



# Mediterranean Marine Oil & HNS Pollution Cooperation

West MOPoCo is a project co-financed by the European Union under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism – DG-ECHO, developed in cooperation with REMPEC, Cedre, ISPRA, ITOPF, HELCOM, Bonn Agreement, CNL, Transport Malta, Environment Department of Morocco, Ministerio de FOMENTO, ANPE and coordinated by SGMer



Secrétariat général  
de la mer



Bonn Agreement  
Accord de Bonn



MINISTERIO  
DE FOMENTO

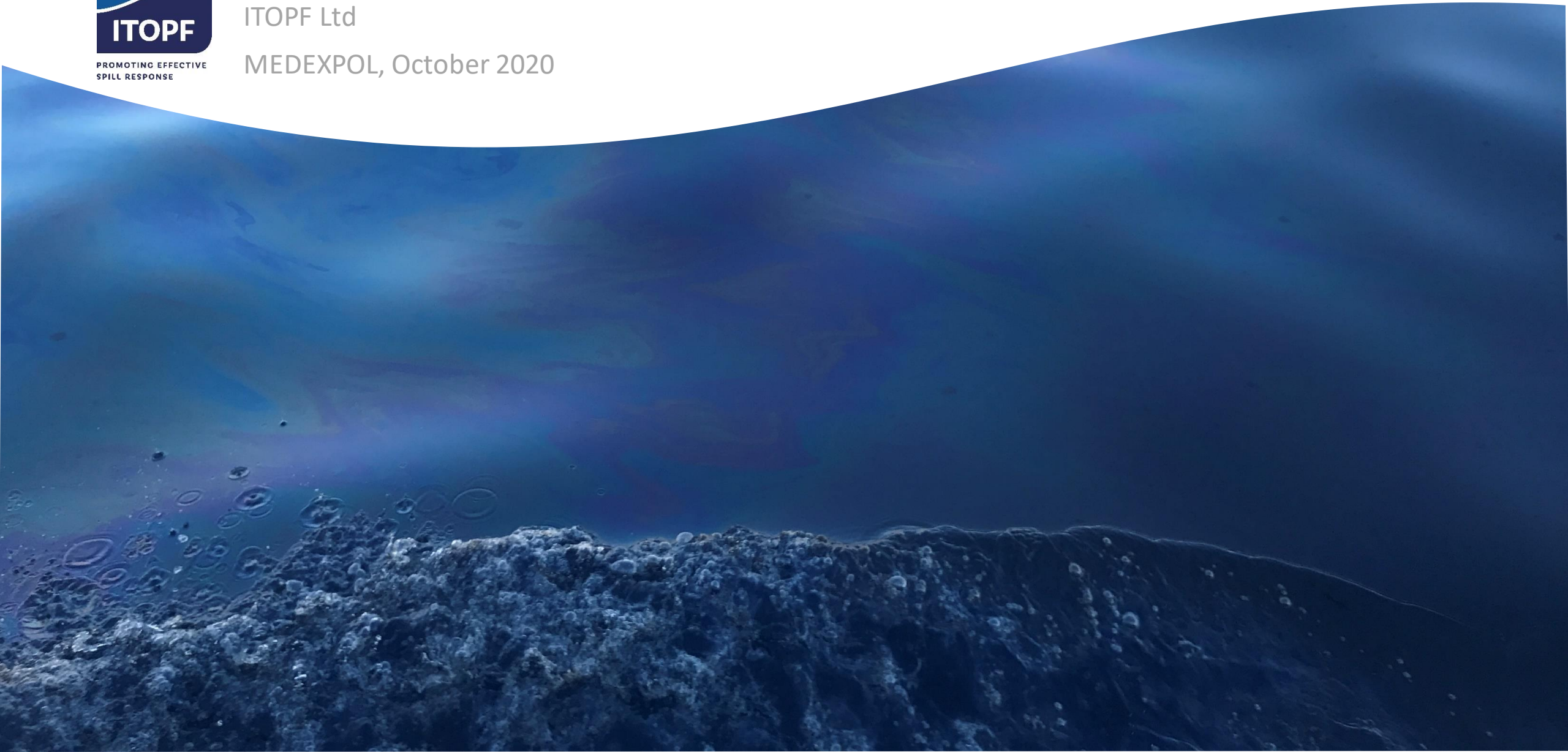




# West MOPoCo – Assessment of National Contingency Programmes

ITOPF Ltd

MEDEXPOL, October 2020

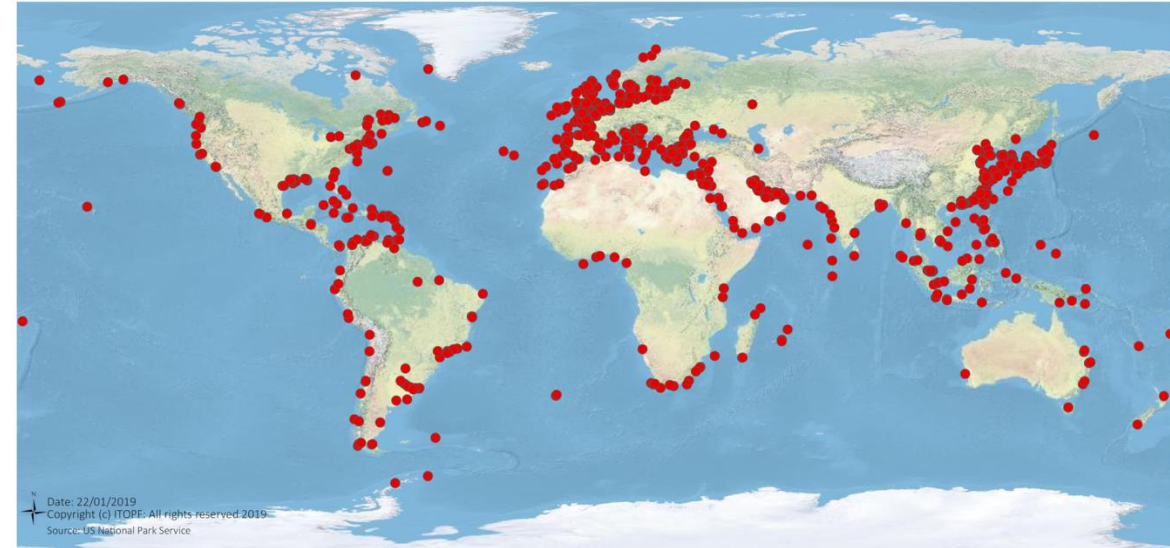




**Mediterranean  
Marine Oil & HNS  
Pollution  
Cooperation**

**ITOPF Ltd.**

- **Provides technical advice worldwide on preparedness and response to accidental marine spills**
- Established in 1968, based in London
- Total team of 34, technical team with 12 responders available 24/7
- Primarily funded by the global shipping industry (annual fee)
  - Members: >97% of the world's ocean going tanker fleet
  - Associates: >90% of the world's ocean going non-tanker fleet





**Mediterranean  
Marine Oil & HNS  
Pollution  
Cooperation**



# ITOPF & West MOPoCo

- I. Facilitate the National Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan Self-Assessment Workshops of Morocco, Malta, Tunisia and Algeria.
- II. Contribute to the “Marine HNS Response Manual” (in collaboration with Cedre & ISPRA)
- III. Assist with establishing "National Mechanisms For The Mobilisation Of Response Equipment And Experts In Case Of Emergency“
- IV. Assist with the update and upgrade of the Maritime Integrated Decision Support Information System (MIDSIS TROCS)





Mediterranean  
Marine Oil & HNS  
Pollution  
Cooperation

# Assessment of national contingency plans within WestMOPoCo project

**Activity 4.2 - National self-assessments reports** including gap analysis, Global Performance Analysis, and Global Improvement Programme of National oil spill contingency planning

**Activity 6.3 - National workshops** on oil spill contingency planning improvement programme by the beneficiary countries, respectively





# The Challenge

There are no international assessment standards for the content of information that should be included in Oil Spill Response Plans (OSRP), or the format and presentation of the information within them.



A “**Readiness Evaluation Tool for Oil Spills** ” and its accompanying manual were developed in the Caribbean to assist governments and companies to assess the level of oil spill response planning and readiness management and bridge the gaps identified in relation to commonly agreed pre-established criteria.





**Mediterranean  
Marine Oil & HNS  
Pollution  
Cooperation**


# The readiness evaluation Tool for oil spills

- **The Manual** provides the background for OSR management assessment and explains the terms used, the approach to the assessment process, the concept for a Global Improvement Program and +150 references
- **The Tool** is an Excel™ application intended as a checklist-type approach for a specific program and level of evaluation
- Freely available, the tool has been used by 55 countries and 120 facilities





# Definitions

- **Program** is the OSR program that is being assessed or evaluated
- Seven different oil spill response **Scopes** (for industry and government, such as port / local / area / national / facility )
- **Categories** (10 in total) 
- Three **Assessment Levels** - increasingly comprehensive criteria
- **Criteria** (i.e., management requirements – Critical Criteria for Level A)
- **Indicators** (0=missing, 1=partial, 2=complete, N/A)

- A. Legislation, Regulations & Agreements
- B. Oil Spill Contingency Planning
- C. Response Coordination
- D. Health, Safety & Security
- E. Operational Response
- F. Tracking, Assessment, Information Management
- G. Logistics
- H. Financial and Administrative Considerations
- I. Training & Exercises
- J. Sustainability & Improvement







# The Tool - Evaluation

A	D	E	F
GOVERNMENT		INDICATOR	COMMENTS - RECOMMENDATIONS
for Indicator, enter 0= Missing, 1=Partial, 2=Complete; N/A= not applicable and add comment. <input type="radio"/> Missing; <input type="radio"/> Partial; <input checked="" type="radio"/> Complete			
<b>A. LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, AGREEMENTS</b>			
A1	Plan references regulatory requirements.		
A2	Reportable amounts of spills indicated.		
A3	Signed agreements for local (within reasonable distance) OSR assistance are in place.		
A4	Nearby or neighboring industries are identified that may assist in response.		
A5	An Environmental Statement is included.		
<b>B. OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING</b>			
B1	Plan is readily available to OSR personnel that includes clear table of contents, pagination.		
B2	Plan is dated.		
B3	Person/position is clearly identified along with alternates within the plan for maintaining plan.		
B4	Applicable and related plans (company, local, and government) are identified.		
B5	Local expertise for OSR-related issues is listed.		
B6	Plan has been reviewed or revised in past 3 years.		
B7	Key contacts are updated as these change.		
B8	Potential spill sources, liquids, and volumes are identified and known to responders.		
B9	General area at risk is identified based on spill sources.		
B10	Sensitive areas are identified in plan.		
B11	Species at risk are listed.		
B12	Response strategies are clearly stated and appropriate for facility, operating conditions, and oil types.		
B13	Alternative countermeasures, such as dispersants or in-situ burning, are evaluated as options.		
B14	Personnel needed to undertake operations are assessed.		
<b>C. RESPONSE COORDINATION</b>			
C1	Clear procedures are included for reporting spills, including information to report and who should receive initial spill notification and follow-up reports.		
C2	A spill reporting form is included.		
C3	A contact list specifies key personnel and alternates.		
C4	Spill management structure and assigned personnel are defined for all spill tiers, as appropriate.		
C5	Roles and responsibilities are identified for each functional aspect identified in OSR management organization.		
C6	Incident command is assigned to one or two specific individuals (by name or position) with backups identified.		
C7	Personnel assigned to OSR management roles are identified for Tier 1 as well as company personnel who would be informed of a spill.		
C8	Command post location is established.		
C9	Procedures are in place and responsibility has been assigned for communications with media during a spill response.		
C10	Procedures are in place and responsibility assigned for communications with neighboring community.		
<b>D. HEALTH, SAFETY &amp; SECURITY</b>			
D1	A site map is available showing hazards, emergency equipment, and evacuation route(s).		
D2	General risks, hazards, PPE are described.		

category

criteria

critical cr.

level





# The Tool - Evaluation

category

criteria

critical cr.

A	D	E	F
GOVERNMENT		INDICATOR	COMMENTS - RECOMMENDATIONS
for Indicator, enter 0= Missing, 1=Partial, 2=Complete; N/A= not applicable and add comment.		○ Missing; ● Partial; ● Complete	
<b>A. LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, AGREEMENTS</b>			
A1	Plan references regulatory requirements.	●	
A2	Reportable amounts of spills indicated.	●	
A3	Signed agreements for local (within reasonable distance) OSR assistance are in place.	○	Agreements are verbal only. Recommend more formalized approach.
A4	Nearby or neighboring industries are identified that may assist in response.	●	
A5	An Environmental Statement is included.	●	Stated in company policies.
<b>B. OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING</b>			
B1	Plan is readily available to OSR personnel that includes clear table of contents, pagination.	●	
B2	Plan is dated.	●	
B3	Person/position is clearly identified along with alternates within the plan for maintaining plan.	●	
B4	Applicable and related plans (company, local, and government) are identified.	●	
B5	Local expertise for OSR-related issues is listed.	●	
B6	Plan has been reviewed or revised in past 3 years.	●	
B7	Key contacts are updated as these change.	●	
B8	Potential spill sources, liquids, and volumes are identified and known to responders.	●	
B9	General area at risk is identified based on spill sources.	○	There has not been a proper risk assessment. Suggest this is made and see if need to adapt the OSR program
B10	Sensitive areas are identified in plan.	●	
B11	Species at risk are listed.	○	Consider cross-reference to Area Plan.
B12	Response strategies are clearly stated and appropriate for facility, operating conditions, and oil types.	●	
B13	Alternative countermeasures, such as dispersants or in-situ burning, are evaluated as options.	N/A	Not applicable in bay
B14	Personnel needed to undertake operations are assessed.	●	Completed at last exercise (2014)
<b>C. RESPONSE COORDINATION</b>			
C1	Clear procedures are included to provide information to report and who should receive initial spill notification and follow-up reports.	●	
C2	A spill reporting form is included.	●	
C3	A contact list specifies key personnel and alternates.	●	A telephone listing of agencies and/or people to be contacted at the time of a spill should be easy to find and telephone numbers should be accurate (see B7).
C4	Spill management structure and assigned personnel are defined for all spill tiers, as appropriate.	●	
C5	Roles and responsibilities are identified for each functional aspect identified in OSR management organization.	●	
C6	Incident command is assigned to one or two specific individuals (by name or position) with backups identified.	●	
C7	Personnel assigned to OSR management roles are identified for Tier 1 as well as company personnel who would be informed of a spill.	●	
C8	Command post location is established.	●	
C9	Procedures are in place and responsibility has been assigned for communications with media during a spill response.	●	
C10	Procedures are in place and responsibility assigned for communications with neighboring community.	●	
<b>D. HEALTH, SAFETY &amp; SECURITY</b>			
D1	A site map is available showing hazards, emergency equipment, and evacuation route(s).	●	
D2	General risks, hazards, PPE are described.	●	

level





**Mediterranean  
Marine Oil & HNS  
Pollution  
Cooperation**

# Activity Calendar

**Malta:** October 2019, organised by TM with support of ITOPF & REMPEC

France: October 2019, organised by Cedre and SGMer;

Italy: October 2019, organised by ISPRA;

Spain: December 2019, organised by Min. Fomento;

**Morocco:** January 2020, organized by MEME with support of ITOPF;

**Tunisia:** February 2020, organised by NEPA with support of ITOPF;

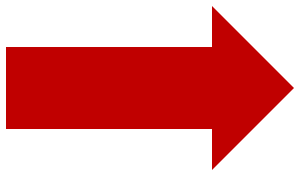
**Algeria:** March 2020, organised by CNL with support of ITOPF



→ good participation, 25+ attendees from wide range of governmental agencies.

→ combination of activities 4.2. and 6.3 into only one national workshop.

→ workshop format: one or multiple groups to discuss the National Contingency Programme





- A Global Performance Analysis and score for each country
- A Global Improvement Plan, compiled by ITOPF, tailored to the country's need and discussed for approval in the last day of the workshop

### Global Performance Analysis Results

Category	Value
Legislation, Regulations, Agreements	90%
Oil Spill Contingency Planning	81%
Response Coordination	95%
Health, Safety & Security	100%
Operational Response	86%
Tracking, Assessment & Information Management	100%
Logistics	100%
Financial & Administrative Considerations	100%
Training & Exercises	100%
Sustainability & Improvements	83%
<b>Total</b>	<b>92%</b>
<i>Institution Specific Criteria</i>	<i>75%</i>



### Global Improvement Program - Implementation Plan

Priority	Task (Listed by Element and Criteria)	Comment / Recommendations	Person Responsible	Resources (Human, Physical, Info Sources)	Schedule (Indicate Target Completion Date)	IOSC 2008 Guidelines Reference*
<b>Critical Criteria Missing</b>						
1	B9: General area at risk is identified based on spill sources.	There has not been a proper risk assessment. Suggest this is made and see the need to adapt the OSR program				IOSC Sub-element 4.3
<b>Critical Criteria Partial</b>						
2	C6: Incident command is assigned to one or two specific individuals (by name or position) with backups identified.	Need to identify backup personnel.				IOSC Element 10, Sub-element 10.3
	E3: Equipment is properly stored, in good working condition and being properly maintained and inspected.	Recommend boom be placed under shelter - will suffer UV damage if left as is.				
<b>A. LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, AGREEMENTS</b>						
	Signed agreements for local (within reasonable distance) OSR assistance are in place.	Agreements are verbal only. Recommend more formalized approach.				IOSC Sub-element 23.4
<b>I. TRAINING &amp; EXERCISES</b>						
	Regular training courses are provided on OSCP to response team personnel.	An initial class was provided to personnel at site at the time of plan rollout. New personnel have not received training on the Plan. Provide for newer personnel.				IOSC Element 9 and Element 27

Reviewed By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_





# State of National CPs in Western Mediterranean – Main findings

## Legislation, Regulations, Agreements

- Legislation in place but transposition into national law in progress for some
- Signatory to the main international conventions

## Operational Response

- Missing detailed operational plans and policies (regional vs national)





<b>Legislation, Regulations, Agreements</b>	<b>Oil Spill Contingency Planning</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legislation in place but transposition into national law in progress for some</li><li>• Signatory to the main international conventions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of coherence and connection between various contingency plans</li><li>• Lack of revision and updating process</li><li>• Information is not centralised in a single document.</li></ul>
<b>Operational Response</b>	<b>Tracking, Assessment &amp; Information</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Missing detailed operational plans and policies (regional vs national)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most critical criteria are met</li><li>• Roles and responsibilities are unclear in some countries</li></ul>





<b>Legislation, Regulations, Agreements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legislation in place but transposition into national law in progress for some</li><li>• Signatory to the main international conventions</li></ul>	<b>Oil Spill Contingency Planning</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of coherence and connection between various contingency plans</li><li>• Lack of revision and updating process</li><li>• Information is not centralised in a single document.</li></ul>	<b>Response Coordination</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most countries meet all Level A critical criteria</li></ul>
		<b>Logistics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overall lack of detailed logistics</li></ul>
<b>Operational Response</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Missing detailed operational plans and policies (regional vs national)</li></ul>	<b>Tracking, Assessment &amp; Information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most critical criteria are met</li><li>• Roles and responsibilities are unclear in some countries</li></ul>	<b>Finance &amp; Administration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Funds to support OSR are available in most countries but not all have dedicated emergency funds.</li></ul>





<p><b>Legislation, Regulations, Agreements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation in place but transposition into national law in progress for some</li> <li>• Signatory to the main international conventions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Oil Spill Contingency Planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of coherence and connection between various contingency plans</li> <li>• Lack of revision and updating process</li> <li>• Information is not centralised in a single document.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Response Coordination</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most countries meet all Level A critical criteria</li> </ul>	<p><b>Health, Safety &amp; Security</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standards and norms are in place</li> </ul>
<p><b>Operational Response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missing detailed operational plans and policies (regional vs national)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tracking, Assessment &amp; Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most critical criteria are met</li> <li>• Roles and responsibilities are unclear in some countries</li> </ul>	<p><b>Logistics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall lack of detailed logistics</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sustainability &amp; Improvement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• n/a</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Finance &amp; Administration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds to support OSR are available in most countries but not all have dedicated emergency funds.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Training &amp; Exercises</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All countries conduct exercises on a regular basis, but a clear training strategy is missing for some.</li> </ul>

 Heterogeneity on the level of preparedness among the WestMOPoCo countries







# Main recommendations to improve the level of OSR planning and preparedness

- Enhancing the level of **detailed knowledge** of the plan amongst stakeholders.
- Developing an **operational plan**
- Gathering all relevant information on OSR programme in a **single document**
- Defining specific frequencies and a schedule for each type of **exercise** and each level of training (OPRC I, II and III...)
- Improving **communication** with other administrations.
- Securing adequate **funding** for the national contingency plan as well as for procedures for receiving, reviewing and settling claims for compensation.
- Clarifying the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.





## Advantages

- Comprehensive list of fixed criteria.
- Encourages detailed discussions amongst multiple governmental agencies about very broad as well as detailed aspects of the NCP programme.
- The use of an external consultant is recommended to facilitate the workshop.

## Areas of improvement

- Translation (e.g. from Spanish to French)
- Improve distinction between different levels (A, B and C)
- Some redundant questions and not adaptable criteria
- The Tool does not provide an option to indicate that certain response techniques were discussed but discarded as unsuitable (such as in-situ burning or dispersant use).
- For the future develop criteria HNS contingency plan.





- Overall **very useful workshop series** to assess national contingency programs and bring organisations together.
- Essential criteria for successful workshop
  - **involvement** of all relevant national government authorities
  - **external consultant** to facilitate the workshop
- Essential criteria for useful Global Improvement Programme leading to implementation
  - **ownership** of tasks, commitment, clear timelines
  - follow-up
  - **political and financial commitment**
- What is next? Revision and improvements of NCP → exercises → re-use of the Tool
- ITOPF is keen and available to support the States for the next phase of revision





# Mediterranean Marine Oil & HNS Pollution Cooperation

West MOPoCo is a project co-financed by the European Union under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism – DG-ECHO, developed in cooperation with REMPEC, Cedre, ISPRA, ITOPE, HELCOM, Bonn Agreement, CNL, Transport Malta, Environment Department of Morocco, Ministerio de FOMENTO, ANPE and coordinated by SGMer



Secrétariat général de la mer



Bonn Agreement  
Accord de Bonn



MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO

