



Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa

GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011

Eko Hotel & Suites Lagos, Nigeria

10-14 October 2011

“Toward operational Oil Spill Response in West, Central and Southern Africa”



Co-hosted by the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA)
And the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)



Executive summary

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, launched in 2006 the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project) to enhance oil spill response capability in 22 countries of West, Central and Southern Africa. Making use of existing industry expertise and resources, a key innovative feature of the Project is to emphasize the promotion of public/private partnership for effective oil spill response.

The GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011 was organised from 10 to 14 October 2011 and was hosted by the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) and the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) in Lagos, Nigeria. This biennial event is following the launch of the GI WACAF Project in April 2006 in Gabon and the regional meetings held in Pointe-Noire, Republic of Congo, in December 2007 and Yaoundé, Cameroon, in November 2009. The theme of the conference was “Towards Operational Oil Spill Response in West, Central and Southern Africa” and the objectives were to:

1. Review the progress achieved since 2006 (and more specifically the achievements of the 2009-2011 biennium) and exchange experiences between government delegates and the representatives of the oil industry;
2. Identify objectives and action plan at national and regional levels in order to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium, and enhance government/industry cooperation; and
3. Deliver training on Shoreline Response Techniques.

The Conference and Workshop combined technical conferences, working groups debating strategic objectives at the Regional level, working groups to identify action plan at the national level and training on Shoreline Response Techniques. Questions and comments following the various presentations, as well as the work groups and information sharing between government and industry delegates during the five days allowed the identification of key recommendations for the biennium 2012-2013 of the GI WACAF Project, addressing the following topics:

- **Legislation:** Ratification and implementation of the international conventions relating to preparedness and compensation;
- **National contingency planning:** Effective implementation of the National oil spill contingency Plan (integrating local plans and consistent with the OPRC 90 Convention), update and dissemination of the Plan to all stakeholders and mobilisation of international donors to improve the level of preparedness in the region;
- **Information, communication, training and exercises:** Improve information and communication within and between countries, and with the industry, and strengthen government/industry training and exercises program;
- **Technical and operational issue:** development of joint government/industry actions and technical capacity building projects on issues relating to oil spill response;
- **Regional cooperation: Implementation of the Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan,** including the set-up of the regional centre, harmonization of dispersant use policy, and of Customs and Immigration procedures, set-up of compensation mechanism (for vessel based incidents and non-vessel based incidents), etc; and
- **Support from international organisations, i.e. IMO and IPIECA** within the framework of the GI WACAF Project.

In addition to these recommendations, each national delegate assessed the level of preparedness in his country and drafted a National Action Plan highlighting the high priority actions to improve the national level of preparedness in the country and identifying how the GI WACAF Project may be able to support the country toward the achievement of these actions. The active participation and the expertise of all delegates and experts, as well as the local organization of the workshop with the support of NIMASA and NOSDRA and the GI WACAF Project, were greatly appreciated and were the key to the success of this workshop.

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Introduction

The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. The Project is acting under the framework of the Global Initiative (GI) which was endorsed by the IMO state members in 1996 and launched in Cape Town, South Africa, in 1996.

The GI WACAF Project was launched ten years after this event. The Project is jointly funded by IMO and eight oil company members of IPIECA. Today, it covers 22 countries in West, Central and Southern Africa. Since its inception, significant progress in improving oil spill response capability has been achieved. For instance, it is encouraging to see that from 2006 to 2011 more than 50 workshops were delivered and more than 2500 persons were trained. From a results-based perspective, we witnessed an increase of 30% from 2006 in the overall preparedness indicator. And all six key performance indicators of preparedness have progressed (Legislation; NOSCP; Designation of national authorities; Agreements; Training and exercises; National resources).

The GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011 is the premier event for oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation activities in West, Central and Southern Africa. The event is part of the biennial management system of the GI WACAF Project and is gathering the industry and government focal points with main objectives to exchange experiences and review progress achieved within the biennium action plan. Based on these results focal points are establishing the objectives for the next biennium.

Sponsors

We would like to address a special thanks to the sponsors of this Conference without whom this regional event would have been possible. Thanks to Total who provided the venue for this event. Thanks to Shell who sponsored all the lunch breaks. Thanks also to Addax Petroleum who sponsored the opening ceremony cocktail, and Chevron and NIMASA the gala night. Finally thanks to NOSDRA who provided the Secretariat.

Objectives of the event

The specific objective of the conferences and workshops were to:

- Review the progress achieved during the 2010-2011 biennium and exchange experiences between government delegates, and with the representatives of the oil industry;
- Identify objectives and develop action plans at national and regional levels in order to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium, and enhance government/industry cooperation; and
- Deliver training on Shoreline Response Techniques.

Programme

The workshop was organised on five days (See Annexe 1 for the complete program):

- **Monday**
 - Opening ceremony and introduction of the workshop,
 - Conferences from country delegates and oil industry representatives on the implementation of National Oil Spill Contingency Plans, and the improvement of the response capabilities of the oil industry.

- **Tuesday:**
 - Conferences from experts on the Conventions (OPRC 90 and Emergency Protocol),
 - Conferences from experts on the latest developments regarding oil spill preparedness and response (sensitivity mapping, MetOceanographic modelling, dispersant use).

- **Wednesday**
 - Conferences from experts on the latest developments regarding oil spill preparedness and response (Offshore EP prevention, intervention and response, waste management, oiled wildlife response, joint government/industry exercises, etc.).

- **Thursday**
 - 3 regional working groups for the development of thematic GI WACAF Project Action Plan,
 - Development of National Action Plans by Country delegates for the coming biennium,
 - Recommendations for the next biennium.

- **Friday**
 - Shoreline Response Techniques workshop,
 - Closing ceremony.

Participants

The GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011 was attended by 317 participants including delegates from the governments and the industries of the region.

Government Focal Points

The long standing partnership between the GI WACAF Project and the Guinean Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME Project) permitted to fund the participation of the focal points of both Projects. Table 1 below lists the Focal Points invited to attend the event. The full list of delegates is available in Annexe 2.

The host country was represented by delegates from both co-hosting organizations: Mrs. Juliana Gunwa (NIMASA) and Mr. Idris O. Musa (NOSDRA). All representatives from NIMASA are listed in Annexe 3 and representatives from NOSDRA in Annexe 4.

Country	Full Name	Focal point
Angola	Mrs. Lia de Sousa	GCLME
Angola	Mrs. Helena André	GI WACAF
Benin	Mr. M. Ggaguidi	GCLME
Benin	Mr. Pierrot Gbodougbe	GI WACAF
Cameroon	Mr. Collins Mboufack	GCLME
Cameroon	Mr. Augustine Broh Ndum	GI WACAF
Cap Verde	Mr. Joao Rosario Lopes	GI WACAF
Côte d'Ivoire	Mr. Martin Dibi	GCLME/GI WACAF
Democratic Republic of Congo	Mr. J-P Mwamba Nyembo	GCLME/GI WACAF
Equatorial Guinea	Mr. Juan de Dios	GCLME
Equatorial Guinea	Mr. Simon Osa Adugu	GI WACAF
Mauritania	Mr. Babana Ould Yahya*	GI WACAF
Gabon	Mr. Aymar Mbina	GCLME
Gabon	Mr. L-L Ebobola Tsibah	GI WACAF
Gambia	Mr. Essa Khan	GI WACAF
Ghana	Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	GCLME
Guinea	Mr. Ibrahima Camara	GCLME
Guinea Bissau	Mr. Octávio Cabral	GCLME
Liberia	Mr. Samuel Wesley	GCLME
Namibia	Mr. Pinehas Auene	GI WACAF
Republic of Congo	Mr. Okamba Osseke Felicien	GCLME
Republic of Congo	Mr. Medard Ngobo	GI WACAF
Sao Tome & Principe	Mr. Manuel Rosario	GCLME/GI WACAF
Senegal	Mr. Babacar Ba	GI WACAF
Sierra Leone	Mr. Abu Kanu	GCLME
Sierra Leone	Mr. Alhaji Wurroh Jalloh	GI WACAF
South Africa	Mr. Dumisani Theophilus Ntuli*	GI WACAF
Togo	Mr. Abdel-Ganiou Soulemane	GCLME/GI WACAF

*Delegates that could not attend the event

Table 1: List of Government Delegates

Industry Focal Points

The industry representatives that have participated in the Conference are listed in Annexe 2. The high participation of the oil industry representatives from the most oil producing countries in the region (Nigeria, Angola, Cameroun, Congo, etc.) is reflecting the good partnership in place between the GI WACAF Focal Points from industry and government. The involvement of the GI WACAF industry focal points will facilitate the joint implementation of activities scheduled for the next biennium 2012/ 2013.

Facilitators of the Conference

The panel of experts invited to prepare and deliver the technical sessions and assist the delegates in the preparation of their action plan is listed in Table 2 below. These experts represented a broad sample of organizations including IMO, IPIECA, CEDRE, Sea Alarm, SANCCOB, ITOPF, UNEP, UNIDO as well as experts from private consulting companies.

Full Name	Organization	Country
Dr. Stefan Micallef	IMO	Malta
Dr. Jose Matheickal	IMO	India
Mr. William Azuh	IMO	Nigeria
Mr. Michael Luguje	IMO	Ghana
Capt. Ibraheem Olugbade	IMO	Nigeria
Mrs. Paula Lynch	IPIECA	UK
Mr. Richard Santner	BP	UK
Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh	ExxonMobil	USA
Mr. Andy Nicoll	OSRL	UK
Mr. Christophe Rousseau	Cedre	France
Mr. Richard Tatner	Blue Petrel Consulting	UK
Mr. Franck Laruelle	ITOPF	France
Mrs. Saskia Sessions	SEA ALARM	UK
Mrs. Vanessa Strauss	SANCCOB	South Africa
Mr. Abou Bamba	UNEP	Côte d'Ivoire
Mr. Christian Susan	UNIDO	Austria
Mr. Simon Rickaby	Braemar Howells Ltd	UK
Mr. Romain Chancerel	GI WACAF	France
Mr. Antoine Blonce	GI WACAF	France

Table 2: List of Experts

Summary of the Opening Ceremony

Monday morning, 10 October 2011

All the speeches can be found in the following Annexes. All the speakers' biographies can be found in the Programme (Annexe 1).

Welcome address by the Director General NIMASA

Mr. Ziakede Patrick Akpobolokemi, DG NIMASA

Annexe 5.

Speech by IMO representative

Dr. Stefan Micallef, Senior Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division

Annexe 6.

Speech of Chairman of GI WACAF

Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh, Chairman GI WACAF Project 2010-2011 & Mr. Richard Santner, Chairman GI WACAF Project 2012-2013

Annexe 7 & 8.

Keynote address by the Director General NOSDRA

Sir Peter Idabor, DG NOSDRA

Annexe 9.

Opening remarks by the Minister of Transport

The Honourable Minister of Transport, Senator Idris A. Umar (SAN)

Annexe 10.

Remarks by the Minister of Environment and declaration of the Conference open

The Honourable Minister of Environment, Hajia Hadiza Ibrahim Mailafiya

Annexe 11.

Summary of presentations: Introduction

Monday afternoon, 10 October 2011

Following the opening ceremony an opening cocktail was offered by Addax Nigeria, and a plenary session was conducted to introduce the workshop and present the recent developments and initiatives for oil spill preparedness and response conducted in the region and in Nigeria. The objective of the conference was to share experience and best practice gained both by the governments and the oil industry.

Overview of the GI WACAF Activities and Progress Achieved in 2008-2009

Romain Chancerel, GI WACAF Project Manager (IMO/IPIECA)

Mr. Romain Chancerel, GI WACAF Project Manager, provided an overview of the objectives of the GI WACAF Project. The Project is managed using a two year cycle, 50 national activities and 6 regional activities have been held since the launch of the project in 2006. Joint government/industry exercises held in Cameroon and in the Republic of Congo in 2009 were highlighted as good examples of activities which lead to improved oil spill preparedness and response. The achievements of the GI WACAF between 2006-2011, measured using key performance indicators were highlighted. A study of National Oil Spill Contingency Plans (NOSCPs) in the region was conducted in 2009, and recommendations were made to strengthen the operational use of NOSCPs in the region. Next steps for the GI WACAF Project were highlighted and it was noted that an action plan for 2012-2013 will be produced based on the outcomes of the regional workshop and conference. Mr. Romain Chancerel also presented the objectives of the event and provided an overview of the presentations which would be held during the week of the regional workshop.

15th Anniversary of the Global Initiative, Video

Mr. Andrew Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)

This year celebrates the 15 years of the Global Initiative (GI), launched in Cape Town, South Africa, in 1996 by IMO and IPIECA. To emphasize the main objective of the GI, meaning the cooperation between industry through IPIECA and governments through IMO, the video "Working Together" has been shown to the participants.

Nigeria: National achievements and progresses since the Yaoundé Conference

Mr. Idris O. Musa, Director Oil Spill Response, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)

For Nigeria, a National Workshop on Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling and National Dispersant Use Policy as well as the activation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) formed activities that were carried out since 2009. Feedbacks provided on the activation of the NOSCP included the following: modification of the NOSCP to include Incident Command System (ICS) and Incident Management System (IMS), re-definition of roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders and establishment of a clear notification and activation list for all stakeholders. Nigeria also made known its procurement of a 19m Pollcat oil spill response boat as well as the establishment of a GIS/National Command and Response Centre. Nigeria has also completed the mapping of her coastline from Badagry in the West to Calabar in the East indicating all the vulnerable and sensitive areas to protect in the advent of any oil spill incidents. The mapping also extends 50km inland, with the next phase covering another 50km inland.

Ghana: National achievements and progresses since the Yaoundé Conference

Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Environment Protection Agency

Ghana developed its NOSCP in the late 80s and have been reviewing and updating it since. In the year 2007 when Ghana discovered oil in commercial quantities it became necessary to review the NOSCP to reflect the

current developments. During the Yaoundé Conference in 2009, Ghana proposed a review and update of its NOSCP as a key activity to be followed by a tabletop exercise. That activity of reviewing and updating the Ghana NOSCP was carried out in November 2009 through a stakeholder consultation process. After updating the NOSCP, a tabletop exercise was planned for 2011. In May 2011 the Ghana tabletop exercise was carried out to principally test stakeholders' role and the interface between industry and government authorities. The outcome of that exercise was Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam's presentation during the Lagos conference. He highlighted the preparation towards the workshop, the conduct of the workshop and the exercise, and the outcome and recommendations for future actions.

Democratic Republic of Congo: National achievements since the Yaoundé Conference

Mr. Jean-Paul Mwamba Nyembo, Director, National Centre against oil pollution

Cette présentation a porté sur des stratégies pour réussir la mise en œuvre du plan d'intervention d'urgence de la RDC. Ces stratégies sont les suivantes :

- STRATEGIE 1 : Références aux recommandations
 - Ateliers régionaux
 - Plan Régional de lutte contre les pollutions accidentelles
 - Politique d'utilisation des dispersants
 - Autorités de mise en œuvre
 - Equipements et stock POLMAR
 - Ateliers nationaux
 - Plan National d'urgence
 - Cartographie de sensibilité et tactique
 - Politique d'utilisation des dispersants
 - Comité de mise en œuvre
 - Fonds d'intervention d'urgence
- STRATEGIE 2 : Faire participer tous les acteurs clés à la prise des décisions
 - Acteurs étatiques et institutionnels
 - Opérateurs Pétroliers et du domaine de transport maritime
 - Acteurs scientifiques
 - Population locale représentée
- STRATEGIE 3 : Définir les objectifs communs
 - Tous les acteurs clés se mettent d'accord pour lutter en urgence contre un déversement accidentel
 - Tous ont un intérêt commun de mettre fin rapidement au déversement
- STRATEGIE 4 : Définir le cadre de collaboration en cas de crise
 - Mis en place d'un comité permanent de réflexion, d'échange et de collaboration pour la mise en œuvre du PNU
 - Le cadre permanent vise à réunir l'Etat et les opérateurs dans une chaîne d'intervention et de solidarité pour prévenir, lutter, contenir et gérer les pollutions accidentelles
 - La connexion des plans sectoriels des opérateurs identifiés au plan national
 - La mobilisation des experts et des équipements
 - Échange des données en rapport avec la sensibilité de la zone
 - Examen des toutes les questions relatives à la prévention, à la lutte et à la gestion des incidents
 - Examen des meilleurs moyens de gestion des déchets
 - Examen des meilleures pratiques pour sauvegarder les sensibilités biologiques vulnérables
 - Examen des possibilités de contourner les obstacles à l'exécution du protocole de collaboration

- STRATEGIE 5 : mise en place d'un Fonds d'urgence
 - Il s'agit préalablement des contributions volontaires des opérateurs
 - Pour les nouveaux opérateurs pétroliers, il faut le prévoir dans les négociations du CPP ou en cas de renégociation du CPP
 - Des subventions de l'Etat et/ou de l'assistance autre
 - Ce fonds est mis à la disposition de la Coordination nationale du PNU selon le plan d'engagement des besoins et des urgences justifiées
 - Critère de contribution
 - Catégorie A : opérateur producteurs et raffineurs
 - Catégorie B : opérateur de stockage, distribution, convoyage et transporteur
 - Catégorie C : opérateur portuaire et maritime
 - Chaque contribuable désigne un administrateur au Fonds d'urgence. Ces administrateurs ont le pouvoir d'auditer la Coordination Nationale

- STRATEGIE 6 : Code de conduite
 - La Convention OPRC sert de guide adaptable pour la collaboration et la bonne conduite en cas d'incident de crise tous sont tenu de suivre la procédure et de s'y conformer

Summary of presentations: Oil Spill Preparedness and Implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention

Tuesday 11 October 2011

Tuesday 11 October 2011 was dedicated to the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC 90) and its implementation in West, Central and Southern Africa. A series of technical presentations presenting elements to strengthen the oil spill response capability in the region were delivered. Each presentation was followed by a discussion on the topic.

The OPRC 90 Convention and the commonalities with the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention

Mr. Antoine Blonce, GI WACAF Project Consultant (IMO/IPIECA)

Mr. Antoine Blonce, GI WACAF Project Consultant, presented the commonalities between the OPRC 90 Convention and the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention. In fact, during the 9th Conference of Parties of the Abidjan Convention (COP9) that was held in Ghana, from 28 March to 1 April 2011, several decisions were adopted that earmarked the importance of ratifying the OPRC 90 Convention and other relevant IMO conventions regarding Oil Spill Preparedness and Response (Decision CP.9/7). As the Article 10 of the OPRC 90 Convention refers to the “Promotion of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in preparedness and response”, Decision CP.9/5 of the COP9 shows that countries “agree on the creation of a Regional Centre for Cooperation in Case of Emergency supported by IMO, LMEs and other interested partners” and Decision CP.9/6 that countries will “adopt the REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN as in Annexe 3 and to decide to start its implementation rapidly”. We can see that the regional cooperation is therefore a strong commonality between the OPRC 90 and Abidjan Conventions, and it is also one of the main focuses of the GI WACAF Project.

Likelihood and consequences of a pollution event

Mr. Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager, International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF)

The International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF) is a not-for-profit organization, involved in all aspects of preparing for and responding to ship-source spills of oil, chemicals and other substances in the marine environment. ITOPF devotes considerable effort to a wide range of technical services, of which the most important is responding to spills of oil and chemicals. ITOPF's small response team is at constant readiness to assist at marine spills anywhere in the world. This service is normally undertaken on behalf of our Members (tanker owners) or Associates (other ship owners) and their oil pollution insurers (normally one of the P&I Clubs) or at the request of governments or international agencies such as the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds). Apart from a fall in the early 1980s during the worldwide economic recession, seaborne oil trade has grown steadily from 1970. Whilst increased movements might imply increased risk, it is encouraging to observe however that downward trends in oil spills continue despite an overall increase in oil trading over the period. The causes and circumstances of oil spills are varied, but can have a significant effect on the final amount of oil spilled:

- most spills from tankers result from routine operations such as loading, discharging and bunkering which normally occur in ports or at oil terminals;
- the majority of these operational spills are small, with some 91% involving quantities less than 7 tonnes; and
- accidental causes, such as collisions and groundings, generally give rise to much larger spills, with at least 88% of these incidents involving quantities in excess of 700 tonnes.

Oil spills can have serious effects on marine life. Such images fuel the perception of widespread and permanent environmental damage after every spill, and an inevitable loss of marine resources with serious economic repercussions. A science-based appraisal of the effects reveals that whilst damage occurs and may be profound at the level of individual organisms, populations are more resilient and natural recovery processes are capable of repairing the damage and returning the system to normal functions. The marine ecosystem is highly complex and natural fluctuations in species composition, abundance and distribution are a basic feature of its normal function. The extent of damage can therefore be difficult to detect against this background variability. Nevertheless, the key to understanding damage and its importance is whether spill effects result in a downturn in breeding success, productivity, diversity and the overall functioning of the system.

Local communities and local contingency plans

Mr. Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE)

Most coastal communities will be directly affected when the first slicks of oil will reach the coast whatever the origin or the scale of the pollution incident. In the first case the local communities (provinces, cities or ports) will generally deal with the pollution on their own but in the case of major incident, local communities should fit into the scheme of the national plan. The GI WACAF Regional Conference in Yaoundé in 2009 highlighted the need to develop local plans in order to prepare local communities to deal with these exceptional situations. Generally these plans specify patterns of actions to alert the people and protect the environment and properties and should describe the technical options. To be effective these plans must be accompanied by awareness raising and training of local teams and the acquisition of basic means of protection of stakeholders and basic tools for cleaning, transportation and storage of the pollutants recovered.

Roles and entities involved in a pollution event

Mr. Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager, International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF)

This presentation intended to provide the reader, in particular on-scene commanders, lead agencies and others involved in the management of oil pollution response, with an appreciation of the various interests involved in an oil pollution emergency and its aftermath. The role and functions of the following entities are described:

- the Master and the crew of the ship who may apply the procedures stated in the Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), listing in particular the reporting procedure, the list of authorities to be contacted and the detailed description of on board actions to control the discharge;
- the ship-owner whose main responsibilities are the safety of crew, ship and cargo, the notification to Coastal State and the pollution response, clean-up and/or compensation;
- the ship-owner insurer (P&I Club) which may contract a salvage company if necessary, may assist the leading authorities in the response in contracting responders or compensate for the clean-up and damages according to Conventions criteria;
- the IOPC Fund which provide a second layer of compensation above the ship-owner liability in Member States;
- the cargo interests which may participate to salvage effort and be able to provide useful cargo information for the response;
- the correspondent who represent the ship-owner P&I Club on site;
- the marine surveyors which participate to the damage assessment and assist the potential claimants;
- the flag State which has jurisdiction over the ship, carry out a post incident investigation and report conclusions to IMO;
- the coastal State and its agencies;
- the IMO and its regional centres, which may assist contracting States and facilitate cooperation in case of an emergency; and

- the salvage contractors and the oil spill responders who carry out the response in order to mitigate the damages.

Use of volunteers in oil spill response operations (ITAC paper)

Mr. Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)

The presenter began by explaining the context of engaging local communities in the response workforce, recognising that over 50% of the global population live within 100km of the coast and the common desire shared by responders and the community to mitigate the effects of oil pollution damage.

Although the term “volunteers” in this context is perhaps a European / North American connotation, the underlying principles of engaging and integrating a non-professional, community-based workforce into a coordinated response effort as covered in the presentation, are pretty universal.

The Industry Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC) had produced a paper on the practical integration of volunteers and non-professional responders into the response workforce and this paper provided the basis for the presentation.

The presentation considered the areas of response where volunteers and non-professional responders could safely be involved in logistical aspects of a response which did not involve contact with oil. Furthermore the role of the Volunteer Coordinator was explored in respect of matching the skills and abilities of the volunteers with the tasks and requirements needed for the response. The Volunteer Coordinator also ensures individual volunteers and other non-trained workforce groups are linked into the command structure with a chain of command that ensures a fully integrated workforce.

Environmental sensitivity mapping

Cpt. Babacar Ba, Chef Division Opération, Haute Autorité chargée de la Coordination de la Sécurité Maritime (HASSMAR)

Captain Babacar Ba focused his intervention on the modalities of the implementation by Senegal of the recommendations of the Regional Conference of Yaoundé in 2009. The first step was to hold a feedback meeting in order to define a road map with priority actions. Thus, after examining the texts of the Abidjan Convention and its Emergency Protocol, Senegal transmitted to the Secretariat of the Abidjan Convention and to the IMO its comments and proposals. Senegal then introduced the instruments of ratification of the Conventions CLC and Fund 92 that were officially registered by the IMO, August 2, 2011. Finally, Senegal has received the full support of the GI WACAF Project which provided expertise in the delivery of two back-to-back workshops in February and March 2011 on sensitivity mapping and national dispersant use policy. Thus, after acknowledging the adverse effects of oil pollution on coastal and marine ecosystems and on the Senegalese economy, Mr. Ba implemented the methodology adopted during the workshops for the development of sensitivity maps and a national dispersant use policy, before presenting the results and an action plan to finalize the process. In conclusion, a particular emphasis was placed on the need to develop sub-regional cooperation for the harmonization of strategies to protect the marine environment in the sub-region.

Environmental sensitivity mapping

Mr. Omesuru Ake, on behalf of Mr. Laurent Cazes, Head of Environment department Reporting-Project-Law, TOTAL E&P ANGOLA

Coastal sensitivity mapping is an essential tool for oil spill response which will assist the response team to identify the priority sites to be protected and gives information on technique of protection and clean up of polluted site. The sensitivity of a site is evaluated from its type of coast, biological resources, economical activities, human use and human settlement. There is one Sensitivity Map made and owned by TOTAL EP Angola covering the area from Luanda to the North until Soyo. This map is dated 2008, and since then the land use of

Angolan coast has rapidly changed along with the development of the country. The need to update and improve the quality of this mapping is a common interest of oil operators and the authority in Angola. The project is not only aiming to update the existing map, but also to share the common perspective to the stake holders in Angola on the importance of this mapping and to build the capacity of the authorities through a Join Industrial Project which consists of the oil operator and also representative from the Angolan government. The project was started by series of internal coordination between the oil operators to agree on the final product and framework. This coordination then followed by coordination with the Ministry of Petroleum which later appointed as the coordinator of Strategic Committee. A National Workshop on this topic in 2010 organized by Ministry of Petroleum to validate scope and technical methodology and organization of the Project. The scope of the project covers the coast from Luanda to the North until Soyo and to the interior of Congo River until Noqui, with addition of coastal of Cabinda region with total length around 650km of shoreline. Technical methodology recommended by international organization (IMO, IPIECA) is followed to perform this project which consists of 3 phases, as follows:

- Phase 1: Perform an aerial survey by using high definition digital camera and geo-referential from helicopter and a desktop work to interpret the information based on validated methodology to produce an updated GIS map complete with its Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) class;
- Phase 2: Perform a ground truth of the result of the Phase one including information on land mined area which cannot be obtained from the Phase 1; and
- Phase 3: Prepare the site specific plan for protection and cleanup operation consists of tactical and strategic guideline.

The GIS map is subsequently updated at the end of Phase 2 and Phase 3. The final map is then shared between operators and Ministry of Petroleum to be made available for public on their discretion.

The framework of cooperation between oil operators to perform this Project is formalized by a Join Industrial Project document which agreed by Managing Director of Total EP Angola, Sonangol PP, BP Angola, ESSO Angola, CAGGOC and ENI Angola. The result of this Join Industrial Project in a form of updated Angolan Coast Sensitivity Map for Oil Spill Response improves the preparedness of the country to response to the oil spill and in the process, improving the cooperation between the operator and the authority, and also investing in the capacity building of all stakeholders.

Metocean data project

Mrs. Valérie Quiniou, Head of the Survey Technologies department for geophysics, geotechnics, metocean and geomatics, Total, France

Total has been working for over a year to the networking of public sea and weather observations made available in real time on their platforms in West Africa. The objectives of this initiative include:

- The improvement of historical models, marine weather forecasts and the prevision of oceans' behaviours; which will benefit to all maritime operations in Africa;
- The feeding and validation of predictive models for currents / winds and the drifting of oil slicks in an emergency;
- The contribution to the international effort to monitor the oceans in the long-term; and
- The development of local capacity in Africa by supporting the development and maintenance of technical solutions to problems related to climate.

The basic principle of this initiative is to connect the servers' weather platform to a PI (Plant Information), which will then send the data in near real time to Météo France. Météo France will then incorporate these data into the international network of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and make it available to reuse for

Total and its partners through an extranet. The WMO is used by most institutions and service companies in weather forecasting. Oceanographic data will also be available for other uses. Total expects that before the end of 2012 all the floating platforms and some of its fixed offshore platform in its African subsidiaries (Nigeria, Gabon, Congo, and Angola) will be connected. Total also hopes that this initiative will be followed by other oil companies in West Africa. In addition to this initiative, Total discussed a feasibility study to deploy HF radar off the coast of Angola and Congo, to obtain 2D flow models of mining sites covering the area of Congo River plume. These data could be assimilated into existing hydrologic models thereby allowing improved predictions derived from groundwater in this area better. Again, a call for cooperation between oil companies and local authorities was launched.

Dispersants: an industry perspective

Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh, distinguished scientific associate, Oil Spill Response Technology group, ExxonMobil Research and Engineering (EMRE)

Oil spill dispersants are one of the limited numbers of oil spill response strategies that have proved to be effective. The successful use of dispersants disperses the spilled oil as very small droplets into the upper layers of the water column. These droplets are then diluted to very low concentrations in the water column by the prevailing turbulence of the sea and the majority of the oil is subsequently biodegraded by naturally occurring micro-organisms. Dispersants greatly enhance the rate of natural dispersion and, if used rapidly enough, prevent the formation of water-in-oil emulsions that are persistent. The active ingredients in dispersants are surfactants that reduce the oil/ water interfacial tension that exists between oil and seawater.

Dispersants: presentation of document template for national policy

Mr. Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE)

In his presentation, Mr. Christophe Rousseau insisted in the importance for a country to develop and approve a national dispersant use policy that clearly specifies the condition of use and list the products that could be used in a case of emergency. He also detailed the main elements that should be included in a national dispersant use policy and proposed a template document that could be used to develop these policies.

Summary of presentations

Wednesday 12 October 2011

Risks related to offshore exploration and production (GIRG) and Prevention, intervention and response options

Mr. Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)

The presenter combined these topic titles into a single presentation which gave an overview of the changing marine oil spill risk profile away from traditional shipping source spills but shifting towards upstream exploration and production sourced spills as the industry moves to develop oil fields in ever more diverse and challenging environments, both politically and physically. Reflecting on two such recent deepwater offshore incidents (Montara incident on the NW shelf of Australia, 2009, and Macondo in Gulf of Mexico, 2010), the industry moved quickly in 2010 to form an expert panel to learn the lessons from these incidents and implement changes to prevent and/or mitigate the impacts of similar incidents in the future. The Global Issues Response Group (GIRG) comprises three sub-groups reporting to an over-arching management committee. These groups focused their investigation on Prevention, Intervention and Oil Spill Response measures respectively. The presentation focused on the output of the Oil Spill Response group and in particular the 19 recommendations identified for action. The GIRG recognized that some of the work was already underway with the American Petroleum Institute (API) whilst other work streams would require the establishment of a Joint Industry Project (JIP) to fund specific activities. The presenter concluded by noting that although the identified work streams are credible and justifiable we should be cautious about only preparing for the last spills. The response community needs to remain focused on combating the next spill which may not be an offshore blowout of the type and kind experienced in the Montara and Macondo incidents.

Industry best practices: Mutual aid and coordination during oil spill response

Mr. Charles Makoju, Clean Nigerian Associates (CNA/OPTS)

The presentation titled “Mutual Aid and Coordination During Oil Spill Response” presented on behalf of OPTS, shed more light on the mutual aid presently existing between IOCs in Nigeria and the coordination of this aid in the event of an oil spill. The presentation also outlines the activities in the oil & gas industry in Nigeria and the associated likelihood of occurrence and risk of oil spills. The importance of a well developed oil spill contingency plan and tiers of response was also emphasized. Due to the environmental and financial implication of oil spill, a quick response is important. To achieve this, mutual aid agreement in the oil and gas community is encouraged, particularly with companies operating in close proximity. The request for assistance comes in form of personnel, equipment, materials and other associated services. The primary objective of the assisting company is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and after an incident. Support provided will complement other internal and external supports involved in the response. Some tools such as ESI map or trajectory modelling are also shared in the mutual aid. Assisting members will be fully indemnified by the requesting members for all costs and expenses incurred in respect of, arising out of, or in connection with the mobilization or demobilization.

The coordination of response in this regard is based on a predetermined incident command system and a well developed response strategy, processes and procedures known to all stakeholders. All these are tested with frequent joint drills and exercises involving the stakeholders. Some challenges faced in the use of Mutual Aid in the industry in Nigeria include:

- Commitment to MAP or ICS by all stakeholders;
- Deepwater environment;

- Large reliance on IOCs stockpiles of equipment and dispersants;
- Multi-layer government demands (local, state, federal);
- Legal Agreement/Master Service Contracts; and
- Assistance to non-OPTS member.

These challenges can be addressed with improvements in in-country capacity and capability to respond to all tiers of oil spill and frequent joint trainings and exercises between the IOCs and government agencies, and most importantly having a Mutual Aid Plan (MAP) that is agreed and expected by all the IOCs.

Industry best practices: CABGOC's emergency management risks and concerns

Mr. Tavares Rodrigues, HES Supervisor – Emergency Response, CABGOC

The GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011 was an excellent opportunity for the government and industry experts to discuss regional matters of interest.

The delegates from all participating countries expressed the desire to continue cooperatively working in protecting the marine environment. This goal is achievable by having in place due response mechanisms and procedures. Moreover, government and industry need to periodically conduct joint exercises to test and update the National Oil Spill Contingency Plans and industry plans.

Industry representatives (Chevron-Angola) shared its experience on the activities being conducted to protect the environment. Chevron advocates the use of dispersants as primary option to minimize potential environmental impact resulting from production operations.

Waste management

Mr. Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE)

The collection and cleaning of oil will generate waste and contaminated materials whether with regard to operations at sea or on land. Depending on the nature of the oil, the scene of the accident, the type of substrate and shoreline cleaning techniques used, the volume of waste to be treated can be significantly greater than the volume of oil spilled initially. This is the chain of recovery as a whole: collection, storage, transport and treatment that needs to be taken into account. At all stages, the selectivity will be a priority to reduce the volumes and optimize networks for storage and treatment. Generally underestimated at the beginning of pollution, waste management can quickly become a nightmare for those responsible for intervention. This question should be treated carefully when establishing control plans.

Challenges of Oil Waste Management in Nigeria

Miss. Oyenike Okeowo, Head Central Support, Africa Circle Pollution Management Limited

Oil spill incidents have occurred in different parts of Nigeria and they are usually as a result of the following:

- Oil production Operations,
- Tanks and Pipeline Corrosion,
- Sabotage,
- Accidental spill due to equipment malfunction.

The incident of Tin Can Turning Bay (Tin Can Island Port, Lagos) of 30 March 2009, was due to accidental spill due to equipment malfunction. A vessel was transferring LPFO into a barge, unfortunately the connection between the vessel and the barge wasn't secure hence the connection broke and the barge sank. The crew on the vessel did not report the incident which happened at about 6.30pm on 29 March 2009; the harbour master and NPA

pollution department had to force their way onto the vessel as the crew didn't want them on board. Response to the spill was not immediate for afore mentioned.

On 31 March, the boat crew of MT Ikono was mobilised with a senior African Circle Pollution Management Limited Officer and the NPA HOD pollution on board, they arrived at the scene at 8.10am. African Circle Pollution Management Limited is a private Nigerian company, licensed to operate port reception facilities for the collection, storage and processing of ship generated waste on behalf of the Nigerian Ports Authority on a BOT (build-operate-transfer) contract. ACPML operates from the following major ports in Nigeria:

- Tin-Can Island Port, Lagos State,
- Port Harcourt Port, Rivers State,
- Onne Port, Rivers State,
- Warri Port, Delta State,
- Calabar Port, Cross Rivers State.

As the central port reception facility operators in each NPA navigational district, our services include the collection and disposal of all ship generated waste covered by MARPOL 73/78 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978, and as listed below:

- Annexe I – Oil,
- Annexe II – Noxious Liquid Substances carried in Bulk,
- Annexe III – Harmful Substances carried in Packaged Form,
- Annexe IV – Sewage,
- Annexe V – Garbage.

ACPML has two small sized and two medium sized MARPOL waste reception vessels. The smaller vessels have the capacity to collect 120m³ of oily waste while the medium sized on can collect 240m³, 12m³ garbage hold and 200 litres sewage tank. The Vessels also supports 1st tier oil spill response with fire fighting capabilities. All four vessels are fully equipped with up to date navigational aids and also fully equipped to SOLAS requirement.

The surveillance team, comprising of three staff on a speed surveillance boat, went out to see how far spread the oil had gone. Areas of intense concentration of the spill where Liverpool creek, Apapa boat club, Nispan jetty, Finger jetty Tin-Can, MRS jetty and Ibafo Jetty. Area where light oil sheen was observed were federal palace hotel and towards 5 cowrie creek bridge. In an ideal situation, a designated land fill site for industrial or hazardous waste is usually the final disposal methods for solid waste recovered from oil spill. Unfortunately there is no engineered land fill site in Nigeria. The government approved dumpsites are not designated as domestic, industrial and hazardous waste goes to the same dumpsite, there may be a situation where a certain area of the dumpsite is designated for different waste but there are usually lumped together.

Prompt information on the incident is vital as it aids in the quick response to contain incident: 24 hour emergency spill response should be available. Awareness should be passed on to the necessary parties on the importance of having a first tier oil spill response kit during operations and in the event it is not available they should know who to call and understand that calling for help solves the problem quicker than trying running away from the problem. The private sector and especially the industries that produce industrial/hazardous waste, should partner with the government on the construction of engineered land fill sites. Chevron and LAWMA had such a proposal at some point and it may be necessary to resuscitate such proposals and make it real as it will serve as a corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Oiled wildlife response

Ms. Saskia Session, Senior Technical Advisor, Sea Alarm & Ms. Venessa Strauss, Chief Executive Officer, SANCCOB

For the first time at a GI WACAF event, a presentation was made on oiled wildlife preparedness and response. This was a joint presentation made by Sea Alarm and SANCCOB (the South African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds). The role, activities and credentials of the two organisations was outlined and the partnership between these two organisations emphasised. Sea Alarm takes a more strategic coordinating role in responding to oiled wildlife incidents, working with SANCCOB (and similar organisations around the world) as a leading hands-on wildlife responder.

The presentation explained what is meant by oiled wildlife response and outlined the main elements of wildlife response planning, noting the importance of defining wildlife response strategies at a national level. The successful response planning model for South Africa was described, where SANCCOB is recognised as the lead wildlife response organisation. The presenters considered the factors for defining a successful wildlife response operation, noting that expectations of success can vary widely among different stakeholders. These success factors were examined across several case studies, including two oiled wildlife incidents that SANCCOB responded to in Namibia and South Africa. Reference was made to regional wildlife response planning guidelines which have been developed in Europe and could serve as a useful starting point for GI WACAF countries wishing to develop their preparedness for oiled wildlife incidents.

Case study: Gulser Ana, Faux Cap, Madagascar, 26 August 2009

Mr. Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager, International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF)

In August 2009, bulk carrier GULSER ANA ran aground on the southern coast of Madagascar, approximately 1.2km from the shore. Within a few days the vessel suffered serious structural deterioration as a result of its grounded position on the seabed, the strong sea surge and the breaking waves so that its bulk mineral cargo of rock phosphate and its fuel oil supplies could not be salvaged. A significant oil spill and loss of cargo were observed in late August, followed by generally decreasing losses in the following months. On several occasions of particularly heavy seas during this period the oil and cargo losses increased temporarily as the vessel's condition deteriorated further. By early 2010 the wreck had broken down and settled on the seabed. By that time the vessel holds and tanks had been exposed to such extensive surge action that a dive team sent in by the authorities was able to sign off the tanks and holds as empty. As a result of the incident, 39,250 metric tonnes (MT) of cargo, 568MT of heavy fuel oil, 66MT of diesel oil, and 8MT of lube oils were spilled into the sea. Shoreline oiling was discontinuously observed along approximately 47km of sand beaches within a 70km-long stretch that extended 67km to the East and 3km to the West of the wreck. Although it was observed dissipating into the sea, no cargo was ever observed to have washed ashore or was ever detected in any environmental sampling. A large-scale clean-up operation was initiated and run by the owners of the vessel under expert guidance and using local workers. By March 2010, the clean-up works were completed to a high standard and operations were terminated with the approval of local, regional and national-level authorities. Following the incident, a number of scientific monitoring efforts were undertaken to investigate what impact the lost oil and cargo might have had on the local environment and population.

Claims and compensations

Mr. Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager, International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF)

The TORREY CANYON incident in 1967 provided a major stimulus to the development of two voluntary agreements and two international conventions through which compensation was made available to those affected by spills of persistent crude oil and fuel oil from tankers. The interim voluntary agreements of TOVALOP (Tanker Owners Voluntary Agreement concerning Liability for Oil Pollution) and CRISTAL (Contract Regarding an Interim Supplement to Tanker Liability for Oil Pollution) were terminated in 1997. The international conventions

– the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969 CLC) and the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971 Fund Convention) – were amended in 1992 by two protocols to provide higher limits and an enhanced scope of application. In 1996 these became the 1992 Civil Liability Convention and the 1992 Fund Convention. In 2003 a further protocol was adopted creating the International Supplementary Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 2003 (Supplementary Fund). In order to maintain an equitable balance between the financial burdens of the ship owners and cargo owners, two voluntary compensation arrangements were introduced in 2006 on behalf of the majority of ship owners insured through the International Group of P&I Clubs. These two arrangements are known as the Small Tanker Oil Pollution Indemnification Agreement (STOPIA) and the Tanker Oil Pollution Indemnification Agreement (TOPIA). In 2001 recognition of the problems that can be caused by spills of oil when carried as fuel by non-tankers, led to the adoption of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, which entered into force on 21 November 2008. A convention for dealing with compensation for accidents involving hazardous and noxious substances, such as chemicals, was adopted in 1996 and amended in 2010. The International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea (HNS Convention) has yet to enter into force. Until the HNS Convention comes into force, cases of chemical pollution fall within the scope of the 1976 International Convention on the Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (LLMC) and its 1996 Protocol. Under LLMC, claims are subject to limitation of liability depending to the tonnage of the vessel and are split into two categories (loss of life/personal injury and property claims). One of the driving forces behind the adoption of the HNS Convention was a general concern that the liability limits prescribed by the LLMC regime would be insufficient to cope with the magnitude of claims generated by a serious chemical incident.

Summary of Working Groups

Thursday morning, 13 October 2011

Working Group 1: Review of the Regional Dispersant Policies

Mr. Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (CEDRE)
Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh, ExxonMobil
Mr. Romain Chancerel, GI WACAF Project Manager

The Aide-memoire of working group 1 can be found in Annexe 12 and the list of participants in Annexe 13. Here are the recommendations of the working group on the regional dispersant policies:

1. encourage the countries which have use the template to establish their national plan to explain to other countries how they use it;
2. after establishing limits of use at national level and/or list of approved dispersants, control that this strategy is well understood and applied by the operators:
 - a. involve all stakeholders in the process at the start;
3. discuss policy at regional level and harmonize:
 - a. between neighbouring countries,
 - b. at sub-regional level, and
 - c. at regional level.

Working Group 2: Implementation of a regional contingency plan 2012/2013

Mr. Richard Tatner, Principal consultant and director, Blue Petrel Consulting
Mr. William Azuh, Head, Anglophone Africa Section, Technical Co-operation Division, IMO
Mr. Abou Bamba, Secretary of the Abidjan Convention, UNEP
Dr. Jose Matheickal, Head, Technical Co-operation Coordination and Major Projects, Marine Environment Division, IMO

The Aide-memoire of working group 2 can be found in Annexe 14 and the list of participants in Annexe 15. The rapporteurs of working group 2 were Mr. Joseph Ajayi from Nigeria and Mr. Ba from Senegal. The discussions were centered on the Abidjan Convention, the Decisions of the COP9, the Regional Centre, the Regional Contingency Plan and other issues. The key areas identified as top priorities are:

1. Implementation of Regional Contingency Plan:
 - a. Translation of Regional Contingency Plan into two other languages (Portuguese and Spanish),
 - b. Testing of the Regional Contingency Plan,
 - c. Harmonization of Environmental Sensitivity Maps, and
 - d. Continuous support for development of National Contingency Plans where they are not yet developed.
2. Cross boundary movement of people and equipment in case of pollution incidents:
 - a. Sub-regional exercise (with 2 to 3 countries) to identify the obstacles,
 - b. Sensitization of Stakeholders (customs, police, immigration etc),
 - c. Quick information sharing on pollution incidents with members of parties (not just neighbouring countries only), and
 - d. Human and institutional capacity building (training on the cross-boundary movement issues and potential solutions).

3. Establishment of Regional Coordination Centre:
 - a. Organization of the first meeting of the Parties and observers by the Abidjan Convention Secretariat,
 - b. Elaboration of the criteria for the host country,
 - c. Invitation to tender for hostship,
 - d. Selection Process (Panel, visit to candidate countries), and
 - e. Decision at COP.

4. Information/Data Exchange to enhance regional cooperation:
 - a. Central repository for ESI data, and
 - b. Technical missions to share experience and knowledge with neighbouring countries.

Working Group 3: Cross analysis of the cooperation between the industry and the government

Mr. Simon Rickaby, Managing Director, Braemar Howells Ltd

Mr. Andrew Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)

Mr. Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager, International Tanker Owner Pollution Federation Limited (ITOPF)

Mr. Christian Susan, Water Management Unit, UNIDO

Mr. Richard Santner, Technical Authority, Senior Technical Advisor, oil spill response, BP

The Aide-memoire of working group 3 can be found in Annexe 16 and the list of participants in Annexe 17. Working group 3 was divided into 3 sub-groups dealing with the following three main topics: the use of workers of opportunity, training and exercises, and waste management. The following salient points were identified:

Workers of Opportunity

1. Current status:
 - a. Variable among GI WACAF members,
 - b. More of an ad hoc organisation.

2. Issues:
 - a. Selection of local workforce,
 - b. Welfare and safety,
 - c. Training and supervision,
 - d. Remuneration.

3. Way forward:
 - a. Local context / Fitness of workers / Span of control / Rotation. Key point is communication between stakeholders (Central Government / Local administration / Industry) at the tactical level (on-site),
 - b. Provision of accommodation on a case by case basis (keeping control of the workforce / remoteness). Provision of food/water. Provision of PPE by the response organisation. Decontamination of workers,
 - c. Industry / government to provide trained supervisors (beach masters). Training of the workforce on the spot,
 - d. Check list of workers / clock in – clock out.

4. Tools:
 - a. Liaison officers (central government – local administration – industry) working together at the local level,

- b. Need for local plans.

Training and Exercises

1. Training:

- a. Guideline-based on IPIECA best-practice reports
- b. Regional Facilities
- c. Internship – capacity Building
- d. Identify who needs training tactical/strategic
- e. Define roles and responsibilities - Industry and Government
- f. Awareness, enlightenment and communication
- g. Integration of Spill Management as part of High/Tertiary institution curriculum
- h. Certification
- i. Incentives/Motivation?

2. Exercises:

- a. A National Response Plan
- b. Drills supervised by relevant Agencies
- c. Set realistic and clear objectives
- d. Clearly defined command and control structure
- e. Funding-personnel/resources/materials
- f. Neutral assessment of drills to review gaps and lessons' learnt
- g. Need to define success criteria

3. Summary:

There is a wide scope of opportunities to improve cooperation between governments and industry in training programmes and especially in the planning and execution of exercises at all levels in a collaborative mutually beneficial framework.

Waste Management

1. Issues:

Region not same as RoTW: dumpsites not engineered land fill, Working environment, Waste levels will be immense, Industry: Government working together, Plans in place but in reality plan not abided by, local interests, State, Parastatal and Ministry rivalries.

2. Where do we want to be:

Utilise Industry skills, knowledge and resources, know what resources are available in country and how to access them, have waste management plan within relevant contingency plan, these need to be tiered down to local plans, clear guidance on Government and Agencies involved structure, it is essential to have clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and good cooperation between all interested parties in authority.

3. How to get there:

Review of existing contingency plans to ensure waste management plan in place, clearly define roles and responsibilities, Industry has a role in assisting on plan review, Government needs to sort its act out either willingly or ultimately needs authority to knock heads together to define responsibilities. Education and Exercising: industry can do a lot but needs to be reassured that Government roles are kept to.

Summary of the National Action Plan session Thursday afternoon, 13 October 2011

On Thursday afternoon, National Action Plan forms were distributed to the National Focal Point. The full template is available in Annexe 18. The aim of the action plan forms is to allow the national delegates to 1) identify national resource people and agencies in their countries, 2) update the country profile, 3) assess the level of preparedness of the country and set objectives for the coming biennium and 4) draft an action plan for the achievement of these objectives.

Step 1: Identification of delegates

Before the start of the session, industry and government delegates from the same countries were requested to sit together in order to complete this form. The focal point in charge to complete the form was requested to indicate the names of the representatives from the industry and national agencies that participated in the filling out of the form.

Step 2: Update the country profile

Copies of the country profiles as they appear on the GI WACAF website were circulated with the form. The delegates were requested to update the information presented in the country profiles. The changes provided by the focal points were integrated on the GI WACAF website (www.giwacaf.org).

Step 3: Level of preparedness and high priority action

The core of the form consisted of the matrix of preparedness detailing each key preparedness indicator of the OPRC90 convention. For each of these indicators, the delegates were asked to indicate whether these actions were implemented and if not, if they represent a priority for the country for the next biennium. The matrices of preparedness were collected from the national delegates at the end of day 4. The results of these tables were then compiled in one table and can be summarised in Table 3 below:

- The status of preparedness as assessed in 2009 (after the Conference in Yaoundé) indicated in blue;
- The status of preparedness as assessed in 2011 (after the Conference in Lagos) indicated in red; and
- High priority actions identified by Focal Points for the biennium 2012 -2013 are indicated in green.

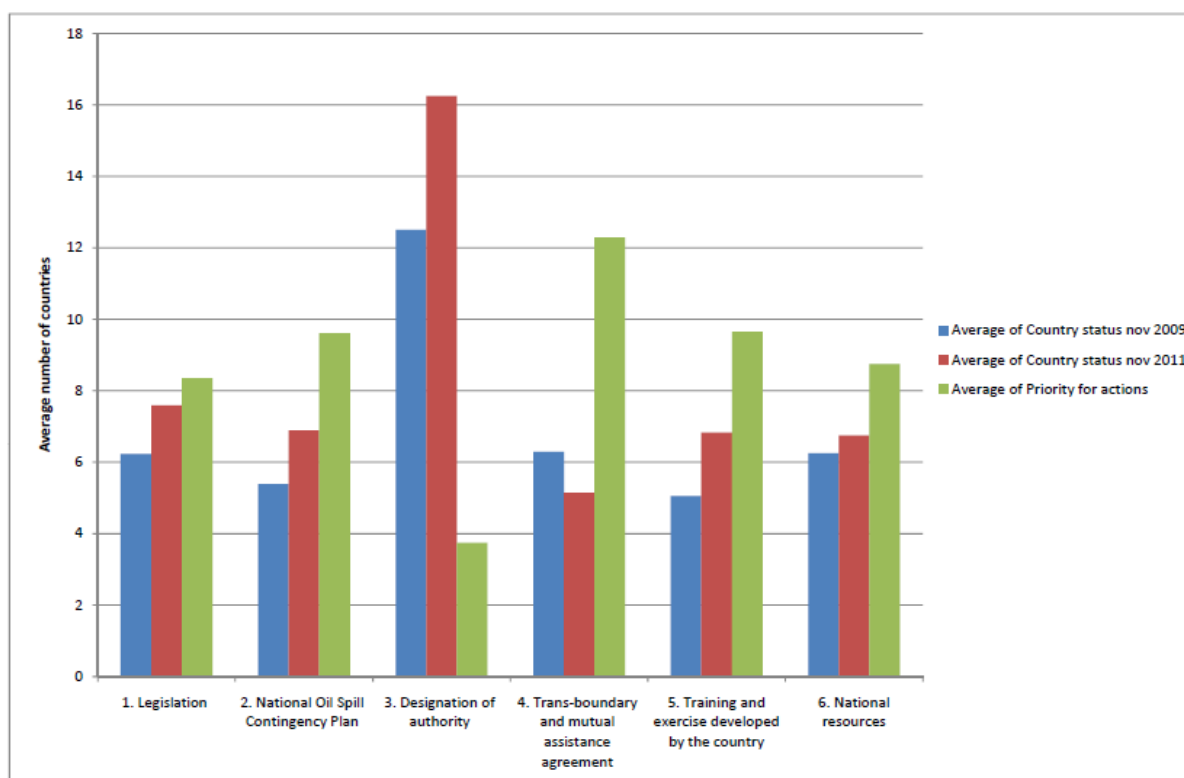


Table 3: Results of the Matrix of Preparedness including actual status and biennium objectives

We can see from Table 3 that all indicators have increased between Yaoundé in 2009 and Lagos in 2011. Only indicator 4 (Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement) is decreasing by 17%: this can be explained by the fact that countries consider this issue as a new priority for the coming biennium and realize there was not enough involvement in that matter: regional workshops have been organized during this biennium and the COP9 of the Abidjan Convention had major outcomes such as the adoption of the Revised Emergency Protocol. However, countries want to make these regional agreements functional by getting proper boundaries and customs agreements: this will be the subject of a GI WACAF Regional Conference in 2012-2013.

Step 4: Action plan for the 2012/2013 biennium

For each high priority Action, delegates identified how these actions could be addressed in the country, the potential blockages or challenges and the process and the time line to achieve these objectives. The objectives of these last section, was 1) to help the delegates to identify the key actions that could be set up in order to achieve the objectives and 2) for the GI WACAF, to identify the domain where the project could concentrate its efforts. The priority actions for each country are presented in Annexe 19.

Outcomes of the National Working Group

The priorities established by 20 countries of the region were listed in Table 4 below. The list provides a view of the activities to be developed for the upcoming biennium concerning:

1. Legislation,
2. NOSCP,
3. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement,
4. Training and exercise developed by the country,
5. National resources.

Element of preparedness	Detailed element of preparedness	Top priorities for December 2013 (in number of countries)
1. Legislation	Ratification of the OPRC 90 Convention	6
	Ratification of the Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000	6
	Implementation of the Convention CLC 92	5
	Implementation of the Convention Bunker 2001	5
	Implementation of the Convention HNS 96	5
	Approval of the National Policy for the Use of Dispersant	16
	Approval of the National policy for waste management	7
2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	14
	Dedicated crisis management communication system.	3
	National policy for waste management.	7
	Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites.	12
	Trajectory Modelling.	3
	Regional agreement.	3
3. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement	Sub-regional agreement.	3
	Bilateral agreements.	3
	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-) regional assistance in place and tested.	6
	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external international assistance in place and tested.	6
	Mechanisms of management of the assistance in place. - Customs and Immigration procedures - Logistics support for storage, transport and deployment of assistance	6
	Policy to sustain the implementation of the NOSCP.	10
4. Training and exercise developed by the country	Policy for the re-enforcement of the national response capabilities in place.	
	Policy for the training of the nationals in place. Yearly training program for all personnel involved at all level.	6
	OPRC Training course Level 1, 2, 3	10
	Train the trainers	12
	National exercise program, including local operators and the oil industry	8
	Crisis management exercise (Table top)	4
	Notification exercise	5
	Mobilisation exercise	1
	Joint Industry - Government deployment exercise	8
	Oil spill response equipment acquisition	8
	Equipment Inventories	8
5. National resources	Training centre (documentation – resource centre for oil spill response and preparedness)	1
	Response Centre (Communications, Meeting Rooms)	2

Table 4: List of the top priorities elements identified by countries

Summary of the Shoreline Response Technique Training

Friday morning, 14 October 2011

Training: Shoreline Response Techniques

Mr. Richard Tatner, Principal consultant and director, Blue Petrel Consulting

Mr. Richard Santner, Technical Authority, Senior Technical Advisor, oil spill response, BP

The shoreline response technique workshop was run over 3hrs 30mins with the topic divided into 6 distinct sessions:

1. Introduction and Context Setting - Led by Richard Tatner
2. Case Study - Led by Richard Santner
3. Know Your Shoreline - Led by Richard Tatner
4. Assessment and Decision Making - Led by Richard Tatner
5. Implementation - Led by Richard Tatner
6. Question and Answer - Led by Richard Tatner

The workshop commenced with an introduction and overview of the shoreline cleanup assessment process e.g. shoreline types, oiling conditions, cleanup stages and techniques.

Richard Santner then presented BP's shoreline cleanup assessment and cleanup process to the 2010 response to Macondo 252 - Deepwater Horizon as well as the challenges faced. This session reinforced the Introduction and Context Setting session to illustrate the benefits of shoreline assessment.

Session 3 challenged the 22 countries that make up GI WACAF to ensure their contingency planning and sensitivity maps were sufficiently comprehensive. The session explain the importance of oil spill contingency plans, the principals of coastal sensitivity mapping, understanding the socio-economic sensitivities, ranges of resources available and response layers.

Session 4 focused on the need for a systematic and repeatable process of shoreline assessment. Identifying the aims of response cleanup, who the stakeholders are, NEBA process, and the various cleanup techniques.

The fifth session was cut short due to forecast poor weather and associated disruptions. This session would have been run as a discussion based session with the participants based around the following key shoreline response implementation questions:

- Q1 - How to best implement a cleanup?
- Q2 - Understanding what resources (people and equipment) are available to you?
- Q3 - What does a shoreline cleanup organisation looks like?
- Q4 - How does the response revolve?
- Q5 - How to define cleanup end points?

Session 6 was planned to be an open Q&A session to allow the participants opportunity to ask questions and discuss issues arising from the mornings training. Unfortunately this session was foreshortened for the reasons stated above. However some time was made available to answer questions from the participants. Questions included:

- Q1 - Who should be involved with SCAT?
- Q2 - Who will fund their training?
- Q3 - Who will fund gaps in regional ESI data?
- Q4 - How will regional ESI data be managed/ updated/ disseminated?

Summary of the Closing Ceremony

Friday afternoon, 14 October 2011

Mr. Azuh from IMO chaired this Closing Ceremony, after a speech to thanks all the participants, sponsors and hosts of the Conference, he introduced the different speakers.

A vote of thanks by Mr. Pinehas Auene, GI WACAF Focal Point for Namibia, was pronounced on behalf of the foreign delegates.

Those were followed by the speeches from the GI WACAF Government Focal Point of Nigeria (NOSDRA) and the Executive Director of NIMASA that can be found in the in Annexes:

Speech by GI WACAF Government Focal Point of Nigeria

Mr. Idris O. Musa, Director Oil Spill Response, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)

Annexe 20.

Speech and declaration of the Conference closed

Dr. Ishaku Mabushi Shekarau, Executive Director, NIMASA

Annexe 21.

Recommendations of the GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011

Questions and comments following the various presentations, as well as the regional working groups and information sharing between government and industry delegates during the four days allowed the identification of the following key recommendations to strengthen the oil spill response capability in the region through the 2012-2013 GI WACAF Project:

Legislation

1. To ratify and implement within the national legal framework the International Convention on Oil Spill Preparedness Response and Cooperation (OPRC 90) and other relevant convention on oil spill preparedness (Intervention Convention) and oil spill compensation (CLC 92 and FUND 92);
2. To commit high level National Authorities in the implementation of the legal instruments and the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan;
3. To develop and/or update the national legal framework of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

National oil spill contingency planning

4. To develop policy to update and disseminate the National Oil Spill Contingency Plans. Dissemination should target all stakeholders from the private and the public private sectors. The policy should include but should not be limited to:
 - 4.1. the public and private emergency contacts points,
 - 4.2. the list of contact points of the organisations in charge of oil spill response at national, regional and international level,
 - 4.3. the inventory of the oil spill response resources in the public and private sector,
 - 4.4. the customs and immigration procedures to facilitate entry and exit of resources during an oil spill incident (to be disseminated to all stakeholders),
 - 4.5. the lessons learned from various experiences (oil spill response incidents) to be captured in the NOSCP with the view to improve the document;
5. To develop and integrate the local plans (provinces, ports) and private sector plans in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan;
6. To implement alert and notification procedures (with the respective roles and responsibilities of national authorities and of the private sector, in reference to the OPRC Convention90) ensuring, at national level, permanent availability of the contact points (and deputies ad hoc);
7. To ensure waste and workers of opportunity management are well integrated in the NOSCP, clarifying public/private sectors roles.

Information, communication, training and exercises

8. To facilitate information sharing (between public and private stakeholders) at national and regional level through, for example, the GI WACAF project website:
 - 8.1. structures and operating procedures of the national organisation in charge of preparedness and response,
 - 8.2. feedback on lessons learned from various oil spill incidents and exercises and know-how,
 - 8.3. legal and technical documents drafted in the countries, etc...;

9. To ensure the long term commitment of the focal points and encourage nomination, as necessary, of high level focal points;
10. To organise general and specific training sessions (e.g. crisis management, dispersant use, shoreline protection and cleanup techniques, etc.);
11. To organise joint government/industry training and exercises, at national, bi-lateral and regional level, with observers from the public and private sectors.

Technical and operational issue

12. To promote joint actions and exchanges between the industry and the National Authorities on issues relating to oil spill response (e.g. presence of experts and liaison officers from the industry in the national incident management team and presence of representatives of the National authorities in the crisis management teams of the industry);
13. To promote the development of mutual assistance agreements between industry operators;
14. To develop specific joint government/industry technical capacity building projects: oil spill sensitivity mapping, met-ocean analysis and modelling for West, Central and Southern Africa;
15. To develop technical tools for response: health and safety during response operations, dispersant use, and recovery of oil at sea, shoreline protection and cleanup, storage, transport and disposal of oil spill waste;
16. To encourage after establishing limits of use at national level and/or list of approved dispersants, to control that this strategy is well understood and applied by the operators and to involve all the stakeholders at the start of the process to do so.

Regional cooperation

17. To promote discussion at regional level and harmonize:
 - First bilaterally with neighbouring countries (at right side),
 - Then at sub-regional and regional level,
 - Focus dispersant policy as a start point.
18. To implement, without delay, the revised Emergency Protocol of the Abidjan Convention and the Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan, with the assistance of IMO and of the GI WACAF Project;
19. To support the countries in the region in the implementation of their National policy for dispersant use at national level and for harmonization at the regional level and to encourage the countries which have use the template to establish their National dispersant policy to explain to other countries how they use it;
20. To create a regional centre dealing with oil spill preparedness and response appropriate to the needs and the resources available;
21. To harmonize actions in the administrations in charge of both customs and immigration to facilitate the trans-boundary movements of equipment and personnel, with the objective to avoid delays;
22. To cooperate with the GI WACAF Project in view to:
 - 22.1. Assist contracting parties to the Emergency Protocol to apply the provisions of the Regional oil spill contingency plan once approved,
 - 22.2. Familiarise each country with the provisions of the regional plan,
 - 22.3. Assist the countries to implement the various legal instruments (Abidjan convention and protocols, IMO conventions);

23. To invite the GI WACAF Project to send observers to the regional meeting of the contracting parties of the Abidjan convention;
24. To cooperate in the implementation of the international compensation schemes (keeping in mind that the compensation system following spills from ships is an international system, whereas the compensation for spills originating from fixed installations is the responsibility of the National Authorities);
25. To develop a regional information/data system on the various products (e.g. dispersants...), the oil spill response resources, and the national and regional stockpiles (from the private and public sector).

Closing Remarks

Evaluation of the workshop

The Regional Workshop and Conference GI WACAF 2011 was a successful event. The evaluation forms filled (see template in Annexe 22) show a high satisfaction rate on all aspects, table 5 below illustrates these results.

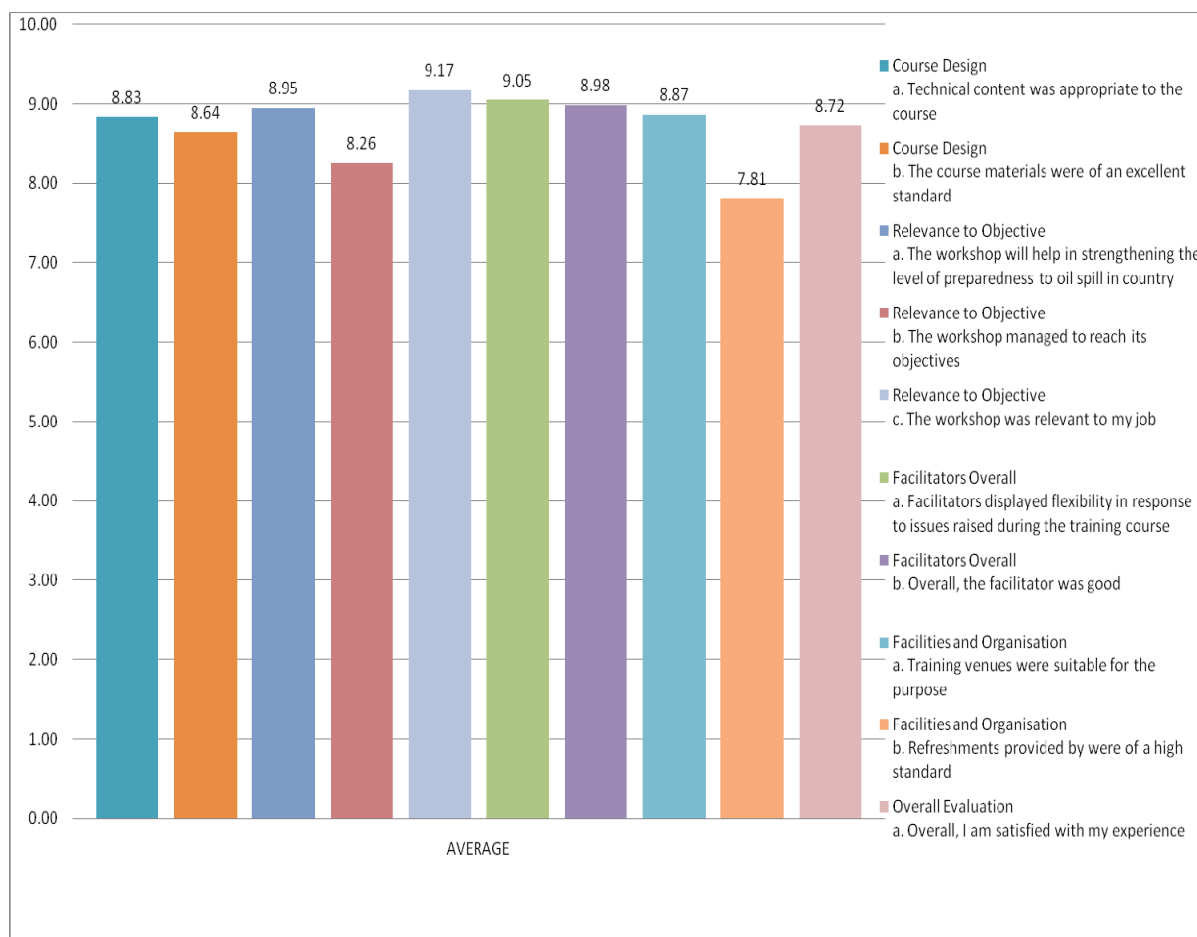


Table 5: Results of the evaluation forms

Pictures

Some pictures of the Conference can be found in Annexe 24 of the present report. More pictures can be found on the IMO Photo Gallery on Flickr: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/imo-un/sets/72157627868414956/>.

Special acknowledgment

The excellent support and commitment from NIMASA and NOSDRA in partnership with the IGCC/GCLME was a key element in making this event successful. In kind support of experts from OSRL and ITOPF highly contributed to the high technical level of expertise experienced during this event. Finally the local sponsors, Addax, Chevron, TOTAL and Shell were extremely helpful in supporting the hospitality features of the programme.

Conclusion

The objectives of the Conference were successfully achieved and expected outcomes were delivered. The training on Shoreline Response Techniques contributed to raise expertise of the participating GI WACAF Focal Points and provided technical elements on key aspects to strengthen the oil spill response capability of the region.

Most importantly, the regional working groups enabled productive discussions and exchanges between countries and lead the elaboration of recommendations for the biennium 2012/2013.

The national working groups resulted in the following outcomes:

1. The country profiles were updated and uploaded on the GI WACAF website: www.giwacaf.org;
2. The matrixes of preparedness were updated and provided indication on objectives and priorities for the next biennium 2012-2013. The updated status provided will enable bench mark of progress achieved in the region; and
3. The national action plans provided a list of priority for actions with indication of dates and organisation in charge. These national action plans were integrated at regional level and enabled the elaboration of the GI WACAF Action Plan 2012/2013.

In conclusion the GI WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference proved to be an excellent framework to strengthen oil spill response capability in West, Central and Southern Africa. The event provided all the necessary outcomes to launch the biennium 2012/2013 as required by the biennial management system cycle of the GI WACAF Project.

The action plans developed set high objectives and would require the full commitment of the GI WACAF Focal Points from the government and the industry. Outcomes will depend on focal points' ability to work together at the national and the regional level to strengthen the oil spill response capability.

Annexe 1. Programme of the GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011



GI WACAF 2011 Regional Conference and Workshop

Oil spill
preparedness
and response

Programme

10-14 October 2011
Lagos, Nigeria



Hosted by:



In partnership with:



Sponsored by:



Introduction



The GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011 is the largest event for oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation activities in West, Central and Southern Africa. This event is organized with the support of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the national authorities of Nigeria and the oil industry, through IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. It is part of the biennial management system of the GI WACAF Project and is gathering the industry and government focal points with main objectives to exchange experiences and review progress achieved within the biennium action plan. Based on these results, focal points are establishing the objectives for the next biennium.

The theme for this year's Conference is 'Towards Operational Oil Spill Response in West, Central and Southern Africa' and it aims at enhancing regional cooperation in preparedness and response under article 10 of the OPRC Convention by promoting the implementation of the revised Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention (2011).

Welcome address

Dr. Stefan Micallef (IMO) and Mr. Richard Santner (BP)

On behalf of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, we are delighted to welcome you to the fourth GI WACAF biennial event, organised under the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project).



Hosted by the Government of Nigeria in Lagos, the theme for this Regional Conference and Workshop is "Towards Operational Oil Spill Response in West, Central and Southern Africa".



Following the first years of the project, most countries in the region have developed National Contingency Plans and strengthened their national capability for oil spill response. However, to be fully effective, these plans have to be regularly tested and exercised. This workshop and conference will enable exchange and discussion to strengthen public-private partnership as well as facilitate the identification of joint action plans to address the future challenges of spill preparedness, response and cooperation in West, Central and Southern Africa.



We would like to thank the GI WACAF focal points for their support, assistance and participation and wish all of you a successful event.




Sunday 9 October

16:00	Registration
19:00	Registration close



Monday 10 October

Facilitator of the opening ceremony: Mr William Azuh (IMO)

08:30	Registration	
11:00	Welcome address by the DG NIMASA	Mr. Ziakede Patrick Akpobolokemi
11:15	Speech by IMO	Dr. Stefan Micallef
11:30	Speech of Chairman of GI WACAF	Mr. Richard Santner & Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh
11:45	Keynote address by the DG NOSDRA	Sir Peter Idabor
12:00	Opening remarks by the Minister of Transport	Senator Umar A. Idris
12:15	Remarks by the Minister of Environment and declaration of the Conference open	Hajia Hadiza Ibrahim Mailafiya
12:30	Group picture and press conference	
13:00	Opening cocktail (sponsored by Addax Petroleum)	
13:30	Lunch and poster exhibition	

Chair: Dr. Stefan Micallef (IMO)

14:30	Introduction to the objectives of the conference	Mr. Romain Chancerel (IMO/IPIECA)
14:45	15th Anniversary of the GI, video "Working Together"	Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSR)
15:15	National achievements and progress since the Yaoundé conference	Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam (EPA, Ghana)
15:35	National achievements and progress since the Yaoundé conference, continued	Mr. Médard Ngobo (Republic of Congo)
15:55	Coffee/tea break	
16:20	National achievements and progress since the Yaoundé conference, continued	Mr. Idris Musa (NOSDRA, Nigeria)
16:40	National achievements and progress since the Yaoundé conference, continued	Mr. Jean-Paul Mwamba Nyembo (DRC)
17:00	End of Day 1	

Tuesday 11 October

Chair: Dr. Jose Matheickal (IMO)

08:55	Presentation of the day	Dr. Jose Matheickal (IMO)
09:00	OPRC 90 Convention and commonality with the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention	Mr. Antoine Blonce (IMO/IPIECA)
09:30	Likelihood and consequences of a pollution event	Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)
10:00	Local communities and local contingency plans	Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)
10:30	Coffee/tea break	
11:00	Roles and entities involved in a pollution incident	Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)
11:30	Use of volunteers in oil spill response operations (ITAC paper)	Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSR)
12:00	Lunch and poster exhibition	

Chair: Mr. Richard Santner (BP)

13:30	Environmental sensitivity mapping	Cdt. Babacar Ba (HASSMAR, Senegal)
14:00	Environmental sensitivity mapping	Mr. Laurent Cazes (ACEPA, Angola)
14:30	MetOcean Data Project	Ms. Valérie Quiniou (Total) & Mr. Rémi Estival (Total)
15:15	Coffee/tea break	
15:45	Dispersants: an industry perspective	Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh (ExxonMobil)
16:15	Dispersants: presentation of document template for national policy	Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)
16:45	End of day 2	





Wednesday 12 October

Chair: Mrs. Juliana Gunwa (NIMASA)

08:55	Presentation of the day	Mrs. Juliana Gunwa (NIMASA)
09:00	Risks related to offshore exploration and production (GIRG)	Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSR)
09:30	Prevention, intervention and response options (GIRG)	Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSR)
10:00	Best practice 1: Mutual aid and coordination during oil spill response	Mr. Charles Makoju (Clean Nigerian Associates)
10:30	Best practice 2: CABGOC's emergency management risks and concerns	Mr. Tavares Rodrigues (Chevron)

11:00	Coffee/tea break	
11:30	Waste management	Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)
11:55	Challenges of oil spill waste management in Nigeria	Ms. Oyenike Okeowo (African Circle)
12:15	Oiled wildlife response	Ms. Saskia Sessions (Sea Alarm) & Ms. Venessa Strauss (SANCCOB)
13:00	Lunch and poster exhibition	

Chair: Mr. Idris O Musa (NOSDRA)

14:30	Case study 1: GULSER ANA, Faux Cap, Madagascar, 26th August 2009	Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)
15:15	Case study 2: lessons learnt	Mr. Richard Santner (BP)
16:00	Coffee/tea break	
16:15	Claims and compensation	Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)
17:00	Gala night (sponsored by Chevron and NIMASA)	 



Thursday 13 October

Chair: Mr. Romain Chancerel (IMO/IPIECA)

08:55	Presentation of the day	Mr. Romain Chancerel (IMO/IPIECA)
09:00	Working group 1 – review of the regional dispersant use policy	Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)
09:00	Working group 2 – implementation of a regional contingency plan 2012/2013	Dr. Jose Matheickal (IMO)
09:00	Working group 3 – cross analysis of the cooperation between industry and governments	Mr. Simon Rickaby (Braemar Howells Ltd.)
11:00	Coffee/tea break	
12:00	Summary of working groups (1, 2 and 3) and recommendations	Summaries by representatives of the 3 groups
13:30	Lunch	

Chair: Mr. Romain Chancerel (IMO/IPIECA)

14:30	National action plans 2012/2013	Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)
16:00	Coffee/tea break	
16:15	Recommendations for the next biennium	Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)
17:00	End of day 4	

Friday 14 October

Chair: Mr. Romain Chancerel (IMO/IPIECA)

09:00	Shoreline response techniques workshop	Mr. Richard Tatner (Blue Petrel Consulting)
11:00	Coffee/tea break	
11:30	Shoreline response techniques workshop, continued	Mr. Richard Tatner (Blue Petrel Consulting)
13:00	Lunch	

Chair: Mr. William Azuh (IMO)

14:30	Speech by GI WACAF government focal point of Nigeria	Mr. Idris O. Musa (NOSDRA)
14:45	Speech by the head of anglophone Africa, TCD, IMO	Mr. William Azuh (IMO)
15:00	Speech and declaration of the conference closed, Executive Director NIMASA	Dr. Ishaku Mabushi Shekarau
15:15	End of Day 5	

Hosts of the GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011

Mr. Ziakede Patrick Akpobolokemi, Director General of NIMASA

Mr. Ziakede Patrick Akpobolokemi holds a Bachelor of Science and MBA Degree in Marketing both from the Rivers State University of Science and Technology, Rivers State, Nigeria. He served in some Government constituted committees such as the Road map to peace in the Niger Delta or Oil & Gas Sub-Committee of the Federal Government in Nigeria. Mr Ziakede has a natural desire, passion and drive for the growth and development of the maritime sector. He was appointed by the Federal Government as the Director General and CEO of the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), his recent achievement is the control and prevention of piracy and other forms of insecurity in the coastal water ways in Nigeria which has been widely acknowledged by the IMO amongst others.



Sir Peter Idabor, Director General of NOSDRA

Sir Peter Idabor holds a Bsc. Hons degree in Zoology (Second Class Upper Div.) from the University of Jos and an MSc. degree in Hydrobiology & Fisheries (June 1986) from the University of Port Harcourt. Sir Idabor taught NCE and Degree Levels in Environmental Physiology, Genetics, Toxicology, Animal physiology, Taxonomy and Embryology for 10 years, in the position supervising final year degree projects over a 9 year span at the Rivers State College of Education, Port Harcourt. Until current appointment as Director General of NOSDRA, Sir Peter C. Idabor was with the Niger Delta Development Commission Port Harcourt (NDDC) as Head, Pollution Control/Conservation/GIS Laboratory. He was a Member Regional Master Plan Implementation Guidelines Committee and was involved in the development of formats for Niger Delta Regional Master Plan Sector Reports. Sir Idabor has been hard at work developing a non-profit (NGO) school program in memorial of late young Augustus Nnamdi Idabor for the disadvantaged in the Niger Delta; an ongoing commitment which he hopes to complete.



Dr. Ishaku Mabushi Shekarau, Executive Director, Maritime Safety and Shipping Development of NIMASA

Dr Ishaku Mabushi Shekarau obtained a Masters Degree in Business Administration and a Ph.D in Technology Management. He possess a wide range of professional career in Maritime and Oil and Gas industries and specialized in Search And Rescue Operations (Seaborne and Airborne) and associated Accident Investigations. He is a member of several professional bodies and attended several courses both locally and abroad including the prestigious Harvard Business School. He earned an international recognition by the Antiterrorism Assistance Program, Bureau of Diplomatic Security (U.S.) Department of State for his invaluable support during the Maritime Interdiction of Terrorism Training.



Speakers at the GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011

Dr. Stefan Micallef, Senior Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division

Dr. Stefan Micallef graduated with a Ph.D. in marine toxicology from the University of Wales, UK. He is currently the Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), in charge of the Sub-Division for Pollution Response and Technical Co-operation Coordination. Mr Micallef started his career with the UN in 1990 as a Programme officer at the UNEP/IMO - Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) based in Malta. In 2000, he joined UNEP's Division of Environmental Policy Implementation in Nairobi as Chief of the Disaster Management Branch and was responsible for policy and strategy formulation. In 2004, he moved to IMO Headquarters as Head of the Chemical & Air Pollution Prevention Section, Sub-Division for Pollution Prevention, Marine Environment Division where he was specifically responsible for the secretariat duties involving the revision of MARPOL Annex II and Annex III and the amended IBC Code.



Mr. Richard Santner, Technical Authority - Senior Advisor, Oil Spill Response

Richard Santner has 18 years experience in oil spill preparedness and response at ITOPF, OSRL and now BP. At BP he has been a crisis manager for BP's global shipping business, upstream/downstream businesses across Europe, Middle East and Africa and at BP's corporate HQ. He has responded to spills in 26 countries and trained/consulted in many more. During the Macondo event, he led the shoreline assessment and response program across the four US States. For 15 years he has worked with the IMO and IPIECA and authored technical manuals and guidelines. He is accountable for BP's global oil spill preparedness/response standards and capability. As an architect of the GI WACAF program launch in 2006, Richard is delighted now to take on the role of GI WACAF Chair.



Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate

Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh is currently a Distinguished Scientific Associate in the Oil Spill Response Technology group of ExxonMobil Research & Engineering (EMRE). Focus areas include response technologies such as chemical dispersants, remote sensing and detection of oil spills, advocacy and training. He has been with ExxonMobil since 1988. Tom received his B.A. degree in chemistry from Amherst College and his Ph.D. in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology under the direction of Prof. Robert Grubbs - 2005 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry. In 1993, Tom obtained an M.S. in the Management of Technology from Polytechnic University in New York. Dr. Coolbaugh was the GI WACAF Project Chairman from 2009 to October 2011.



Dr. Jose Matheickal, Head, Technical Co-operation Coordination and Major Projects

Dr Jose Matheickal is currently the Head, Technical Co-operation Coordination & Major Projects Section of the IMO's Marine Environment Division. He is also the Chief Technical Adviser for the GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Partnership Programme. His 25 years of experience in the field of environmental management includes the implementation of major environmental infrastructure related projects in developing countries, development and implementation of public-private sector partnership programmes, coordination of large-scale technical cooperation projects dealing with marine environmental issues and research and development in the field of environmental technology development and commercialization. He studied environmental engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), India and obtained his Ph.D. from Griffith University, Australia.



Mr. William Azuh, the Head of Africa (Anglophone) Section of the Technical Co-operation Division

Mr. Azuh is responsible for IMO's technical co-operation activities and implementation in about 27 English speaking countries in Africa. His major responsibilities are the building and enhancement of human and institutional capacities for IMO Member States for the uniform compliance in the implementation of IMO instruments. Before joining the International Maritime Organisation earlier this year, Mr. Azuh served Nigeria at IMO for ten years as the Alternate Permanent Representative. A job he excelled in for the benefit of Nigeria. He has also held several high profile positions in the industry notably as a time Chairman of the Assembly of the International Mobile Satellite Organisation, London (IMSO), President Maritime Attaché Club of the IMO and Member Governing board of the World Maritime University, Malmö, Sweden among others. Mr. Azuh holds a Masters degree in Maritime Policy from the University of Greenwich, London.



Mr. Andrew Nicoll, Advocacy Manager

Mr. Andrew Nicoll is currently the Advocacy Manager for Oil Spill Response, managing the company's programme of external stakeholder engagement. He first joined the company in 1989 following 10 years as a deck officer in the UK merchant navy. He has worked both in industry and government, respectively managing a Tier 1 response base for BP and as a Pollution Officer for the UK Government. He has tactical response experience gained at over 25 spills in the UK and Europe, and was the Principal Trainer for Oil Spill Response prior to his current assignment.



Mr. Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Manager

Mr. Christophe Rousseau was originally trained as a university scientist and marine biologist; he was most logically mobilized by the French Navy, during his military service, to participate in the setting up of the French national accidental marine pollution working group established after the Amoco Cadiz major disaster. Since then, his entire career has been centred on the preparedness and fight against accidental water pollution of all forms. As a full time staff member of Cedre since 1980, he has been involved in all the activities of the centre, moving successively from field operations to their management in crisis cells and decision centres, and taking over the full responsibility of the Cedre training department and of its media relations (1988). Deputy Manager of Cedre since 1995, he is now in charge of coordinating information and documentation, all training activities conducted by Cedre as well as the contingency planning branch.



Mrs. Juliana Abiodun Gunwa, Director, Marine Environment Management Department

Mrs. Juliana Abiodun Gunwa, NIMASA, obtained her MSc in Marine Management and another MSc in General Maritime Administration from Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada, in 1989 and from World Maritime University, Malmo, Sweden, in 1993, respectively. In 2002, Mrs Gunwa joined the services of the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency as head of marine Pollution Prevention section and rose to head the Marine Environment Management Department of the Agency. Having actively participated in the activities of the IMO both locally and internationally for over fifteen years with numerous successful Regional and National Workshops organized by the IMO in Nigeria to her credit, Mrs Gunwa had recently chaired a sub-committee of OPRC/MEPC Technical Committee that reviewed the Manual on Pollution Prevention Section 1, approved by the IMO's MEPC implementation across the globe. She has recently been appointed a Consultant to the IMO.



Mr. Idris Olubola Musa, Director, Oil Field Assessment Department (OFA)

Mr Musa holds a Bachelor of Science Degree (BSc Hons) in Geography, Masters of Urban & Regional Planning (M.URP) from the University of Ibadan and a Masters Degree in Business Administration from the University of Ilorin. He worked in the private sector of the Nigerian economy before joining the public sector. He has been in the environmental management field since, and worked variously as desk officer in Urban Environmental Compliance (waste Management), Operations Criteria Enforcement in Oil & Gas, Gas Flare-out Programme and presently, Head, Oil Field Assessment Department of the National Oil Spill Detection & Response Agency (NOSDRA). He is the Global-Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) Focal Point for Nigeria.



Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Deputy Director for oil and gas issues

Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam holds an MSc degree in Petroleum Geoscience from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim. Mr. Agbenor-Efunam has worked with the Environmental Protection Agency for 12 years in various capacities. Mr. Agbenor-Efunam is currently the Deputy Director for oil and gas issues at the Environmental Protection Agency and recently the focal person for Ghana on oil spill contingency planning and response. He has been the duty officer for the Ghana National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for the past 8 years. He was also part of the team that developed Ghana's Environmental Sensitivity Atlas.



Mr. Jean-Paul Nyembo, Director

Mr. Jean-Paul Nyembo has a degree in International Relations from the Lubumbashi University. He was Chief of the Science and Technology Division at the Presidency Office and became in 2007 the National Coordinator of Environment Survey and the GCLME Focal Point. He attended several workshops on maritime pollution in Brest (France) and on maritime disasters in Oostend (Belgium) and several workshops on coastal protection management. In 2010 he became the Director of the National Centre against Oil Pollution and the Coordinator of the Democratic Republic of Congo National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP).



Captain Babacar BA, Director Oil Spill Response

Captain Ba graduated as a Naval Officer from the Naval University of Brest. He joined the Senegalese Navy in September 1982 as an Officer and participated in several workshops on fisheries survey, search and rescue patrol and response to maritime pollution by the US Coast Guards and the Canadian cooperation. From 1986 to 1988, he is in charge of the Navy Operations Coordination Centre of Senegal in Dakar. In 2001 he became Deputy Director of the Direction of the Fisheries' Protection and Survey and in July 2006, he became HASSMAR's Director of Operations. Mr. Ba became a Vessel Captain in 2009.



Mr. Richard Tatner, Principle Consultant and Director

Mr. Richard Tatner qualified in the UK as a Marine Mechanical Engineer before moving into the oil spill preparedness and response industry more than 22 years ago. Since then Richard has also gained experience working in other emergency areas including medivac, well control, gas release, bomb and security threats. He has attended over 50 oil spills worldwide in various capacities from hands-on operations to technical expert. Incidents have ranged from; tanker, general cargo vessels, offshore platform, onshore platform, pipeline, storage tanks, rail car and road tanker. Richard has also managed and participated in hundreds of training courses and exercises worldwide. Richard is currently the Principle Consultant and Director of Blue Petrel Consulting Ltd providing bespoke oil spill response and preparedness services.



Dr. Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager

Dr. Franck Laruelle holds a PhD in marine biology from Brest University in France and previously worked with the environment and response / emergency response services of the French oil spill research organization CEDRE for 6 years. During that time, he has acted as a technical adviser on behalf of the French government on a number of spills, including ERIKA (1999) and PRESTIGE (2002). Franck joined ITOPF in 2006 and has since acted as a technical adviser on maritime incidents worldwide. Franck has attended a number of incidents involving tankers, including the main IOPC Fund cases of these last 10 years such as SOLAR 1 in the Philippines (2006) and HEBEI SPIRIT in South Korea (2007) as well as incidents involving bunker spills from other types of ships. Within ITOPF, Franck leads the HNS working group and was promoted to Technical Team Manager in January 2010.



Mr. Simon Rickaby, Managing Director

Simon Rickaby, Braemar Howells Ltd., has extensive spill response experience in oil and Hazardous Materials in the UK and overseas. He is the Chief Executive Officer responsible for the Braemar Shipping Services plc Environmental Division, as Managing Director of Braemar Howells Ltd. He is registered as a Euro Engineer, a Chartered Engineer, a Chartered Marine Engineer, a Fellow of Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology and Fellow of the Chartered Management Institute. He has been appointed On Scene Commander, Marine Casualty Officer and SOSREP REP by the UK Government for various marine casualties both offshore and in the Salvage Control Unit dealing with pollution and salvage incidents. Simon was involved in the review and re-writing of the UK National Contingency plan in 1998 and 2004.



Miss Oyenike Okeowo, Head Central Support

Miss Oyenike Okeowo is an Environmental Scientist and Waste Management Specialist with comprehensive industrial and technical knowledge of environmental and regulatory issues with emphasis on pollution, monitoring and management. She has a BSc in Marine Biology from the University of Lagos Akoka, Yaba, Nigeria and she has an MSc in Environmental Science; Pollution and Monitoring from Brunel University, Uxbridge United Kingdom. She worked as a Waste Management Advisor with Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited, developing and implementing waste management schemes for various local government boroughs in the UK, assisting the local councils to meet waste prevention, recycling and landfill diversion targets. Presently, she is the Head, Central Support at African Circle Pollution Management Limited, operators of Port Reception Facilities in Nigeria, dealing with the environmental and waste management systems of the company.



Ms. Saskia Sessions, Senior Technical Advisor

Ms. Saskia Sessions is a marine science graduate and has a strong background in oil spill preparedness and response from her previous experience as a consultant to the oil industry for Oil Spill Response and as a project officer at the European Maritime Safety Agency in Lisbon. Originally from the UK, Saskia joined Sea Alarm as a Senior Technical Advisor in 2009.



Ms. Venessa Strauss, Chief Executive Officer

Ms. Venessa Strauss is experienced in the field of oiled wildlife response and her firsthand experience during international spills positions her as one of a small group internationally with these credentials. She has 10 years experience in refining seabird rehabilitation techniques and protocols based on her work with chronically oiled birds; and planning, preparedness and leadership of spill teams. She is a regular speaker at oiled wildlife conferences, and collaborates with researchers on applied research. She has a veterinary background and currently heads up SANCCOB (Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds), based in Cape Town, South Africa.



Mr. Tavares Rodrigues, HES Supervisor – Emergency Response

Mr. Tavares Rodrigues has been working with Chevron Angola since 1992 as a Loss Prevention Engineer until 1999. The main focus was to formulate safe work practices/procedures to minimize or eliminate incidents. Mr. Tavares has Degrees in Biochemistry and Safety Sciences from the State University of Kharkov (former Soviet Union) and Indiana University of Pennsylvania (USA). He has been in his current position since 2004 and is in charge of managing the Company's emergency response matters. The main focus areas are related to formulating procedures to address potential emergency response events that the Company could face. He closely works with industry companies to address matters of common interest with government agencies. In addition he is in charge of coordinating due emergency response training sessions for the workforce and management.



Ms. Valérie Quiniou, Head of the Survey Technologies department for geophysics, geotechnics, metocean and geomatics applied to development and operations

Ms. Valérie Quiniou is a French graduated engineer of the Ecole Polytechnique (1992-95) and the National School of Advanced Techniques (ENSTA, 1995-97). She was graduated in 1997 as a Naval Architect and started working in naval architecture and hydrodynamics applied to the Oil & Gas Industry with Bouygues Offshore (now SAIPEM) from 1996 to 1999, and then with Noble Denton in London in 2000-2001. She joined Total in Paris in 2002, as a Metocean Advisor, with the main mission to bridge the gap between internal clients – naval architects, mooring and riser designers, drillers etc. – and experts in Oceanography and Meteorology. Since October 2010, she is now heading the Survey Technologies department for geophysics, geotechnics, metocean and geomatics applied to development and operations. She is a member of the Metocean Committee of the International Association of the O&G Producers.



Mr. Rémi Estival, Network Engineer

Mr. Rémi Estival has a Masters degree in mechanics from Versailles University (2006) and is currently finishing a PhD in acoustic and artificial intelligence at Toulon University. From 2007 to 2010, he worked on geophone ground coupling for CGGVERITAS as a research engineer. In October 2010 he was employed by TOTAL on an international fellowship and he is currently working on a project dedicated to the real-time collection and archiving of ocean and weather data from TOTAL platforms in the Gulf of Guinea. He is based in Cape Town where he cooperates with ICEMASA and University of Cape Town.



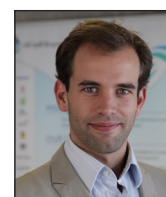
Mr. Laurent Cazes, Head of Environment Department Reporting-Project-Law

Toxicologist / Ecotoxicologist by training, Laurent CAZES works at TOTAL since about 9 years. At first in Headquarters of the E&P in Pau - France, then since May 2011 to TOTAL E&P ANGOLA where he is head of Environment department Reporting-Project-Law. As expert of the headquarters of TOTAL E&P, Laurent in particular took care and supervised for all the affiliates of TOTAL E&P: environmental impact studies, studies of modellings of offshore discharges, management of chemicals and detection of atmospheric emissions.



Mr. Romain Chancerel, Project Manager

Mr. Romain Chancerel graduated from the MSc Engineering in Coastal Environment obtained at University of Southampton in 2008. He has spent two years at the "Centre de la Mer" of Biarritz as Project Manager working on an EU-funded programme for coastal risk management. Amongst his duties, Romain organized seminars and workshops in order to develop technical cooperation in the domain of coastal management. In September 2010 Romain joined Oil Spill Response in Southampton where he successfully completed a 3-months training programme to become a Spill Response Specialist. In March 2011, he took on the management of the GI WACAF Project and is now working in cooperation with private and public sectors to develop Oil Spill Response capabilities in West, Central and Southern Africa.



Mr. Antoine Blonce, Project Consultant

Mr. Antoine Blonce is a French Environment Engineer graduated from the Grenoble Engineering School of Environment (Ense3). He worked as an Offshore Geotechnical Engineer for Fugro Engineers BV in the Netherlands from 2007 to 2008 and joined Fugro GeoConsulting Ltd in the United Kingdom as a Project Engineer in 2009, conducting seafloor exploration studies on drilling vessels offshore countries such as Australia, Egypt or Saudi Arabia. Since 2010 he works in the Marine Environment Division of IMO in London as a secondment from the Government of France and Total to the GI WACAF Project, supporting IMO and IPIECA with the implementation of the OPRC90 Convention in West, Central and Southern Africa.





GIWACAF

www.giwacaf.org



Annexe 2. Lists of Participants - Delegates

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Annexe 5. Welcome address by the Director General NIMASA, Mr. Ziakede Patrick Akpobolokemi

The Honourable Minister of Transport,
The Honourable Minister of Environment,
The Permanent Secretary, FMOT,
The Chief Executives here present,
The Representatives of the IMO,
The Representatives of IPIECA,
The Representatives of the Participating Countries,
The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representatives of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Management Staff of NOSDRA,
Distinguished Participants,

I have the great honour and pleasure to welcome you all to this very important occasion of the Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI-WACAF) Regional Conference and workshop on oil spill preparedness and response being hosted in Nigeria.

The conference is being organized within the Integrated Technical Cooperation programme of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in cooperation with the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) and facilitated by the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) and National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA).

On behalf of the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Honorable Minister of Transport, I am particularly delighted to welcome the representatives of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), experts from the Government Agencies, Oil Industries and other relevant organizations to this fourth biennial event, organised under the Global Initiative project for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF).

The purpose of the GIWACAF project as you may be aware is to enhance the capacity of the twenty-two countries in the WACAF region to prepare for and response to marine oil spills through the promotion of public/private partnerships whereby oil industries and the relevant national authorities work together.

The Regional GIWACAF Conference is the premier Conference in West, Central and Southern Africa in the field of oil spill response and musters delegates from the 22 countries of West, Central and Southern Africa, as well as experts from both private and public sectors to share ideas and to discuss the development of spill response capabilities in the region on the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC'90) Convention and its implementation.

The specific objectives of this conference are to present the progresses made by both public and private sectors in the field of building spill response capabilities, and to identify priority actions for the next biennium (2012/2013). This year, the main topic is "Toward operational oil spill response in West, Central and Southern Africa".

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, to ensure the preparedness of all the Member States of the West, Central and Southern African Sub-Region for the effective response to the menace of oil spill in our waters, we have responded to this special call to be here at this August gathering. Issues of pollution are transboundary so we must all continue to be proactive and to be seen to be doing the right thing to protect this fragile marine environment.

On this note, I acknowledge that the task before us as member states of the IMO and partners in the GI-WACAF project is indeed enormous, particularly in the West and Central African Sub-Region.

Our attentive participation and generous contributions at this workshop would greatly advance our drive as a region on how we can progress and better deal with issues of pollution especially on persistence oil, which are constantly being explored and transported in our waters.

I therefore graciously enjoin us all to take full advantage of this workshop and ensure that we are acquainted with the knowledge and skills to be impacted by the resource experts from IMO.

Once more, you are warmly welcome to Nigeria. I wish you all a very enjoyable stay in Lagos, the home of happy people.

I wish all of us a very fruitful deliberation.

Thank you and God bless you and God bless Nigeria.

Annexe 6. Speech by IMO representative, Dr. Stefan Micallef, Senior Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division

The Honourable Minister of Transport,
The Honourable Minister of Environment,
The Permanent Secretary, FMOT,
The Chief Executives here present,
The Representatives of IPIECA,
The Representatives of the Participating Countries,
The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representatives of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Management Staff of NOSDRA,
Distinguished Participants,

It is a privilege and honour for me to deliver this opening address on behalf of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at this Regional Workshop and Conference organized within the framework of the IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project). I would like to welcome you to this event on behalf of Mr. Efthimios Mitropoulos, Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, who sends his greetings and best wishes for a successful outcome to your deliberations over the next five days.

At this juncture, I know that all the IMO Members in the region and, indeed, the whole maritime community at large including our oil industry partners would join me in expressing our gratitude to the Government of Nigeria - in particular, the NIMASA and NOSDRA - for enabling us to bring this important regional event to the city of Lagos, which plays a key role in the regional maritime trade.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We live today in a global society supported by a global economy in which shipping plays a vital role, underpinning international commerce and providing the most cost-effective delivery mechanism for the vast majority of world trade. Oil and gas provide the lifeblood of all this economic activity – the energy that fuels the developed and, increasingly, the developing world, with demand growing exponentially. Yet, in fulfilling its role, shipping can lay claim to environmental credentials that single it out as the cleanest mode of transport and this is, in no small measure, thanks to the concerted efforts of Governments, international organizations and the industry, spearheaded, coordinated and sustained by IMO. Indeed, the Organization has relentlessly sought to ensure that all forms of pollution that may be generated by shipping operations are prevented and minimized. In so doing, it has addressed effectively the relevant recommendations of Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and of subsequent initiatives adopted by the Millennium Summit of 2000; the 'Rio + 10 Conference of 2002'; and the World Summit of 2005, including the Millennium Development Goals. Against this backdrop is the forthcoming Rio +20 summit where the “Green economy in a Blue World” is expected to be the new mantra for world leaders and politicians alike.

Indeed, the IMO 52 conventions – and, in particular, its 21 environmental treaties – have collectively contributed to a marked reduction in ship based marine pollution and its effects, including oil spill incidents, where we have also seen a steadily decrease of major oil spills from ships over the last forty years. IMO has also long recognized the importance of comprehensive and well-rehearsed preparedness and response systems that are needed to ensure prompt action to minimize the impact of a maritime spill. The early efforts in the late 60s of the Organization following the Torrey Canyon

disaster, culminated in the fast-track development of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation in the aftermath of Exxon Valdez in 1989. The OPRC 90, as it became known, was adopted by IMO in 1990 and was later supplemented by the OPRC-HNS Protocol of 2000 to cover hazardous and noxious substances. Both of which are today in force and both underline the importance of regional cooperation in this domain.

I should also underline that this meeting could not have been organized at a more opportune time, a few months after the adoption of the revised Emergency Protocol at the 9th Convention of the Parties (COP) to the UNEP's regional seas Abidjan Convention. The adoption of the protocol and the related arrangements map a solid and defined regional legal framework for preparedness and response to oil spills in the maritime sector and other related industries in West, Central and Southern Africa and is indeed a significant milestone for the continent, which is experiencing increased oil exploration and subsequently maritime traffic. This Protocol sits well within the salient feature of the OPRC 90 Convention since the Convention calls for the promotion of regional arrangements of this kind.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

While tremendous progress has been achieved in combating oil spills, the relentless search for new oil and gas – coupled with the search for shorter routes for their transportation is taking the shipping industry into places posing unprecedented challenges, places where “remoteness” and “hostility” can be added to the traditional safety and environmental risk factors associated with the industry, such as rough seas, adverse meteorological conditions and other dangers of working life on board ships, not least, piracy. Given the vast amounts of oil transported daily, the huge distances involved and the increasingly harsh nature of the locations from which it is extracted, the potential for accidents and resulting oil spillages is still enormous. Sometimes, disaster can strike – as witnessed by high-profile oil pollution incidents involving ships such as the Hebei Spirit in Korea (Dec 2007).

But we also know that shipping is intrinsically connected to offshore oil and gas industry – the upstream part of the industry - and since certain IMO conventions such as OPRC do cover certain aspects related to offshore oil spills, I would also like to touch upon the new environmental realities confronting the offshore oil and gas industry for which we have dedicated one whole session during this Conference. One year ago, who could have imagined an oil spill incident that would last 87 days with oil gushing from more than 1,500 metres below the sea surface and that, at its peak, would see some 48,000 individuals involved in the response to it. The Deepwater Horizon incident of April 2010 has gone down in history as a defining wake-up call, even though it was not one of a kind, having been preceded by the Montara accident off the Australian coast in the Timor Sea in August 2009.

Thus, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The need for continued and coordinated efforts towards capacity building to be prepared for and respond to oil spills cannot be overstated. This is particularly relevant in regions such as the WACAF region, which would need to balance the ever increasing maritime traffic and oil explorations in the region and, at the same time, its dependence on its coastal and marine environment as the main source of sustenance for coastal populations.

The GI WACAF Project was established, in April 2006, and we at IMO view this project as our flagship of the various regional oil industry - government initiatives we have put in place today on oil spill preparedness and response under the IMO-IPIECA Global Initiative. The project is jointly funded by IMO through its Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme and eight oil company members of IPIECA. Today, it covers 22 countries in West, Central and Southern Africa. Since its inception significant progress in improving oil spill response capability has been achieved. From a results-based perspective, we witness an increase in the overall preparedness indicator since the inception of this joint project.

This progress is a testament to tremendous efforts made by the GI WACAF countries to develop and put in place efficient policies for the protection of the marine environment; this being a critical pre-requisite for a harmonious development of the economies of the countries of the region. A very good example of the countries' determination in this field is their development of three important GEF-funded regional projects covering the Benguela, Canary and Guinea Currents Large Marine Ecosystems. These projects aim at finding the best possible solutions to the many environmental challenges faced by the countries of the sub-region. The GCLME project has very specific project components related to oil spill preparedness and response which allowed IMO to closely cooperate with GCLME in addressing the issue in the region, resulting in significant outcomes.

Ladies and gentlemen,

While the GI – WACAF project has achieved much, the road ahead is challenging and one should not sit on one's laurels. It is vital, therefore, that we not only sustain but also strengthen the effectiveness and operational capacity of the structures that are already in place. In this context, during the course of the week, the progress achieved by the region since 2006 will be reviewed; experiences exchanged; and objectives and action plans, both at the national and regional levels, to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium will be identified. A key factor in maintaining a high level of spill response preparedness is, of course, training. We were eager to take the opportunity of this gathering to deliver training on the shoreline clean-up and for this we have identified renowned experts in this area of specialization. As the Senior-Deputy Director of IMO's Marine Environment Division responsible for this aspect, I look forward to meeting and engaging with you over these days.

I end this opening address, Ladies and Gentlemen, by once again, thanking the Government of Nigeria and, in particular, the NIMASA and NOSDRA, for jointly hosting this event and for their warm and generous hospitality; and congratulate them for organizing it so splendidly. I wish to also thank all the sponsoring oil industries, the GCLME project for supporting participation of some of the governmental delegates, my colleagues in the IMO Secretariat, IPIECA and the GIWCAF Project coordination Unit for the organization of this important and timely regional event and to you the participants, I wish you every success for your discussions and a pleasant stay here.

Thank you.

Annexe 7. Opening address by Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh, GI WACAF Chairman

The Honourable Minister of Transport,
The Honourable Minister of Environment,
The Permanent Secretary, FMOT,
The Chief Executives here present,
The Representatives of the IMO,
The Representatives of the Participating Countries,
The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representatives of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Management Staff of NOSDRA,
Distinguished Participants,

It is both a pleasure and an honour for me to give this last opening address in my role as the Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa at the occasion of this very important meeting, an event that is the 50th organised under the auspices of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa.

First of all, I offer my thanks to the government of Nigeria, in particular NIMASA and NOSDRA for hosting the event.

This is a very opportune time to have this meeting as this year is the 15th Anniversary of the Global Initiative. During the last 15 years the oil industry has built this longstanding partnership between the International Maritime Organization (the IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, and I would like to briefly discuss the roles of these organizations.

IPIECA was formed in 1974 following the launch of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). IPIECA involves both the upstream and downstream oil and gas industries 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 industry member working groups that address the areas of 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 and its mission is to promote safe, secure, efficient, environmentally sound and sustainable shipping. This is pursued by adopting the highest standards of maritime safety and security, efficiency of navigation, and prevention and control of pollution from ships.

After the event of the Exxon Valdez in 1989, the IMO member states established the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation. The OPRC Convention, as it became known, was adopted in 1990 and it 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 encouraged 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 other pollution emergencies. It was then complemented in 1992 by the CLC 92 and the Fund 92 Conventions which provide compensation for the effects of spills of persistent oil from tankers.

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

The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa, known as the GI WACAF Project, was launched in April 2006. It is a project jointly funded by the IMO and eight oil company members through IPIECA. Today, it covers 22 countries in West, Central and Southern Africa and since its creation, significant progress in improving oil spill response capability has been achieved. For instance, from 2006 to 2010, a total of 50 workshops were delivered and more than 2500 individuals were trained on the various aspects of preparedness and oil spill response and from a results-based perspective, the overall preparedness indicator has increased by 30% since 2006 and all six key performance indicators of preparedness have shown progress. The six indicators, as established by the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Convention are:

1. The ratification of the conventions that I've mentioned and their effective transcription into the national legislation,
2. The development and approval of a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan,
3. The designation of a national authority and the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders,
4. Establishing agreements of mutual assistance between countries,
5. Organizing training exercises to test and update the national structure in place, and
6. The identification of national resources.

Based on the progress that the GI WACAF Project has shown, it is certainly a highlight of the Global Initiative program.

That being said, we have been reminded of the importance of oil spill response preparedness in recent years. We are all well aware of the tragic event that occurred at the Macondo well in the Gulf of Mexico on April 20th of 2010. The event resulted in the death of 11 workers and a subsea well blow out. As a result of this, a large amount of oil was released over an extended period of time and a truly large scale response, one that has no equal in the past, was implemented by the US government and BP. The response involved thousands of personnel and employed the use of oil spill dispersants, mechanical skimming, and in-situ burning on an unprecedented scale.

Less than a year before, on August 21, 2009, the Montara well off the coast of Western Australia suffered a blow out, and while it was not of the same magnitude as the Macondo spill, it was still quite significant and required an extended response effort.

In both these spills, dispersants were used as one of the primary tools in the oil spill response toolbox. It is important that all of the spill response tools be carefully considered for use with a sound and educated understanding of their advantages and limitations. With this in mind, it is the responsibility of national authorities to clearly define the conditions of use and the list of approved dispersants that may be used to respond to oil spills. At the recent GI WACAF Regional Workshop on Dispersant Use Policies that was held in partnership with the Interim Guinea Current Commission and the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project (IGCC/GCLME) and with the support from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Accra, Ghana, the need was identified for countries to develop clear and comprehensive national policies that will allow for a swift and effective response in the case of a major oil spill.

The recent incidents in the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of Australia remind us of our need to be prepared in the event of a spill. In order to ensure that a response will be managed effectively, preparation for a spill is a responsibility that is shared by both Government and industry. It is our role here to explore together the continued development of operationally effective oil spill response in West, Central and Southern Africa. The importance of cooperation between

government and industry with respect to oil spill preparedness and response should not be underestimated. In the event of a spill, to achieve the highest level of response effectiveness, all involved parties should act cooperatively and with a high degree of coordination.

In conclusion, I have had the pleasure to Chair the Steering Committee of the GI WACAF on behalf of ExxonMobil, and I am proud of the progress that has been achieved during that time. I will continue to be involved with the activities of the GI WACAF as a member of the Steering Committee, but it is with confidence that I now turn over the Chairmanship to Mr. Richard Santner of BP. I know he is well suited to address any and all issues that may await him in this role.

Thank you.

Annexe 8. Opening address by Mr. Richard Santner, GI WACAF Chairman

The Honourable Minister of Transport,
The Honourable Minister of Environment,
The Permanent Secretary, FMOT,
The Chief Executives here present,
The Representatives of the IMO,
The Representatives of the Participating Countries,
The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representatives of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Management Staff of NOSDRA,
Distinguished Participants,

It is a pleasure for me to complete the opening address as the new Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa at the occasion of this very important meeting.

I accept the role of Chairman, with honour. Dr. Coolbaugh has spoken eloquently of the achievements of this program over the last 4 years and I pay humble tribute and respect to what has been achieved by so many people in that time.

I was one of the original architects of the GI WACAF program, launching it in Gabon in April 2006. We set its course, influenced heavily by the views of government and industry delegates attending that first event from across the entire region. The importance of government and industry cooperation and mutual support was put at the heart of the program, it is fundamental to the program's success and this remains as important now as ever. In hand with this, the other underlying reason for success is that we set a clear focus on tangible results, making commitments to reach a better state of oil spill preparedness and response and then sustain the changes through continued effort to embed and improve capability step by step.

More recent events, such as the Montara and Macondo oil spills, remind us all of the importance of regional preparedness and response capability, and the need to gain new insights and to develop and improve response technologies. The oil industry, through IPIECA and the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (OGP), have worked together to identify no fewer than 19 areas for renewed focus including the clearer articulation of the risks of oil spills and their consequences, global capability for major spill events cross-border movement of personnel and equipment, dispersant application and monitoring effectiveness, controlled burning at sea and the mobilisation of the large numbers of workers/volunteers, to name just some.

As the IPIECA/OGP program of work on these issues begins to deliver new results over the next year or two, alongside coordinated initiatives by the American Petroleum Institute (API), these results will need to become a part of the GI WACAF program, so that we make the most of this, harnessing it for our collective development here in the region.

At the Conference and Workshop here this week, as we look forward to what we need to achieve in the next biennium, there are four key areas identified for consideration and development:

- National Action Plans – maintain and build on past achievements, and sustain their implementation. Each country is unique, needs a clear focus and to be supported consistently and well, going forwards;

- Harmonization of Dispersant Policies – to ensure there is a clear, consistent and robust approach to what is one of the prime response techniques in our response toolbox;
- Regional Cooperation, through the implementation of the revised Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention – to enable prompt and effective mutual support; and
- Making capability Operational – exploring ways to bring the individual elements of existing capability together, between government and industry, between industries, and between countries.

We are all involved in this, collectively part of the challenge, and a part of the solution for preparedness and response.

For this event, I would like to capture your attention, and your energy, just as we did in Gabon in 2006 and on many occasions since then. The GI WACAF program, implemented here in Africa, is regarded as a model of success and rightly so. It is heartening to see how far things have come in such a relatively short space of time. But it does rely on each of us to continue that commitment, engage well in cooperative efforts, and to be clear on what tangible success looks like and where we want to be in two years time and beyond that.

As the new GI WACAF Chairman, I can offer my commitment in support of the program. And as I do so, looking around the room, I respectfully recognise that the true strength and energy of the program rests with each delegate here this week and with colleagues back home. I encourage everyone here to make this a very successful event, setting our course forwards.

In closing, I would like to extend thanks to all the partners involved in the preparation and delivery of this Conference and Workshop: NIMASA and NOSDRA for hosting the meeting, the GI WACAF team (IMO and IPIECA) for the organization, UNIDO and GCLME for the long standing partnership with the GI WACAF program and for their active participation to the Regional Dispersant Workshop held in Accra last June and to this meeting in Lagos. And finally for the financial support of the Nigerian industry, especially Total Exploration and Production Nigeria Ltd and Shell Nigeria, Exploration and Production.

Thank you for your time and attention. The future is in your hands and I wish you all every success here this week.

Annexe 9. Keynote address by the Director General NOSDRA, Sir Peter Idabor, DG NOSDRA

The Honourable Minister of Transport,
The Honourable Minister of Environment,
The Permanent Secretary, FMOT,
The Chief Executives here present,
The Representatives of the IMO,
The Representatives of IPIECA,
The Representatives of the Participating Countries,
The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representatives of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Management Staff of NOSDRA,
Distinguished Participants,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) Regional Conference and Workshop 2011.

This Workshop and Conference is the fourth stakeholders meeting within the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO)/IPIECA, the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues, GI WACAF Project held in Nigeria. GI WACAF 2011 is co-hosted by the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) as well as the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), with support from the IMO and the IPIECA. GI WACAF 2011 presents all stakeholders in the oil spill management sector within the West, Central and Southern African region with yet another opportunity to exchange ideas, share experiences and review progress achieved within the biennium action plan of the GI WACAF Project. Based on the outcome of the deliberation we would have in the course of this workshop, our focal points are expected to establish the objectives for the next biennium.

Distinguished colleagues, you will all agree with me that the concerns over the vulnerability of our environment to negative impacts arising from oil spill incidents is real. Such unfortunate spill incidents and the challenges the world had in responding to them should serve as a reminder to all stakeholders that no effort and resources should be considered as sufficient in oil spill management. The recent British Petroleum spill incident in the Gulf of Mexico is one amongst many reminders in this respect. To this end, NOSDRA as the focal Agency for oil spill management in Nigeria has participated actively, in the programmes aimed at ensuring adequate preparedness to oil spills within the West, Central and Southern Africa Region. The Agency as well as other Nigerian stakeholders contributed to the preparation of the Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan (ROSCP), Environmental Sensitivity Index Mapping, Oil Spill Trajectory Modelling as well as the recently concluded Regional Workshop on the formulation of Dispersants Use Policy which was held in Accra, Ghana in June 2011. It is also heart warming to note, the ratification of the Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan, by the Ministers of Environment in the Region. The stage is now set, for the required collaborative efforts of Countries in ensuring adequate preparedness to combat oil spillage in our contiguous waters.

On our part in Nigeria, recognizing the current trend of offshore oil exploration and production, the National Oil Spill detection and Response Agency and other relevant stakeholders have reviewed the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) while the activation was successfully conducted in July, 2011 in Abuja. The exercise brought out areas of strength and challenges, while the recommendations derived from this exercise are being incorporated in the NOSCP accordingly. It is expected that, the national drill would be conducted before the next biennium conference in 2013. In

collaboration with the IMO and IPIECA, a National workshop on oil spill trajectory modeling was held in December, 2010 here in Lagos, Nigeria. One of the outcomes of the workshop was a recommendation that Nigeria should prepare for use, a National Dispersant Use Policy. The Agency has since produced a draft of this policy which would be presented to you as soon as all the necessary endorsements are secured. Furthermore, upon the conduct of a National Workshop for the Review of the Environmental Sensitivity Index Mapping (ESI) in 2008 in Abuja, Nigeria, NOSDRA produced ESI Maps for Nigeria. The maps captured sensitive areas within 50 Kilometres inland from the Nigerian shoreline, stretching from Badagry in the West to Calabar in the East of the Nigerian Coastline. The second phase of the project which is on-going would further go inland by another fifty kilometres. Towards ensuring best international practices, the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency and the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency would strengthen ties to ensure that necessary compliance monitoring and enforcement are put in place to ensure environment-friendly and safe operations in our offshore oil production locations.

In the light of the above, it is our expectation that, our fellow members in the region would put in place also, some or all of these measures to ensure that we achieve our common goal and objectives in the GI WACAF Project. At the national level, let me seize this opportunity to call on all oil companies who have not obtained the ESI maps produced by NOSDRA to procure them from the Agency accordingly; and develop their respective tactical/operational maps to aid their oil spill response strategies. Furthermore, oil companies should fully integrate and utilize the platform provided by trajectory modeling tools in their response strategies to marine oil spills. This becomes imperative, considering the fact that, most oil and gas operations in Nigeria are shifting offshore. The informed utilization of trajectory models would aid responders to predict direction and speed of spill movements.

At this juncture, I would like to thank the Honourable Minister of Environment for showing so much commitment and support to the cause of protecting our environment against the menace of oil spillages in Nigeria. I also extend our warm appreciation to the Honourable Minister for Transport and the Management of the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) for the wonderful co-operation and contributions in ensuring a successful hosting of this Regional Conference. I further commend the invaluable co-operation of our development partners, the IPIECA and the IMO for their wonderful support to date on the strengthening of the capacity of NOSDRA and other government agencies that serve as focal points for oil spill management within the West, Central and Southern African Region. I thank the oil companies, the media, our colleagues from other Ministries and Parastatals as well as the NGOs. Lastly, but not the least, I commend the management and staff of the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency and many others who have always supported our common interest, which is the protection of the environment.

Distinguished colleagues, the threats posed by oil spills to our common existence are real. Every effort we put forth therefore, to combat the menace would secure our resources now, and those of the future generation. I urge all of you to share your experiences and participate actively in all deliberations during this workshop and conference so that, at the end of the day, we can come up with sound and relevant objectives for our next GI WACAF Project biennium.

I wish you a successful deliberation. Thank you and God bless you all.

Annexe 10. Opening remarks by the Minister of Transport, The Honourable Minister of Transport, Senator Idris A. Umar (SAN)

The Representative of the IMO,
The Representative of IPIECA,
The Representative of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representative of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Distinguished Participants,

It is with great delight that I welcome you all to the Fourth Biennial Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) Regional Conference and Workshop on Oil Spill Preparedness and Response, 2011, in Nigeria.

This programme was made possible by the limitless efforts of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in collaboration with IPIECA, the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues, to continually ensure the protection of the marine environment from various forms of pollution including the enhancement of cooperation between countries in the region on oil spill management.

The programme is being co-hosted by the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) and National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA). It is aimed at strengthening the Oil Spill Preparedness and Response capability of the twenty-two (22) countries in West, Central and Southern Africa, to, amongst other things:

1. Review the progress achieved since Yaoundé, 2009 and exchange experiences,
2. Identify objectives and priority actions at national and regional levels in order to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium, and
3. Deliver training on the implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention and the CLC 92 and Fund 92 Conventions.

The West, Central and Southern Africa region is a major maritime route for transportation of oil as well as very active area in the field of oil exploration and production. These activities have posed a serious and permanent risk of oil pollution in the region. There is therefore the constant need for efforts to protect our rich marine environment and consequently organise and prepare responses to marine pollution incidents.

It is gratifying to note that the agenda of this workshop and conference is working towards achieving an effective regional mechanism for responding to new and emerging challenges concerning co-operation in combating pollution in cases of emergency as well as enhancing national and regional co-operation among Governments and between governments and industries.

Having ratified and domesticated the OPRC'90 Convention, most countries in the region have developed National Contingency Plans and strengthened their national capability for oil spill response. However, to be fully effective, these plans have to be regularly tested and exercised. This workshop and conference will enable exchange of ideas and discussion to strengthen public-private partnership as well as facilitate the identification of joint action plans to address the future challenges of spill preparedness, response and cooperation in the region.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am confident that the outcome of this programme will contribute enormously in strengthening cooperation among the GI WACAF countries especially in ensuring pollution free marine environment, as we are all aware that oil pollution is transboundary.

I wish all of us a most successful deliberation and each of the participants, especially our guest from various countries, a happy and enjoyable stay in Lagos, the commercial nerve centre of Nigeria.

God bless you all and God bless Nigeria.

Annexe 11. Remarks by the Minister of Environment and declaration of the Conference open, The Honourable Minister of Environment, Hajia Hadiza Ibrahim Mailafiya

The Honourable Minister of Transport,
The Permanent Secretary, FMOT,
The Chief Executives here present,
The Representatives of the IMO,
The Representatives of IPIECA,
The Representatives of the Participating Countries,
The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representatives of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Management Staff of NOSDRA,
Distinguished Participants,

I am delighted and consider it a great pleasure and honour to be here with you this morning at this well organized Regional Workshop and Conference 2011. The last workshop was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon. This year we are proud to welcome you to Lagos, Nigeria. Let me inform you that environmental excellence in oil operation is on the top list of Nigeria's transformation Agenda of President Goodluck Jonathan. The Federal Ministry of Environment is therefore always ready to partner with organizations in the achievement of such objectives.

In fulfillment of Article 6 of the IMO International Convention of 1990, the Federal Government of Nigeria drafted a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Nigeria (NOSCP) in 1993. This document was to serve as a blueprint for the protection of our sensitive environment from the adverse impact of oil spill incidents in the country. The draft was subject to intermittent reviews in 1997, 2000 and 2006. Subsequently, the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) was established in 2006 as the authority for the implementation of the Plan. Over the years, NOSDRA has worked tirelessly with relevant organizations to continue to enhance the capability of Nigeria to respond to oil spill through several activities such as: development of Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps (2008), OPRC level 1 Training (2009), National Workshop on Oil Spill Trajectory Modeling and Dispersant Use Policy (2010) to mention but a few. In some cases, these activities have provided useful insights on new strategies for managing oil spills and as well as gaps that need to be filled in order to be more effective, and achieve our proposed targets.

The theme of this Conference is "Towards Operational Oil Spill Response in West, Central and Southern Africa". This theme has been deliberately chosen to afford us the opportunity to reflect and exchange views on the general state of the environment in the Global Initiative member states, to examine the challenges and to chart a way forward.

You will agree with me that the Federal Government has over the years worked towards achieving its mandates in environmental protection and conservation as required under the constitution. The transformation agenda of President Goodluck Jonathan has placed greater emphasis on sustainable development and that is why the Federal Government is now placing serious emphasis on environmental sustainability as prerequisite for not only physical development, but even on exploitation of our natural resources.

It is noteworthy to state that the Federal Ministry of Environment has revised (jointly with stakeholders) the EIA Act no. 86 of 1992. In the same vein, the National Environmental Management Systems Guidelines has been revised. Similarly,

the National Guidelines for Environmental Audits has also been revised. Issues relating to environment are dynamic. National Environmental Regulations and Guidelines for the Management of Oil Spill and Oily Waste as well as National Environmental Regulations and Guidelines for Oil Spill Recovery, Cleanup, Remediation and Damage Assessment have also been developed for the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry.

All these are with the view to strengthen our institutional provisions so as to give the required environmental impetus necessary for the achievement of Nigeria's Vision 20-2020 and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Nigeria is not the only country that has benefited from this project. The issue of oil spill transcends the 21 countries that are in this region. The issue of regional cooperation in the event of trans-boundary pollution cannot be over-emphasized. This event should serve as a forum for us to share our experiences on how we cope with oil spill incidents in our individual countries and learn from each other.

I therefore wish to commend the International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) as well as Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA), for their concerted and synergized effort to make this event possible today. I also wish to express my gratitude to all stakeholders who have made out time to be here for this important event.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you all for your attention. On this note, I hereby declare this Conference open. I wish you fruitful and successful deliberations.

Thank you and God Bless.

Annexe 12. Aide-mémoire Working Group 1 – Dispersants

I. INTRODUCTION

The present document aims at providing some guidance for the participants of Working Group 1: “Review of the Regional Dispersant Use Policy”.

The topics proposed in this document were formulated on the basis of the discussions and exchanges between the GI WACAF team and our partners from the public and private sectors, the discussions at the COP-9 meeting of the Abidjan Convention, and the main issues and needs raised after the delivery of the national exercises organized by the GI WACAF in Ghana (May 2011), Congo (June 2011) and Nigeria (July 2011), and the Regional Dispersant workshop (June 2011) in Ghana.

This guidance is sent to the attention of the GI WACAF Steering Committee members as well as a list of facilitators proposed in section 3. A principal facilitator has been designated to compile the relevant documents and provide a final list of objectives and agenda items prior the Conference.

Working groups:

WG 1: Review of the Regional Dispersant Use Policy

WG 2: Implementation of Regional Contingency Plan

WG 3: Cross analysis of the Cooperation between Industry and Governments

The outcomes of these Working Groups will be summarized and presented by our IPIECA consultant to the participants during the next session “Summary of Working Groups (1, 2 and 3) planned at 12:00 (cf. Programme of the Conference) for further discussions.

The recommendations will then be incorporated in the final report of the Conference alongside the national action plans for the coming biennium 2012/2013.

Finally the programme of GI WACAF activities will be discussed with our local partners taking into account the information of the report.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR WG1

This working group aims at paving the way to harmonize the National dispersant use in West, Central and Southern Africa and to clarify the availability of dispersant stockpiles and spraying equipment.

This should be done through the implementation of the following recommendations adopted by the GCLME Focal Points following the Regional Dispersant Workshop hosted by the Guinean Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) in Accra on the 22-24 June 2011 under the auspices of the GI WACAF Project:

1. Delegates agreed on the rationale of using dispersant as an essential tool to respond to marine oil spills under clearly defined conditions;
2. The use of dispersants shall take into considerations Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA), Geographical location and timeliness;
3. All countries should have a clear national policy describing the conditions of utilization of dispersants and also pre determine list of approved dispersants.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the delegates also suggested that:

1. a correspondent group (focal points, consultants) should be created in order to explore the possibilities of having a Regional Approach particularly with regard to approved dispersants;
2. on international, regional and sub regional co-operation, information regarding national policies, stockpiles of

dispersants and equipment availability shall be in the GI WACAF website for the use of member countries.

III. GROUP FACILITATORS

- 1. Chairman: Mr. Romain Chancerel (IPIECA)**
Project Manager, IPECA
Email: romain.chancerel@ipieca.org
- 2. Facilitator 1: Mr. Christophe Rousseau (IPIECA Expert)**
Deputy Director, CEDRE
Email: christophe.rousseau@cedre.fr
- 3. Facilitator 2: Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh**
Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil
Email: Thomas.S.Coolbaugh@exxonmobil.com

IV. OBJECTIVES

As proposed in the Background information paragraph, the aim of this Working Group is to explore the way forward to the effective implementation of the recommendation adopted by the Regional Dispersant Workshop in Accra.

In an attempt to identify the key elements that should be discussed before and during the Working Group, we identified the following provisional objectives:

1. Assist countries without national dispersant policy to develop a draft functional document on the basis of the template documents provided by the CEDRE
2. Discuss the key aspects of a regional guideline for the use of dispersants

V. AGENDA ITEMS

1. Summary of Accra's workshop discussions and recommendations **10 min**
2. Presentation of National policies in the region **10 min**
3. Presentation of draft dispersant use guidelines and discussions **40 min**
4. Presentation of web tools proposed by the new GI WACAF website to centralise the information on dispersants **40 min**
5. Any other businesses **10 min**
6. Action Plan for the coming biennium **10 min**

VI. RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1. Regional dispersant Workshop, Mission Report, Ghana, June 2011
2. National policy document template
3. Draft regional dispersant use guidelines

Annexe 13. Participants List Working Group 1 – Dispersants

REGISTRATION GIWACAF REGIONAL WORKSHOPS 2011
EKO HOTEL & SUITES, LAGOS NIGERIA
10-14 OCTOBER 2011

TOPIC: REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL DISPERSANT USE POLICY

Presenter: MR. CHRISTOPHE ROUSSEAU (CEDRE)

GROUP 1

S/NO.	COUNTRY	COMPANY/AGENCY	NAME	WGI THURSDAY	FRIDAY TRAINING
1.	ANGOLA	CHEVRON	MR. TAVARES RODRIGUES	X	✓
2.	ANGOLA	BP ANGOLA	MR. ABILIO CALEIA	X	✓
3.	ANGOLA	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MS HELENA ANDRE	X	
4.	ANGOLA	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MRS. LIA DE SOUSA	X	
5.	ANGOLA	ENI	MR. JULIO VASCONCELOS	X	
6.	ANGOLA	BP ANGOLA	MR. MARTIN COSKER	X	
7.	BENIN	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MAGLOIRE GBAGUIDI	X	
8.	CAMEROON	COTCO	MR. ERIC ANGU	X	
9.	CAMEROON	CAMEROON OIL TRANSPORTATION CO.	MR. OBEN MANGA THOMPSON	X	
10	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. JEAN-PAUL MWAMBA NYEMBO	X	✓
11	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. JUAN DE DIOS	X	
12	FRANCE	CEDRE	MR. CHRISTOPHE ROUSSEAU	X	
13	FRANCE	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MR. ROMAIN CHANCEREL	X	
14	GABON	GCLME FOCAL POINT	AYMARO MBINA	X	✓
15	GHANA	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. KOJO AGBENOR-EFUNAM	X	✓
16	GUINEA BISSAU	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. OCTAVIO CBRAL	X	
17	LIBERIA	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. SAMUEL WESLEY	X	
18	NIGERIA	CLEAN NIGERIA ASSOCIATES LTD	CHIEF CHIBUZOR NNUBIA	X	✓
19	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. MANUEL ROSARIO	X	✓
20	SENEGAL	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	CDT. BABACAR BA	X	✓
21	TOGO	SEA PORT CODE (LOME)	MR. ESSOFA DJERI-SAMARI	X	
22	NIGERIA	SMEL	KEMKA AHOLU	X	
23	NIGERIA	NIMASA	NZEKWE JANE	X	
24	NIGERIA	NIMASA	IDONIJE EMMA	X	
25	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OYEKANMI GBOYEGA	X	✓
26	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OJO OLUTUNDE	X	✓
27	NIGERIA	NIMASA	ABBAH REGINA A.	X	
28	COTE D'IVOIRE	SIR	ALICE COULITALY	X	✓
29	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	MR. OBANEWA	X	✓
30	NIGERIA	NIMASA	DR. FELICA MOGO	X	✓
31	NIGERIA	SPDC	DR. D. P. AGUIYI	X	✓
32	NIGERIA	NIMASA	MIKE EJEZE IKEMEFUNA	X	✓
33	NIGERIA	UNIFACS	DEBORAH MAGBER	X	✓
34	NIGERIA	CRYTAL HALL LTD	NOWA SUNNY EDIKU	X	✓
35	NIGERIA	VINMARTINS (NIG) LTD	EJIZU TOCLUKDU	X	✓
36	NIGERIA	DPR, LAGOS	IDRIS SAMMAND K.	X	✓
37	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	YEWANDE OBAYELU	X	✓

38	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	KOTILA	X	✓
39	NIGERIA	NIMASA	NAJJASHI DANBATTA	X	✓
40	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	MOHAMMED GUMSURI	X	✓
41	NIGERIA	NIMASA	SHUIABU SANUSI	X	✓
42	NIGERIA	NIMASA	JOMBO BOLOUBO	X	✓
43	NIGERIA	NIMASA	EPHRAIM IDOKO	X	✓
44	NIGERIA	NIMASA	NWUBA CATHERINE (MRS)	X	✓
45	NIGERIA	NIMASA	ILLOH ALEXANDER	X	✓
46	COTE d'IVOIRE	SIR	ALICE COULIDALY	X	✓
47	NIGERIA	NIMASA	GBESIMI OLUEH	X	✓
48	NIGERIA	LASEPA	IBRAHEEM OMOWUMI	X	✓
49	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	ISA YUNUSI CHEDI	X	✓
50	NIGERIA	NIMASA	LONGE ADEBAYO A.	X	✓
51	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	ADEYINKA M.A.	X	✓
52	NIGERIA	NIMASA	DR. MADUKA J.O.	X	✓
53	NIGERIA	CONSULTANT WORDSWORTH LTD	AMIDU D. ADEKUNLE	X	✓
54	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OKOROMU D.O.	X	✓
55	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	MOHAMMED GUMSURI	X	✓
56	NIGERIA	PRIMEFIELD	DIMARI ADAM	X	✓

Annexe 14. Aide-mémoire Working Group 2 – Regional Cooperation

I. INTRODUCTION

The present document aims at providing some guidance for the participants of Working Group 2: “Implementation of the Regional Contingency Plan”.

The topics proposed in this document were formulated on the basis of the discussions and exchanges between the GI WACAF team and our partners from the public and private sectors, the discussions at the COP-9 meeting of the Abidjan Convention, and the main issues and needs raised after the delivery of the national exercises organized by the GI WACAF in Ghana (May 2011), Congo (June 2011) and Nigeria (July 2011), and the Regional Dispersant workshop (June 2011) in Ghana.

This guidance is sent to the attention of the GI WACAF Steering Committee members as well as a list of facilitators proposed in section 3. A principal facilitator has been designated to compile the relevant documents and provide a final list of objectives and agenda items prior the Conference.

Working groups:

WG 1: Review of the Regional Dispersant Use Policy

WG 2: Implementation of Regional Contingency Plan

WG 3: Cross analysis of the Cooperation between Industry and Governments

The outcomes of these Working Groups will be summarized and presented by our IPIECA consultant to the participants during the next session “Summary of Working Groups” (1, 2 and 3) planned at 12:00 (cf. Programme of the Conference) for further discussions.

The recommendations will then be incorporated in the final report of the Conference alongside the national action plans for the coming biennium 2012/2013.

Finally the programme of GI WACAF activities will be discussed with our local partners taking into account the information of the report.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR WORKING GROUP 2

At the last Conference of Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention (COP9), the Parties adopted:

1. The amendments to the protocol concerning co-operation in combating pollution in case of emergency (Decision CP.9/4);
2. The regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan that will complement national plans (CP.9/5) and;
3. Agreed on the creation of a regional centre for cooperation in case of emergency.

These decisions were achieved after a long process of consultation led by the IMO through the GI WACAF Project with technical meetings organized in Yaoundé, Cameroon (Nov. 2009) and Accra, Ghana (March 2011) in partnership with the GCLME project and IGGC Secretariat. We are now in the phase of implementation of these decisions.

The present document aims at providing some guidance for the preparation of Working Group 2: “Implementation of Regional Contingency Plan”. It proposes a list of specific objectives as well as the agenda items to be discussed during this Working Group.

The topics proposed in this document were formulated on the basis of the discussions and exchanges between the GI WACAF team and our partners from the public and private sectors, the discussions at the COP-9 meeting of the Abidjan Convention, and the main issues and needs raised after the delivery of the national exercises organized by the GI WACAF in Ghana (May 2011), Congo (June 2011) and Nigeria (July 2011), and the Regional Dispersant workshop (June 2011) in

Ghana.

This guidance is sent to the attention of the GI WACAF Steering Committee members as well as a list of facilitators proposed in section 3. A principal facilitator has been designated to compile the relevant documents and provide a final list of objectives and agenda items prior the Conference.

III. CHAIRMAN/FACILITATORS/RAPPOREUR

Chairman: Dr. Jose Matheickal

Head Technical Cooperation Co-ordination and Major Projects, IMO

Email: jmatheic@imo.org

Principal facilitator: Mr Richard Tatner

IMO/IPIECA Consultant

Email: rtatner@bluepetrelconsulting.com

Facilitator 2: Mr. Abou Bamba

Executive Secretary, Abidjan Convention

Email: Abou.Bamba@unep.org

Facilitator 3: Mr. William Azuh

Head, Anglophone Africa Section, Technical Co-operation Division, IMO

Email: wazuh@imo.org

IV. OBJECTIVES

On the regional Contingency Plan

1. Present the key points of the Regional Contingency Plan;
2. Discuss the implementation of sub-regional/ transboundary agreement of assistance between countries (including aspects related to customs clearance);
3. Propose realistic scenarios for future exercises to test these plans.

On the Regional coordination Centre

1. Identify a realistic roadmap for establishment of the regional centre;
2. Discuss the process of identifying the host country for the Regional Coordination Centre;
3. Decide the process and timeline for the final determination of the regional centre.

V. AGENDA ITEMS

1. Summary of COP9 decisions and presentation of associated documents
2. Discussion on the development and implementation of transboundary agreements;
3. Presentation of Terms of References for hosting country;
4. Discussions on selection process and timeline;
5. Any other businesses.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY/ RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1. Report of the 9th Conference of Contracting Parties to the Abidjan Convention (COP9);
2. Draft Terms of Reference for hosting the Regional Centre;
3. IPIECA/ITOPF Briefing Paper: the use of International Oil Industry Spill Response Resources: Tier 3 Centres.

Annexe 15. Participants List Working Group 2 – Regional Cooperation

TOPIC: IMPLEMENTATION OF A REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN 2012/2013
 PRESENTER: DR. JOSE MATHEICKAL (IMO)
 GROUP: 2

S/N	COUNTRY	COMPANY/AGENCY	NAME	WG3 THURSDAY	TRAINING FRIDAY
1.	BENIN	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MR. PIERROT GBODOUGBE	X	✓
2.	CAPE VERDE	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MR. JOAO ROSARIO LOPES	X	✓
3.	COTE D'IVOIRE	GIWAU F.T.P.	MR.MARTIN DIBI	X	
4.	GUINEA	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. IBRAHIM CAMARA	X	
5.	NAMIBIA	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. PINEHAS AUENE	X	
6.	NIGERIA	CHEVRON NIGERIA LTD	MR. DAVID KPOLOGRI	X	✓
7.	NIGERIA	CHEVRON NIGERIA LTD	MR. LANRE FAKEHINDE	X	✓
8.	NIGERIA	NATIONAL EMERGENCY	MR. BABATUNDE OLOWOOLERE	X	✓
9.	NIGERIA	NSODRA	MR. IDRIS O.MUSA	X	✓
10.	NIGERIA	NIGERIAN AGIPOIL CO. LTD	MR. NUHU DAHIRU	X	✓
11.	REPUBLIC OF CONGO	MARINE MARCHANDE	MR. MEDARD NGOBO	X	✓
12.	TOGO	GCLME FOCAL POINT	MR. ABDEL-GANIOU SOULEMANE	X	
13.	UK	IMO	MR. STEFAN MICALLEF	X	
14.	UK	IMO	MR. JOSE MATHEICKAL	X	
15.	UK	SEA ALARM	SASKIA SESSIONS	X	
16.	NIGERIA	SMEL	KEMRA AHOLU	X	
17.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	ADIJAT BANKOLE	X	✓
18.	NIGERIA	CHEVRON	KPOLOGRI DAVID	X	✓
19.	NIGERIA	DSS	ADEKUNLE ADEMOLA	X	✓
20.	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	GIWACAF	MR.MANUEL ROSARIO	X	✓
21.	NIGERIA	NNPC	MR. MOHAMMED S. O.	X	✓
22.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	MR. JOSEPH TUNDE AJAYI	X	
23.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	MR. USMAN SIRAJ	X	
24.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	MRS. ADEWOGA OLAYINKA	X	
25.	NIGERIA	WILSON	OTUOGBAI TUNJI	X	✓
26.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	ONYENWE CHIBUIKE	X	✓
27.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	MBA AKUDO C.	X	✓
28.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OLISA MBANEGO	X	
29.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	YAKUBU ZAILANI	X	✓
30.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	MRS. BOLA LAMBE	X	✓
31.	NIGERIA	CHEVRO	LANRE FAKEHINDE	X	✓
32.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	EKAETE O. UTUK	X	✓
33.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	ABE, O. J.	X	✓
34.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	GIDADO A. D.	X	✓
35.	NIGERIA	APR-IMO	OLUGBADE I. A. CAPT.	X	✓

36.	NIGERIA	TOTAL ESPNAG LTD	MBELE NWAEMEKA	X	✓
37.	NIGERIA	NIGERIAN PORTS AUTHORITY	UCHEGBULAM ANTHONIA	X	✓
38.	NIGERIA	DSS PRESIDENCY	FELIX AMAKIRI	X	✓
39.	NIGERIA	KENREDS OIL SERVICE	NGOZI OKELE	X	✓
40.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	SOLOMON A. SUSSAN	X	✓
41.	Nigeria	NOSDRA	HENRY ETUK	X	
42.	Nigeria	ACPML	KINGSLEY OKOJIE	X	✓
43.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	SARATU INUWA	X	✓
44.	NIGERIA	NDM	JOHNSON ADE	X	✓
45.	GABON	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	EBOBOLA LEANDEI	X	
46.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	BRAIMOH KAREEM	X	✓
47.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	BYRON-SOLOMON . P	X	✓
48.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	BADAMASI AMINA	X	✓
49.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	NWOBI AFAM	X	✓
50.	BENIN	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MR. PIERROT GBODOUGBE	X	✓
51.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OGBUKA JOSIAH	X	✓
52.	UNEP-ABIDJAN	UNEP	ABOU BANBA	X	✓
53.	NIGERIA	NPA	BALOGUN H.K.	X	✓
54.	NIGERIA	FM OF ENVIRONMENT	ADEWUNMI B.N.	X	✓
55.	NIGERIA	LASEPA	AJOSE ADEWALE	X	✓
56.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	NAJJASHI DANBATTI	X	✓
57.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	OKONKWO STELLA	X	✓
58.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	FATUNLA. MORENIKE C.	X	✓
59.	GUINEA BISSAU	DG ENVIRONMENT	OCTAVIO CABRAL	X	✓
60.	SENEGAL	RASSUAR	BABA B.A.	X	✓
61.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	CDR. OBE OLADIPO	X	✓
62.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	ADAMU DANKURA ADAMU	X	✓

Annexe 16. Aide-mémoire Working Group 3 – Cooperation Industry-Government

I. INTRODUCTION

The present document aims at providing some guidance for the participants of Working Group 3: “Cross Analysis of the Cooperation between Industry and Governments”.

The topics proposed in this document were formulated on the basis of the discussions and exchanges between the GI WACAF team and our partners from the public and private sectors, the discussions at the COP-9 meeting of the Abidjan Convention, and the main issues and needs raised after the delivery of the national exercises organised by the GI WACAF in Ghana (May 2011), Congo (June 2011) and Nigeria (July 2011), and the Regional Dispersant workshop (June 2011) in Ghana.

This guidance is sent to the attention of the GI WACAF Steering Committee members as well as a list of facilitators proposed in section 3. A principal facilitator has been designated to compile the relevant documents and provide a final list of objectives and agenda items prior the Conference.

Working groups:

WG 1: Review of the Regional Dispersant Use Policy

WG 2: Implementation of Regional Contingency Plan

WG 3: Cross analysis of the Cooperation between Industry and Governments

The outcomes of these Working Groups will be summarized and presented by our IPIECA consultant to the participants during the next session “Summary of Working Groups (1, 2 and 3) planned at 12:00 (cf. Programme of the Conference) for further discussions.

The recommendations will then be incorporated in the final report of the Conference alongside the national action plans for the coming biennium 2012/2013.

Finally the programme of GI WACAF activities will be discussed with our local partners taking into account the information of the report.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR WG3

The recent national exercises organised by the GI WACAF Project in Ghana (May 2011), Congo (June 2011) and Nigeria (July 2011) successfully brought together representatives of the relevant stakeholders in the countries from the private and public sectors. This was made possible by the work done by the IPIECA and the IMO in cooperation with local partners and the growing interest of the private sector to take part to this initiative.

However, much is still to be done to make national contingency plan more operational. This was pointed out in all of the national exercise where, although we noted a good commitment of the different stakeholder, it appeared clearly that national contingency were not well known and understood by all the participants and that their activation was limited by key functional deficiencies.

These deficiencies may be embedded in the document detailing the NOSCP or/and in the practical activation of these plans with inadequate command centre facilities, poorly trained personnel and insufficient communication between the main stakeholders prior and during an incident. This working group will explore the way forward to operational oil spill response.

III. GROUP FACILITATORS

Chairman: Mr. Simon Rickaby

Managing Director, DV Howells Ltd

Email: SimonRickaby@dvhowells.com

Facilitator 1: Mr. Andrew Nicoll

Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response

Email: Andrew.nicoll@oilspillresponse.org

Facilitator 2: Dr. Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

Technical Manager

Email: FranckLaruelle@ITOPF.COM

Facilitator 3: Mr. Christian Susan

Water Management Unit, UNIDO

Email: c.susan@unido.org

IV. OBJECTIVES

As proposed in the Background Information paragraph, the aim of this Working Group is to explore the way forward to operational oil spill response in the region through the effective partnership between the private and public stakeholders.

In an attempt to identify the key elements that should be discussed before and during the Working Group, we identified the following provisional objectives:

1. Discuss the development of an effective communication between industry and governments prior and during an incident (addressing issues like document control, establishment of a NOSCP correspondence group, etc.);
2. Determine the requirements of a standard emergency procedure for the provision of international assistance such as equipment (custom clearance) and manpower (visas);
3. Determine key criteria to measure the effectiveness of NOSCPs taking into account the different phases of an incident escalating to a T3 (notification, mobilisation, initial survey, Incident Management System, operational);
4. Provide guidance for the development of realistic scenarios and the delivery of exercises to test and update national plans; and
5. Provide guidance for the assessment of the effectiveness of National Oil Spill Contingency Plans during National exercises (to be used by IPIECA/IMO experts to assess national exercises organised under the auspices of the GI WACAF).

V. AGENDA ITEMS

1. Presentation of the OPRC 90 Convention key indicators;
2. Presentation of the major outcomes of national exercises;
3. Discussion on key criteria to assess the effectiveness of National Plans in regards to the resources available; and
4. On the basis of the above, draft of standard requirements for the design of future national exercises and a method to measure the effectiveness of NOSCPs.

VI. RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

1. OPRC 90;
2. Mission reports;
3. IMO/IPIECA Report Series: Guide to oil Spill Exercise Planning;
4. IPIECA/ITOPF Briefing Paper: the use of International Oil Industry Spill Response Resources: Tier 3 Centres;
5. IPIECA Report Series 1990-2008, Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.

Annexe 17. Participants List Working Group 3 – Cooperation Industry-Government

TOPIC: CROSS ANALYSIS OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENTS
PRESENTER: MR. SIMON RICKABY (BRAEMAR HOWELLS LTD)
GROUP 3

S/N	COUNTRY	COMPANY/AGENCY	NAME	WG3 THURSDAY	TRAINING FRIDAY
1.	CAMEROON	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	MBOFACK COLLINS B.	X	✓
2.	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MR. SIMON OSA ADUGU	X	✓
3.	FRANCE	ITOPF	MR. ANTOINE BLONCE	X	
4.	GABON	SHELL GABON	MRS. ARMELLE ZAGUE	X	✓
5.	GAMBIA	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MR. ESSA KHAN	X	
6.	NIGERIA	SNEPCO	MR. OSITE ANAKO	X	
7.	NIGERIA	SPDC-WEST SHELL	MR. ADEBAYO AWONUAGA	X	✓
8.	NIGERIA	SHELL PETROLEUM DE.CO.OF NIGERIA	MR. TIMOTHY NWANGUMA	X	
9.	NIGERIA	TOTAL &P NIGERIA	MR. NNAMDI MICHAEL AHIAMADU	X	✓
10.	NIGERIA	SHELL PETROLEUM DEV. CO. NIG LTD	MR. VICTOR WOOD	X	✓
11.	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	GOVERNMENT HYDROCARBURES	TCHIBOTA-GOMA VALENTIN	X	
12.	SIERRA LEONE	GIWACAF FOCAL POINT	MR. ALHAJI WURROH JALLOH	X	
13.	UK	OSR	MR. ANDY NICOLL	X	
14.	UK	D. V. HOWELLS LTD	MR. SIMON RICKABY	X	
15.	NIGERIA	ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORD	MR. ADEOLA AWOLOLA	X	✓
16.	CONGO	GOVERNMENT	V.TCHIBOLA-GONA	X	
17.	NIGERIA	BUREAU VERITAS	AKERELE EMMANUEL A.	X	✓
18.	NIGERIA	TDS	JOE AFOLAYAN	X	✓
19.	NIGERIA	NEMA	OGHENAH BEN. O.	X	✓
20.	NIGERIA	FMOT	JOHN AKAEHIELAM	X	
21.	NIGERIA	TOTAL	AHIAMMED, S.O.	X	✓
22.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OKWE CHIME U. H. (MRS)	X	
23.	NIGERIA	SHELL	OSITA ANAKO	X	
24.	NIGERIA	SHELL	MICHAEL AMAKU	X	
25.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OKOLO-OKOLO	X	✓
26.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	ANTHONY ONYEMEOLUKWE	X	✓
27.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	MRS. ABBAH REGINA A.	X	✓
28.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	OKORIGBA U.M.	X	✓
29.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	SAIJIA	X	✓
30.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	MIKE-EJEZE IKEMEFUNA	X	✓
31.	NIGERIA	ZIKON LTD	GWARIMPA ABUJA	X	
32.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	UCHEOMA IJU	X	
33.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	S. N. ASAGWARA (MRS)	X	✓

34.	NIGERIA	SPDC	NWANGUMA	X	
35.	NIGERIA	DPC	DAVID UDOMA-MICHAEL	X	
36.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	MARYAM SHEHU	X	
37.	GAMBIA	NDMA	ESSA KHAM	X	
38.	NIGERIA	MRS OIL NIG. PLC	KOLA AKINYEMI	X	✓
39.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	IRVIVE OBOT	X	✓
40.	OK	OIL SPIL RESPONSE	AARON MONTGOMERY	X	
41.	NIGERIA	FMENY	VICTORIA PWOL	X	
42.	GABON	SHELL	ZAGUE ARMELE	X	✓
43.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	GLORIA ANYASODO ARIIOLE	X	✓
44.	CONGO	GI-WACAF	MBELE NWAEMEKA		✓
45.	NIGERIA	UNIFACS	DEBORUH MUBER	X	✓
46.	NIGERIA	SOPETRO MARINE	ABDULKAREEM MUSA	X	✓
47.	NIGERIA	CRYTAL HALL LTD	NOWA SUNNY EDIKU	X	✓
48.	NIGERIA	VINMARTINS (NIG) LTD	EJIZU TOCLUKDU	X	✓
49.	NIGERIA	DPR, LAGOS	IDRIS SAMMAND K.	X	✓
50.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	YEWANDE OBAYELU	X	✓
51.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	KOTILA	X	✓
52.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	NAJASHI DANBATTI	X	✓
53.	TOGO	SHELL TOGO	GLOKPOR SYLVIA	X	✓
54.	NIGERIA	TOTAL	ANABI MARIA ASSUMPLY	X	✓
55.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	ANTHONY OKOR	X	✓
56.	NIGERIA	N.I.S	ODEYEMI JEREMIAH	X	
57.	NIGERIA	KOI	ADEWUNNMI ADEPOJU	X	
58.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	IRO, TIJJANI KURFI	X	
59.	NIGERIA	ADDAX	DOIBO ALBEINE	X	✓
60.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	LAZARUS OGADINMA	X	
61.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	IME A. EKANM	X	
62.	NIGERIA	FMOT	LASEKAN M.O.(MRS)	X	✓
63.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	DR. (MRS) OFODILE OMA	X	✓
64.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	EZEH CHIDI F.	X	✓
65.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	GAD SULE	X	✓
66.	ANGOLA	BP ANGOLA	ABILIO CALEIA	X	✓
67.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	OKUNUBI C.O	X	✓
68.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	DOYAH-TIEMI POWELA	X	✓
69.	NIGERIA	NIMASA	OLUOLUWA SEGUN	X	✓
70.	NIGERIA	NOSDRA	JOHN LAHU	X	✓

Annexe 18. Support document for the Working Groups for the National Action Plan



**Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa
GI WACAF**

[Name of the country]

National action plan to strengthen the national oil spill response capability



Working document to identify the needs and priorities for the Biennium 2012-2013

[Flag]

Development of National Action Plan to strengthen the national oil spill response capability

Objective:

The objectives of this form are to update the Country Profile information and to develop a National Action Plan for the upcoming biennium.

Description

Step 1. Identification of delegates

In this first section, list the delegates that participated to completion of the present document.

Step 2. Update the country profile

The purpose of this section is to review and update your Country Profile (source www.giwacaf.org).

Step 3. Level of preparedness and high priority action

Delegates will assess their level of preparedness using the matrix provided in this document.

Delegates will identify their priorities for 2012-2013, i.e. High Priority Actions.

Step 4. Your Action Plan for the 2012- 2013 Biennium and request for support

For each High Priority Action, delegates will identify how these actions could be addressed in the country, the potential blockages or challenges and the process and the time line to achieve the objectives.

Delegates will also identify the support they request from their National Authority, the GI WACAF Project, the Oil Industry to successfully implement the High Priority Actions.

Step 2: Your Country Profile

Objective

Delegates are requested to go through their Country profile provided and check if any updates are needed and validate its contents. The proposed profile has been downloaded from the www.giwacaf.org website of the GI WACAF Project that was initially developed in 2006. The date of the last review is indicated on the profile.

Outcomes

Provide the updated Country profile (and the below form filled with additional comments if required) to the experts in charge.

Additional notes regarding the Country profile:..... <i>(Name of country)</i>

Step 3. Your priorities

Exercise objectives

Fill the “Matrix of Preparedness” below to identify the status of preparedness, and actions that need to be taken in priority.

How to fill the form?

1. Identify your status of preparedness for each element of the “Matrix of Preparedness”:
- Implemented Yes/No
2. Once first step is completed: Identify the priority actions for each element of the “Matrix of Preparedness”.

Matrix of preparedness

1. Legislation

To adapt the legal and institutional national framework and ensure sustainability of the NOSCP:

1. Legislation		Impleme nted √	Low Priority √	Medium Priority √	High Priority √
Ratification	Ratification of the Convention of Abidjan and of the Emergency Protocol				
	Ratification of the OPRC 90 Convention				
	Ratification of the Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000				
	Ratification of the Convention CLC 92				
	Ratification of the Convention Fund 92				
	Ratification of the Convention Bunker 2001				
	Ratification of the Convention HNS 96				
Implementation	Implementation of the Abidjan Convention and its emergency protocol				
	Implementation of the Convention OPRC 90				
	Implementation of the Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000				
	Implementation of the Convention CLC 92				
	Implementation of the Convention Fund 92				
	Implementation of the Convention Bunker 2001				
	Implementation of the Convention HNS 96				
Approval	Approval of the NOSCP				
	Approval of the National Policy for the Use of Dispersant				
	Approval of the National policy for waste management				
Others ?...					

2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

To have a standardised oil spill preparedness and response system in place:

2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan		Impleme nted √	Low Priority √	Medium Priority √	High Priority √
Management system	Setup of a national working group/ coordinator for the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan				
	Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan				
	Crisis management system				
	Reporting & Alerting systems				
	Dedicated crisis management communication system				
	Information of the Public / Public Relation Officer / Communication advisor				
Policy	National Dispersant use policy: (List of Approved Dispersants; Pre-approved area of use; Conditions of Use)				
	National policy for waste management				
	Policy for in-situ burning				
Risk assessment and sensitivity mapping	Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites				
	Trajectory Modelling				
	Risk Assessment (probability/ consequence)				
	Spill risk and scenarios				
Coordination with local plans	Integration of local contingency plan (port, terminals)				
	Integration of oil industry contingency plan				
Finance	Compensation system and claims management system				
	Financial commitment/ Compensation claims / Claims follow-up				
	Procedures for samples and evidence				
Others ?...					

3. Designation of authority

To ensure that all requested authorities (in regard of national/ international laws and NOSCP) are officially designated:

3. Designation of authority		Impleme nted √	Low Priority √	Medium Priority √	High Priority √
Designation	Competent National Authority with responsibility for oil pollution preparedness and response officially designated				
	National operational contact point(s) responsible for the reception and transmission of oil pollution reports				
	National organisation(s) in charge of oil pollution preparedness and response				
	Authority which is entitled to act on behalf of the State to request or provide assistance				
Others ?...					

4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement

To ensure that cooperation and assistance at bi-lateral/ regional level are developed:

4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement		Impleme nted √	Low Priority √	Medium Priority √	High Priority √
Agreements	Regional agreement				
	Sub-regional agreement				
	Bilateral agreements				
	Government industry mutual assistance and equipment exchanges				
Access to external assistance	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-)regional assistance in place and tested?				
	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external international assistance in place and tested?				
	Mechanisms of management of the assistance in place? Customs and Immigration procedures? Logistics support for storage, transport and deployment of assistance?				
Others ?...					

5. Training and exercise developed by the country

The aim of this section is to identify expertise and competence in the country:

5. Training and exercise developed by the country		Impleme nted √	Low Priority √	Medium Priority √	High Priority √
Sustainability	Policy to sustain the implementation of the NOSCP?				
	Policy for the re-enforcement of the national response capabilities in place?				
	Policy for the regular audit and update of the NOSCP?				
Training	Policy for the training of the nationals in place? Yearly training program for all personnel involved at all level? (consistent with international standards and customized to the needs of the country)				
	Introductory level				
	OPRC level 1				
	OPRC level 2				
	OPRC level 3				
	Train the trainers				
	Other seminar and workshop developed by the country				
Exercise	National exercise program, including local operators and the oil industry				
	Crisis management exercise (Table top)				
	Notification exercise				
	Mobilisation exercise				
	Government deployment exercise				
	Industry deployment exercise				
	Joint Industry government exercise				
Others ?...					

6. National resources

To ensure that sufficient and appropriate equipment is available in the country to:

- Deal with oil spill incidents up to a certain level (i.e. minimum Tier 1 equipment),
- Enable prompt alerting procedures as well as operational communications (i.e. communications equipment and infrastructure).

6. National resources		Impleme nted √	Low Priority √	Medium Priority √	High Priority √
Response equipment	Storage facilities and maintenance of equipment				
	Oil spill response equipment acquisition				
	Communication equipment acquisition				
	Equipment Inventories				
Logistical support	Organisation of the logistical support in place for offshore and onshore operations? Realistic? Rapid to mobilize?				
	System for the sharing of public and private response resources in place?				
Centre	Response Centre (Communications, Meeting Rooms)				
	Training centre (documentation – resource centre for oil spill response and preparedness)				
Others ?...					

Step 4. Definition on a National Action Plan

Objective:

Develop and action plan to strengthen oil spill response capability.

How to fill the form?

For the first 10 priority action identified fill the table below. For each action, identify the coordinator in charge and a deadline for delivery.

Table for the development of an action plan

N°	Actions	Coordinator in charge	Dead line
1			
...			
10			

Annexe 19. Priority Actions for the next GI WACAF biennium 2012-2013

N°	Actions - Angola	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	Develop a Plan to test the NOSCP and regular exercises to test the NOSCP.	MINPET / GAS	2012
2	Design a project to manage / handle wastes.	MINPET / SNL	2012/2013
3	Implement the Angolan coastal sensitivity mapping.	MINPET / ACEPA	2012

N°	Actions – Benin	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Actualiser le Plan d’Urgence National.	Directeur de la Marine Marchande	2012
2	Sensibiliser les industries à actualiser leur plans d’urgence individuels.	Directeur de la Marine Marchande	2012
3	Relancer les exercices.	Directeur du Port Autonome de Cotonou	2012
4	Elaborer la politique d’homologation des dispersants.	Directeur de la Marine Marchande	2012
5	Elaborer la politique de gestion des déchets issus de la pollution marine par les hydrocarbures.	Directeur de l’Environnement	2012
6	Elaborer le programme de formation des acteurs.	Directeur de la Marine Marchande	2012
7	Demande d’assistance pour la conduite des activités prévues.	Directeur de la Marine Marchande	2012
8	Sensibiliser les locaux à élaborer leur plan.	Directeur de la Marine Marchande	2012
9	Mettre en place des points focaux au niveau local et assurer leur formation.	Directeur de l’Environnement	2012
10	Diffuser le plan d’urgence à tous les acteurs concernés à travers des ateliers et des séminaires.	Directeur de l’Environnement	2012-2013

N°	Actions – Cameroon	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Liste des dispersants approuvés, conditions d’utilisation.	Comité : Administration / Industrie	2013
2	Procédure de gestion des déchets.	Comité : Administration / Industrie	2013
3	Intégration des plans d’intervention d’urgence des industries pétrolières.	CPSP	2012
4	Assistance mutuelle entre les gouvernements et l’industrie et échange de matériel de lutte.	CPSP / Industrie	2013
5	Formation, séminaires et ateliers développés par les pays.	Comité : Administration / Industrie	2013

N°	Actions – Cameroon	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
6	Exercice : implication des acteurs locaux et du secteur privé.	CPSP / Industrie	2013
7	Exercice : industrie et gouvernement.	CPSP / Industrie	2013

N°	Actions – Cap Verde	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	Acquisition of a minimum level of equipment.	General Manager (Government)	March 2012
2	Ratification of Bunkers and HNS Conventions.	General Manager (Government)	Dec 2012
3	Training OPRC Level 3.	General Manager (Government)	2012
4	Training for trainers.	National Coordinator	2012
5	Official approval for the use of dispersant.	National Coordinator	2012
6	List of dispersants and official approval.	National Coordinator	2012
7	Implementation of local communities plans.	National Coordinator	2012

N°	Actions – Côte d'Ivoire	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Réalisation de la carte de sensibilité du littoral (besoin de l'assistance d'un expert).	Point Focal GI WACAF	Fin mars 2012
2	Elaboration et validation du plan d'urgence (besoin : financement d'un atelier de validation).	Point Focal GI WACAF	Fin mars 2012
3	Ratification des conventions OPRC90, CLC92 et Fonds92 (besoin : fournir un modèle de dossier de ratification).	Point Focal GI WACAF	Fin 2012
4	Elaboration de la politique d'utilisation des dispersants (besoin : fournir le formulaire de remplissage de la politique).	Point Focal GI WACAF	2012
5	Formation à la lutte des personnes impliquées dans le plan (Niveaux 1, 2 et 3).	Point Focal GI WACAF	2012-2013
6	Identification des zones d'utilisation des dispersants en Côte d'Ivoire.	Point Focal GI WACAF	Janvier 2013

N°	Actions – République Démocratique du Congo	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Appui sur le processus de ratification des conventions.	Ministre de l'Environnement	Fév. 2012
2	Développement de la cartographie tactique et de vulnérabilité et la cartographie opérationnelle.	Directeur National CICG	Fév. 2012
3	Exercice industrie/gouvernement appui sur le processus d'accords bilatéraux et sous-régionaux (Angola – RDC – Rep. Congo).	Ministre de l'Environnement	Mars 2012

N°	Actions – Equatorial Guinea	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Validación del plan nacional de urgencia.	Director General de Aguas y Costas	31/01/2012
2	Elaboración de un mapa de vulnerabilidad.	Director General de Aguas y Costas	20/06/2012
3	Realizar un ejercicio practico de lucha.	Director General de Aguas y Costas	30/09/2012
4	Adquisición del material para la lucha.	Dirección General de Aguas y Costas	2013
5	Formación al exterior para la lucha contra los derrames.	Dirección General de Aguas y Costas	10/10/2012

N°	Actions – Gabon	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Exercice conjoint gouvernement-industrie afin de tester et d'actualiser le plan national d'urgence.	Louis-Léandre Ebobola Tsibah	Nov 2011 = Mars 2013
2	Etablir une liste des dispersants et la faire adopter.	Louis-Léandre Ebobola Tsibah	Juin 2012
3	Campagne de formation et de sensibilisation des acteurs / participants à l'exercice industrie – gouvernement.	Louis-Léandre Ebobola Tsibah	Nov 2011 – Mars 2013
4	Conception d'un atlas de vulnérabilité de 815 km de côtes (côtes du Gabon).	Louis-Léandre Ebobola Tsibah	Oct 2012
5	Elaboration et adoption d'une feuille de route GI WACAF Gabon (Comité).	Louis-Léandre Ebobola Tsibah	2012-2013

N°	Actions – Gambia	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	Training of stakeholders on national oil spill preparedness and response including table top exercise.	Essa Khan (NDMA)	Jan 2012
2	Support to redevelopment of National Action Plan, regional and local plans.	Essa Khan (NDMA)	Jan-Feb 2012

N°	Actions – Gambia	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
3	Preparation and updating of emergency response plans by operators.	Essa Khan (NDMA)	May 2012
4	Provision of equipment for cleaning and containment of spillage.	Essa Khan (NDMA)	Jul-Dec 2012
5	Sensitivity Mapping and Risk Assessment.	Mr. Moimodon Sarr (National Environment Agency NEA)	March 2012
6	Sensibilization and awareness raising on impact and prevention measures of the public and communities.	Essa Khan (NDMA)	Ongoing
7	Establish a system for monitoring toxicity levels.	Mr. Moimodon Sarr (NEA) and Mr. Aki Bayo (GMA)	2012-2013

N°	Actions – Ghana	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	Develop yearly training programme.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	Feb 2012
2	Set up national working groups.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	March 2012
3	Official launch of NOSCP, dispersant policy and waste management policy.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	June 2012
4	Conduct OPRC level 2 and 3 and train the trainers courses.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	Dec 2012
5	Trajectory Modelling.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	March 2013
6	Risk Assessment.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	June 2013
7	Government Industry mutual assistance and equipment exchanges.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	Sept 2013
8	Dedicated crisis management communication system.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	Oct 2013
9	All level exercises.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	Nov 2013
10	Compensation system and claims management.	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	Dec 2013

N°	Actions – Guinée Bissau	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Ratification des Conventions et Protocoles d'IMO/OMI	Secrétariat d'Etat de L'Environnement et Développement Durable- SEADD	Nov 2012
2	Formation de Formateurs en matière de lutte contre la pollution par les hydrocarbures	GI WACAF	Déc 2011

N°	Actions – Guinée Bissau	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
3	Formation des Experts pour l'élaboration du plan d'urgence	Point Focal GI WACAF (Octávio Cabral)	Déc 2011
4	Elaboration du Plan d'Urgence	Equipe technique pour élaboration du plan d'urgence	Déc 2012
5	Elaboration des politiques sur gestions des dispersants et déchets	Ministères et institutions concernées (SEADD ; IBAP ; GPC ; APGB ; Marine Merchant ; Pêche ; IBAP ; Petroguin.....)	Déc 2012
6	Sensibilisations publiques pour la situation accidentelle des hydrocarbures	SEADD	Action Continue
7	Exercices de simulations en cas de pollutions par hydrocarbures	Centre et Partenariat	Mars 2012
8	Création d'un centre et l'acquisition des équipements de lutte contre les hydrocarbures	SEADD	Mai 2013
9	Elaboration de carte de la sensibilité et vulnérabilité de zone pour déversement des hydrocarbures	Equipe technique pour élaboration du plan d'urgence / SEADD	Déc 2012
10	Formation sur l'évaluation des risques (probabilité /conséquence ; fréquence)	Point Focal GI WACAF (Octávio Cabral)	Déc 2011

N°	Actions – Guinée	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Finalisation du plan d'action pour l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du plan.	Ministère de l'environnement	4mois
2	Identification des mécanismes financiers permettant le financement des couts de fonctionnement du P N U et des opérations de lutte.	Ministère de finance	4mois
3	Rédaction /Finalisation du PNU en tenant compte des lignes directrices évoquées pendant l'atelier.	Ministère de l'environnement	2mois
4	Organiser la sensibilisation du gouvernement aux conventions internationales.	Ministère de l'Environnement	2mois
5	Assurer une large diffusion du décret du PNU et des conventions.	Ministère de l'Environnement	2mois
6	Organiser la formation des acteurs, en commençant par les personnes ressources appelées à remplir les fonctions identifiées dans l'organisation de gestion de crise proposée dans le cadre de l'atelier.	Ministère de Transport	6mois

N°	Actions – Guinée	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
7	Etablir des cartes de sensibilité environnementales aux normes internationales en s'appuyant sur les compétences locales.	Ministère de L'Environnement et Direction Nationale de la Cartographie	10mois
8	Mettre au point un programme de formation spécifique pour les personnes appelées à être impliquer dans la lutte contre les déversements en mer.	Ministère de Transport	6mois
9	Formation /sensibilisation des autorités Guinéennes à l'usage des dispersants en vue de la formalisation de la politique nationale de dispersant de la Guinée.	Ministère de l'Environnement	3mois
10	Mettre en place un site internet permanent destiné à rendre accessible à tous les acteurs de la gestion de crise les informations concernant le plant.	Ministère des Télécommunications et des Nouvelles Technologie	3mois

N°	Actions – Liberia	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	Legislation.	EPA - NOCAL	Nov 2011
2	Ratification of related conventions and protocols.	EPA - NOCAL	Dec 2011
3	Policy on dispersant use.	EPA	Dec 2011
4	Approval.	EPA - NOCAL	Dec 2011
5	Risk assessment and sensitivity mapping.	EPA - NOCAL - LMA	Jan 2012
6	Coordination with local plans.	EPA	Jan 2012
7	Training.	EPA	Feb 2012
8	Implementation.	EPA - NOCAL - LMA	Dec 2011 – March 2012
9	Management System.	LMA	From Jan 2012
10	Approval.	EPA - NOCAL - LMA	Dec 2012

N°	Actions - Namibia	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	Oil spill risk assessment and Sensitivity Mapping.	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	Feb 2012
2	IMO Level 3 Training.	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	Jan 2013
3	Dispersant Use Policy – workshop with expert.	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	June 2013

N°	Actions - Namibia	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
4	Test mechanism for accessing and mobilizing external assistance within region/sub-region	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	March 2012
5	Organize incident management exercise (table top)	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	Nov 2012 - Nov 2013
6	Organize notification exercise	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	June 2012 - June 2013
7	Organize mobilisation exercise	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	Sept 2012 - Sept 2013
8	Conduct Joint Industry/Government deployment exercise	Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control and SAR	June 2013

N°	Actions – Nigeria	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	National Exercise: industry based with escalation to national disaster.	OPTS / NOSDRA	Dec 2012
2	Oil spill trajectory modelling and risk assessment training.	NOSDRA	Dec 2012
3	Integration of all OSCPs to the NOSCP with a National Dossier of in-country equipment / resources.	NOSDRA	June 2013
4	Bilateral and Subregional agreements to ensure and allow for transboundary and mutual assistance.	NOSDRA / Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Oct 2012

N°	Actions – République du Congo	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Elaboration de la législation pour l’approbation des politiques d’utilisation des dispersants et de gestion des déchets.	Commission conjointe Ministère des Hydrocarbures, Ministère du Développement Durable, de l’Economie Forestière et de l’Environnement et Ministère de la Marine Marchande	Juin 2012
2	Liste des dispersants approuvés, zone d’épandage pré-approuvée, conditions d’utilisation.	Hydrocarbures, Environnement et Marine Marchande	2012
3	Procédure de gestion des déchets, brulage in-situ, évaluation du risque et cartographie de vulnérabilité (à mettre à jour); modèle de dérive, évaluation du risque (probabilité et conséquences).	Hydrocarbures, et Environnement	2012

N°	Actions – République du Congo	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
4	Coordination avec les plans locaux. Intégration des plans locaux d'intervention d'urgence (ports et terminaux).	Hydrocarbures et Marine Marchande	2012
5	Finance : Indemnisation et procédures de demandes d'indemnisation. Engagement financier, demande d'indemnisation et suivi des demandes. Procédure d'échantillonnage et preuves.	Hydrocarbures et Ministère des Finances	2012/13
6	Accords régionaux et sous-régionaux.	Hydrocarbures, Marine Marchande, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération	2012/13
7	Formation et exercices : formation de formateurs, autres séminaires et ateliers développés par le pays.	Hydrocarbures, Environnement et Marine Marchande	2012

N°	Actions – Sao Tome et Principe	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Ratification des conventions internationales de l'OMI: OPRC 90, CLC 92, Fonds 92 et Protocole OPRC-HNS 2000	IMAP ; Gouvernement/ Assemblée / Direction Générale de l'Environnement	Février 2012
2	Mise en œuvre d'un plan national d'intervention d'urgence	Point Focal GI- WACAF -- Défense, Agence Nationale du Pétrole, Direction Générale de l'Environnement, Capitainerie des Ports, Garde Côtière, Pompiers, IMAP	Février 2012
3	Approbation d'une politique nationale (ou régionale) d'utilisation des dispersants	Gouvernement	Février 2012
4	Formation pratique des techniciens des différents secteurs impliqués dans la lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures : Manuel Rosario ; Aline Capela ; Salvador Pontes ; Guilherm Mota ; Pascoal Nungs ; Gurice Semedo ; Antonia Santos ; Luis Barbosa ; Bernardina Uaz ; Jorge Rio ; Virginia Godinho.	Point Focal GI-WACAF --- Manuel do Rosário Techniciens de : Défense, Agence Nationale du Pétrole, Direction Générale de l'Environnement, Capitainerie des Ports, Garde Côtière, Pompiers, IMAP, Pêche	L'année 2012
5	Identifier le matériel de lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures.	Gouvernement - Ministre des Ressources Naturelles	L'année 2012

N°	Actions – Sao Tome et Principe	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
6	Mise en œuvre semestrielle ou annuelle d'exercices pratiques de lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures.	Point Focal -- Techniciens en charge de la lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures	2012
7	Visite d'étude sur les plateformes d'exploration et de production pétrolière (Nigéria, Guinée Equatoriale, Angola, Cameroun, Gabon etc.)	Point Focal	Juin 2012
8	Carte de vulnérabilité des côtes aux pollutions par hydrocarbures et identification des sites les plus sensibles	DGA : Mme. Aline Castro	Dec 2011
9	Approbation du Plan National d'Intervention d'Urgence	Gouvernement	Fev 2012
10	Approbation de la politique d'utilisation des dispersants	Gouvernement	Fev 2011

N°	Actions – Senegal	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Atelier national sur : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les procédures de réclamation et sur l'indemnisation des dommages dus par les pollutions marines générées par des déversements accidentels d'hydrocarbures, - Le protocole OPRC-HNS 2000 et les conventions d'indemnisation y afférentes. 	Capitaine de Vaisseau Babacar Ba HASSMAR	Janvier 2012
2	Formation OPRC Niveau III et Exercice conjoint gouvernement-industrie pour le test et la mise à jour du plan national de lutte contre la pollution marine par hydrocarbures.	Capitaine de Vaisseau Babacar Ba HASSMAR en relation avec l'industrie pétrolière	Juin 2012
3	Atelier national de validation de la politique d'utilisation des dispersants et sur la modélisation des trajectoires d'un déversement d'hydrocarbures.	Capitaine de Vaisseau Babacar Ba HASSMAR en relation avec la personne désignée par la Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements classés	Juillet 2012
4	Atelier sur la politique de gestion des déchets d'hydrocarbures issus des pollutions marines.	Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements classés	Octobre 2012
5	Séminaire sur les conventions HNS 96 et BUNKER 2001.	Agence nationale des Affaires maritimes	Nov - Déc 2012

N°	Actions – Senegal	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
6	Atelier national pour suivre avec les experts le développement des cartes de vulnérabilité environnementale du Sénégal.	Capitaine de Vaisseau Babacar Ba HASSMAR en relation avec le Centre de Suivi écologique	Février 2013
7	Atelier national sur la production offshore : construction de partenariats pour le prévention de la pollution marine et d'une réponse effective à un déversement d'hydrocarbures.	Société des pétroles du Sénégal	Avril 2013
8	Atelier sur la gestion de la faune lors des opérations POLMAR.	Capitaine de Vaisseau Babacar Ba HASSMAR	Juin 2013

N°	Actions – Sierra Leone	Coordinator in charge	Deadline
1	Implementation of the Abidjan Convention and its Emergency Protocol.	Ag. Ex. Director S.L. Maritime Administration	March 2012
2	Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.	S.L. Maritime Administration and Environment Protection Agency	June 2012
3	National Dispersant Use Policy and List of Approved Dispersants, use under specific conditions.	Ministry of Transport and Aviation	June 2012
4	Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites.	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources & Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography	Dec 2012
5	Government – industry mutual assistance and equipment exchanges.	Petroleum Resources and S.L. Maritime Administration	Jan 2012
6	Policy for the training of the Nationals in place.	Petroleum Resources and S.L. Maritime Administration	March 2012
7	Oil spill response equipment acquisition.	S.L. Maritime Administration, the Government of Sierra Leone and the Industry	2012
8	Response Centre / Training Centre.	S.L. Maritime Administration	June 2012
9	Policy for the Regular Audit and update of the NOSCP.	Ministry of Transport and Aviation	June 2012

N°	Actions - Togo	Personne en charge de la coordination	Date limite
1	Adhérer aux conventions maritimes pour une pleine efficacité dans la lutte contre la pollution maritime et des procédures d'indemnisation	Direction des Affaires Maritimes	Déc 2011
2	Approbation du Plan National d'Intervention d'Urgence par le gouvernement	Direction de l'Environnement	Juil 2012
3	Mettre en place par Décret Interministériel un Comité de Gestion de Crise du PNIU suite à l'approbation du PNIU (<i>sous entendu pour sa mise en œuvre</i>)	Direction de l'Environnement	Août 2012
4	Elaborer un Plan d'action pour le développement de la Cartographie de la vulnérabilité du littoral Togolais et soutenir la réalisation des cartes de vulnérabilité.	Port Autonome de Lomé ; Direction de l'Environnement	Nov 2012
5	Développer un Plan d'Urgence, pour le Port Autonome de Lomé, face aux pollutions accidentelles maritimes	Port Autonome de Lomé	Fév2012
6	Doter le Port Autonome de Lomé en équipements de lutte antipollution portuaire	Port Autonome de Lomé	Avril 2012
7	Mettre en place une Politique Nationale d'emploi des dispersants et d'incinération in situ	Direction de l'Environnement & Port Autonome de Lomé Société Togo-Shell	Fév 2012
8	Mise en place d'une politique de communication et d'information à la population locale	Direction de l'Environnement	Déc2011
9	Renforcer les exercices conjoints entre les autorités en charge des opérations de lutte anti-pollution et les représentants de l'industrie pétrolière, notamment les sociétés Shell-Togo,	Direction de l'Environnement & Port Autonome de Lomé sociétés Shell-Togo	Nov 2011 - Août 2012
10	Développer un plan de formation pour partager un socle minimal de connaissances maritimes et environnementales pour intégrer la cellule de réflexion	Direction de l'Environnement & Marine nationale	Janv2012

Annexe 20. Speech by GI WACAF Government Focal Point of Nigeria, Mr. Idris O. Musa, Director Oil Spill Response, NOSDRA

The Honourable Minister of Transport,
The Honourable Minister of Environment,
The Permanent Secretary, FMOT,
The Chief Executives here present,
The Representatives of the IMO,
The Representatives of IPIECA,
The Representatives of the Participating Countries,
The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
The Representatives of the Oil Companies,
Management Staff of NIMASA,
Management Staff of NOSDRA,
Distinguished Participants,

I have the privilege and honor to address you today, as part of the closing session of this very auspicious conference and workshop. This assembly of delegates from the 22 member states from Canary Current through Guinea to the Benguela Current confirms our commitment to the GI WACAF Project, as well as an affirmative stand to support all the consultants and resource persons that have contributed to ensuring that, we adequately prepare ourselves for any oil spill incident within our contiguous waters.

Five years down the line, the horizon is getting clearer and brighter, and more energy is being applied by member states for the success of the GI WACAF Project. The statistics presented by the outgoing Chairman, Dr Thomas Coolbaugh and the Project Manager, Mr. Romain Chancerel on the progress made so far are highly encouraging. We started modestly, but the rapidity of the buy-in of member states is a pointer to greater achievement by the time the tenth anniversary of the project will be celebrated.

On this note, I crave the indulgence of the participating countries to express our profound gratitude to the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the IPIECA, the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for environmental and social issues, for their unflinching support. Permit me to acknowledge the following people in their capacity within the project; Dr Thomas Coolbaugh, the outgoing Chairman of GI WACAF, Mr Philippe de Susanne, the former GI WACAF Project Manager and Mr. Malamine Thiam Malamine for Technical Director (Maritime) in IMO.

I also commend the efforts of all the current members steering the affairs of the GI WACAF Project. We shall extend our co-operation to your team as usual. I also warmly welcome, on behalf of member states, the new Chairman of GI WACAF, Mr Richard Santner. I want to also thank all the Consultants and Resource Persons who shared their ideas and experiences with us at this workshop and conference.

To the member states, let us use the encouraging and outstanding statistics of our achievements as spring board to a greater height. Our continued co-operation no doubt, would make testing of the Regional Contingency Plan an easy operation.

Finally, let me thank the Government and people of Nigeria for hosting the 2011 Session of the GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop. In particular, we appreciate the presence and support of the Honorable Ministers of Environment and Transport, the Director General/Chief Executive officers of the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency and the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency. Our

appreciation goes further to the Management and Staff of Total Exploration and Production Nigeria Limited, Chevron Nigeria Limited, ADDAX Petroleum Development Nigeria Limited and the Shell Petroleum Development Company. To the Management and staff of NIMASA and NOSDRA, I express the profound appreciation of our member states for a highly organized conference and workshop.

I thank you all for your attention.

Annexe 21. Speech and declaration of the Conference closed, Dr. Ishaku
Mabushi Shekarau, Executive Director, NIMASA

CLOSING REMARK BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MARITIME SAFETY AND SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT OF NIMASA, DR. ISHAKU MABUCHI SHEKARAU AT THE GI WACAF REGIONAL CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP ON OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE FROM 10TH - 14TH OCTOBER, 2011 AT THE EKO HOTEL AND SUITES, VICTORIA ISLAND, LAGOS

The Honourable Minister of Transport

The Honourable Minister of Environment

The Chief Executives here present

The Representatives of the IMO

The Representatives of IPIECA

The Representatives of the Participating Countries

The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals

The Representatives of the Oil Companies

Management Staff of NIMASA

Management Staff of NOSDRA

Distinguished Participants

It is my singular honour to present this closing address at this great and very remarkable programme. I wish to congratulate the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Petroleum Industries Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), Representatives of the twenty two Member States of IMO in the West, Central and Southern Africa, Representatives of Oil

Companies and the respective distinguished participants for the successful and fruitful deliberation at this conference and workshop.

This event no doubt has afforded us another opportunity to further promote and strengthen the collaboration and cooperation between respective countries to work together for effective oil spill response.

The consciousness that marine pollution is a major global environmental problem, which calls for co-operation within the National and Regional levels led to the GIWACAF project by International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) to address the challenges.

The timeliness of this programme, I must confess, is apt and the collaboration between the International Maritime Organization and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Convention Association (IPIECA) to seek ways to address this creeping problem through technical assistance to the West, Central and Southern Africa (WACAF) region is excellent.

To ensure our commitments and response to this kind gesture, Nigeria wishes to solicit for the cooperation of all IMO Member states of the West Central and Southern Africa Region, adequately represented here, the Oils Companies and other respected stakeholders to put the knowledge gained during these five days of intense information dissemination into use in ensuring the effective implementation of the provisions of the OPRC'90 Convention so that our marine environment can be habitable.

On this note, I wish to express our profound gratitude to IMO and IPIECA for their technical support in making this programme a reality and for choosing to organize the conference and workshop in Nigeria.

I believe the presence of these numbers of countries in this workshop is an indication of complete readiness on behalf of the countries to be committed to ensuring a clean marine environment.

I wish to appreciate all the representatives of the IMO Member States in the Sub-region, here present for finding time to participate fully at this conference/workshop as earlier mentioned, it is hoped that the knowledge gained will be transformed into the actualization of the objectives of this workshop in your various countries.

My thanks also go to our Stakeholders in the maritime industry and other participants for active participation in the programme in the past five days.

To the facilitators and organizers of this programme, I say a big thank you for your commitment in ensuring a successful and hitch free workshop.

This programme would not have succeeded without the Press. I thank you all. I also appreciate the Interpreters, the Master of Ceremony and Caterers for the efficiency with which they performed their various task.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you all for your active participation. I wish you a safe trip back to your respective destinations.

Annexe 22. Evaluation Form of the GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011

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.

1. 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>											
2. 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>											
3. Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course</i>											
<i>b. Overall, the facilitator was good</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about facilitators</i>											

4. Facilities and Organisation	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>											
5. Overall Evaluation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Overall, I am satisfied with my experience</i>											

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

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

8. General Comments and Suggestions

Annexe 23. Pictures of the GI WACAF Regional Conference and Workshop 2011



Picture 1: Opening Ceremony



Picture 2: Conference Room



Picture 3: Mrs Juliana Gunwa (NIMASA)



Picture4: Mr. Idris O. Musa (NOSDRA)