



Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF)

**National Workshop on dispersant use policy and local/sectorial  
contingency planning**

7 – 10 November 2011

**&**

**BP-NCI Tabletop Exercise**

18 November 2011

Luanda, Angola



## Hosted by the Ministry of Petroleum

### The Global Initiative

The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA) to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills.

A key innovative feature is emphasis the promotion of public/private partnership for effective oil spill response making use of existing industry expertise and resources.

### The GI-WACAF project

This is a four year program jointly funded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) eight Oil Companies members (BP, Chevron, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon, Perenco, Shell and Total) through the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA).



### Mission

To strengthen the national oil spill response capability in 22 West, Central and Southern Africa through the establishment of local partnership between the oil industries and the national authorities in charge of oil spill preparedness and response at national level.

### Scope of GI WACAF

The project area covers 22 West, Central and Southern African countries. The scope is to organise workshops, training, seminars and deployment exercises with national authorities in charge of oil spill response, in partnership with local business units.

The GI WACAF is based on an effective management system established six goals of preparedness and key performance indicators to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 convention:

- Goal 1: Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Convention
- Goal 2: Contingency plan: Have contingency plan for all the countries of the region
- Goal 3: Designation of authority: Get clarity in roles and responsibilities for oil spill response
- Goal 4: Regional agreement: promote exchange and mutual assistance for oil spill response
- Goal 5: Training: Ensure that training and exercise are developed in each countries on a regular basis
- Goal 6: National capabilities: support countries in developing their own national response system

# Executive summary

## **National Workshop on dispersant use and local/sectorial contingency planning**

**Date:** 7 – 10 November 2011

**Type:** National workshop

**Organised by:**

- Ministry of Petroleum (MINPET)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- The global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA)

**Number of participants:** 45

**The principal objectives of the Workshop were to:**

- Identify the scope of action of local incident management organizations (provincial and ports);
- Determine the elements for the development of provincial plans;
- Explore the way forward to integrate the Provincial Plans into the National Plan;
- Present and discuss recent developments in dispersant use;
- Present and discuss the results from specific dispersant-related research projects addressing the use of dispersant within the context of national policies;
- Present and review the existing dispersant use policy in Angola in the light of the information presented during the technical sessions; and
- Expand emergency procedures for the importation of stockpiles of dispersant and specialist dispersant spraying aircraft, including logistics at the airport and means of spreading (eg. ship, aircraft).

**Following the workshop, the delegates agreed to implement the following actions:**

- Designation of local authorities with roles and responsibilities with regards to NOSCP;
- Development of local/sectorial plans with & integration into the NOSCP;
- Training of focal points;
- Joint exercise to test and update the Local/sectorial plan;
- Expand national dispersant use policy to include the application of sub-sea dispersants;
- Pre-approval of a comprehensive list of dispersants; and
- Expand Custom clearance mechanisms for the import of dispersants in case of major incidents.

## **BP – National Committee for Incident tabletop exercise**

**Date:** 18 November 2011

**Type:** joint industry/Government exercise

**Organised by:**

- Ministry of Petroleum (MINPET)
- BP Angola
- IMO/IPIECA GI WACAF (as observer)

**Number of participants:** 25

**The principal objectives of the exercise were to:**

- To test the Angola National Capability to respond to an oil spill of national significance from an offshore installation:
  - Procedures established to manage a response
  - Make available the technical competency to support the spiller
- To test the procedures of transportation, customs and immigration services to allow the rapid entry of specialized resources to support the response to oil spill of national significance;
- To identify areas of improvement in national and individual oil spill plans and preparedness and response procedures.

**Following the exercise, the participants recommended that:**

- official customs clearance and emergency emigration procedures should be developed and added to the NOSCP;
- the ACEPA should developed sensitivity maps and provide soft and hard copies to the NCI;
- objectives regarding national policy should be completed (cf. workshop report);
- better facilities as the National Emergency Response Centre (NERC) – fax, telephone for each position, charts, diagrams etc... should be provided;
- National Emergency Response competencies should be consolidate and officials that attended the Exercise should be encouraged through ER Trainings, ER/Oil Spill Conferences, ER Exercises;
- emergency contact numbers and names for all major stakeholders (MINPET, MINAMB, MINDEFENCE, MININT: Civil Protection and Immigration, MINFIN: National Customs Services, Oil Industry Organizations Duty Managers) should be listed;
- the response Structure proposed by BP illustrating the reporting lines for each response organization and its respective hierarchy and the communication connections across the organisations and the strategic channels should be re-evaluate in cooperation with ACEPA; and

- a large scale national exercise with deployment of equipment (as discussed during the National workshop on dispersant uses and local contingency plans, 7-10 November 2011) should be organised after the completion of all the above in cooperation with the GI WACAF project.

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# Introduction

The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA) to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. A key innovative feature is emphasis the promotion of public/private partnership for effective oil spill response making use of existing industry expertise and resources.

The mission is to strengthen the national oil spill response capability in twenty two countries in West and Central Africa through the establishment of local partnership between the oil industries and the national authorities in charge of oil spill preparedness and response at national level.

This program is jointly funded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) eight Oil Companies members (BP, Chevron, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon, PERENCO, Shell and Total) through the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues (IPIECA).

The scope is to organise workshops, training, seminars and deployment exercises with national authorities in charge of oil spill response, in partnership with local business units.

The GI WACAF is based on an effective management system established six goals of preparedness and key performance indicators to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 convention:

Goal 1: Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Convention

Goal 2: Contingency plan: Have contingency plan for all the countries of the region

Goal 3: Designation of authority: Get clarity in roles and responsibilities for oil spill response

Goal 4: Regional agreement: promote exchange and mutual assistance for oil spill response

Goal 5: Training: Ensure that training and exercise are developed in each countries on a regular basis

Goal 6: National capabilities: support countries in developing their own national response system

# Objectives of the activities

## **National workshop on the use of dispersant and the development of local/sectorial contingency plans**

In November 2008 the National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan of Angola was officially approved. This was the corner stone of a well coordinated response to oil spill events. In order to test and exercise this plan, a national workshop was organized in September 2010 with the objective to initiate the development of Environmental sensitivity maps and to put in practice the Angola National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan in order to ensure that all its users are fully aware of its contents and its procedures, so it can be fully operational in case of emergency.

This workshop demonstrated the common interest of national authorities and of the oil industry for the development of the coastal sensitivity mapping. It allowed the participants to agree on a specific methodology for coastal sensitivity mapping for Angola and to propose a project structure involving national authorities and the oil industry. As a result, a mapping project is being implemented as an essential step for oil spill preparedness and oil spill response operations.

In the continuity of the 2010 meeting, the first part of this Workshop focused on the inter-linking between the existing National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and the local/sectorial Plan developed by the different stakeholders. The second part of the workshop was on the use of dispersants in the context of oil spill response in Angola. It provided an opportunity for those participating to gain a better understanding of the chemistry and effects of dispersants, methods of application, environmental considerations and how dispersants should be considered in relation to other response strategies.

### **Programme of the Workshop**

See Annex 1 for the complete programme.

### **Specific objectives of the Workshop**

The objectives of the first part of the workshop on the links between the NOSCP and existing local/sectorial plans will be to present and review the existing:

- Responsibilities and scope of action of local incident management organizations (provincial and ports),
- Elements for the development of provincial plans, and
- Integration of the Provincial Plans into the National Plan.

The focus of the second part of the workshop was on the use of dispersants in the context of oil spill response with the following specific objectives:

- To present and discuss recent developments in dispersant use;
- To present and discuss the results from specific dispersant-related research projects addressing the use of dispersant within the context of national policies;
- To present and review the existing dispersant use policy in Angola in the light of the information presented during the technical sessions; and
- To expand emergency procedures for the importation of stockpiles of dispersant and specialist dispersant spraying aircraft, including logistics at the airport and means of spreading (eg. ship or aircraft).

## **BP – National Committee for Incident tabletop exercise**

The exercise “*MAR LIMPO*” was a table top test that involved the following entities:

- National Committee of Incident (NCI)
- BP IMT/BST/EST
- ACEPA (ANG 212 Mutual Agreement)
- OSRL

It is recognized and accepted that exercising contingency arrangements is a vital part of Angola’s emergency preparedness. Therefore BP agreed to participate to the Exercise ‘MAR LIMPO 2011’ by providing the exercise scenario of an oil spill, based around BP’s facilities and operations.

This exercise involved BP personnel for the initial assessment and incident response and initial communication to relevant authorities and stakeholders. The scenario involved a significant loss of oil, triggering the local Authorities’ contingency plans and the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

The objectives of the exercise were as follows:

### Overall Objectives

1. To test the National Capability of Angola to respond to an oil spill of national significance from an offshore installation:

- Procedures established to manage a response
- Make available the technical competency to support the spiller

2. To test the procedures of transportation, customs and immigration services to allow the rapid entry of specialized resources to support the response to oil spill of national significance; and

3. To identify areas of improvement in national and individual oil spill plans and preparedness and response procedures.

### Ministry of Petroleum objectives

1. To test the NOSCP in the areas of notification and activation process of National Incident Committee and the efficient utilization of the National Emergency Response Centre (ERC); and
2. To test the interface between the National Incident Committee and an International Oil Company in response to a major oil spill.

### ACEPA objectives

1. To test the notification and activation process to invoke the Mutual Aid Agreement, ANG 212, with respect to a major oil spill.

### BP Angola objectives

1. To test the interface between BP, external response resources and the National Incident Committee organization structure in respect to a major oil spill.
2. To test the Incident teams knowledge of the various plans.

### **Exercise scenario**

At approximately 08:10 am today - Thursday 17th November - when the SAGRADA ESPERANCA rig was engaged in well test operations there was a catastrophic failure of the 18 3/4" wellhead. The ESD was immediately activated and the rig moved off location. The BOP stack and production tubing safety valves failed to shut off. As a result, a continued release of hydrocarbon to the sea. Approximately flow rate of 70.200 bopd of Well PLU-05 crude oil.

Based on Worst Case Discharge from an open hole well blow-out in Block 18

Well PLU-A05

Flow rate 70,200 bpd

Full mitigation, i.e. subsea dispersant applied at day 7; Capping stack containment in place day 30

Using the criteria and guidance in the BP Oil Spill Contingency Plan the incident scenario was fairly quickly identified as Tier 3 (Worst Case Discharge).

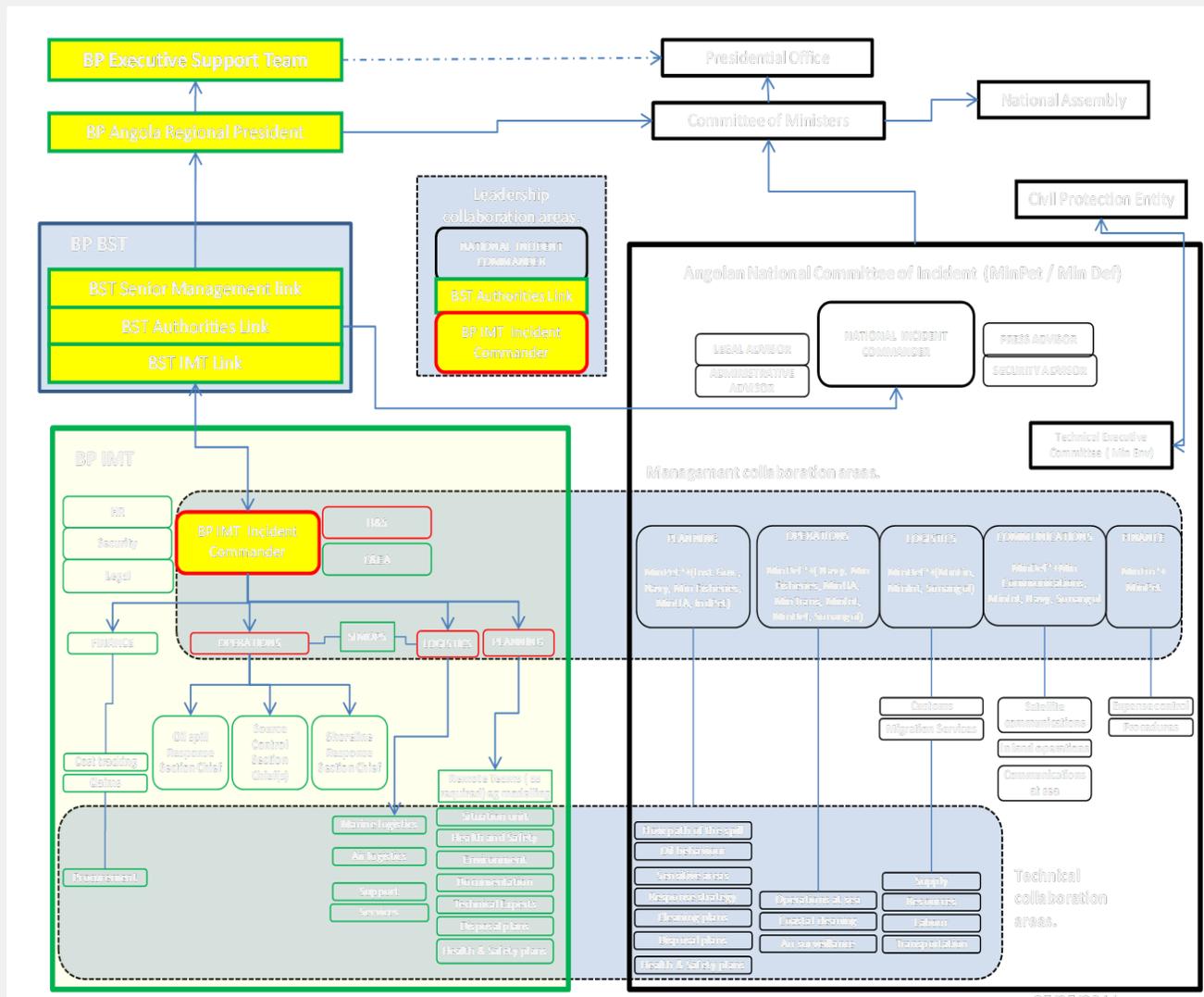
### **Interface**

BP's preferred position is to work closely together with the response organization of the Angolan National Authority and where possible to work in a "Unified "manner whereby the leadership, management and technical components of the response organization is Joint. The diagram below (Fig. 1) shows how the response organizations of BP and Angolan National Authority were planned to work together during the exercise. This diagram was tested during the exercise.

The exercise demonstrated clearly that during a major event an effective collaboration is a key requirement for improving technical, management and leadership aspects of the response. This will facilitate a closer collaboration and alignment of objectives of all parties.

Having the BP BST representative in the Joint Command gives the National Incident Commander access to BP business leadership so that both matters of response arrangements (with BP IMT Incident Commander) and political / business dimension (via BP BST representative) can be addressed.

Areas of potential technical collaboration and operational management collaboration are illustrated at the lower levels of the response organizations. BP's preferred position would again be to co-locate these functions so that the maximum operational synergies can be gained.



**Fig. 1:** diagram showing how BP and Angolan National Authority were planned to work together during the exercise

# Location, Dates, Roles and Participants

## **Workshop**

The workshop was organised by the Ministry of Petroleum with the technical and financial support of IMO and IPIECA and local business units.

The IPIECA experts provided by the GI WACAF were:

- Mr. Jean-Yves Huet (in charge of the preparation and delivery of the first part of the workshop on local/sectorial plans), and
- Mr. Alun Lewis (in charge of the preparation and delivery of the second part of the workshop on dispersant use).

The workshop took place in the Conference room of the Ministry of Petroleum. The Ministry of Petroleum took charge of the general organisation, the host of delegates and the simultaneous interpretation.

The total number of participants was 45. The participant list is in Annex 2.

## **Joint BP/NCI exercise**

The exercise took place at the two emergencies response centres: BP ERC (Torres Atlantico ERC, Luanda) and the National ERC (Ministry of Petroleum, Av. 4 de Fevereiro, Luanda). Within the framework of the NOSCP for Angola an Emergency Control Room was established by the Ministry of Petroleum at their premises located in Luanda at Av. 4 de Fevereiro.

This was a tabletop exercise with no equipment physically deployed nor any BP or BP contractor/ equipment being involved.

Coordination of the BP response involved the procedures in the OSCP's and NOSCP. Command and control were exercised through the establishment of the Emergency Control Room within BP's and MINPET's premises.

The participant list can be found in Annex 3.

# Recommendations of the Workshop and exercise

## Working Group 1: Local/sectorial plans

Objectives	Priority Actions	Stakeholder in charge	Timeline	Comments/suggestions
Designation of local authorities with roles and responsibilities with regards to NOSCP	Establishment of multisectorial committees in all provinces focusing on oil spill response issues	Provincial Governments on the initiative of the Ministry of Petroleum (Min Pet)	1. First trimester 2012	1. Suggested multisectorial committees composed of: FANA, Navy, Civil Protection, Provincial Environment, Fisheries and Transport Services, Meteorology and Air Traffic, Fiscal Police, EMS, traditional authorities, etc ... (to be designated for each individual province)
Development of local/sectorial plans with & integration into the NOSCP	<p>1. Creation of a Provincial Contingency Plan for Oil Spill at Sea (POSOP)</p> <p>2. Creation of Contingency Plans for Ports Oil Spill at Sea (for all Angolan ports)</p> <p>3. Ensure integration of plans of oil companies in NOSCP</p>	<p>1. Ministry of Petroleum in partnership with GI WACAF and ACEPA</p> <p>2. Ministry of Transport - Port and Maritime Institute of Angola</p> <p>3. Ministry of Petroleum</p>	<p>1. First trimester 2012</p> <p>2. First trimester 2012</p>	<p>1. Organize a Workshop in the province of Cabinda to the launch of the project and invite the other provinces.</p> <p>2. Like Sonils Base Plan The National Ports will help to develop their plans</p>
Training of focal points	<p>1. Initial training of trainers (focal elements / contact for each Local Plan)</p> <p>2. Formations</p>	1. Technical Committee in partnership with GI WACAF	Second trimester 2012	The focal elements of each local plan will be defined during the workshop to launch the Plans

	given by the local focal elements	2. Coordinator of the Provincial		
Joint exercise to test and update the Local/sectorial plan	<p>1. Exercises to test local plans at the provincial level</p> <p>2. Exercise set Plans to test the Local / National / Operators Plans / Plans of the Ports</p>	<p>1. Exercises to test local plans at the provincial level</p> <p>2. Exercise in September Plans to test the Local / National / Operators Plans / Plans of the Ports</p>	<p>1. Fourth trimester 2012</p> <p>2. First trimester 2013</p>	

## Working Group 2: Dispersant use policy

Objectives	Priority Actions	Responsibility	Timeline	Comments/suggestions
Expand national dispersant use policy to include the application of sub-sea dispersants	1. Setting up Industry/government technical meeting/forum to discuss this particular issue: organise a follow-up on the ACEPA meeting with all relevant stakeholders	1. National oil spill commission	6 months	Maybe too early at this stage to formulate into a national policy document: wait for the outcomes of post-Macondo studies.
	2. To be included in the approval process of industry OSCP by the MINPET	2. All operators in cooperation with MINPET	6 months	
Pre-approval of a comprehensive list of dispersants	1. Temporary solution: consider the list in the data directory 3 as the temporary	1. All stakeholders	1. Immediate	At the moment, a list available on the basis of the dispersants which were available when the policy was developed.

	<p>approved list</p> <p>2. Until new dispersant policy is approved, if new dispersant needs to be added to the temp list, product datasheet is to be submitted to MINPET which will liaise with National Commission for the approval of the product</p> <p>3. Prepare a discussion document detailing the approval process to be circulated</p>	<p>2. National oil spill commission in collaboration with the industry</p> <p>3. GI WACAF to draft document</p>	<p>2. Immediate</p> <p>3. One month</p>	<p>Problem: new products on the market that may need to be approved.</p> <p>Difficult to test the products.</p> <p>One approval mechanism would to approve products already approved by 2 countries out of 3?</p>
<p>Develop emergency Custom clearance procedures for the import of dispersants in case of major incidents</p>	<p>1. Industry to define conceivable scenario to explain the necessity of having these mechanisms</p> <p>2. MINPET to organise a meeting with customs to explore what would be the procedure for custom clearance</p>	<p>1. ACEPA</p> <p>2. MINPET and MINFIN</p>		

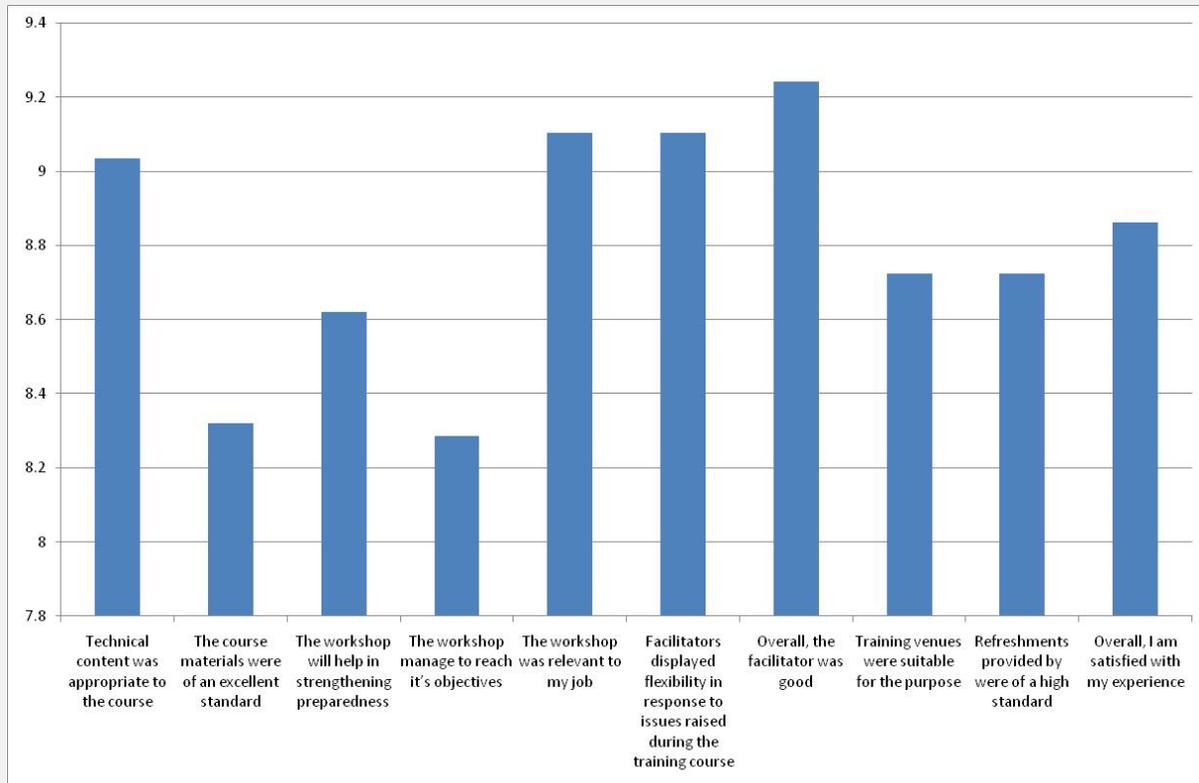
## Recommendations of the joint exercise

Observations	Actions	Closure Date	Responsible Part
The NOSCP does not describe the Procedure to Import Oil Spill Response Equipment during an emergency	Official customs clearance and emergency emigration procedures to be developed and added to the NOSCP	March 2012	Servicos National Alfandegas (SNA) – <i>National Customs Services</i>
Coastal sensitivity maps were not available during the Exercise	ACEPA to developed sensitivity maps and provide soft and hard copies to the NCI	March 2012	ACEPA
	Completed objectives regarding national policy (of workshop report)		MinPet
	Provision of better facilities as the National Emergency Response Centre (NERC) – fax, telephone for each position, charts, diagrams etc...);		MinPet/MinDef/MinAmb
The exercise permitted to familiarize the participants to the main challenges related to the management of major oil spills and to understand roles and responsibilities of the different officers within the NCI; the Controller took the first 30 minutes to explain their individual roles which helped a lot during the exercise.	Consolidate National Emergency Response competencies and encourage the involvement of the officials that attended the Exercise through ER Trainings, ER/Oil Spill Conferences, ER Exercises	Ongoing Process with aim to evaluate quarterly starting March 2012	MinPet - Manuel Xavier in cooperation with oil companies
There is no Emergency Contact List for all NCI members	Develop an Emergency contact numbers and names for all major stakeholders (MINPET, MinAmb, MinDefence, MinInt: Civil Protection and Immigration, MinFin: National Customs Services, Oil Industry Organizations Duty Managers);	May 2012	MINPET/ MINAMB Helena Andre

	<p>Re-evaluate with ACEPA the Organisation response Structure proposed by BP that illustrates the reporting lines for each response organization and its respective hierarchy and the communication connections across the organisations and the strategic channels</p>		<p>MinPet – Manuel Xavier</p>
<p>The Exercise permitted to present the details of the plan to high level authorities (Minister of Petroleum, Minister of Interior, Minister of Defence representative).</p> <p>The Minister of Interior suggested the organization of a major exercise with equipment deployment.</p>	<p>Develop a National Oil Spill Exercise Schedule/Plan. A national exercise with deployment of material was discussed during the National workshop on dispersant use and local contingency plans (7-10 November 2011). The GI WACAF representative suggested that the actions suggested during the workshop and in the present document should be implemented before the exercise.</p>	<p>March 2012</p>	<p>MinPet - Manuel Xavier in cooperation with oil companies</p>

## Conclusion

Both the workshop and the exercise successfully managed to complete their objectives with a good attendance of all the relevant agencies at both events. Evaluation questionnaires (cf. Annex 5) were distributed to the participants on the last day of the workshop. The excellent results of the evaluation, summarized in the diagram below demonstrate the usefulness of the mission as well of the quality of the presentations.



Both events lead to fruitful discussions and recommendations were issued in order to improve preparedness and response capabilities in the region. A large deployment exercise has been planned for 2013 in order to test the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan, notably the actions undertaken in order to complete the objectives of these meetings.

The cooperation between local business units, national authorities and the IMO/IPIECA GI WACAF Project was very productive and each of these organizations reasserted the necessity of encouraging the cooperation between the public and private sectors in the domain of preparedness and response to marine oil spill in Angola.

## Annex 1. Programme of the Workshop

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Monday 7 November 2011	
	<b>Opening ceremony</b>
09h00	Registration
10h00	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>
11h00	Coffee break
11h30	<b>Presentation of the GI WACAF Project</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet
12h00	<b>Introduction of workshop objectives and overview of the programme</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet
12h30	Lunch Break
	<b>Part1: Integration of local and sectorial plans into the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan</b>
14h00	<b>Source of oil spills - main risks in Angola</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet  <b>Environmental and economic impacts of oil spills</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet  <b>Presentation on compensation and liability in case of oil spill</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet
15h30	Coffee break
16h00	<b>Presentation of the NOSCP : Roles and responsibilities of the different actors in Angola</b> Mr. Manuel Xavier  <b>Presentation of the response capabilities in Angola:</b> Mr Tavares Rodrigues, CABGOC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ANG 212 agreement</li> <li>• Tier II response centre project</li> </ul>
	End of the day

## Tuesday 8 November 2011

09h00	<p><b>Summary of previous day</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet</p> <p><b>The requirements for the development of local contingency plans and industry contingency plans.</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet</p> <p><b>Oil Spill Response Strategies for protection and cleanup of the coastal areas of Angola</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitivity mapping :             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition of priorities for the protection of sensitive areas - Mr. Jean-Yves Huet</li> <li>- Sensitivity mapping project in Angola. Status - Erwin Santosa (Total E&amp;P Angola)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Shoreline Cleanup - Mr. Jean-Yves Huet</li> <li>• Development of the waste management plan - BP Angola</li> </ul>
11h15	<b>Coffee break</b>
11h45	<p><b>Presentation of OSCP from the industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSCP of Total E&amp;P Angola</li> <li>• OSCP of Sonils</li> <li>• Review of BP standards - BP Angola</li> </ul>
12h15	<p><b>Organizational aspects and integration within the framework of the NOSCP</b> Mr. Jean-Yves Huet</p>
13h00	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>Part 2: National workshop on the use of dispersants</b>	
14h30	<p><b>Introduction to the objectives of the dispersant workshops</b> Mr. Manuel Xavier &amp; Mr. Alun Lewis</p>
15h00	<p><b>Oil spill response methods</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA expert</p> <p><b>Introduction to oil spill dispersants</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA expert</p>
16h00	<b>Coffee break</b>
16h30	<p><b>Capabilities and limitations of dispersants</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA expert</p>
<b>End of the day</b>	

## Wednesday 9 November 2011

### Part 2: National workshop on the use of dispersants (Cont.)

09h15	<p><b>Re-cap of dispersants</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA expert</p> <p><b>Behaviour and effects of dispersed oil from surface and sub-sea</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA expert</p> <p><b>Considerations for dispersant use (NEBA)</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA Expert</p>
10h30	Coffee Break
11h00	<p><b>Application and monitoring techniques</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA Consultant</p> <p><b>Case Study</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA Consultant</p> <p><b>Presentation of the recommendations of the GI WACAF workshop on dispersants – Accra - Ghana</b> Mr.Romain Chancerel, GI WACAF coordinator</p>
12h30	Almoço
13h30	<p><b>Table top exercises</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA Consultant</p> <p><b>Question and answer session on dispersants</b> Mr. Alun Lewis, IPIECA Consultant</p>
16h00	Coffee Break

## Thursday 10 November

	Working Group 1: Local plans	Working Group 2: Dispersants
09h00	<p><b>Proposed objectives of the working group:</b> Facilitator: Mr. Jean-Yves Huet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incident management organization at the provincial level,</li> <li>• Responsibilities and scope of action of incident management organizations local (provincial and ports)</li> <li>• Elements for the development of provincial plans</li> <li>• Interactions between the National Plan and Provincial Plans</li> </ul>	<p><b>Proposed objectives of the working group:</b> Facilitator: Mr. Alun Lewis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand the current policy of use of dispersants in Angola</li> <li>• Procedure for the use of dispersant in the case of blow-out (sub-sea dispersal and use of dispersant over several weeks)</li> <li>• Expand emergency procedures for the importation of stockpile of dispersant and specialist dispersant spraying aircraft, including logistics at the airport and means of spreading (eg. Hercules of OSRL)</li> </ul>
11h30	Coffee Break	
12h00	Plenary session & discussions on WG 1 and WG 2	
13h00	Lunch	
<b>Closing ceremony</b>		
14h00	<p><b>Closing ceremony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificates and USB</li> <li>- Recommendation of the workshop</li> <li>- Closing remarks.</li> </ul>	



## Annex 2. List of participants (Workshop)

Name	Job title	Organisation	Cell or Tel
Abilio Agostino		REFINARIA DE LUANDA	923982203
Abilio Caleia	HSE Department CM/ER Adviser Strategic Performance Unit (SPU)	BP	+244 2 22 63 7422
Abrao Joao		MINPET	925659562
Adao Dos Santos		MINPET	923602022
Albino Ferreira		MINPET	912511864
Alexandra da cruz		Maerskoil Angola A/S	927843953
AM Sobrinho		MINPET	924965330
Ana Joaquina Costa		SONANGOL	923853505
Angela Correia		sonagol	923507777
Artur domingos	ENGº Júnior De HSE	ENI ANGOLA	926404327
Celestino S. Alberto		SNL Shipping	924277045
Christiane Eygun	Hygiene, Safety and Environment Division Environement Departement	TOTAL SA	+33 5 59 83 46 65
Claudia Santos		Maerskoil Angola A/S	912516777
Daniel Quequexi	RNA Prog. Ingles		
Daniel Tati		Cabinda Spotua	923667166
Elisabeth Matias		angop	
Erwin Santosa	Head of Environment Operation	Total E&P Angola	+244 222 67 2764
Filomeno Mateo Miguel		RNA	926529819
Francisco Mivo		Pluspetrol	926255449
Helder Sousa		SONILS LDA	912503512
Jean-Yves Huet	Directeur	OTRA	+27 21 790 69 57
Kamata Chinbaua		IMPA	912360564
Lia Sousa		Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira	923608610

National Workshop on dispersant use and local/sectorial contingency planning & BP-NCI tabletop exercise

Luis Vilhena		SONILS LDA	92 3640164
Manuel Augusto Xavier Junior	Director of Environment and Safety Department	Ministerio dos Petroleos de Angola	
Manuel Pinto		Ministério dos Petróleos	923401469
Maragarida Pchiganga		Chevron	912202282
Maria Martins	Environmental adviser	BP	+244 2 637608
Mariano E. Carvalho		Esso Angola	912300894
Martin Cosker	Crisis and Continuity Manager	BP	+44 1932 739654
Mikalvina Loureiro		SONANGOL E. P.	226643553
Natacha Moutinho		Esso Angola	925454027
Nilton Vasconcelos		MINPET	925394544
Olavio Da Piedade	Sub Inspector	MINPET	923 332499
Patricia Oliveira		Petrobras	928056749
Pedro Felip		MINPET	912416085
Pedro Parente		angop	923565399
Rafael Luemba		MINPET	912320274
Raul Muachiteca		ENI	924069050
Ronyse Contreiros		SONANGOL	226643556
Santos Pedro			924401925
Silvana Faria		Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira	923434258
Sylvain Nothelfer		Total	933526837
Tavares Manuel Da Conceição	Chief of Maritime Police	Capitania do Porto Luanda	222 40 37 87 ; 222 40 37 87
Tavares Rodrigues	HES-ER Supvr	Chevron	+244 2 22 69 2600 – ext.2350
Yolanda Manuel		TPA	926830250

## Annex 3. List of participants (Exercise)

Name	Organization	Position in the NCI
Francoise Jorge	MinFin -SNA	Finance Section
Andreia Macedo	MinFin -SNA	Finance Section
Lino Quienda	MinFin-DOOSAC	Finance Section
Joaquim F. Fernandes	MinInt SNPCB	Operation Section
Bravo Pereira Mendes	MinInt -SNPCB	Operation Section
Ana Jose da Rosa	Sonangol-EP	Operation Section
Carlos Benjamim Matita	MinDef-Marinha	Operation Section
Ernesto Zango	MinDef-Marinha	Operation Section
Carmo V. Canguary	MinPet	Press Officer
Guilherme Fonseca	Sonangol-DPRO	Operation Section
Elyvaldo Mesquita Agostinho	Sonangol-EP (QSSA)	Logistics Section
Luis Feliciano	MinTrans-IMPA	Logistics Section
João Moisés		
Tavares Manuel da Conceição		
Estefânia de Almeida	MinPet	Administrative
Emanuel Archer Carvalho	MinFin-SNA	Logistics Section
Job Valentim dos Santos	MinFin-SNA	Logistics Section
Lia Neto Sousa	MinFish - INIP	Planning Section
Helena Santos André	MinPet	Planning Section
Francisco dos Santos	MinAmb	Planning Section
Francisco Afonso	MinAmb	Planning Section
Manuel Xavier	MinPet	Deputy Incident Commander
<b>Amílcar da Costa</b>	<b>BP Angola</b>	<b>Press Officer</b>
<b>Romain Chancerel</b>	<b>IMO/IPIECA</b>	<b>Observer</b>
<b>Abílio Caleia</b>	<b>BP Angola</b>	<b>Exercise Coordinator</b>

## Annex 4. Opening speeches

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### A) Opening speech from the representative of the Minister of Petroleum

#### **Hi Excellency, Mr. Vice-Minister Anibal Silva, on behalf of His Excellency the Minister of Petroleum, Eng. José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos**

Excelentíssimo Senhor Representante do Coordenador do Programa GI WACAF,

Estimados Directores e Responsáveis do Minpet das diferentes Instituições convidadas,

Caros Convidados e Participantes,

Permita-me, em nome do Executivo Angolano e de Sua Excelência Senhor Ministro dos Petróleos, Eng.º José Maria Botelho de Vasconcelos, dar as boas vindas a todos os ilustres convidados, participantes e prelectores ao Workshop sob o tema:

“Uso de Dispersantes e Planos de Contingência Locais”.

Angola tem o privilégio de mais uma vez, organizar um Workshop Nacional sobre Planos de Contingência para fazer face a incidentes com petróleo em colaboração com o projecto GI WACAF, depois de, no ano passado termos realizado aqui mesmo neste auditório, o Workshop sobre “Mapas de Sensibilidade Ambiental para Planos de Contingência de Derrames”,

Num momento em que a problemática dos incidentes com petróleo em zonas de exploração de petróleo offshore, se levanta, tendo em conta os acontecimentos ocorridos no Golfo do México em Abril do ano passado com a BP, cujas lições devem ser autênticos casos de estudo, consideramos ser extremamente importante a realização deste evento, não somente para aumentar os nossos conhecimentos teóricos, mas também perceber o quanto necessário é a realização de exercícios regulares com o manejo e deposição de equipamentos no mar, alias como sabem, a rapidez com que se responde a um derrame de petróleo, é crucial e a chave do sucesso numa operação.

Excelências,

Estimados Convidados e Participantes,

A obrigatoriedade das companhias petrolíferas operadoras em Angola, possuírem planas de contingência para combater derrames de petróleo, é uma realidade. E cada vez mais, essa exigência é abrangente para todas as instalações com risco potencial de causar derrames de petróleo.

Estamos numa fase de avaliação desses novos procedimentos, além daqueles relativos aos planos de prevenção, pois achamos que mais do que ter capacidade para responder um derrame, a prevenção é mais económica e como tal deve ser prioritária.

Estamos também preocupados com a situação nos nossos principais portos do país, pois nenhum deles possui ainda planos de contingência locais, o que seria muito útil para combater derrames dentro das suas áreas de jurisdição.

Angola possui um Plano Nacional de Contingência Contra Derrames de Petróleo e respectivo orçamento desde 2008. Trata-se dum projecto multisectorial, com uma estrutura bastante versátil, cuja Comissão Nacional de Luta Contra Derrames de Petróleo, é coordenada por Sua Excelência Presidente da República, enquanto Presidente do Conselho Nacional de Protecção Civil e secundado pela Senhora Ministra do Ambiente como Coordenadora do Comité Técnico Executivo e pelo Senhor Ministro dos Petróleos como Coordenador do Comando Nacional de Incidentes e finalmente apoiado por um Secretariado Executivo.

Contudo, a Comissão inclui outras Instituições Governamentais e inclusive, os Operadores Petrolíferos.

O Plano Nacional de Contingência identificou vários projectos que deverão ser implementados e dentre eles, o apetrechamento dos principais portos do país, de planos de contingência locais.

Durante o Workshop terão seguramente a oportunidade de conhecer com mais pormenor, a estrutura funcional do nosso Plano e quais os projectos que deverão ser implementados no futuro.

Excelências,

Estimados Convidados e Participantes,

São raras as vezes que temos a oportunidade de discutir questões tão actuais, como é o caso da utilização de dispersantes químicos na resposta a derrames de petróleo, por ser ainda um assunto cujos benefícios são pouco conhecidos e até polémicos. Quanto a esta matéria, estou convencido que haverá muita discussão, contribuições e assim sairemos daqui todos melhor informados sobre a sua utilização e como poderemos no futuro, delinear a nossa própria política nacional sobre o uso de dispersantes.

Uma última referência, para a questão dos derrames de petróleo transfronteiriços, os quais deveremos também ter a oportunidade de analisar e propor mesmo, que em próximos Workshops com a GI WACAF, essa questão possa vir a ser considerada.

Muito Obrigado pela Vossa atenção.

Declaro Aberto, o Workshop sobre Uso de Dispersantes e Planos de Contingência Locais

Bem Haja.

## B) Opening speech from the representative of IMO/IPIECA

### **M. Jean-Yves Huet on behalf of M. Romain Chancerel, GI WACAF Project Manager**

Yours Excellency,

Mister the Vice Minister of Petroleum Mr. Anibal Silva

Mister the Director of Environment and Security Engineer Manuel Xavier

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to deliver this opening address on behalf of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) at this National workshop on dispersant use policy and local/sectorial contingency plans.

I would like to briefly remind the roles of these organizations. IPIECA is the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. It was formed in 1974 following the launch of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). IPIECA is involving both the upstream and downstream oil and gas industry on environmental and social issues and its membership covers over half of the world's oil production. The work of IPIECA is supported by a number of specialized working groups of industry members that address the following areas: biodiversity; climate change; health; oil spill preparedness; operations and fuels; reporting; and social responsibility.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations with a global mandate. The mission of IMO is to promote safe, secure, efficient, environmentally sound and sustainable shipping. This is pursued by adopting the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and security, of efficiency of navigation, and of prevention and control of pollution from ships.

After the event of the Exxon Valdez near the Alaskan coast, in 1989, the IMO member states elaborated the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation. The OPRC Convention, as it became known, was adopted in 1990. The OPRC Convention provided for the first time a truly global framework to facilitate international co-operation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to major pollution incidents. It encourages States to develop and maintain an adequate preparedness and response capability of their own while simultaneously recognizing the importance of co-operation with the oil and shipping industries to deal with major oil or HNS pollution emergencies. It was then complemented in 1992 by the CLC 92 and the Fund 92 Conventions which provide compensation for oil pollution damage resulting from spills of persistent oil from tankers.

To support the implementation of these international conventions IMO and IPIECA launched in 1996 the Global Initiative with objective to support countries in strengthening their oil spill response capability and ensure the full implementation of these above mentioned international convention. The Global Initiative is active at various degrees in four regions of the world: Caspian and Black sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean and West and Central Africa.

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa, know as GI WACAF, was launched in April 2006, it is considered as the flagship programme of the various GI regional initiatives. The project is jointly funded by IMO and eight oil company members through IPIECA. Today, it covers 22 countries in West and Central Africa. Since its creation significant progress in improving oil spill response capability has been achieved. For instance, from 2006 to 2010 a total of 43 workshops were delivered and more than 3000 persons were trained. From a results-based perspective the overall preparedness indicator has increased by 30% in since 2006 and all six key performance indicators of preparedness have progressed.

As you are aware we have been recently reminded how important the preparedness to oil spills is. On the 20 April 2010 the tragic event of the Deep Water Horizon which cause the death of 11 workers and a subsea well blow out. This incident generated a release of oil estimated to 700,000 m<sup>3</sup> over 87 days. The scale of the response implemented by the US government and BP had no equivalent in the past. With 48,000 “responders” involved, 77 - major skimming vessels, 5 – C130 aircraft based spray systems, 976,000 – gallons dispersant applied from air and at sea, and 411 – number of in-situ burns.

The 20 April 2010 reminded us the need for West and Central Africa to be equipped with a functional the regional instrument for cooperation among countries. Such instruments are crucial to facilitate custom and immigration procedures in case on oil spill response emergency for international assistance to reach the country. The Emergency Protocol under the Abidjan Convention is under revision in partnership with UNEP, and we would like to stress the importance of the urgent finalization of the update of the protocol.

It also stressed how important the cooperation between government and industry for oil spill preparedness and response. The organization of a join command center including representative from government and industry enabled fast and efficient decision for the on-going response operation. It is crucial to understand that if large scale oil spills event occurs it became the responsibility of all to make every possible effort to respond in coordination and cooperation.

In November 2008 the National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan of Angola was officially approved. This approbation was a great step in strengthening the oil spill preparedness in the country and showed an example of commitment to progress in the region. The development of a National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plans is indeed the corner stone of a fast, efficient and well coordinated response to oil spill events. However, as everybody knows, contingency plans need to be tested and exercised regularly to be of any use. Being aware of this, a national workshop was organized in September 2010 with the objective to initiate the development of Environmental sensitivity maps and to put in practice the Angola National Marine Oil Spill

Contingency Plan in order to ensure that all its users are fully aware of its contents and its procedures, so it can be fully operational in case of emergency.

This workshop demonstrated the common interest of national authorities and of the oil industry for the development of the coastal sensitivity mapping. It allowed the participants to agree on a specific methodology for coastal sensitivity mapping for Angola and to propose a project structure involving jointly government and oil industry. As a result, a mapping project has been implemented as an essential step for oil spill preparedness and oil spill response operations.

In the continuity of the 2010, this meeting will explore the interlinking between the existing National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and the local/sectorial Plan developed by the different stakeholders. The second part of the workshop will be on the use of dispersants in the context of oil spill response in Angola. It will provide an opportunity for those participating to gain a better understanding of the chemistry and effects of dispersants, methods of application, environmental considerations and how dispersants should be considered in relation to other response strategies.

Finally, I would like to encourage delegates during the next three days to be active, to get involved and to support the successful outcome of this workshop and the effective test of the National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan. It is crucial that all participants gain full understanding and knowledge of this document and I also strongly encourage the regular replication of such initiative to sustain and increase the level of preparedness achieved in Angola.

In concluding, I have the pleasure in conveying to all of you the very best wishes of the IMO Secretary-General, Mr. Efthimios Mitropoulos who is looking forward to a fruitful outcome of your deliberations this week. I wish to express sincerest thanks to all those involved in the organization of this event and especially to the Ministry of Petroleum, as our hosts.

Yours Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for your kind attention

## Annex 5. Evaluation Form

To measure the effectiveness of this workshop we are interested in your feedback

Workshop name:

Name:

Date:

How would you rate the following? Where 0 = Strongly Disagree and 10 = Strongly Agree. To help us make the appropriate improvements in the future, please can you be as specific as possible.

Course Design	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Technical content was appropriate to the course</i>											
<i>b. The workshop materials were of an excellent standard</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about the workshop design</i>											
Relevance to objective	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. The workshop will help in strengthening the level of preparedness to oil spill in the country</i>											
<i>b. The workshop manage to reach it's objectives</i>											
<i>c. The workshop was relevant to my job</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about relevance to objectives</i>											
Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during</i>											

<i>the training course</i>												
<i>b. Overall, the facilitator was good</i>												
<i>Any specific comments about facilitators;</i>												
<b>Facilities and Organisation</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>a. Training venues were suitable for the purpose</i>												
<i>b. Refreshments provided by were of a high standard</i>												
<i>Any specific comments about facilities</i>												
<b>Overall Evaluation</b>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>a. Overall, I am satisfied with my experience</i>												

Thinking about the course overall, were there any modules you found **particularly useful** for oil spill preparedness in the country;

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Thinking about the course overall, were there any modules you found that **would not be particularly useful** for oil spill preparedness in the country;

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**General Comments and Suggestions;**

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## Annex 6. Pictures

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Pic: Plenary session during the workshop



Pic 2: Alun Lewis, IPIECA Consultant



Minister of Petroleum receiving a call from BP BST Leader during the Exercise



The National Committee of Incident fully mobilized for the Exercise



National Customs Services Representative during the response simulation