

Implementation of ISPS Code Related to Drill and Exercise in Indonesian Port

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of drill and exercise at Pelindo III using the CIPP evaluation model. This research is an evaluative study using a qualitative descriptive approach. The data collection technique is done by using observation, interview and documentation methods. Analysis of data using a Flow Model with data reduction steps, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The triangulation used is the source and method. The results showed that (1) evaluation of the context was good, due to the existence of a legal basis for implementation as required, the purpose of the drill, and the clearness of the activity program, (2) the evaluation of the input was good, due to the existence of planning documents, communication models, resources, budgeting and aspects. good security, (3) evaluation of the process is good, due to support from management, briefings, recent implementation (4) evaluation of the product (product) is good, because after completing the activity, a debrief, reporting, and recording of documentation of activities is carried out. The results of the drill and exercise evaluation at Pelindo III Surabaya using the CIPP evaluation model as a whole performed well, but still need some improvements related to organizing activities, choosing a safe place.

Keywords: Drill and Exercise, Program Evaluation, CIPP Model

1. Introduction

The horrific September 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington D.C. have a major impact on the world economy and society. As a result, the people of the world recognize that security for the transportation of both passengers and cargo must be ensured. Security for port facilities is generally less stringent than airport facilities, although ports are the connection points for cargo and passenger transportation. In addition, port and ship facilities are easy targets, where weapons and other dangerous materials can be imported and exported through international trading ports. Hence strengthening security for international trading ports is an urgent issue [1].

A port is a complex place, covering a large area with many kilometers of wharf and involving hundreds of companies and thousands of people. There are many points and times when security can be compromised, either through human error or through malicious intent.

We cannot be completely unprepared for that opportunity. We can do this only by having a detailed Security Plan and by executing this plan in a realistic setting. While theoretical knowledge is important, we must put the relevant skills into practice so that we know they will work in an emergency.

There are 4 (four) important things that must be considered for the successful implementation of security and order at ports in accordance with this international convention.

"First, the procedure for securing port facilities at all levels of security (Security Level), second for the security of port facilities, then the internal communication system of port facilities with port security coordinators and communication systems with related agencies, as well as port facilities security personnel who have compliance and capabilities. to implement security in accordance with the ISPS Code security management, ".

It is therefore no coincidence that European Regulation 725/2004 requires in ISPS Code Part B para. 18.5 and 18.6 that drills should be held regularly. Drills should be performed at least every three months, testing every element of the Safety Plan. Exercises should be performed at least once per calendar year. They test the communication, coordination, availability of resources and responses of several services involved in security. These exercises can be full-scale or hands-on, table simulations and seminars or combined with other exercises, such as emergency response or other state authority exercises.

This regulation shows the way for ports and port facilities to learn the necessary practical skills, to test the feasibility of their plans and be ready for when the actual plans have to be put into operation.

These security exercises are very important because they allow us to get hands-on experience of the importance of networking between people collaborating across boundaries between levels and organizations.

2. Research Method

This research was conducted at Pelindo III Surabaya. This type of research evaluation drill and exercise using the CIPP model this is a research with a qualitative approach. From the data collected, it is then described in a narrative form. Miles and Huberman (1994) state that data analysis in qualitative research is a continuous process carried out by non-participant observation. So that the data analysis method used in this study was carried out throughout the research, starting from initial observation, data collection, the stage of writing reports to drawing conclusions. Then the results are narrated.

The method of analysis on the instruments made is validation by experts. In this case the evaluation by the validator of the instrument is based on the indicators contained in the Validation Sheet of each instrument. The assessment on the validation sheet is in the form of scoring from 1-4, with each score having different achievement indicators.

The method used in data collection according to Creswell (1998)[2], namely:

- a. Observation method: this method is carried out using instruments, in the form of observation sheets and questionnaires / questionnaires in the implementation of drill evaluation and execution using the CIPP method.
- b. Interview method: before conducting interviews with research subjects, the researcher prepares a question framework in the implementation of the drill and exercise evaluation using the CIPP method. This method is used to clarify the results of observations so that problems can be seen in depth and detail.
- c. Method of discussion and documentation: this method is used to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, books, newspapers, magazines, agendas, and so on.

Monitoring and Evaluation Stages

The focus of monitoring and evaluation based on the monitoring and evaluation stages of Context-Input-Process-Product was stated by Stufflebeam (2007) [3] as follows:

- a. Context assessment includes the legal basis of the implementation as required, the purpose of the drill, and a clear program of activities. The information collected is used as a basis for program consideration.
- b. Input assessments include planning documents, communication models, resources, budgeting and good security aspects. The data collected during the assessment stage are used as decision makers.
- c. Process assessment is an assessment activity during the implementation of drills. support from the management, briefings, the latest implementation.
- d. Product assessment, related to the results of program implementation. The assessment is carried out to determine how far the implementation is carried out by debriefing, reporting, and recording documentation of activities.

Basic activities in the evaluation of the drills program are through context, input, process and product stages. The use of the CIPP model in the evaluation of this program is because:

- a. With the CIPP model, the evaluation of drills implementation can be carried out by a basic comparison between the data in the field and the specified standards.
- b. Can make evaluations and judgments about the implementation of drills in terms of context, input, process and product indicators.
- c. With the CIPP model, context indicators, inputs, processes and products are compared not only to determine whether there is a difference between the objectives and the actual situation, but also compared to the specified standard.

To facilitate monitoring evaluation, it is necessary to look at the indicators contained in the context, inputs, processes and outputs used in this monitoring evaluation, namely:

Table 1: Source of Drills Evaluation Data

NO	COMPONENT	SUB KOMPONENT (ASPECT)	SOURCES	METHODE
1	Conteks	Legal Aspect	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		Objective	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		Program Drill	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
2	Input	a. Proses perencanaan	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		b. Communications	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		c. Resources	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		d. Budget	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation

		e. Safety	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
3	Proses	a. Endorsement	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		b. Briefing	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		c. Conduct	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		d. Performance Indicators	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
4	Product	a. Debrief	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		b. Reports	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation
		c. Records	Pelindo III Surabaya	Interview, Documentation

The following is a table of aspects and evaluation criteria

Table 2: Aspects and Evaluation Criteria for Drills

NO	COMPONENT	SUB COMPONENT (ASPECT)	SUCCESS INDICATOR
1	Konteks	Legal Aspect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a legal basis • The existence of program compatibility with targets
		Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill increase • Test safety equipment
		Program Drill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Annual schedule is available
2	Input	Planning process	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Specify the objectives of the drill 2) Select the type of drill 3) Form the “control team 4) Draft the scenario 5) Draft the Injects 6) Termination
		a. Communications	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Plan the communications needs 2) Codewords
		b. Resources	These will include equipment and materials
		c. Budget	annual budget exercise of the Port Facility
		d. Safety	Have an independent body oversee the safety aspects
3	Proses	a. Endorsement	Dukungan pendanaan dari manajemen
		b. Briefing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The “controllers” must be briefed prior to the conduct of the drill to 2) Participants should be briefed just before the conduct of the drill

		c. Conduct	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) controllers and participants, should be at their work stations before the specified commencement time 2) Drills may be temporarily halted facility-wide or at a specific location for a number of reasons 3) some time should be allocated for the controllers and participants to gather their thoughts on the events
		d. Performance Indicators	correctness of procedures and processes, are important elements of operational success.
4	Produk	d. Debrief	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) consolidate the lessons learnt from the conduct of the drill 2) Guidance to individuals in preparing for the debrief
		e. Reports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Each conduct of a drill should be followed up by a report 2) the drill should be given at a management meeting to apprise top management of the proceedings.
		f. Records	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) simple record of the conduct of the drill may be kept as evidence of compliance. 2) Record Book is given in Appendix 5.

3. Results and Analysis

Component Context Drill dan Exercise

Context evaluation in the drill and exercise program includes: (1) legal basis, (2) objectives and (3) drill program.

- [1] **Legas basis.** The evaluation results regarding the legal basis, the ISPS Code application is based on the 1974 SOLAS (Safety Of Life At Sea) Amendment which was enacted internationally on July 1, 2004. In the SOLAS 1974 Amendment Part B Chapter 18 the ISPS Code contains mandatory obligations for each port facility has received the SoCPF ISPS Code to carry out Training / Socialization, Drill and Exercise ISPS Code. Drill activities must be carried out every 3 months. Meanwhile, Exercise must be held once a year or not for more than 18 months by involving various elements from the local Port Security Committee.
- [2] **Objective.** Evaluation results regarding objectives, to reduce threats and security vulnerabilities in the Tanjung Perak Port area. There are three main tasks that are carried out. First, formulating a communication, information and intelligence network for the Port of Tanjung Perak. Then, identify the threats and port vulnerabilities. Finally, develop procedures and port security systems to reduce security threats.
- [3] **Programmes.** The evaluation results provided a drill implementation program, once every three months.

Component Input Drill dan Exercise

The input components in the drill and exercise program include: (1) planning process, (2) communication, (3) resources, (4) budget, and (5) safety.

- [1] **Planning Process.** The evaluation results concern the clarity of each drills goal, the selection of the drills topic, the composition of the control team, the drafting of the scenario, including the draft of the inject, and how to close the drills activity well.
- [2] **Communications.** The results of the evaluation regarding communication, each drills activity is prepared properly by communication equipment, including the code used in the drills activity.
- [3] **Resources.** The results of resource evaluation show that all logistical arrangements to support drills are well prepared.
- [4] **Budget.** The evaluation results of the budget, the drills activities have been budgeted by the management.
- [5] **Safety.** The results of the evaluation regarding safety, show that the safety aspects in the implementation of drills are well prepared, for example an ambulance.

Component Process Drill dan Exercise

The standards used in this study are the Process Standards listed in the Decree of the Director General of Transportation number UM-480/12/3 / DV-04 dated July 1, 2004, regarding the ISPS Code Implementation Guidelines. The drills implementation process includes: (1) endorsement, (2) briefing, (3) conduct, and (4) performance indicators.

- [1] **Endorsement.** Drills activities are fully supported by management.
- [2] **Briefing.** The results of the evaluation of the briefing activities indicate that each activity will be carried out beforehand, a briefing is carried out to ensure that the team can carry out the activities properly.
- [3] **Conduct.** The evaluation results show that the activity participants are in their respective positions, and are ready to carry out drills.
- [4] **Performance Indicators.** The evaluation results show that in the process of drills activities, they always pay attention to procedures and processes.

Component Product Drill dan Exercise

The presentation of product aspects in the results of this study is the product valuation in the drill and exercise program including: (1) debrief, (2) report, and (3) records.

- [1] **Debrief.** Evaluation results regarding how to command, control and communications.
- [2] **Report.** The results of the evaluation regarding the drills report, including objectives, dates, durations, and others.
- [3] **Records.** Reports are made after each drills, and copied to the authorized official.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of drills at Pelindo III Surabaya is quite effective in terms of the requirements for the implementation of drills, the number of activities carried out, the participants involved, good planning. Even though the drills activity is declared quite effective, there are still some shortcomings, namely the provision of a place that is still disrupted by other port activities.

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