

Technical assistance to Namibia's Ministry of Works and Transports for the facilitation of the national workshop on the development of the National Policy on Oil Dispersant Use Policy for Namibia

Windhoek, Namibia

24th - 25th of November 2022

Final version – November 2022

*Organized by: Namibian Ministry of
Works and Transports*



*Supported by: Benguela Current
Convention*



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NOTE

This document has been prepared within the framework of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa as a contribution to the implementation of the biennial action envisaged for this Initiative. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the IMO or IPIECA concerning the legal status of any State, Territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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1. Executive summary

Title of the event: Draft Oil Dispersants Policy National Workshop

Organized by: Ministry of Works and Transports of Namibia

Supported by: Benguela Current Convention, GI WACAF (IMO / IPEICA)

Type of event: National Workshop

Date: 24th – 25th November 2022, 9h-17h

Number of participants: 30

Location: Protea Hotel Fürstenhof, Windhoek, Namibia

Summary: The general objective of this workshop was to gather Namibian stakeholders in order to discuss the drafting of the national policy on oil dispersant use. The GI WACAF team was invited to provide a technical support to the discussions – in that sense, the first day of the workshop was presented by the GI WACAF team to the Namibian stakeholders, notably through the intervention of our partners from Cedre. The second day of the workshop was dedicated to a review of the current draft of the policy on dispersant use, presented by the Namibian Ministry of Works and Transports and its consultant team from ECUTS (Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions).

The objectives of this workshop were as follows:

- Present and discuss the proposed content of the draft policy
- Share knowledge, based on case studies and scientific research, on the implications of the use of oil dispersants in the marine environment
- Gather final feedback from Namibian government stakeholders on the draft policy before presenting the policy to industry stakeholders.

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3. Presentation of the GI WACAF Project

Launched in 2006, the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) Project is a collaboration between the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, to enhance the capacity of partner countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills.

The mission is to strengthen the national system for preparedness and response in case of an oil spill in 22 West, Central and Southern African countries in accordance with the provisions set out in the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC 90).

To achieve its mission, the GI WACAF Project organises and delivers workshops, seminars and exercises, that aim to communicate good practice in all aspect of spill preparedness and response, drawing on expertise and experience from within governments, industry and other organizations working in this specialized field. To prepare and implement these activities, the Project relies on the Project's network of dedicated government and industry focal points. Promoting cooperation amongst all relevant government agencies, oil industry business units and stakeholders both nationally, regionally, and internationally is a major objective of the Project during these activities.

GI WACAF operates and delivers activities with contributions from both the IMO and seven oil company members of IPIECA, namely BP, Chevron, ExxonMobil, Eni, Shell, TotalEnergies.



4. Introduction

4.1 Context of the workshop

Improvements in Namibian port infrastructure in recent years, namely the newly completed container and liquid bulk terminals are expected to be accompanied by increased vessel traffic in Namibian waters. In combination with recent offshore oil discoveries, the pollution risk profile of Namibian waters is expected to shift immensely. Risk considerations along the Namibian coastline include: National parks, penguin colonies in marine protected areas, Ramsar sites (Orange River Mouth, Walvis Bay Lagoon), as well as popular tourist beaches such as those at Swakopmund. The increased risk profile of Namibian waters together with a lack of clear direction on the use of dispersants has necessitated the development of a Draft National Oil Dispersant Use Policy through an appointed consultant.

It is the expectation that the proposed Policy, once completed, will provide clear guidance to industry and stakeholders on the use of Oil Dispersants for Marine Pollution Incidents in Namibian waters. The proposed Policy is expected to expand the toolbox of response measures for oil spills and will endeavor to compliment the National Marine Pollution Contingency Plan which currently lacks clear direction on key aspects such as pre-approvals, permitting process, operational procedures as well as monitoring and evaluation of dispersant efficacy.

4.2 Objectives of the workshop

The objectives of this workshop organised by the Ministry of Works and Transports of Namibia are as follows:

- *Share knowledge, based on case studies and scientific research, on the implications of the use of oil dispersants in the marine environment:* the GI WACAF and Cedre's interventions were in direct response to this objective. Based on GI WACAF's technical insight of the field and of Cedre's scientific research and knowledge on oil pollution response systems, the discussions took the shape of sharing of information and added a necessary understanding of the technical aspect of oil dispersant use.
- *Present and discuss the proposed content of the draft policy:* progress had already been made in the writing of this policy, although some elements needed to be developed with the help of national stakeholders, in the scope of open cooperation and debate. In that sense, every participant could feel free to intervene and express their views and interrogations concerning dispersants.
- *Gather a final feedback from Namibian government stakeholders on the draft policy before sharing and discussing the policy with industry stakeholders:* The consultants have reportedly held similar workshops in the past weeks in various different cities of Namibia, to gather feedback and reach out for the views of the Namibian government stakeholders and representatives. This workshop was to be the last one organized before the formulation of a final version of the draft policy on oil dispersant use.

4.3 Technical support of the GI WACAF

The GI WACAF has supported the Namibian Ministry of Works and Transport, Division of Maritime Affairs, in the writing of their National Oil Dispersant Policy since September 2022.

This event was **not** a GI WACAF activity. The GI WACAF's mission in this workshop was to offer technical support to the Namibian government stakeholders, as well as to facilitate the first day of the two-day workshop. To enrich its contribution, the GI WACAF reached out to Cedre for its expertise in accidental water pollution, and in the five main activities they put in place: response support, contingency planning, training, analysis and testing, and research. In that sense, the GI WACAF and Cedre's mission was one of technical support and, ultimately, formulation of comments and technical suggestions on the policy.

4.4 Agenda, venue and participants

The workshop was organized over two days at the Protea Hotel Fürstenhof conference room. The programme is available in Annex 1 and is summarised below:

- The first day, facilitated by the GI WACAF team, was based on sharing experiences, expertise and technical knowledge of dispersants and dispersant use to national stakeholders.
- The second day, facilitated by ECUTS consultants, was organized for stakeholders to review the policy point by point, while sharing ideas and opinions on the content of the policy. The structure of each presentation allowed ten to fifteen minutes of questions from the participants to the technical expert (day 1) and consultants (day 2), which favored exchange and sharing of technical knowledge and ideas.

The participants were Namibian stakeholders:

- Office of the Prime Minister, Disaster Risk Management
- Office of the Attorney General
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (DWA)
- Ministry of Defense and Veterans Affairs (MODVA)
- Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
- Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT)
- Ministry of Works and Transport
- Municipality of Henties Bay, Namibia
- Municipality of Swakopmund, Namibia
- Municipality of Walvis Bay, Namibia
- Erongo Regional Council
- Karas Regional Council
- Oranjemund Town Council, Namibia
- Lüderitz Town Council, Namibia
- Namibia Civil Aviation Authority (NCAA)

- Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST)
- Benguela Current Convention (BCC)
- Envirodu Consulting and Training Solutions (ECUTS)
- National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (NAMCOR)
- Namibian Ports Authority (NAMPORT)
-

The GI WACAF Secretariat was represented by:

- Ms. Rim Al Amir, GI WACAF project coordinator
- Mr. Lindsay Page-Jones, Technical adviser for the GI WACAF

5. Activities and presentations

5.1 First day, Thursday 24th of November 2022

Day 1: The first day was facilitated by the GI WACAF team: its aim was to bring technical knowledge on dispersant use to the participants

5.1.1 Part 1 - Morning technical sessions

The day started with the Directorate of Maritime Affairs' presentation of the context of Namibia's reflections on the use of dispersants, taking into consideration new risks and developments in the country.

Session 1 gave an overview of at sea response strategies and techniques.

Session 2 presented by Fanny Chever from Cedre, delivered information on dispersion products and chemical dispersion principles, as well as fate and behavior of the dispersed oil, oil dispersability in general, chemical dispersion efficiency and the limits of dispersion (window of opportunity). This presentation mentioned the opportunity but also the potential disadvantages of the use of dispersants and of its operational aspects, introducing the methodology of decision making (decision tree, Pour Point concept).

Session 3 presented by Lindsay Page-Jones from GI WACAF, answered the question of "how" to use dispersants, mentioning spraying equipment needed for different operations (maritime, sea, sub-sea). The presence of stock in neighboring countries, the potential cooperation it could require for Namibia to use these stocks, and the mobilization of external resources have been put on the table.

Session 4 focused on monitoring the efficiency of chemical dispersion, underlining the difficulty of evaluating effectiveness of dispersants, as well as the need of trained personnel.

Session 5 facilitated by Cedre and GI WACAF analyzing case studies and presenting the key provisions of a National Policy for the Use of Dispersants. Case studies of DEEPWATER HORIZON and BRAER brought insight on practical issues and situations in which the use of dispersants can be effective or not, considering the specificities of each incident and each environment in which they take place.

GI WACAF's Introduction to the key terms of a policy underlined the need for such a policy to be precise in answering the following questions: which dispersants can be used in the given national context, who does what in the case of a spill and the potential use of dispersants, where can the capabilities be found, where can dispersants be used (importance of mapping). This introduction also underlined the importance of a realistic pre-approval process, especially important for industries.

Session 6 facilitated and presented by ECUTS Consultant Mr. Abednego Ekandjo, diving into the review of the first part of the draft, such as the glossary of terms and the requirements of national planning commissions, as well as the development process of the policy.

The development process of the policy was then presented by ECUTS consultant Mr. Abednego Ekandjo, as well as the structure of the policy and its background, reminding the definition of a "policy" in Namibian law ("a high-level statement (...) used to encourage or discourage certain behaviors", "a formal statement of intent"). It has been mentioned that Namibian law imposes an Implementation Action Plan for every policy proposition. In that sense, the drafted policy this workshop was focused on is to be followed by an Implementation Action Plan, which has not been discussed during the workshop due to lack of time.

5.1.2 Second day, Friday 25th of November 2022

Day 2: The second day was dedicated to the general revision of the policy, facilitated by ECUTS Consultants, in the light of the technical knowledge acquired by stakeholders present at the workshop on the previous day. The format of this day was one of discussion between stakeholders -

6. Key points of discussions, clarifications and conclusions

The workshop helped to clarify various technical issues related to the use of dispersant, fate and potential effects of dispersed oil, the key items of a dispersant policy and adequate provisions for the Namibian context.

One of the main points of discussion during the workshop was on the concept of a “policy”, which, in Namibian law, represents a “high level” document, which structure and type of content are regulated, and which does not always intend to give clear and precise technical indications as to what to do, when, where, who and how. The consultants underlined that a policy - for the use of dispersant - is a regulatory instrument, which may be included in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan or be a standalone document; and is accompanied by technical instructions and additional data (inventories, list of approved products etc.). In the case of Namibia, a balance should be found between the legal requirements regarding the development of a “policy” document in Namibia and the requirement and content of a robust “Dispersant use policy” for Namibia, in line with Good international practices and tailored to the Namibian context.

A general misunderstanding (resolved by the workshop) was around the concept of “pre-approval” (or authorization) needed for oil and gas companies to be authorized to initiate dispersant spraying at-sea during the short window of time when dispersants are effective. This should be possible without a spill-specific case-by-case authorization of the competent authorities but within the perimeter and conditions (pre)approved by the authorities. This (pre)-approval or authorization is granted by the authorities to the operator after the acceptance of the operator’s request (exact procedure and supporting documents to be defined by the authorities). This process is carried out during preparedness time, and should be valid for all types of spill that may arise from the activities of the operator. Some participants were considering the potential misuse of this pre-approval by Oil and Gas companies. Distinctions had to be made on the (pre-)approval process, which still guarantees a comprehensive control of spraying operations by the authorities.

The short duration of the workshop didn’t allow extensive discussions about:

- the Policy Implementation Action Plan.
- The additional technical documents that should accompany the policy (inventories, emergency contacts list, instructions, spraying geographic limits maps etc.).

The GI WACAF team looks forward to the development of these documents, which aims to complete the policy in various ways.

7. Suggestions from GI WACAF

Having an enforced National Dispersant Use Policy is now critical for the Namibian authorities with the offshore developments of the O&G industry (namely SHELL and TotalEnergies), in addition to the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

The suggestions provided hereunder are based on:

- Discussions and suggestions from the workshop (Windhoek, 24-25 November 2022);

- The review of the draft documents provided by Namibia at the time of the workshop;
- International Good Practices and technical guidelines (IMO, IPIECA and others);
- Previous experiences from the GI WACAF team, in the WACAF countries and with the O&G industry.

GI WACAF understands that there are some national regulations to comply with in Namibia when developing a policy document, outlining the structure and content of the “policy” document and the need to develop an associated “implementation plan” document detailing how the provisions of the policy will be implemented in country (see above section). The Policy and Implementation documents will need to be accompanied by some additional information (contacts, resources inventory etc.), technical instructions, operating procedures etc.

7.1 Reminder

Dispersant spraying involves the release of chemical products into the marine environment, with the objective to respond to oil spills and limit potential damages, which may have some adverse effects. Thus, national authorities must regulate the use of dispersant in their waters with a clear enforced policy, applying to any entity (national, public, private) which may use dispersant spraying to respond to oil spills.

The role and responsibilities of the national authorities regarding the usage of dispersants will vary greatly during a spill depending on the responsible party, e.g.

- Minor spill from the offshore O&G industry in country. The operator should have on-site some spraying capabilities that he can mobilise immediately (if it is a relevant tactic) and he will manage the spraying operations. In this case, the authorities will probably have only a **supervising role**.
- Intermediate-major spill from the offshore O&G industry in country. The operator should mobilize their own on-site capabilities and agreements/ mechanisms to mobilize additional spraying resources if needed (from other operators in country, regionally or internationally). In this case, the authorities will have a supervising role and a **facilitation role**, e.g. to facilitate the timely arrival of the assistance (at least).
- Spill from a vessel. Most probably the ship captain and owner will not have timely access to spraying capabilities. Thus, Authorities are expected to **supervise, facilitate overall manage and implement on-site** the spraying operations, which requires the access to some spraying resources.

Key issues to be dealt with in a policy are as follow:

- Which are the **competent national entities** in charge of:
 - o developing and updating the National policy and its implementation?
 - o supervising and/ or manage dispersant spraying during a spill?
- What are the **geographic limits** for dispersant spraying? (Where can dispersant products be sprayed at sea?)
- What dispersant **products are authorised** for use in Namibian waters? Which national entity approves the products that can be used?

- How can the use of dispersant be **(pre-)authorized** during the preparedness phase for sectorial and private entities in predefined areas and conditions? Which national entity manages this process?
- What are the **responsibilities** of the authorities, ministries and agencies regarding:
 - o **Preparedness activities** related to the use of dispersant (policy, pre-approvals, assessment of spraying capabilities from private sector, trainings & exercises...) and the maintenance of adequate spraying capabilities in the country?
 - o **Spraying operations** during a spill, depending on the responsible party? E.g.
 - Supervision of spraying operations (oil spill from and response by the O&G industry)?
 - Full management of spraying operations (oil spill from a vessel)?
- What are the **responsibilities** of the sectorial/ private entities (and particularly the O&G industry) regarding:
 - o **Preparedness activities** for dispersant use? And the maintenance of adequate and effective spraying capabilities in country (if it is a response tactic identified and approved in the Contingency Plan)?
 - o **Spraying operations** depending on the spill origin and the responsible party?
- What **resources** are available in country (private/ public) and how are they maintained?
 - o competent personnel,
 - o dispersant products, spraying equipment,
 - o spraying vessels and/ or aircrafts?
- How can **assistance** be mobilised in case of significant/ continuous warranting large spraying operations?

A National Dispersant Use Policy document usually contains the following items (structure is indicative only and may be different).

<i>Area of interest</i>	<i>Policy items</i>
Framework	General statement & scope of policy Governance & key responsibilities Rationale for dispersant use
Preparedness	Dispersant use geographic limits Dispersant products approved Dispersant use pre-approval Spraying capabilities & resources (in country & assistance) Spraying preparedness
Operations	Spraying operations Monitoring of dispersion efficiency & environmental effects Health & Safety

Note. See the GI WACAF presentation delivered on the 24th of November: "Day 1 - National dispersant use policy – Principles & key items" for details on the content of each policy item.

7.2 Overall suggestions

Hereunder are some overall suggestions regarding the development and implementation of the National Policy, aimed at the National competent ministry (Ministry of Works and Transport), the Head of the Directorate of Maritime Affairs, the GI WACAF Focal Point and the BCC.

- ▶ Clarify the **scope and content** of the "Policy" and of the "Implementation" documents.
 - Define which information should be in the Implementation Action Plan, and which should feature in the Policy itself. It is recommended to keep in the Implementation document only items directly related to the actual implementation and maintenance of the policy (and not include technical items).
 - Define the list of technical documents to attach to the policy:
 - emergency contacts, inventories,
 - other information/ supporting/ technical information
 - Maps clearly showing the geographic limits for dispersant use (integrated into the National Spill coastal sensitivity Atlas or standalone) etc.
 - Define the approval and signature process for each type of document
 - Policy and Implementation documents,
 - Attached documents. They require regular updates and circulation to the stakeholders and, thus, should have a simplified approval and signature process.
- ▶ Develop a **comprehensive Implementation Plan**:
 - Overall logical framework?
 - Key stakeholders?
 - Timeline, deliverables and milestones?
 - Actions and activities? Entities in charge of?
 - Budget?
 - Exact role and responsibilities of the O&G Industry? Etc.
- ▶ **Engage with the O&G industry**, directly concerned by this policy, to finalize a first version of the Policy (namely SHELL and TotalEnergies).
- ▶ Maintain the involvement of **external independent specialist advise** to support the national authorities to finalize and implement the policy (for example through the GI WACAF).
- ▶ Ensure some **consistency with the National Dispersant Use policies of the neighbouring countries** (i.e. Namibia and South Africa).
- ▶ Continue to **train a core team of national delegates** (from the relevant ministries and agencies) to build in country capabilities regarding dispersant use (environmental, operational, logistical, legal etc. issues).

- ▶ Timely **finalize, approve and enforce a first version of the Policy**, as offshore O&G developments are on-going and surface and subsea dispersant use are key response tactics.
- ▶ Test regularly the Policy through a **table top and full exercises** (e.g. with the O&G industry).

GI WACAF may provide assistance as needed for the above items.

7.3 Technical suggestions

Hereunder are some technical suggestions, regarding the documents and their provisions, aimed at the Head of the Directorate of Maritime Affairs, the GI WACAF Focal Point, the National team in charge of the national Policy, the national consultants and the BCC.

▶ Suggestions of items to improve or better define

- **Geographic limits** for the use of dispersant: principles and supporting maps.
- Definition of **dispersant products** approved for use in country.
 - Namibian representatives underlined that they would mirror the decisions already taken in South Africa, i.e. allow the use of dispersant products approved for use in France, UK, Australia and USA. However, the precise and up-to-date list of products is not included in the provided documents (at the time of the workshop).
 - Some additional requirements should be considered: packaging of the product, labelling, MSDS, regular efficiency testing, storage conditions etc.
- Process for private, port and sectorial operators to obtain an **authorization (or pre-approval)** during the preparedness phase to be able to initiate dispersant spraying immediately in case of a spill (i.e. not requiring a specific approval of the authorities to start spraying at the time of a spill).
 - Note. Such authorization may be linked to the approval of the oil spill contingency plan of the operator or be a standalone process.
- Clarify the **responsibilities of the National Authorities**:
 - During the preparedness phase for the set-up of the policy, granting of pre-approvals, training & exercises, follow-up of the private/ sectorial sector etc.
 - Some checklists of the key actions could be developed.
 - During a spill depending on the responsible party (vessel, O&G industry, unknown etc.) and thus the expected involvement of the Authorities e.g.:
 - Spill from the O&G industry: supervise the spraying operations implemented by the operator?
 - Spill from a vessel: supervise and manage and implement on-site the spraying operations? Some specific decision-tree can be developed (adapted from existing material) to help Authorities decide about the relevance of using dispersant when they are fully in charge and/ or in cases not covered by prior authorisations or (pre-) approvals.
 - Note. Clearly differentiate responsibilities during preparedness phase and during an incident.

- Clarify the **responsibilities of the private, port and sectorial operators** (and particularly of the O&G industry) during:
 - The preparedness phase (approval, set-up of spraying capabilities according to the risk profile, tests, trainings, etc.);
 - A spill (to implement and manage spraying operations).
 - *Note. Clearly differentiate responsibilities during preparedness phase and during an incident.*
- *Note. The provisions of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan should also be reviewed and updated as needed to be consistent with the provisions of the Dispersant Use Policy.*

► **Suggestions of items to complete or add**

- **Sensitivity maps displaying the geographic limits** for the use of dispersant.
- Comprehensive and up-to-date **lists of approved dispersant products** for use in country (based on the lists of other countries, with the source of each list and the outline of the test & approval procedures used).
- Minimum knowledge of the **main types of oil in country** (refined and crude) and their **initial dispersability** in Namibian conditions (depending on their characteristics) and the various estimations of **windows of opportunity** (based on oil types, wind and water temperature etc.).
- **Inventory** of spraying capabilities in country: competent personnel, dispersant stockpiles, spraying equipment, logistic support (spraying vessels and aircrafts).
- Access to **external assistance** for additional spraying resources.
- Minimum **operational and technical requirements** for the spraying equipment, the spraying operations and Health & Safety during spraying, applicable to any stakeholder in Namibia undertaking spraying operations.
- Operational **management of spraying operations and dispersion efficiency monitoring** depending on the spill origin and responsible: offshore O&G industry, port authority, ship owner, terminal... I.e. "who does what?" during a spill regarding dispersant spraying operations.

► **Suggestions of items to check and correct**

- **Technical and scientific information** included in the Policy (e.g. regarding the met-ocean conditions and effects on chemical dispersion of upwelling and influence on dispersion).

GI WACAF may provide assistance as needed for the above items.

7.4 Literature communicated

In the light of the presentations and recommendations formulated by the GI WACAF Team, and the interrogations on which the workshop shed light, the following sources were recommended:

- **Ipieca**, Dispersants: Surface application, Good practice guidelines for incident management and emergency response personnel

- **Ipieca**, Dispersants: Sub-sea application, Good practice guidelines for incident management and emergency response personnel
- **Ipieca**, Response strategy development using net environmental benefit analysis (NEBA)
- **Cedre**, Using dispersants to treat oil slicks at sea, airborne and shipborne treatment, Response Manual
- **IMO/UNEP**, Guidelines on oil dispersant application, including environmental considerations

8. Annexes

8.1 Annex 1 – Program



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT

AGENDA	<p>DRAFT OIL DISPERSANT POLICY NATIONAL WORKSHOP</p> <p>24 - 25 November 2022, 09:00-17:00</p> <p>Ministry of Works and Transport</p> <p>Venue: Windhoek, Protea Hotel Fürstenhof</p>
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Day 1		
Part 1		
08:30-09:00	Arrival and registration	All
09:00-09:10	Welcoming remarks and opening speeches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Works and Transport • BCC • GI-WACAF <i>Personal introductions</i>	Mr. George Tshatumbu, Director: Maritime Affairs/ Rim Al Amir, GI WACAF Project Coordinator
09:10-09:40	Presentation: Namibia Marine Pollution Preparedness and Response System.	Mr. Shapua Kalomo, Acting Deputy Director: Marine Pollution Control & SAR
09:40-10:00	Dispersant Technical Information Session: Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of at sea response strategies & technics - ITOPF video "At sea response" 	GI-WACAF
10:00-10:30	Tea Break	All
30 min presentation + questions	Dispersant Technical Information Session Dispersants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dispersant products and chemical dispersion principles. 	Cedre (GI-WACAF), Fanny Chevert

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fate & Behavior of dispersed oil. - Oil dispersability, chemical dispersion efficiency and limits of dispersion, window of opportunity. 	
30min pres + questions	<p>Dispersant Technical Information Session</p> <p>How do we use dispersant?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spraying equipment and operations: maritime, aerial, subsea - Spraying capabilities in country and mobilization of external resources 	GI-WACAF
30 min + pres questions	<p>Dispersant Technical Information Session</p> <p>What are the effects & implications for dispersant use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Toxicity & bioavailability of dispersed oil - NEBA approach & Geographic limits for use: guidelines with items to consider in Namibia - Dispersant products: types, approval process & approved products 	Cedre (GI-WACAF)
30min presentation + questions	Monitoring the efficiency of chemical dispersion	Cedre & GI-WACAF
30 min	Last general questions	
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	All
	Part 2	
30 min	<p>Dispersant Technical Information Session</p> <p>Case study(ies), DEEPWATER HORIZON and BRAER</p>	Cedre (GI-WACAF)
30 min	<p>Dispersant Technical Information Session</p> <p>National policy for the use of dispersant: Key provisions.</p>	GI-WACAF
15:00-15:30	Coffee/break	All
15:30-16:30	<p>Roadmap towards development of a National Oil Dispersant Use Policy for Namibia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of stakeholder consultation process <p>-> High level overview of the project and contextualization: review of the first part of the Draft (Forwards, glossary of terms, requirements of national planning commissions...)</p>	Mr. Abednego Ekandjo
16:40-16:55	Summary of Key Points of Discussion	Mr. Abednego Ekandjo
17:00	Closure	All

Day 2		
Part 3		
08:30-09:00	Arrival and registration	All
09:00-09:10	Opening and Welcoming remarks.	Mr. Shapua Kalomo, Acting Deputy Director: Marine Pollution Control & SAR
09:10-10:00	<p>Overview of the National Oil Dispersant Use Policy for Namibia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction, background and rationale -Alignment to International Conventions and national legislations -Guiding Principles -Policy direction: aim and objectives <p><i>Questions –Clarifications – Recommendations</i></p>	Mr. Abednego Ekandjo (Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc)
10:00-10:30	Tea Break	All
10:30-13:00	<p>Draft National Oil Dispersant Use Policy for Namibia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conditions for use and restriction on use -Types of dispersants and application procedures -Decision tree -Tiered environmental assessment -Spraying preparedness -Safety on of dispersant use -Monitoring and evaluation <p><i>Questions –Clarifications – Recommendations</i></p>	Mr. Divine Chakombera (Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc)
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	All
Part 4		
14:00-15:00	<p>Overview of the draft Implementation Action Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction and objectives -Implementation framework -Types of dispersants, procedures and applications -Resources mobilization -Safety of dispersant use 	Mr. Abednego Ekandjo and Mr. Divine Chakombera (Envirodu Consulting & Training Solutions cc)
15:00-15:30	Coffee/break	All
15:30-16:00	Summary of key points of discussion	Mr. Divine Chakombera
16:00-16:55	Recommendations and way forward	Mr. Abednego Ekandjo
17:00	Closure	All

8.2 Annex 2 – List of Participants

8.3 Annex 3 – GI WACAF Speech

Dear participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to be here today, for this important and relevant workshop.

I am Rim Al Amir, Coordinator of the GI WACAF Project, and I am joined today by Lindsay Page-Jones, oil spill consultant and technical support for the GI WACAF. This event truly enacts the very much needed cooperation of all national stakeholders to tackle issues of maritime pollution. The GI WACAF has indeed been following Namibia's progress in the writing of its National Oil Dispersants Use Policy this year, on which this workshop is centered.

The subject that brings us together today is the development of a national dispersant use policy for Namibia.

When considering the response to large oil spills, dispersants can be a most effective means to mitigate the environmental consequences of the spill, but here more than other response technics, it needs to be rigorously prepared prior to the accident. During this workshop, we have the opportunity to consider both the implications of using dispersants and its implications, or not using them.

This workshop benefits from the support of the Benguela Current Commission, the IMO - the International Maritime Organization and Ipieca - the global oil and gas Association dedicated to advancing environmental and social performance. I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you all the sincere greetings of Mr. Kitack Lim, Secretary General of the IMO and Mr. Brian Sullivan, Director of Ipieca.

This support is provided under the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa, the GI WACAF project.

A little word about the GI WACAF Project, which Namibia is part of:

The GI WACAF - Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) - Project was launched in 2006. It is a collaboration between the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, to enhance the capacity of partner countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. The mission is to strengthen the level of preparedness and response capabilities in case of oil spill in the 22 West, Central and Southern African Countries. The support of GI WACAF is of course in accordance with the provisions set out in the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC 90), the key instrument guiding our work.

Since its inception, the GI WACAF has worked towards enhancing collaboration between governments and industries, on a regional but also sub-regional and national levels.

The GI WACAF also seeks to develop partnerships with regional organizations to mutualize efforts, ensure consistency between the different initiatives and to reach its objectives. In southern West Africa, it is safe to say that the Benguela current commission, the BCC, is a

very strong partner. We are grateful for this cooperation, which is today about dispersant spraying regulation for Namibia, but also includes other key issues to enhance spill response preparedness.

After this step, and considering the offshore development of the Oil industry, the consultation of the Oil & Gas Industry on this issue will be another milestone for the development of this policy.

Our role, as GI WACAF, during this workshop organized by the national authorities with the help of the Benguela current commission, is a role of technical support. We will do our best to share information about the principles and challenges regarding the use of dispersants, to provide some feedback on the work in progress and to help develop and improve the National Dispersant use policy, for the specific context of Namibia. We have also mobilized the help of Cedre, the French Organization specialized in oil spill preparedness, and also in charge of dispersant testing and approval for the French Government.

Once again, the objective is to share knowledge and exchange to develop a robust Dispersant use policy for Namibia. We remain available at all times to answer potential questions.

I would like to thank the Ministry of Works and Transport, more specifically the Department of Maritime affairs, as well as the Benguela current commission, for calling out to us.

On behalf of the GI WACAF team, I wish you a fruitful workshop,

Thank you

Rim Al Amir, Project Coordinator