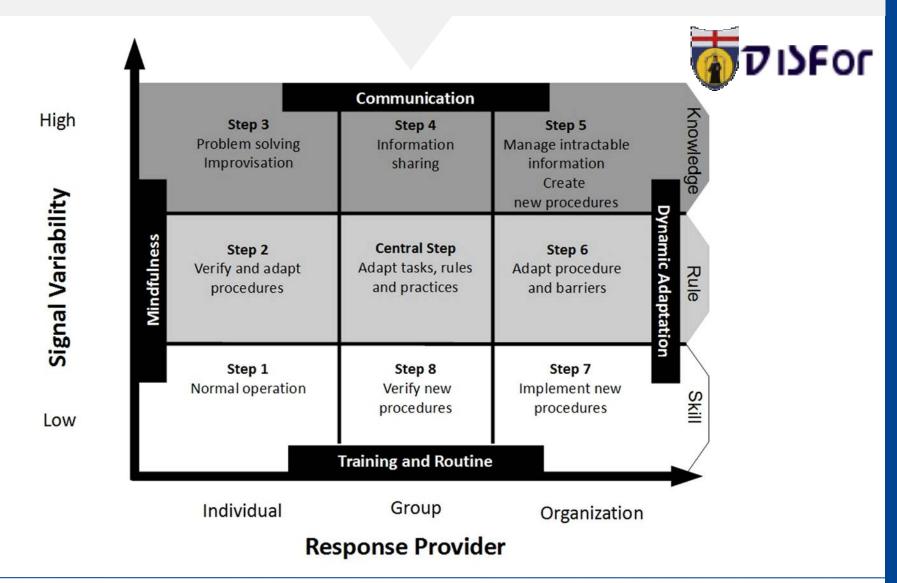
## 3RD IDEA: THE SAFETY BOWL - DYNAMIC INTERACTION BETWEEN COMPONENTS OF SOCIO-TECHNICAL SYSTEM







#### 4TH IDEA: THE RESILIENCE MATRIX



#### **OUR JOINT MODEL**



Micro-centred Trade-off

# safety behaviours

based safety Managed

Rule-based safety Individual coping with unexpected situations

Group task management and adaptation

Organizational management of threats and unexpected signals

Individual compliance to procedures

Group assessment of new adaptations

Organizational design of procedures

Individual

Group

Organization

#### Response providers

Macro-centred Trade-offs



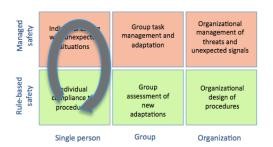


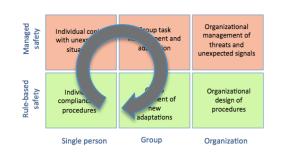


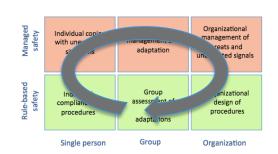


#### **OUR JOINT MODEL**





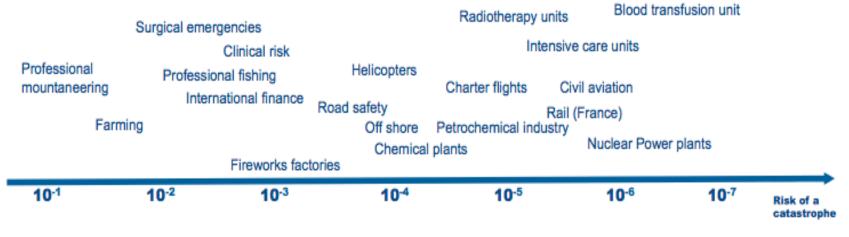




#### **Ultra-Resilient**

#### HRO

#### Ultra safe

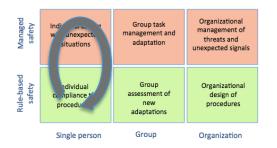


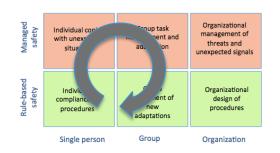
Highly exposed to risk

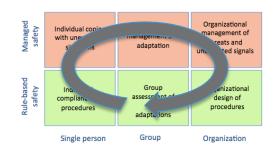
Extremely protected from risk

#### SAFERA PROJECT: THE WAY FORWARD









#### **Ultra-Resilient**

#### **HRO**

#### **Ultra** safe

- Investigation of the NTKS, required from each resilient manager, in each safety model
- Test and validation of the training toolkit
- Training methodology suitable and tailored for each system



#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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