

Wildlife response preparedness in the context of the TPR Wheel

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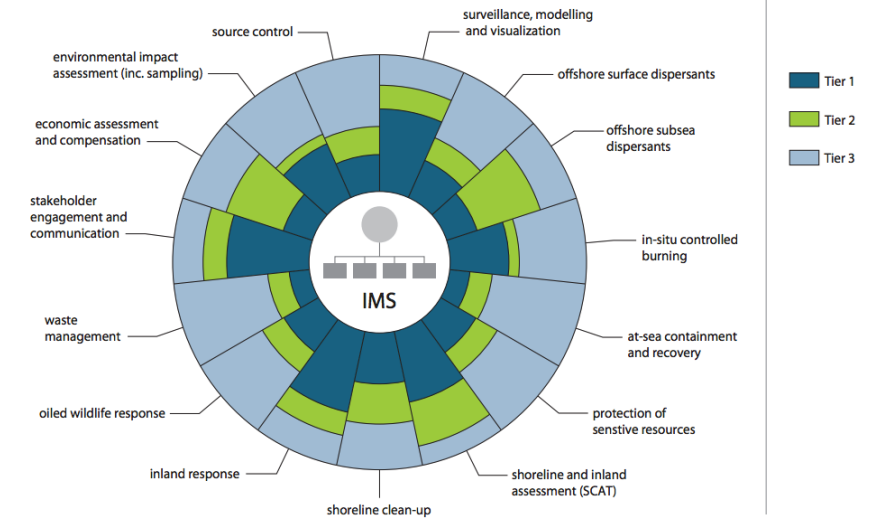
GOWRS Project Coordinator



Summary

- Tiered Preparedness and Response Wheel
- Application to wildlife response
- The GOWRS Project in the TPR context
- Future recommendations
- Conclusion

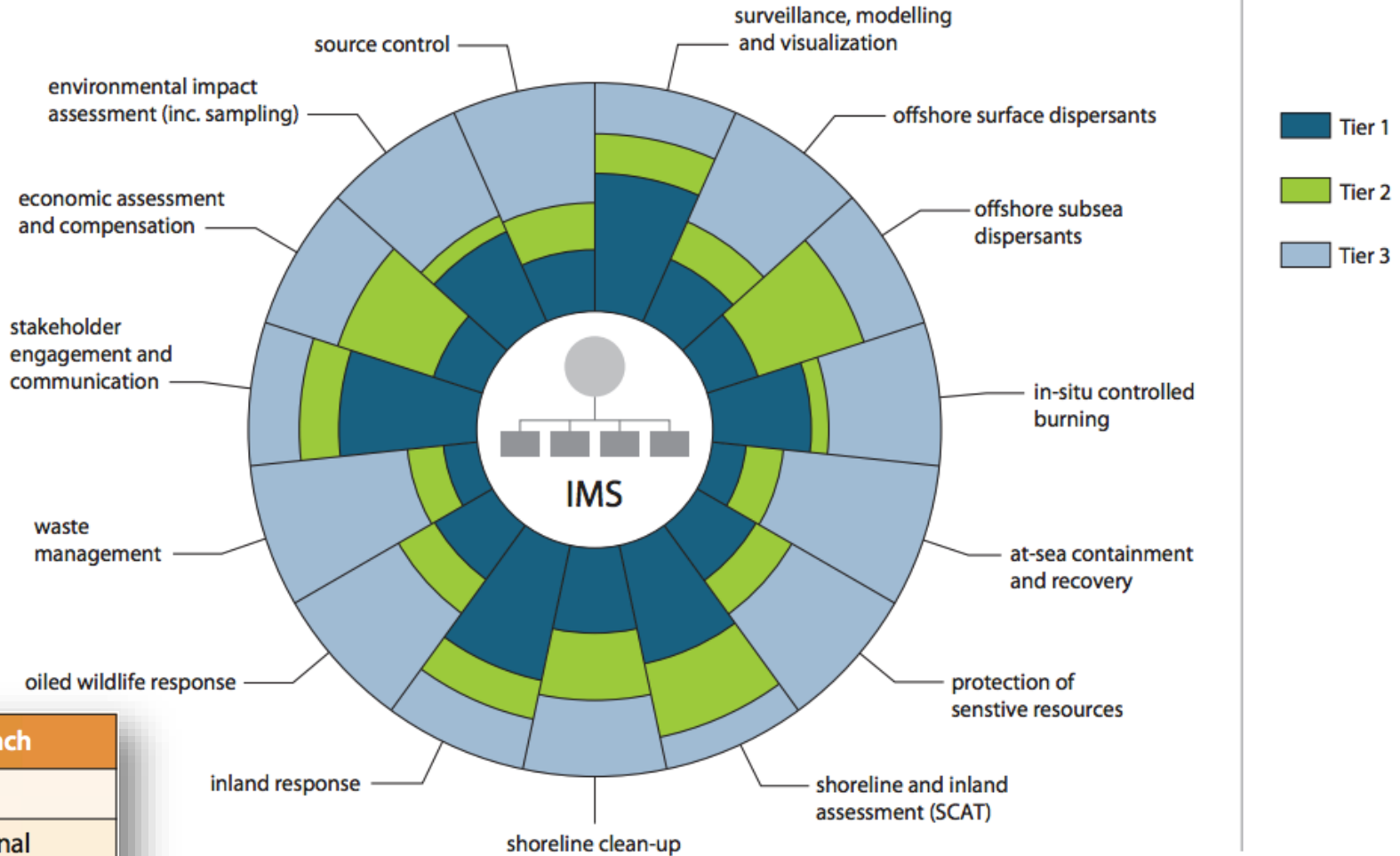
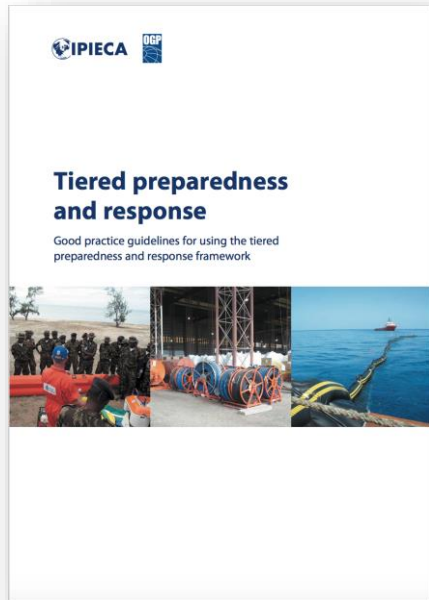
Figure 5 The complete model



IOGP-IPIECA, 2015

Tiered Preparedness & Response (TPR) Wheel

Figure 5 The complete model

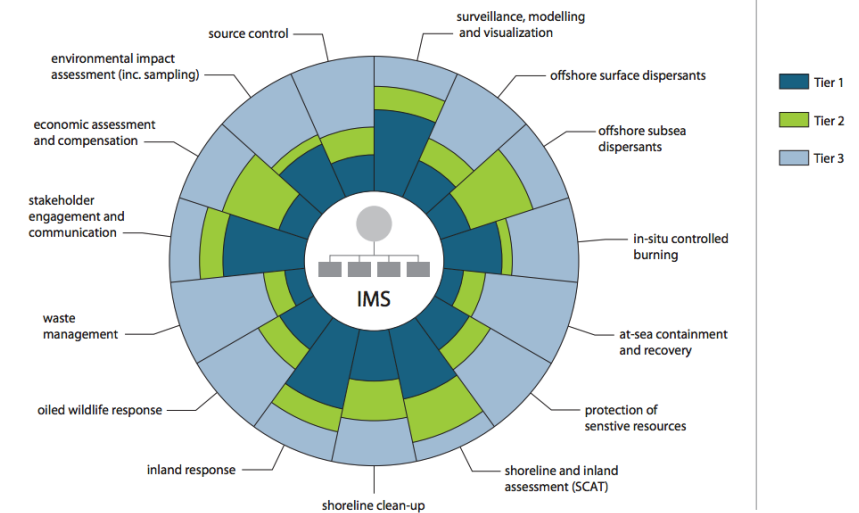


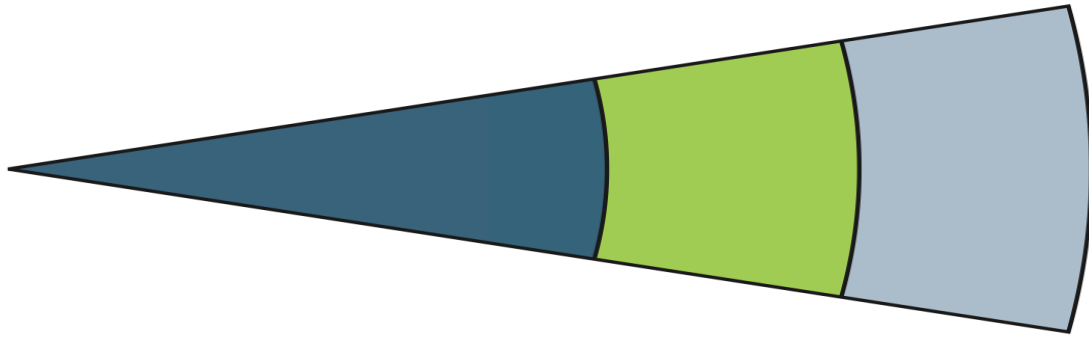
Capability	Geographical reach
Tier 1	Local
Tier 2	Regional or national
Tier 3	International

TPR Defined

- Response capability should be commensurate with assessed risk
- Risk determined via scenario driven risk assessment
- Capabilities then developed based on:
 - Operational-specific risks
 - Location-specific risks
 - Proximity and access to supporting resources
 - Legislative requirements & regulatory conditions

Figure 5 The complete model





Defined through location specific, scenario-driven risk assessment

Tier 1

- Bedrock of preparedness
- Influenced by proximity and timeliness of response from Tier 2 & 3 resources

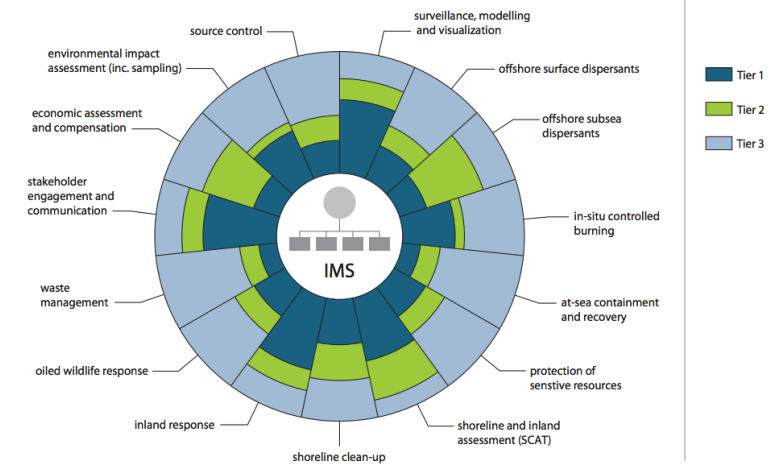
Tier 2

- Typically flexible in nature
- Fills gaps between tangible capability that exists for Tier 1 and Tier 3
- Examples:
 - Mutual aid between operators
 - OSROs
 - Specialized Tier 2 services
 - Local service providers
 - Cooperation with local/provincial government

Tier 3

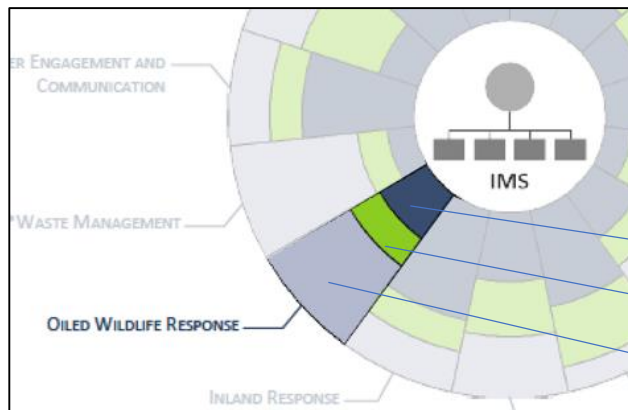
- Dependent upon smooth integration with underpinning tiers
- Predetermined, with well-established industry controlled stockpiles and response personnel
- Key locations and defined geographical remits
- Agreements in place to guarantee specified response services and time frames
- Measured by skills/capability of personnel rather than by number of personnel

Figure 5 The complete model

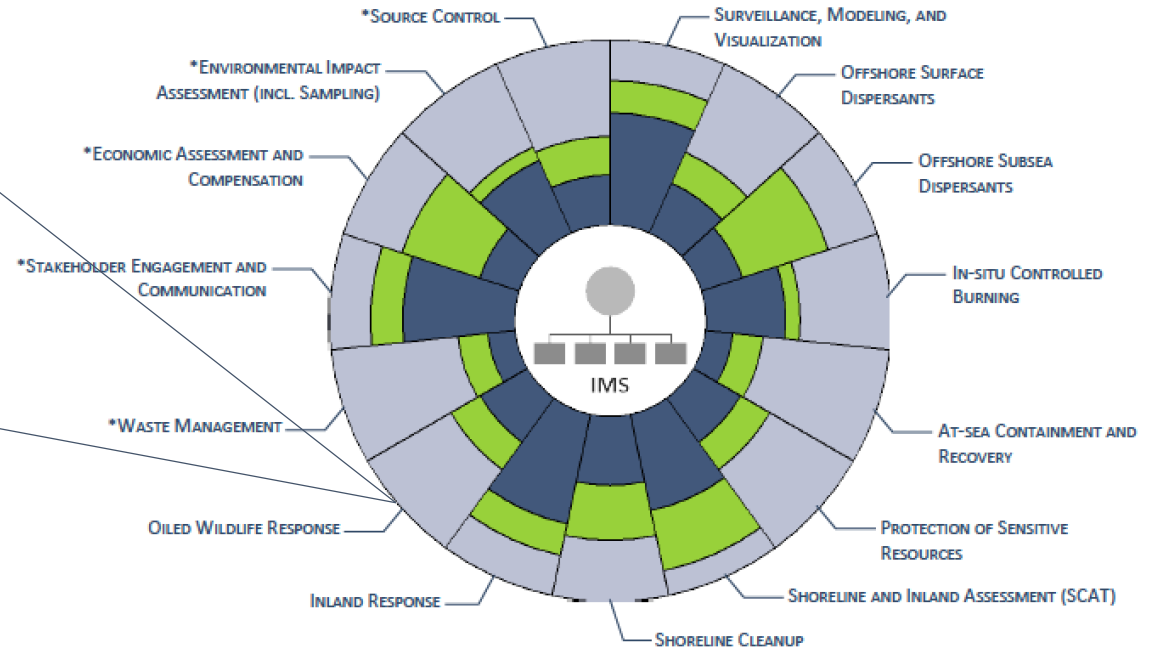


OSR-JIP: Oiled wildlife response recognised

THE FOLLOWING 15 CAPABILITIES ESSENTIALLY REPRESENT THE SCOPE OF TIERED PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:



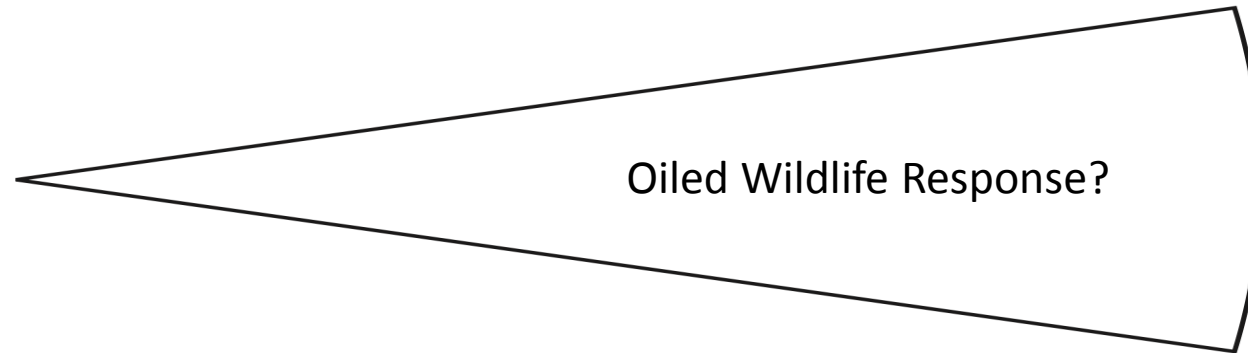
Tier 1
Tier 2
Tier 3



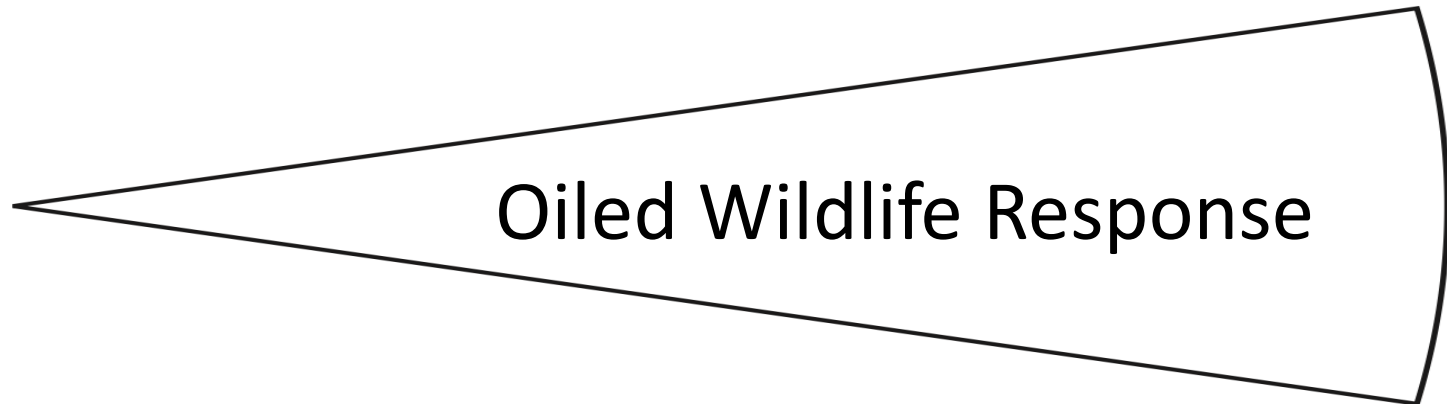
*THESE CAPABILITIES MAY NOT BE PROVIDED BY OIL SPILL RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS OR MUTUAL AID, BUT MUST BE CONSIDERED BY OPERATORS IN PLANNING. OPERATORS MUST COMBINE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL RESOURCES TO MEET THE CAPABILITY REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO POTENTIAL INCIDENTS.



OSR-JIP: Joint philosophy created



1. What is wildlife response?
2. Complexity
3. How to build preparedness?
4. Tasks/roles
 1. Authorities
 2. Polluter (RP)
 3. Tier-1 service providers
 4. Tier-3 service providers



Current Picture

Lack of site-specific wildlife response plans to define tiered capability

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3 (via OSRL)
?	?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sea Alarm Technical Advisor (1 x person on site)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No hands-on response• OSRL Equipment Stockpiles<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For first 48 hrs of <200 bird (small species) incident

- Capability requirements not defined in many instances
- Lack of clarity on Tier 2 context/capabilities
- Over reliance on a very limited Tier 3 (guaranteed services)
 - **No hands-on component**

Global Oiled Wildlife Response System (GOWRS) Project



- 11 Wildlife Response Organisations
- Aim: Tier 3 structure
- 2015-2016 OSR-JIP project
 - Funding via IPIECA-IOGP
- 2017-2018 Beta phase
 - Funding via OSRL



Project activities defined as...

1. Create a solid basis for global response (Tier 3)

- Standards, procedures, governance arrangements, readiness systems etc.

2. Planning and preparedness (Tier 1 & 2)

- In-country planning to define limits of capability of Tier 1 and 2
- Preparedness to ensure that successful scaling is possible
 - Training and exercises

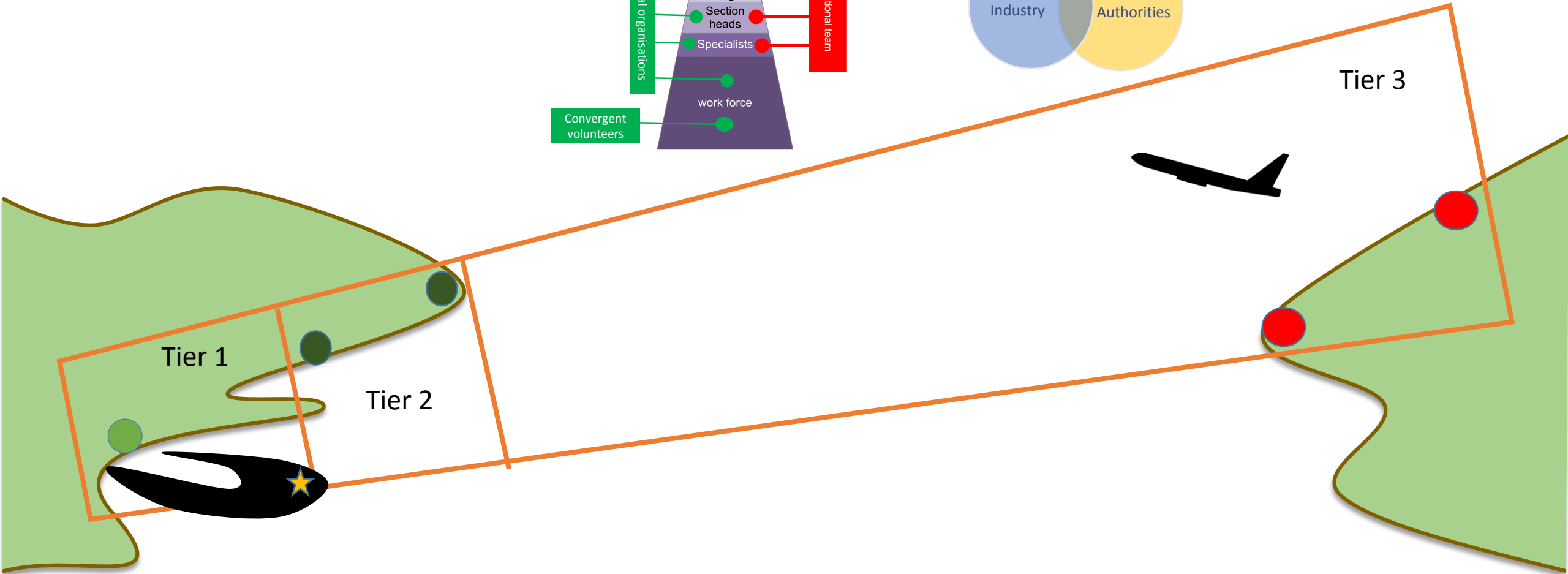
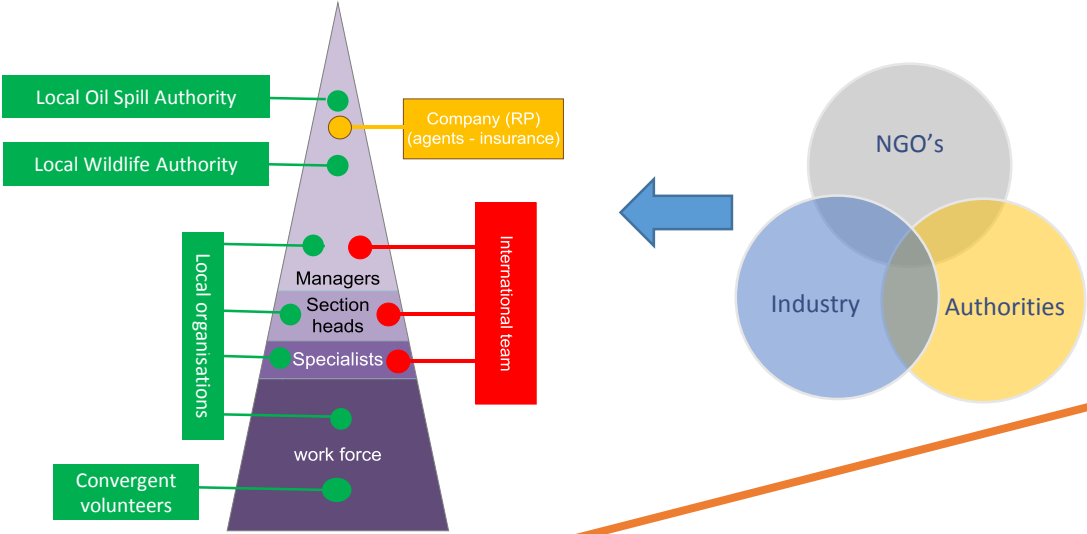
3. Promotion of Good practice

- Raise awareness amongst all stakeholders
- Ensure integration with new and existing oil spill plans and activities

- 2015-16: OSR-JIP GOWRS Project
- 2017-18: Beta Phase project

- To be achieved by industry & government stakeholders

Tiered Preparedness & Response

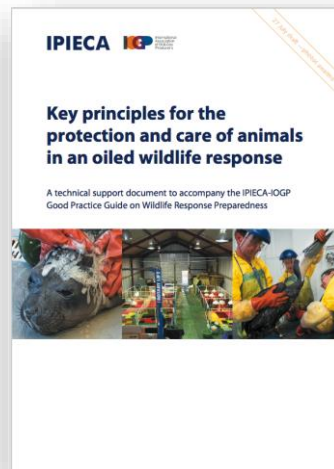


2015-16 GOWRS Project Phase I

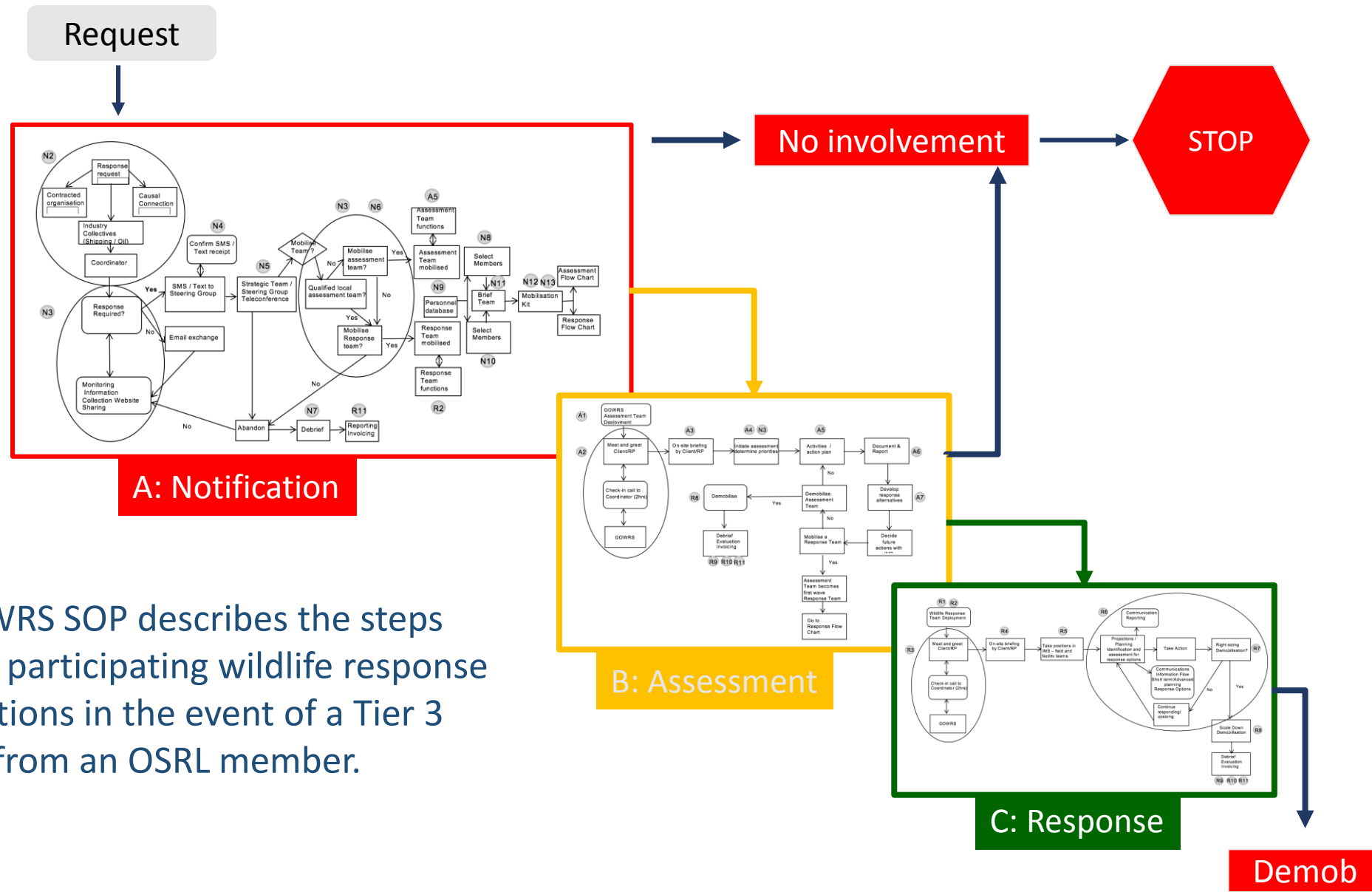
Tier 3 service design



- Standard operating procedure (SOP)
- Defined animal care standards
- Governance arrangements
 - Between network members
- Readiness
 - Qualification & Training standards
 - Preparedness recommendations for industry
 - Exercises
 - Equipment system
- Scope of work for Phase II (2017-18) of project



Standard Operating Procedure



- The GOWRS SOP describes the steps taken by participating wildlife response organizations in the event of a Tier 3 request from an OSRL member.

2017-18: GOWRS Project - Phase II Beta Phase



BETA TESTING

The GOWRS Industry Advisory Group

Members:

- Chevron (Chair)
- OSRL (Vice-Chair)
- ExxonMobil
- Statoil
- Shell
- BP
- Hess Corporation
- Petrobras
- ITOPF
- Total



Role:

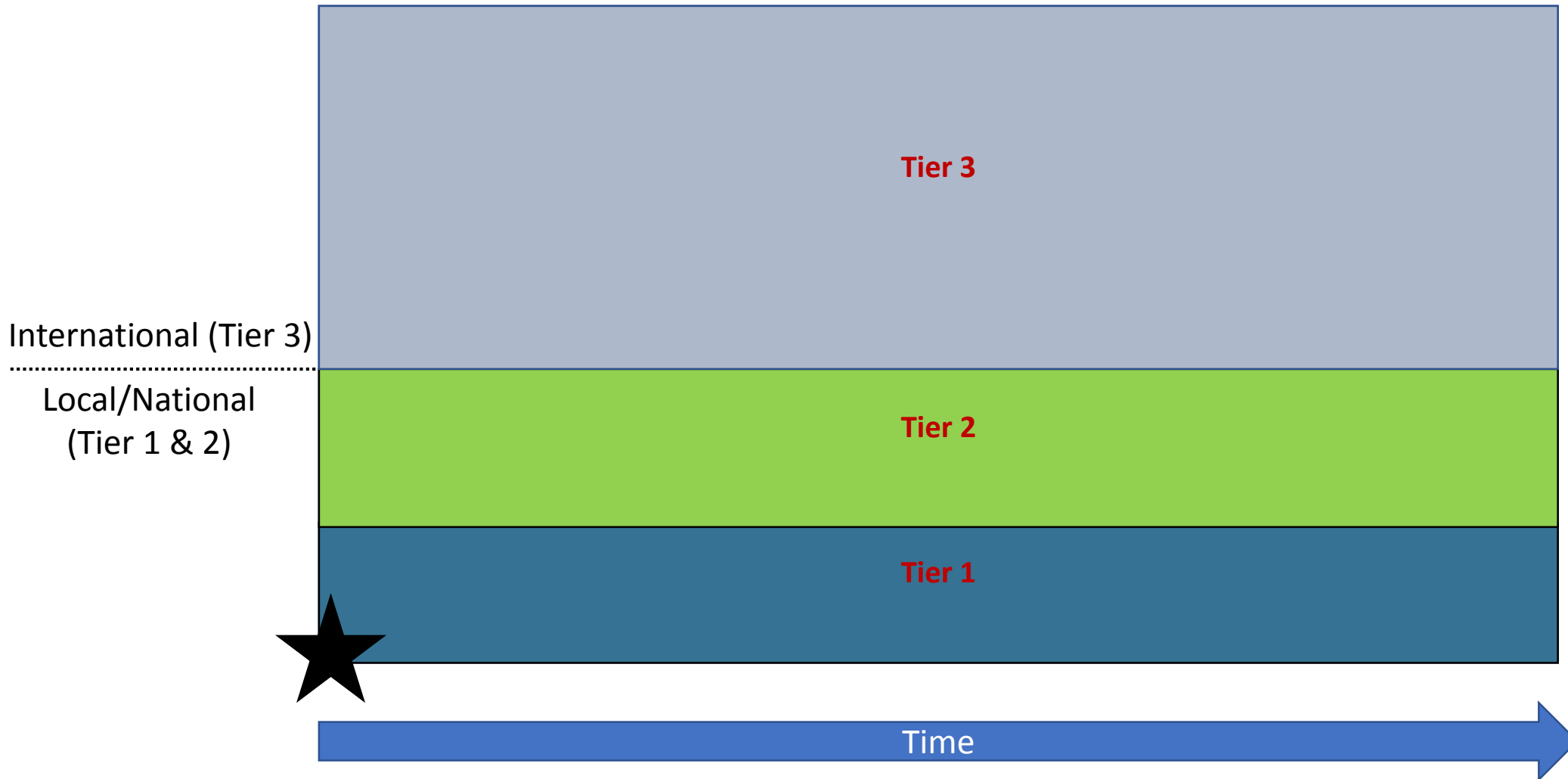
- Sounding board
- Confident Ambassadors

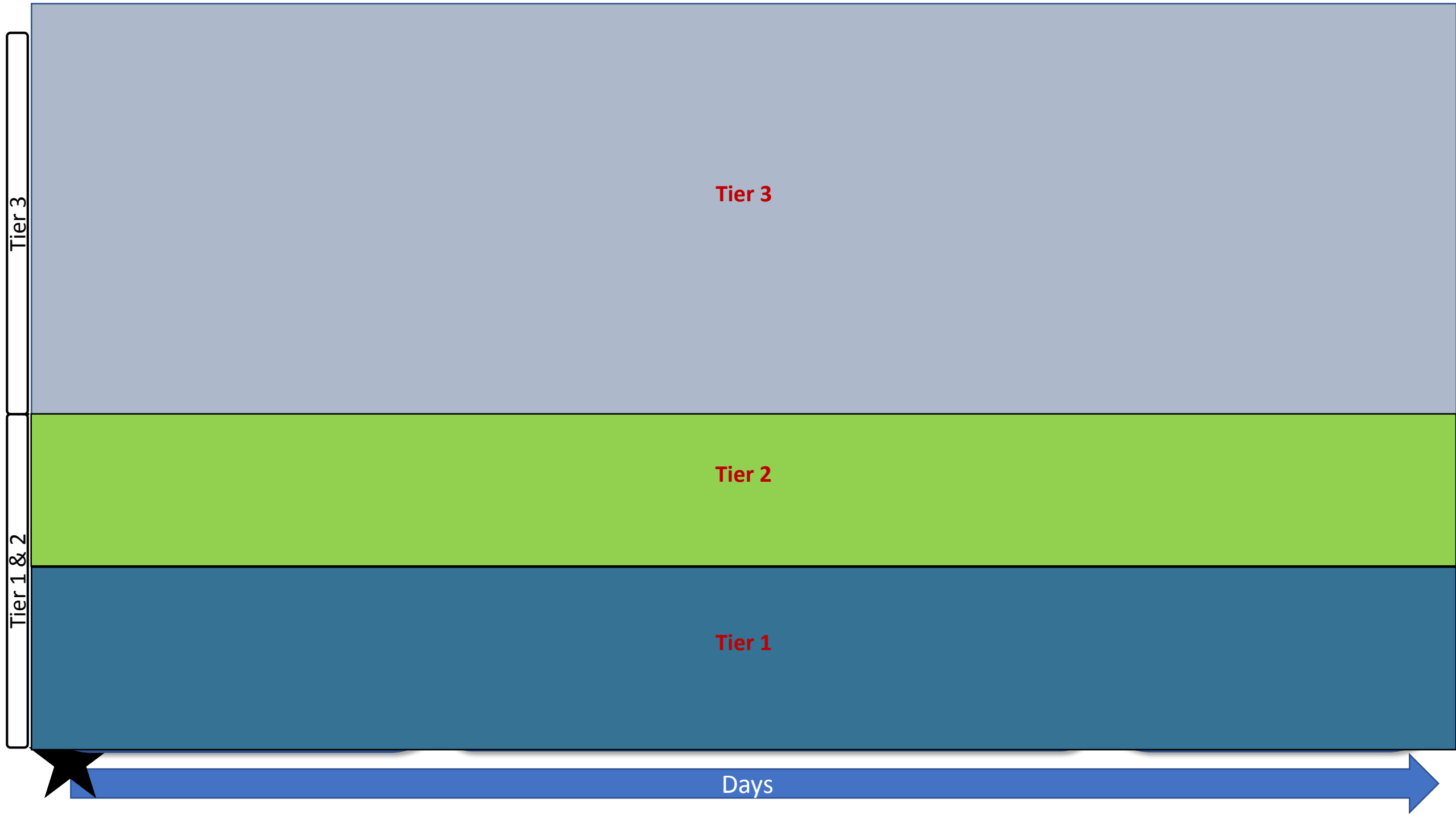
Early observations

- Confusion remains about what is being tested...
 - How do we 'test' GOWRS?
 - Isn't GOWRS already available?
 - Why do we need to pay to test something we already have access to?



What are we testing?





Tier 3

Tier 2

Tier 1

Tier 3

Tier 1 & 2

Days

E.g. Module 1: Objectives

- Checking and applying Company's own OWR plan
- Testing company's capability to take responsibility for an oiled wildlife response in-country
- Establishing a Wildlife Branch
 - Understanding RP role/responsibility vis a vis local/national wildlife trustees
 - Initiating Tier 1 & 2 wildlife ops
 - Initiating Monitoring & Assessment
 - Ability to mobilize Tier 1/Tier 2 wildlife response resources
 - Integrating Field & Facility Ops
- Give company staff an opportunity to test their ability to lead and integrate such a response
- **What is the plan for first 48-72 hours?**



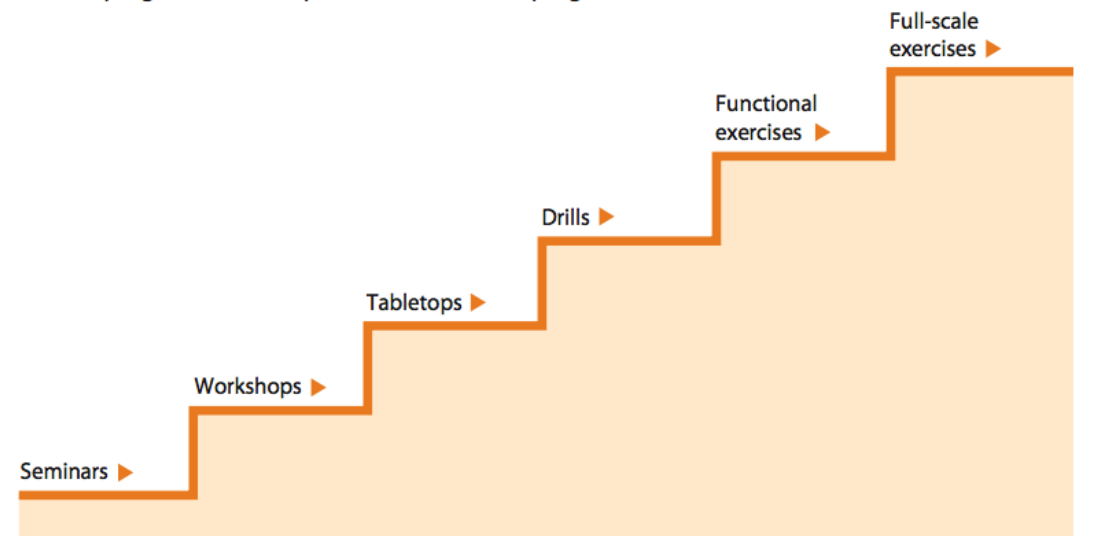
1. Initiate Wildlife Branch

Types of exercises and logical progression

The Exercise Modules...

- Can be exercised individually or in combination
- Can be used in a variety of events that support ongoing development from awareness through to operational competency:
 1. **Seminar:** Introduce the GOWRS SOP and explore implications for company procedures
 2. **Workshop:** Develop/update company procedures to integrate and operationalize GOWRS SOP
 3. **Drills:** Test key elements of the company procedures for wildlife response
 4. **Table-Top, Functional or Full-Scale Exercises:** Practice and test procedures in scenario-driven events

Figure 2 The progressive development of an exercise programme

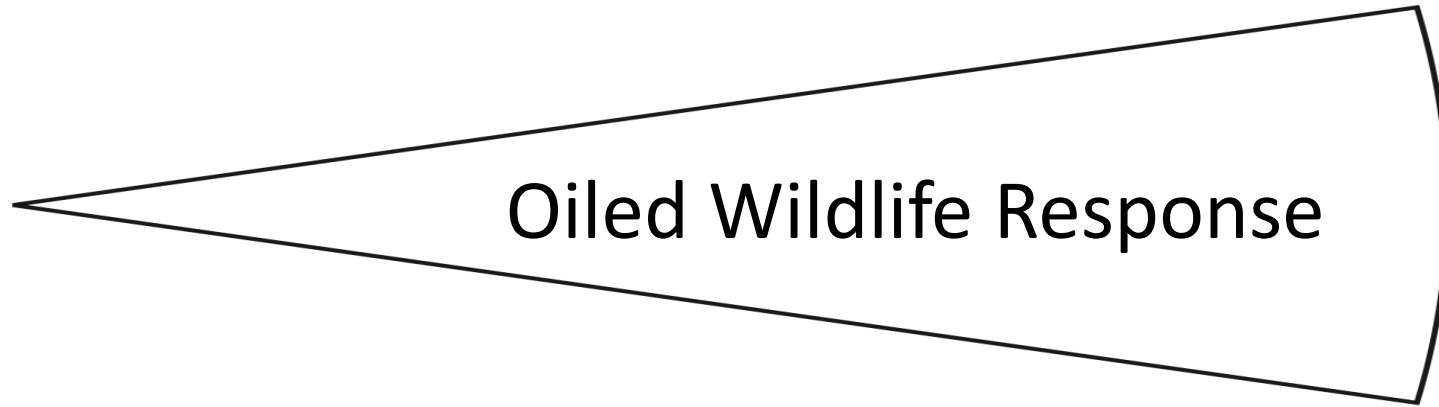


(IPIECA-OGP 2014)

Early conclusions of the GOWRS Beta Phase

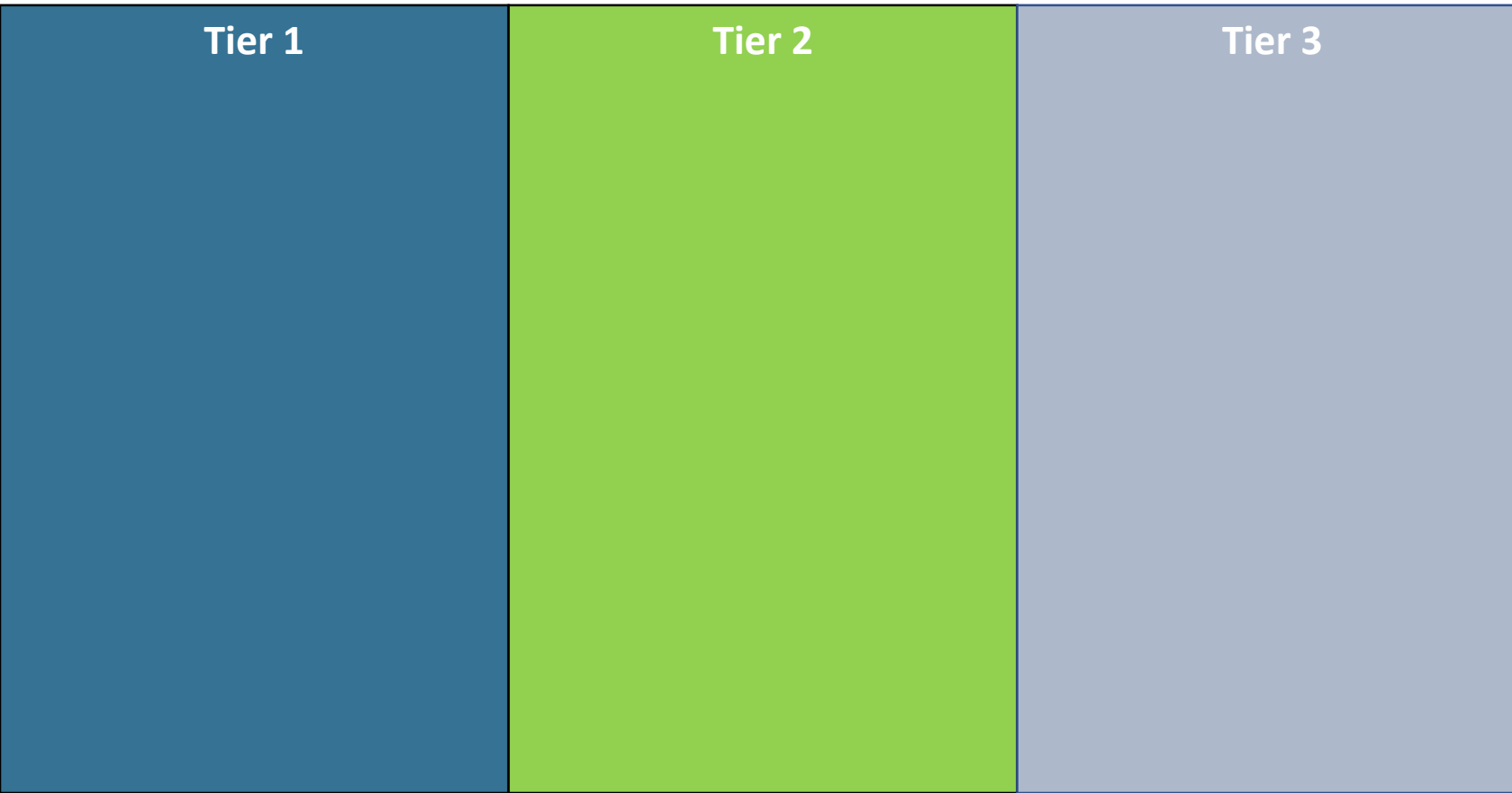
- Current exercise opportunities are still only scratching at the surface of what needs to be tested
- Still a lot of confusion out there
 - GOWRS Project vs. Tier 3 services
- Is industry ready to test Tier 3 wildlife response?
 - Dependent on TPR activities (Tier 1 & 2)





Current Picture

Encourage exercises to assess/develop preparedness

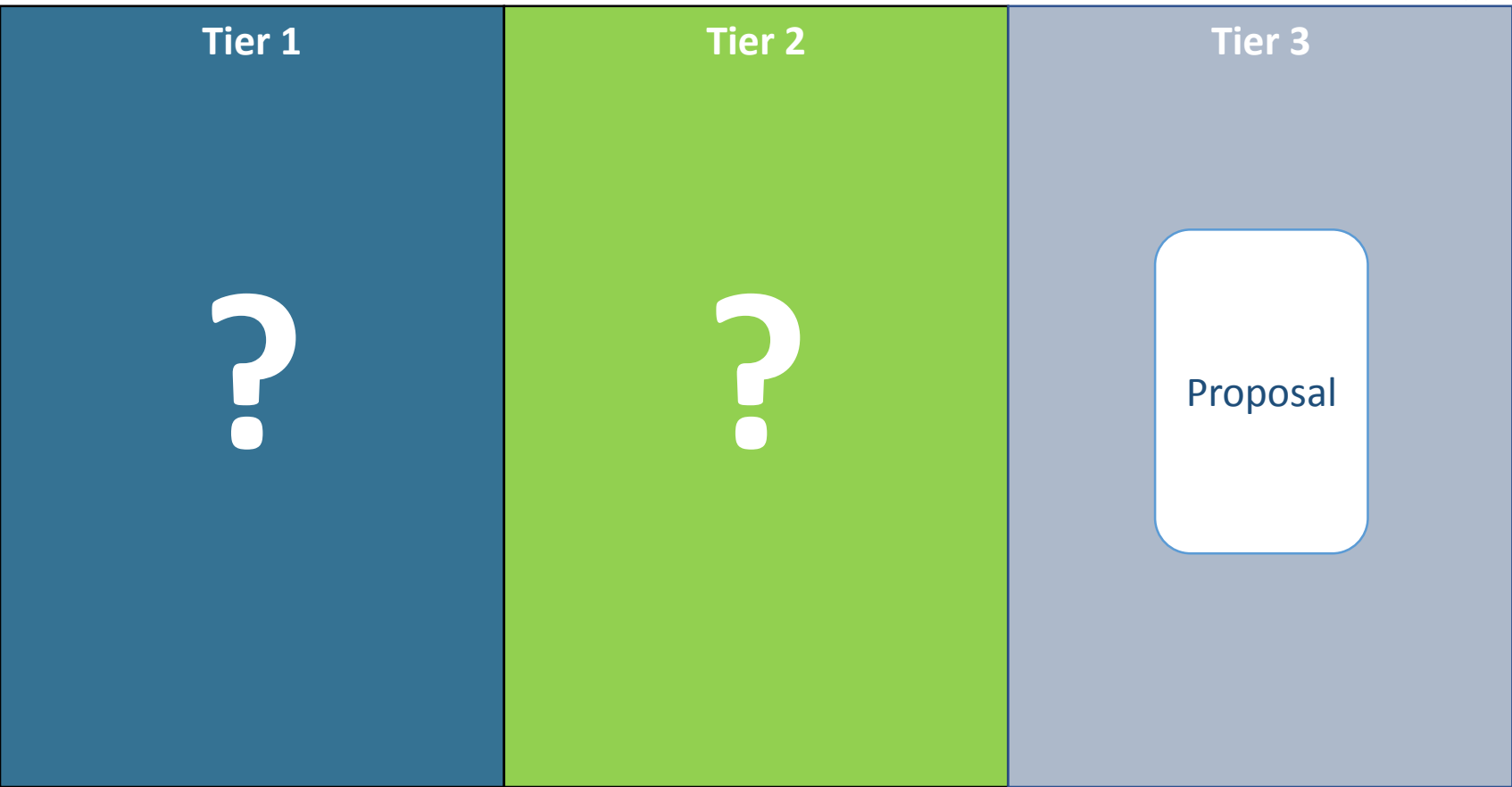


GOWRS Project (2015-18)

- 1. Define standards for international oiled wildlife response**
 - Animal Care
 - Operating Procedure
 - Qualifications & Training
- 2. Preparedness recommendations for industry**
 - Exercises
 - Equipment system
 - Tier 3 services

Oiled Wildlife Response

Requires commitment to TPR Good Practice



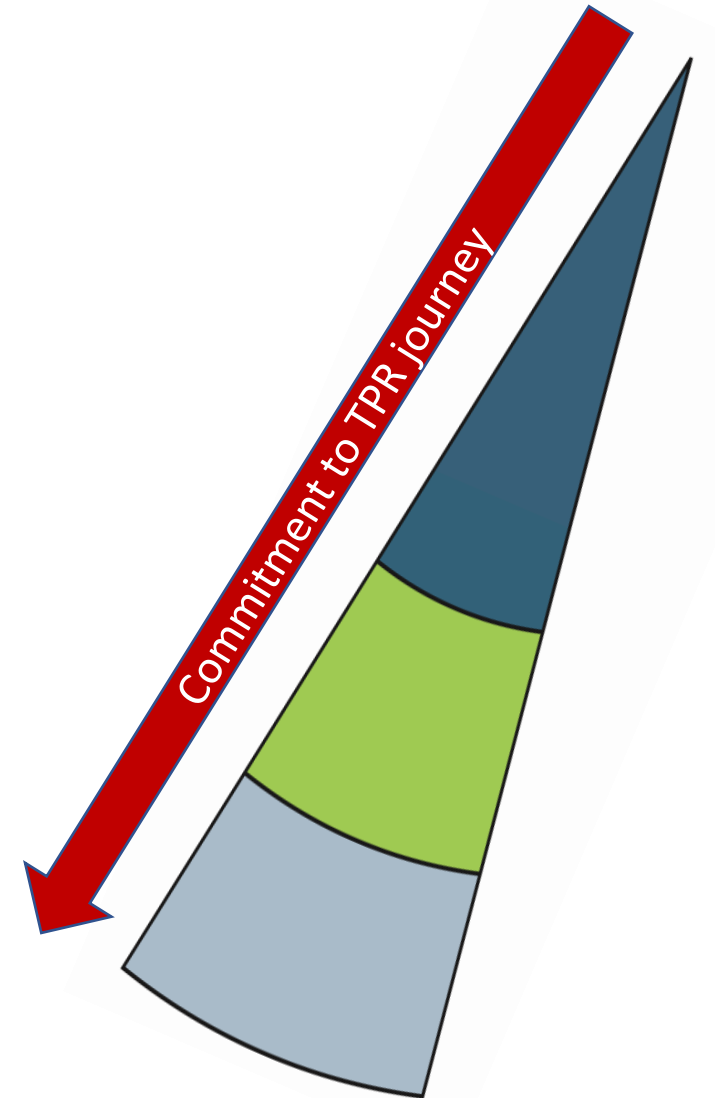
2019+?

- **International Standards Defined**
 - Animal Care
 - Operating Procedure
 - Qualifications & Training
- **International response network established (of independent providers)?**



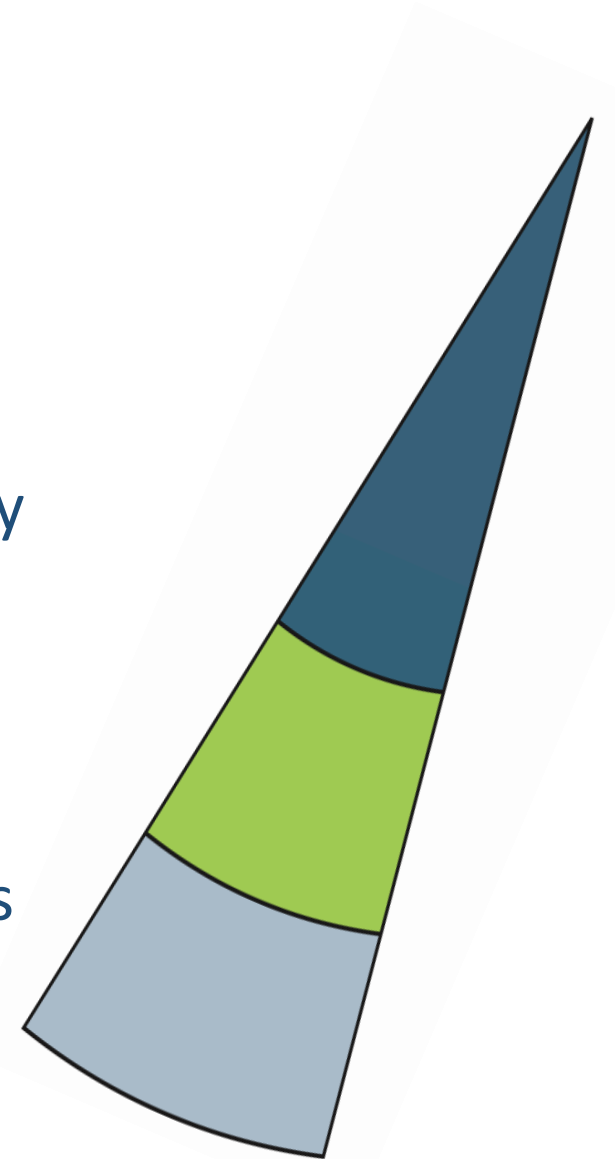
Recommendations for wildlife tiered preparedness & response

- Tier 3 needs to be defined based on desired level of 'guaranteed' coverage
- Realistic expectations in short-term based on current Tier 1 & 2 preparedness
- Based on commitment to develop multi-tiered preparedness (as per TPR wheel)
 - Tier 3 services should not serve as a disincentive for undertaking the TPR journey



Conclusion

- Current project is not a Tier 3 Service
 - Tier 3 needs to be defined based on a quantified, guaranteed resources
- Any Tier 3 service also requires commitment from industry to undertake site-specific planning and define capability needs (link Tiers 1 to 3)
 - Provides the needed clarity on expectations of an international team
- This needs support/commitment from all key stakeholders (industry, government & wildlife responders)
 - Ongoing global preparedness programme



Thank you

Questions?