
Improved Disaster Risk Management For Ports In The Caribbean: Risk Management Principles

Presented by the Red Team



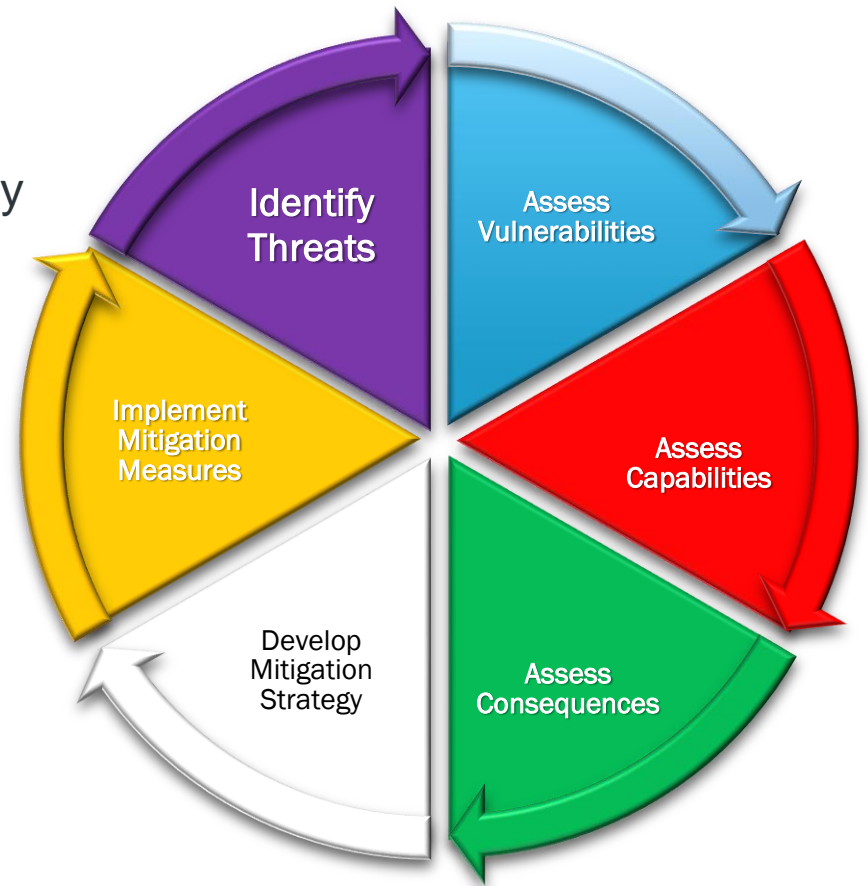
OVERVIEW

To appropriately address the Risk Management Principles, the Red Team utilized the Marsh Harbour Port Facility (a Container and Breakbulk Terminal); located in Abaco, The Bahamas, as a focus. Using a Port Facility Security Assessment (PFSA) and a Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP); applicable hazards/threats were identified; vulnerabilities, capabilities and consequences assessed, and risk management strategies were developed for the implementation of risk mitigations measures.



RISK MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

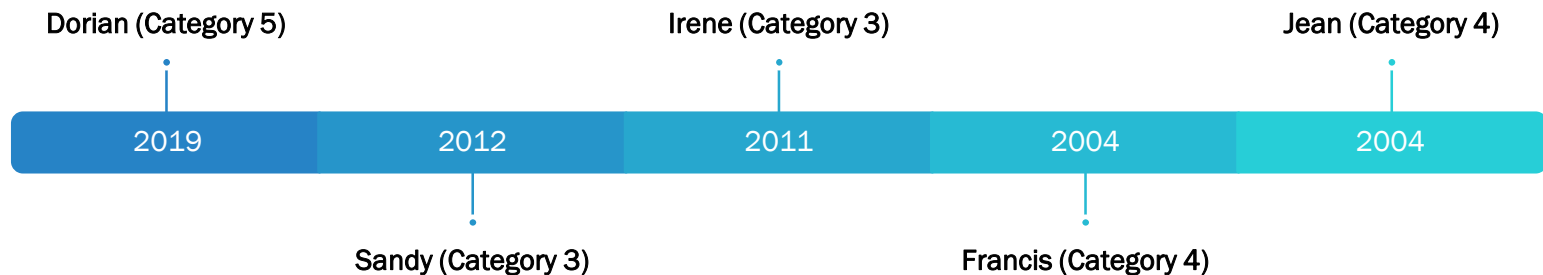
- Identify the threats/hazards to the facility
- Assess the vulnerabilities
- Assess the capabilities
- Assess the consequences
- Develop mitigation strategy
- Implement mitigation measures

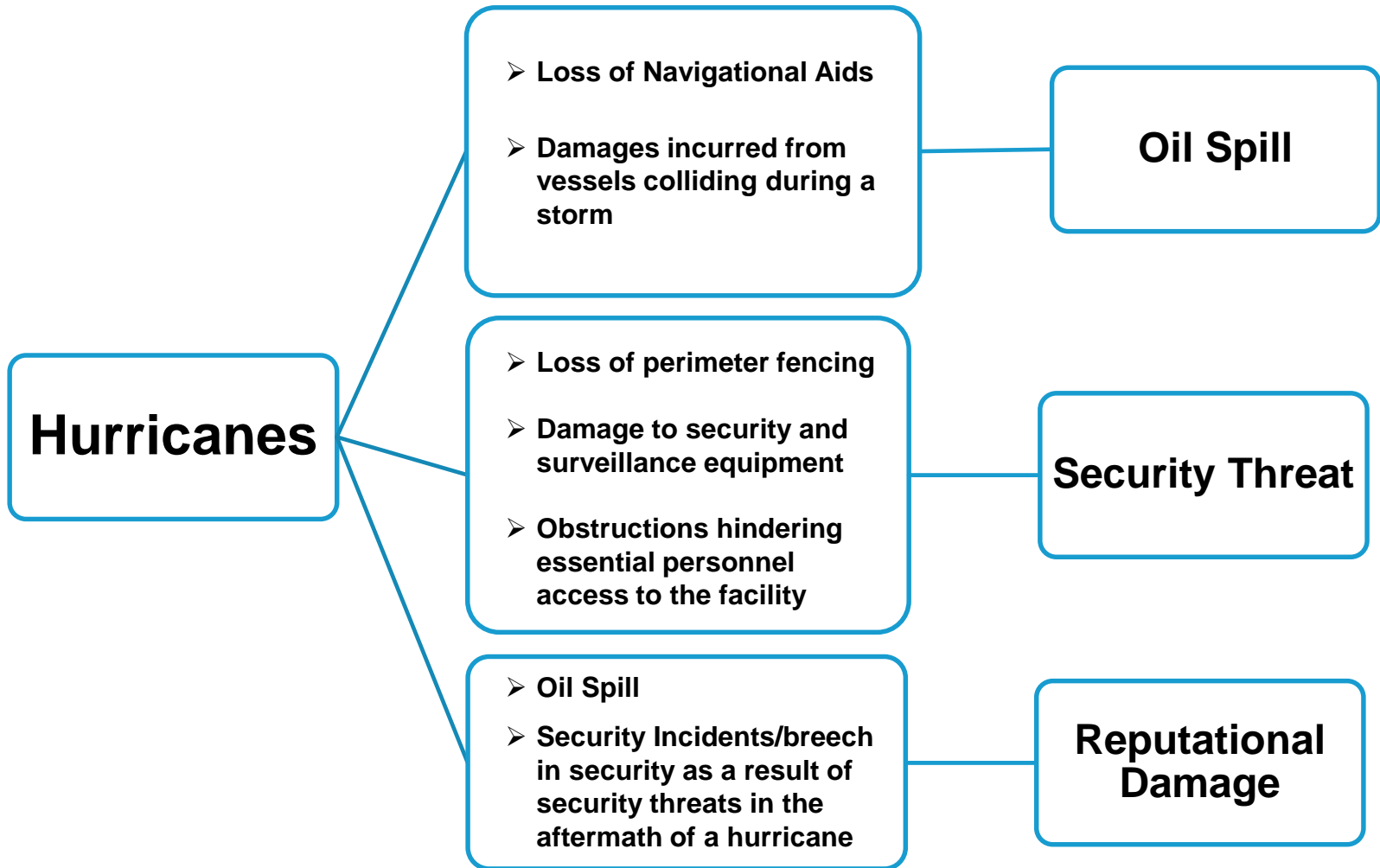


IDENTIFY THE THREATS TO THE FACILITY

Hurricanes

- This threat/hazard is classified as a natural hazard, consisting of a storm surge and/or storm tide; heavy rainfall, high sea levels and/or inland flooding, along with high winds. The Hurricane season is June 1 to November 30. Due to its geographical location the Marsh Harbour Port Facility, like all Caribbean islands, is highly susceptible to this threat/hazard.





IDENTIFY THE THREATS TO THE FACILITY CONT'D

Security Threats

- The consequence of infrastructure damage including loss of electricity and/or lighting, perimeter fencing and CCTV monitoring capabilities in the aftermath of a hurricane pose a threat to the facility. In the aftermath of a hurricane the Port Facility becomes the lifeline of the island; facilitating all essential supplies imported for the island and some of its surrounding cays. Thus, the likelihood of persons attempting to gain access onto the facility to pilferage is **high/moderate**. Additionally, the Port facilitates international vessels and is gateway to the rest of the world. With the facility's hardiness compromised by a hurricane, it becomes beguiling to stowaways or nefarious characters wishing to smuggle weapons/drugs, seize or hijack a vessel to use as a weapon, or ransom persons onboard.



ASSESS THE VULNERABILITIES

Vulnerabilities identified were identified based on the following considerations:

- Waterside and shore side access to the port facility and ships berthing areas at the facility
- Structural integrity of the facility and associated structures
- Existing security measures including identification systems
- Existing security measures relating port services and utilities
- Measures to protect radio and telecommunication equipment, port services and utilities
- Any conflicting policies between safety and security measures and procedures
- Any conflicting port facility and security assignments
- Any enforcement and personnel constraints
- Any deficiencies identified during training and drills
- Any deficiencies identified during daily operations,
- Any deficiencies identified following an incident or alert
- Any deficiencies identified following the report of a security concerns
- Any deficiencies identified following the execution of control measures,
- Any deficiencies identified following an audit, etc.

ASSESS THE VULNERABILITIES CONT'D

The following four (4) factors were considered in determining the degree of vulnerability to a security incident

- *Availability*
- *Accessibility*
- *Organic Security*
- *Facility Hardiness*

Critical Facility / Equipment / Process at Risk

- Mooring boats
- Tug boats
- Navigational aids
- Cranes/Reach stackers
- Dangerous good storage
- Warehouses/sheds
- External storage
- Security equipment/surveillance cameras / soft ware

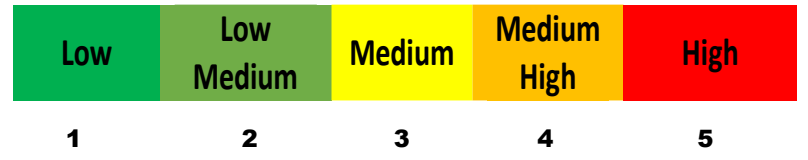
ASSESS THE VULNERABILITIES CONT'D

- Building structures
- Backup power supply
- Communication equipment / IT software
- Access Control Procedures
- Monitoring procedures
- Facility/Country reputation
- Tourism
 - Tourist Shops, Café, etc.

Type of Incident/Hazard	Vulnerability Assessment				
	Mooring	Cargo	Transportation of Cargo	Maintaining ISPS Code for continued port functions	Total Vulnerability Rating
Hurricane	5	5	5	5	5
Terrorism/ Security Incident	5	5	5	5	5
Oil Spill	3	3	3	2	2.75
Minimum	3	3	3	2	2.75
Maximum	5	5	5	5	5
Weighted Average	4	4	4	3.5	3.86

		Impact				
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Severe
Likelihood	Very Likely	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	High	High
	Likely	Low	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	High
	Possible	Low	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi	Med Hi
	Unlikely	Low	Low Med	Low Med	Medium	Med Hi
	Very Unlikely	Low	Low	Low Med	Medium	Medium

Vulnerability Rankings



CAPABILITIES

- Hurricane Construction Code for Buildings.
- Generators
- Backup generators, stored quantity of fuel e.g. diesel
- Mature CDM plan; Standard Operation Procedures, Drills/ Exercises to test and evaluation the Plan.
- Personnel trained in the CDM plan; Standard Operation Procedures, Drills/ Exercises to test and evaluation the Plan.
- Mature Port Facility Security plan (PFSP)
- Personnel trained in PFSP
- Ability to utilize National Guard (Defence Force) at the facility until functional operations resume
- Cameras, access control, CCTV arrangements and physical security guards.
- Personal Protective Equipment / hygiene resources reserves – basic toiletries

CAPABILITIES CONT'D

- Multiple pier/berth & moorings
- Multiple vehicle access points into the Port facility
- Capacity to receive, organize, account for and distribute relief supplies efficiently – logistical hub
- National oil spill contingency plan
- Oil spill event notification list
- Oil spill event manager to manage and coordinate response
- Oil spill response team roster
- Oil spill equipment inventory and locations; dispersants, booms, containers for waste etc.
- Facility evacuation plan
- Conduction of oil spill event exercise pursuant to the National Oil spill contingency plan
- Drills and annual exercises of this oil spill response plan

Type of Incident/Hazard	Capability Assessment								
	Construction Code/ Purpose-built facilities	Redundant Electrical Supply	Mature CDM/ PFSP/ Oil Spill Response Plan	Experienced/ Trained Personnel	Redundant Security Systems	Geographic Location	Multiple Piers/ Jetties/ Access/ Egress Points	PPE/ Hygiene/ Specialized Equipment Stores/Reserves	Total Capability Rating
Hurricane	4	4	2	3	3	2	2	3	2.89
Security Incident	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	3.1
Oil Spill	2	4	2	2	3	3	2	3	2.75
Minimum	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2.38
Maximum	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3.25
Weighted Average	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	3	2.81

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Capability Rankings

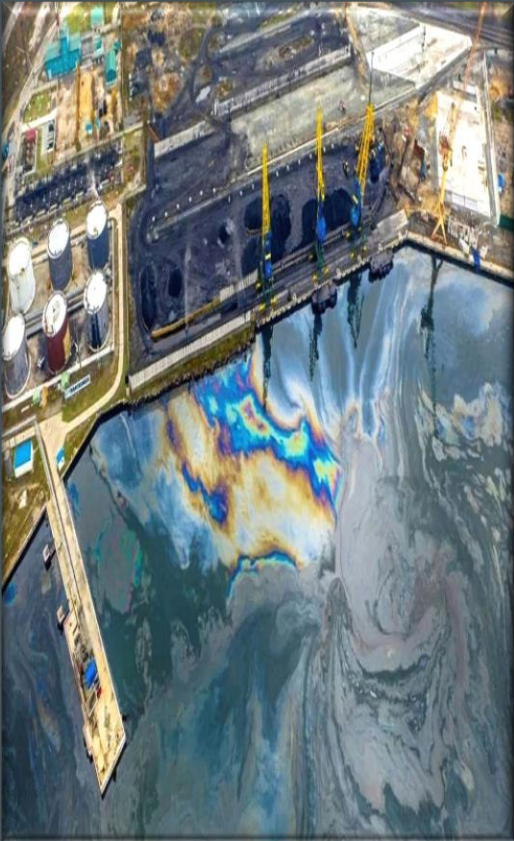




ASSESS THE CONSEQUENCES

Hurricanes

- Storm Surges/Flooding
- Disruption to Public utilities i.e. water, electricity, transportation, communications, education, etc.
- Infrastructural damage
- Damage/loss of equipment
- Damage/loss of infrastructure
- Disruption in the availability of essential supplies (i.e. water, food, medicine, etc.)
- Environmental damage (Oil Spills etc.)
- Inaccessible roads
- Injury and death



ASSESS THE CONSEQUENCES CONT'D

Oil Spill

- Devastation to the environment / Pollution effects to Marine Life
- Disruption to Shipping / Trade
- Loss of / contamination of crops and livestock etc.
- Oil contamination in port and at sea
- Facility/Country reputational damage



ASSESS THE CONSEQUENCES CONT'D

Security Threat

- Damage to Port Facilities / Blockage of berthing facilities
- Disruption to the Economy / Trade / Livelihood / Shipping Interests, i.e. Cargo & Cruise Shipping etc.
- Environmental damage (Oil Spills, etc.)
- Disruption in foreign direct investments (FDIs)
- Mass Casualty
- Infrastructural damage
- Loss of credibility due to seeming security lapse

Type of Incident/Hazard	Consequence Factors			
	Likelihood/Probability	Property Damage	Economic Disruption	Total Consequence Rating
Hurricane	5	5	5	5
Oil Spill	4	4	4	4
Security Incident	4	5	5	4.67
Minimum	4	4	4	4
Maximum	5	5	5	5
Weighted Average	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5

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Consequence Rankings



DISASTER EMERGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of Incident/Hazard	Total Vulnerability Rating	Total Capability Rating	Total Consequence Rating	Total Risk Rating
Hurricane	5	2.89	5	4.3
Security Incident	5	3.1	4	4
Oil Spill	2.75	2.75	4.67	4.4
Minimum	2.75	2.38	4	3
Maximum	5	3.25	5	4.4
Weighted Average	3.86	2.81	4.5	3.7

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Risk Rankings



DEVELOP MITIGATION STRATEGY

Hurricanes

This risk is a natural hazard and is therefore unavoidable, however, it is possible to mitigate this risk, to reduce its impact by:

- Implementing a contingency plan which is routinely tested by drills and exercises.
- Ensure that all relevant and responding personnel are aware of their roles and responsibility in the aftermath.
- Ensuring proper training of staff
- Ensuring the maintenance of equipment
- Ensuring the maintenance of navigational aids
- Utilizing lessons learnt from past incidents
- Producing oil spill probability map and implementing risk-based as contingency planning
- Specialized response equipment and trained response teams

DEVELOP MITIGATION STRATEGY CONT'D

- Developing and implementing a Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP)
- Routinely testing the PFSP by conducting drills and exercises.
- Use of proactive threat management programs to identify emerging threats
- implementation of adequate counter-technologies
- Sufficient response personnel and efficient information sharing
- A defined and enhanced security budget allocation to risk adverse country or region than would otherwise be assigned to other stable subsidiaries.
- Formation of a Crisis Management Team (CMT) comprising key department heads, trained in their respective roles and responsibilities.