

GI WACAF Regional Conference 2017

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

**Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire
6 – 9 November 2017**

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

Hosted by:

**CIAPOL
(CENTRE IVOIRIEN
ANTIPOLLUTION)**



CENTRE IVOIRIEN ANTIPOLLUTION



NOTE

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Executive summary

The 7th GI WACAF Regional Conference was organized in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire at the Azalai Hotel, from 6 to 9 November 2017. It gathered delegates from different ministries and agencies from 20 countries of the region, as well as representatives from the private sector.

The event was hosted by the *Centre Ivoirien Antipollution (CIAPOL)* within the framework of the GI WACAF Project. The Conference was supported by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas association for environmental and social issues.

Around 87 participants attended the Conference. The list of participants is set out in Annex 4 of this report.

The objectives of the Regional Conference were as follows:

1. to address the challenges of oil spill preparedness and response within the Region;
2. to review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference;
3. to facilitate information sharing and lessons learned;
4. to highlight the benefits of the GI WACAF Project; and
5. to determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2018-2019 to enhance oil spill preparedness and response in the Region

In order to address these objectives, the participants were guided through four days of presentations, case studies, working group sessions, table-top exercises and discussions.

The GI WACAF Secretariat has compiled a number of recommendations, outlined below, based on the conclusions of the working groups and on the information provided by the countries during these 4 days. These recommendations will serve as basis for developing the Project's strategic action plan for the 2018–2019 biennium, and are summarized below:

1. National preparedness and response systems

The delegates acknowledged the key role played by an established legislative and regulatory framework as a solid foundation to effective national preparedness and response systems. The 2018-2019 GI WACAF work programme will maintain the focus on this key aspect through:

- a. assisting countries in transposing and implementing relevant IMO and international conventions into national law;
- b. promoting an inclusive and cross-functional approach to contingency planning by promoting interagency cooperation, and clarity in the designation of responsibilities during at-sea / shoreline response;
- c. implementing tailored activities to support countries continuing to develop their national legislative and regulatory framework for oil spill preparedness and response; and
- d. strengthening existing legislative and regulatory frameworks dealing with preparedness and response through support for the update of countries' NOSCPs, with an emphasis on exercising and testing NOSCP's.

2. Policies, processes and tools

The second focus will be on policies, processes and tools used to implement the regulatory and administrative framework.



- a. To support the continuous development of comprehensive dispersant-use policies and facilitate the development of a common list of dispersant products approved for use within GI WACAF countries in order to facilitate mutual assistance;
- b. To assist the relevant authorities in the preparation of a shoreline clean-up policy, including waste and wildlife management aspects to be fully integrated within the broader oil spill preparedness and response system; and
- c. To promote the use of technology to facilitate resource management i.e. development databases and GIS systems.

3. Cross-functional aspects

The cross-functional aspects of preparedness and response have been recognised as an integral part of a successful systemic approach. Participants have agreed as follows:

- a. To promote trans-boundary cooperation through the formalisation of trans-boundary agreements, the organisation of sub-regional activities, trans-boundary exercises as well as any other cooperative endeavours;
- b. To maintain efforts in strengthening government/industry collaboration through joint activities as well as information sharing;

In this connection the GI WACAF Secretariat have agreed:

- c. To maintain a flexible and adaptable approach to accommodate the evolving needs and expectations of stakeholders. For instance, the Project can provide new kind of support (attend an exercise as an observer/evaluator), assisting countries in identifying alternative source of support (definition of ToRs);
- d. To improve the cooperation between the GI WACAF Project and other initiatives involved in oil spill preparedness and response in the region (Abidjan Convention; GoGIN, IDDRI-MAVA..).

A detailed presentation of the recommendations is available on page 27 of this report.

In addition to these recommendations, each national delegation assessed the level of preparedness by updating their Country Profiles as well as drafting their National Action Plan, highlighting the areas of support for GI WACAF.

The active participation and the expertise of all delegates as well as the organisation of the event with the support of the CIAPOL and the Ivorian government were greatly appreciated and were key to the success of the Regional Conference.



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1. Presentation of the GI WACAF Project

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

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

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

The GI WACAF project is based on an effective management system comprising of six goals of preparedness and key performance indicators to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills.

These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 Convention:

- **Goal 1:** Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Conventions.
- **Goal 2:** Contingency plan: Develop National Contingency Plans for all the countries of the region.
- **Goal 3:** Designation of authority: Obtain clarity on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- **Goal 4:** Regional agreements: Promote the exchange of information and the provision of mutual assistance for oil spill incidents.
- **Goal 5:** Training: Ensure that training and exercises are delivered in the participating countries on a regular basis.
- **Goal 6:** National capabilities: Support participating countries in developing their own national response system.

GI WACAF is supported and funded by IMO and seven oil company members of IPIECA, namely BP, Chevron, ExxonMobil, Eni, Shell, Total and Woodside. More information is available [on the Project's website](#).



2. Introduction

The GI WACAF Project was launched with the broad aim of developing and improving capability in oil spill response preparedness and cooperation within the 22 countries of West, Central, and Southern Africa. The following six aspects of preparedness were the initial focus of the project: legislation, planning, training, exercise and capacity for implementation.

The initial gap analysis undertaken by the project showed low levels of national preparedness and response capability across the region. Between 2006 and 2009, the project implemented over 25 workshops across 16 different countries in the region focusing predominantly on developing foundations for national preparedness and response systems. Since 2010, the work programme of the GI WACAF Project has evolved and diversified. It now incorporates more regional and sub-regional activities, supports exercises to test capability, and provides guidance and assistance on an increasingly varied array of technical topics tailored to support ongoing in-country developments.

Organized every two years at the end of the biennial cycle, the GI WACAF Regional Conference forms an integral part of the management of the GI WACAF Project. The event gathers industry and government focal points from across the region with the objective to exchange experiences, review progress achieved, and prioritize project goals for the next biennium.

3. Objectives of the Conference

The objectives of the Regional Conference focused upon the following:

- to address the challenges of oil spill preparedness and response within the Region;
- to review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference;
- to facilitate information sharing and lessons learned;
- to highlight the benefits of the GI WACAF Project; and
- to determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2018-2019 to enhance oil spill preparedness and response in the Region.

4. Programme of the Workshop

The Conference was implemented over four days. The programme is set out in Annex 2 and is summarised below:

- Monday, 6 November 2017
 - Registration
 - Opening ceremony
 - Introduction to the Conference
 - Regional overview
 - 2016-2017 highlights in the region
- Tuesday, 7 November
 - Technical session
 - Working group sessions on Dispersants, Exercise and Training and Legislation



- Debriefing
- Technical session

- Wednesday, 8 November
 - Working groups on Transboundary Cooperation, Shoreline clean-up and GI WACAF Support
 - Shoreline clean-up exercise
 - Debriefing of the exercise

- Thursday, 9 November
 - National reviews: Country profiles, National actions plans
 - Recommendations for the next biennium and next steps for the GI WACAF Project
 - Closing ceremony

5. Location, dates, and participants

The workshop was held at the Azalai Hotel, in Abidjan from 6 to 9 November 2017. In attendance, there were 87 participants from government and the oil and gas industry. Twenty of the twenty-two GI WACAF Member States were represented at the event. The list of participants is set out in Annex 4. The list of government delegates is available below:

Country	Name
Benin	Mr Germain Jessugnon Ahissou (GI WACAF Focal Point, Head of Maritime Safety Division, Directorate of Merchant Navy)
	Mr Desire Kouton Moulero (IMO Focal Point, Director of Merchant Navy, Directorate of Merchant Navy)
Cabo Verde	Mr Joao Lopes Rosario (GI WACAF Focal Point, National Focal Point for oil pollution response and cooperation, Maritime and Port Agency)
Cameroon	Mr Henri Joel Bothe Bebeya (IMO Focal Point, Director of Maritime Affairs and Inland Waterways, Ministry of Transports)
Congo	Mr Médard Ngobo (GI WACAF Focal Point, National coordinator of the NOSCP, Ministry of Maritime Transport, Civil aviation and Merchant navy)
	Ms Colette Gandou (IMO Focal Point, Director of Merchant Navy, Ministry of Maritime Transport, Civil aviation and Merchant navy)
Cote d'Ivoire	Mr Martin Niagne Dibi (GI WACAF Focal Point, Director of the Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mr Bope Bope Lapwong (Representing the GI WACAF Focal Point, Head of marine and maritime environment - National Coordinator of the Center of Control and Surveillance of Marine Pollution)
Gabon	Mr Louis Léandre Ebobola Tsibah (GI WACAF Focal Point, Director General of the Environment, Ministry of Environmental protection and Protection of the Sea and Forests)
Ghana	Mr Kojo Agbenor-Efunam (GI WACAF Focal Point, Deputy Director - Oil and Gas, Environmental Protection Agency)
	Mr Abdul Nasir Inusah (IMO Focal Point, Deputy Director - Environment and safety, Ghana Maritime Authority)



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Guinea	Mr Ibrahim N'gaye Camara (GI WACAF Focal Point, Head of the marine and maritime environment division, Ministry of the Environment, waters and forests)
	Mr Moudjitaba Sow (IMO Focal Point, Head of pollution and dangerous goods division, Ministry of transports - Direction of merchant navy)
Guinea Bissau	Mr Octávio Cabral (GI WACAF Focal Point, Directorate General of Environment)
	Mr Abi Insali da Fonseca (Representing the IMO Focal Point, Ministry of Transports - Maritime and Ports Institute)
Liberia	Mr Daniel Tarr (GI WACAF Focal Point, Director, Marine Environment Protection, Liberia Maritime Authority)
	Mr Charles Abel Gono (IMO Focal Point, Deputy Commissioner for Vessels Registration & Safety, Liberia Maritime Authority)
Mauritania	Mr Mohamed Elmoctar Tolba (Representing the IMO and GI WACAF Focal Point, Coordinator - Operational Unit for Maritime Safety, Ministry of Fishing and Maritime Economy)
Namibia	Mr Pinehas Auene (GI WACAF Focal Point, Deputy Director Marine Pollution Control and SAR, Ministry of Works and Transport)
	Ms Emilia Ndweliwana Nghiteeka (Representing the IMO Focal Point, Directorate of Maritime Affairs, Ministry of Works and Transport)
Nigeria	Mr Olubunmi Benjamin Akindele (GI WACAF Focal Point, Acting Director of the Department in charge of Oil Field Assessment, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA))
	Ms Catherine Chimyere Nwuba (IMO Focal Point, representing the IMO Focal Point, NIMASA)
Sao Tome and Principe	Manuel Fernandes de Ceita Vaz do Rosario (GI WACAF Focal Point, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment - General Directorate for the Environment)
	Mr Jorge Da Costa Coelho (IMO Focal Point, Director General, Institute of Maritime and Ports Administration)
Senegal	Mr Diodj Sene (GI WACAF Focal Point, Delegate, Northern Maritime Area, High Authority in charge of Coordination and Maritime security, Maritime safety and Protection of Marine environment)
	Ms Ndye Sophie Sakho (Representing the IMO Focal Point, Maritime Affairs National Agency, Ministry of Fishing and Maritime economy)
Sierra Leone	Mr Ronald Moore (GI WACAF Focal Point, Director, Shipping & Marine Environment Protection Department, Maritime Administration, Ministry of Transport and Aviation)
The Gambia	Mr Sanna A. Dahaba (GI WACAF Focal Point, Executive Director, Office of the President - National Disaster Management Agency)
	Mr Ebrima A. Bah (Representing the IMO Focal Point, , Gambia Maritime Administration)
Togo	Mr Abdel-Ganiou Soulemane (GI WACAF Focal Point, Water and Environment Management Engineer, Ministry for Environment)
	Ms Salamatou Sidi Mamadou (IMO Focal Point, Head of maritime transports, Ministry of Transports and Infrastructures)

The experts invited to facilitate this workshop were:

- Mr Tom Coolbaugh, ExxonMobil
- Mr Rupert Bravery, ExxonMobil and Chairman of the GI WACAF Project
- Mr Franck Laruelle, International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)
- Ms Nicky Cariglia, International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)
- Mr Robert Limb, Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)
- Mr Andy Nicoll, Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)
- Ms Patricia Charlebois, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)



- Ms Colleen O'Hagan, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- Mr Christophe Rousseau, Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux (Cedre)
- Ms Natalie Beau-Monvoisin, Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux (Cedre)
- Mr Peter Taylor, Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative (OSPRI)
- Mr Christian Triay, Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB)

The following industry representatives also attended the meeting:

GI WACAF members

- Mr Kingsley Chukwujindu - Shell Nigeria
- Mr Anatole Cramer – Total Headquarters
- Mr Jean-Bernard Kabran – Total CDI

Others

- Cnr International Cote D'ivoire
- National Society of Petroleum Operations in Côte d'Ivoire (PETROCI)

The GI WACAF Secretariat, Mr Clément Chazot and Mr Julien Favier, GI WACAF Project Manager and GI WACAF Project Coordinator, also attended the Conference.

The list of experts and their biographies are set out in Annex 2.

6. Activities and proceedings

6.1. Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony took place on the morning of Monday, 6 November 2017.

Mr Martin Dibi, Director of the Ivoirian Counter-pollution Centre (CIAPOL) and Focal Point for the GI WACAF Project, gave an opening speech reproduced in Annex 6.

Mr Rupert Bravery delivered the Opening Remarks as the industry Chairman of the GI WACAF Project. His speech is set out in Annex 8.

The Opening Remarks from IMO, delivered by Ms. Patricia Charlebois, Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division, can be found in Annex 7.

Honourable Anne Désirée Ouloto, Minister for Health, Environment and Sustainable Development, Deputy Spokesperson of the Ivoirian Government delivered the welcoming address, which is reproduced in Annex 5.

A group picture concluded the opening ceremony. The photos of the Regional Conference are available at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/giwacaf/albums/72157664257935838> .

6.2. Proceedings of the Regional Conference

DAY 1 Monday, 6 November 2017

Session 1: The GI WACAF Project: 11 years of success

Mr Clément Chazot, GI WACAF

To introduce the Conference, the Project Manager presented the evolution and success of GI WACAF since its launch in 2006. Data submitted by the countries confirm a significant increase in the overall level of oil spill response capability across the region in 11 years.

Mr Chazot presented the priorities identified during the 2015 Regional Conference for the 2016-2017 biennium, namely:

- Focus on the key categories
 - Implement the core elements of the OPRC 90 Convention through support for the development and testing of NOSCPs;
 - Strengthen specific elements of National Contingency Plans; and
 - Develop trans-boundary response capabilities.

- Additional priorities
 - Implementation of CLC 1992 and ratification of BUNKERS 2001;
 - Include the concept of NEBA into the work programme;
 - Organise trans-boundary workshops to provide a sub-regional approach on dispersant, IMS and NEBA; and
 - Improve the cooperation between the GI WACAF Project and the Abidjan Convention.

- Provide additional support to specific requests

With reference to these categories the Project Manager explained what had been achieved in terms of activities delivered. 12 national workshops, 1 national exercise and 3 regional / sub-regional workshops were delivered during the 2016-2017 biennium with a primary focus on contingency planning and the development and testing of NOSCPs. Specialized topics such as oil spill modelling were also addressed.

He stressed that at all times the GI WACAF Project endeavors to adapt to the countries' needs regardless of their capacity of oil spill preparedness and response. For instance, the Project acted, upon request from Cote d'Ivoire, as an observer/evaluator during a deployment exercise organized by CIAPOL.

To conclude, Mr Chazot introduced the objectives and the programme of the Conference.



Session 2: Regional Overview

Mr. Richard Dacosta, Abidjan Convention

Mr. Richard Dacosta gave an update on the work of the Abidjan Convention, one of UN Environment's Regional Seas programmes that covers the same 22 African countries as the GI WACAF Project.

He focused on the work the Abidjan Convention is currently undertaking in oil spill preparedness and response. He reminded the audience that the Abidjan Convention is working on environmental standards for offshore oil and gas exploration and exploitation in West, Central and Southern Africa, in short the "offshore protocol". This additional protocol to the Abidjan Convention is based on decision COP10/8 taken in 2012 during the COP 10 of the Abidjan Convention. Mr. Dacosta informed the audience that the final draft of the offshore protocol was validated by the COP 12 of the Abidjan Convention which gathered in Abidjan in March 2017. It now has to be formally endorsed by a purposely gathered conference of the plenipotentiaries to enter into force.

The introduction to the Conference and the Regional overview were followed by four presentations by the GI WACAF Focal Points, highlighting what has been achieved within their respective countries since the last GI WACAF Regional Conference.

Session 3: 2016-2017 highlights: Sénégal – The concept of coordination of the state action at sea

Mr. Diodj Sene, HASSMAR

Mr Sene, from the High Authority for the Coordination of Maritime Safety and Security and Protection of the Marine Environment (HASSMAR) of Senegal delivered a presentation on the framework of the state action at sea in Senegal. He explained that Senegal faced challenges in making all the actors with responsibilities linked to the sea work together. To fully address maritime safety, security, and protection of the marine environment it was decided to initiate the creation of an agency fully dedicated to the coordination of the different actors involved. HASSMAR was thus created in 2006 as a specialized agency belonging to the Office of the Prime Minister.

Mr. Sene seized the opportunity to disclose the outcomes in relation to pollution preparedness and response achieved by HASSMAR, with the help of the GI WACAF. He also pointed out the challenges, which still have to be overcome such as the management of transboundary marine pollution or the harmonization of the national legal framework.

Session 4: 2016-2017 highlights: Sao Tomé and Príncipe

Mr Manuel Fernandes de Ceita Vaz do Rosario, Sao Tomé and Príncipe

Mr Rosario gave the audience an update on the situation regarding oil spill preparedness and response in Sao Tomé and Príncipe. There is currently offshore exploration in oil blocks shared with Nigeria. He highlighted that Sao Tome is surrounded by oil producing countries and in the case of an oil spill coming from those countries, the two islands of Sao Tomé and Príncipe would be under great risk. Developing a national oil spill response and preparation system is therefore a necessity.

Mr. Rosario focused on the contingency planning activity that was delivered by the GI WACAF Project in 2016. He reiterated the outcomes and the recommendations initiated during this workshop,

reminding the audience of the importance of a robust regulatory framework within the preparation and response system.

Session 5: 2016-2017 highlights: South Africa

Mr. Ravi Naicker, SAMSA

South Africa has more than 3,000 km of coastline with extensive nature reserves and economic sensitivities. The risk profile of the country is changing. Marine traffic, comprising approximately 19 million tons of crude oil being imported to South Africa annually and the threat of passing ships, was the main risk factor. Mr Naicker reminded the audience of the growing importance of petroleum exploration and production activities in South Africa, which carry new risks of spills. This has led South Africa to initiate the development of an ambitious oil spill preparedness and response system through its programme entitled Operation Phakisa, which includes the strengthening of the existing NOSCP, the implementation of a strong Incident Management System (IMS) as well as drafting the Oil Pollution Response and Preparedness Bill (OPRC Bill).

Session 6: 2016-2017 highlights: Côte d'Ivoire

Mr. Martin Niagne Dibi, Centre National Anti-Pollution de Côte d'Ivoire

Mr Dibi gave a presentation on government – industry cooperation in Côte d'Ivoire. He first gave an overview of the founding of CIAPOL in 1991 as per Decree No. 91-662 of 9 October 1991, explained its remit and focused on its pollution control missions. Mr Dibi then informed the audience that not only did CIAPOL – Industry cooperation encompass preparedness and response in the form of visits, inspections, training or exercises, it also covers pollution control in the form of monitoring and alert systems or sharing of pollution response resources in the event of oil spills.

He concluded by reminding the audience that CIAPOL has taken a collaborative approach to working with the oil industries in Côte d'Ivoire with a view to improving the mobilisation of resources in the event of an oil spill at sea, in the lagoon or along the coastline. This collaborative approach is valuable to build trust between public and private stakeholders in the country.

Session 7: Conclusion of Day 1 and Introduction of Day 2

Mr. Clément Chazot, GI WACAF Project Manager

Mr. Chazot thanked the delegates for their participation and introduced the main elements of the Technical sessions as well as the working group sessions organised for the second day. The day concluded with a gala reception.

DAY 2 Tuesday, 7 November 2017

The second day was divided into two activities: technical sessions and working groups, carried out as follows:

- Technical sessions were delivered by facilitators in plenary, covering a number of specific technical topics; and

- Two working groups were run in parallel, i.e. respective French and English speaking groups. The objective was to discuss different topics related to oil spill response preparedness and develop recommendations to strengthen the level of preparedness within the framework of the GI WACAF Project. Each group appointed two rapporteurs to capture and present the outcomes of the discussions and information exchange during the afternoon debriefing session.

Session 8: Technical session – Legislation and compensation

Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)

Mr. Laruelle started with an overview of the OPRC Convention and its provisions, followed by a presentation of the international compensation regime, presenting the rationale, the three tier system, the compensation limits and the main types of claims covered. The scope and limitations of International compensation regime were outlined. The Bunkers Convention, whose ratification and implementation in the region need strengthening, was also presented. Finally, liability and compensation related to spills from offshore, and land-based oil handling facilities, was discussed. It was explained that no international regime was currently available and therefore these aspects were governed by national legislation. The Offshore Protocol being drafted under the Abidjan Convention was also mentioned.

Good practice documentation on claim and compensation can be found in the reference material listed in Annex 13.

Session 9: Technical session – Good training and exercising practice

Mr. Rupert Bravery (Exxon Mobil)

Mr. Bravery delivered a presentation on good training and exercise. He explained that the Oil Industry is a Risk Management Business and that the safety of its operation relies on good training and exercise. He explained that training provided opportunities to present and introduce technical knowledge, whilst exercises allowed for the knowledge to be put into practice. Both training and exercise are thus complementary, and should be considered during oil spill contingency planning. It was explained that exercises can take several forms depending on needs and resources i.e. seminars, workshop, tabletops, drills, functional exercises, full scale exercise. Finally, Mr. Bravery insisted on the four stages to exercise success, namely:

- Design, which has to be taken care of by professionals;
- Development, which is very time-consuming;
- Conduct, which is where the serious learning occurs; and
- Review from the exercise, including aspects which worked and those which did not.

Finally, Mr. Bravery made reference to existing good practice documentation. Good practice documentation can be found in the reference material listed in Annex 13.

Session 10: Technical session – NEBA and SIMA

Mr. Peter Taylor (OSPRI)

Mr Taylor delivered a presentation on the Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) and introduced the Spill Impact Mitigation Assessment (SIMA) method the industry is transitioning to.

Mr Taylor provided a background to NEBA, and gave the following definition: “Structured approach used by the response community and stakeholders during oil spill preparedness planning and response, to compare the environmental benefits of potential response tools, and develop a response strategy that will reduce the impact of an oil spill on the environment”. In a nutshell, NEBA helps decision-makers use response tools to achieve the most beneficial outcome overall.

The four stages of NEBA were highlighted, namely:

1. **Compile and evaluate data** to identify an exposure scenario and potential response options, and to understand the potential impacts of that spill scenario;
2. **Predict outcomes** for the given scenario, to determine which techniques are effective and feasible;
3. **Balance trade-offs** by weighing a range of benefits and drawbacks resulting from each feasible response option; and
4. **Select the best options** for the given scenario, based on which combination of tools and techniques will minimize impacts.

Mr. Taylor explained that SIMA also follows the above four stage approach as well, and explained that the transition to Spill Impact Mitigation Assessment (SIMA) by the industry had two main rationales:

- Better reflects objectives, decision framework and shared environmental values i.e. ecological, socio-economic and cultural; NS
- Removes perceptions of spin associated with the word ‘benefit’.

Finally, Mr. Taylor made reference to existing industry good practice guides on NEBA/SIMA, details of which can be found in Annex 13.

Session 11: Working Groups

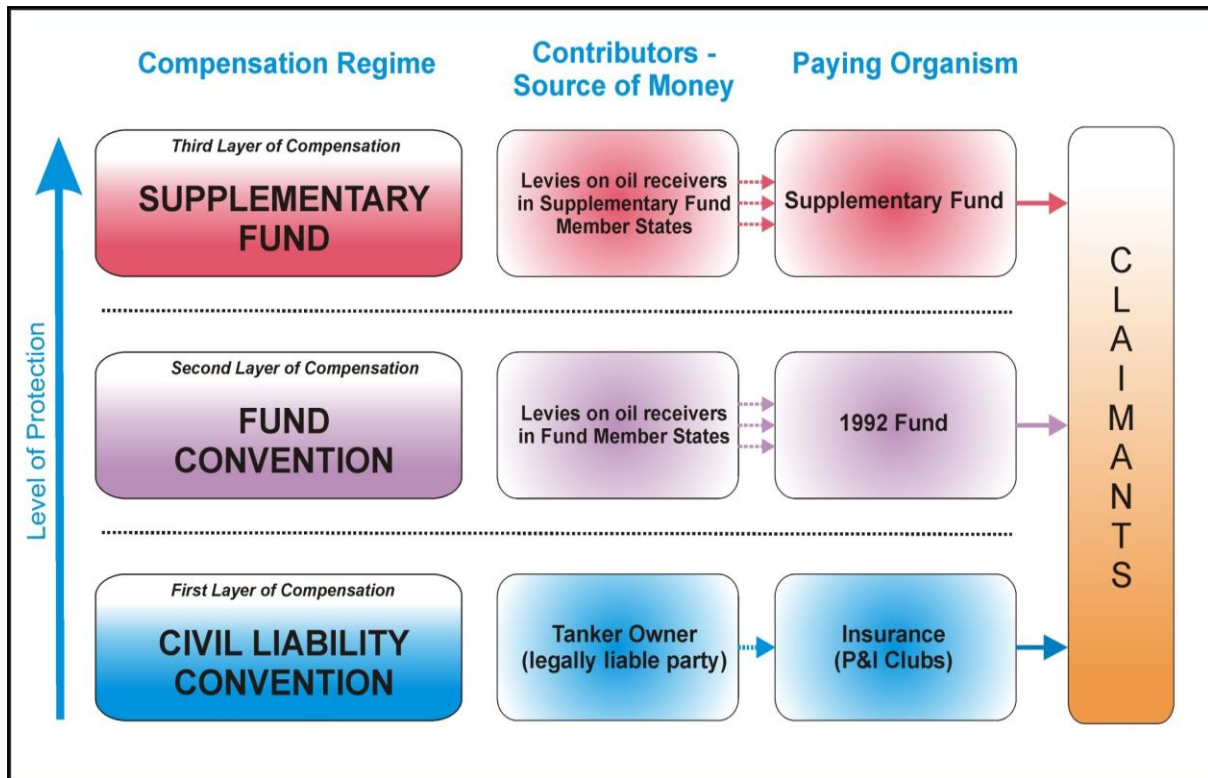
The selected topics discussed during the morning session were:

- Legislation

Francophone group facilitators: Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF) and Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)

Anglophone group facilitators: Ms. Colleen O’Hagan (IMO) and Ms. Nicky Cariglia (ITOPF)

The facilitators introduced the theme of legislation by reminding the participants of the IMO Legal Framework on Oil and HNS Pollution, as well as other relevant instruments such as those of the Abidjan Convention. Emphasis was placed on the OPRC Convention by introducing key articles and steps for implementing it. The liability and compensation regimes, including the relevant Conventions, were highlighted as well and an overview of the three tier system for tankers was presented as follows:



The floor was then opened to participants, and discussions showed that whilst the level of ratification of relevant international Conventions in the region has significantly improved, the transposition into national law remains a challenge.

- **Exercise and training**

Francophone group facilitators: Ms. Natalie Beau-Monvoisin (Cedre) and Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)

Anglophone group facilitators: Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL) and Mr. Peter Taylor (OSPRI)

An overview of the key principles of exercise and training was provided, building on the technical presentation by Mr. Bravery. Four key steps were highlighted namely 1. Training Needs Assessment; 2. Design the Programme; 3. Deliver the training; and 4. Evaluate the training. The importance of considering both the needs of the organisation and the individual was mentioned.

Different existing courses were mentioned, for instance the IMO Model Courses as well as their corresponding certifications.

The importance of conducting exercises, in addition to the main challenges and proposed solutions associated with exercises were also presented. It was recognised that there was no such thing as a bad exercise.

Finally, the Sub-Regional exercise programme developed under Accord RAMOGE were presented as an example. This trilateral agreement has been in place for over 40 years between France, Italy, and Monaco. Under the RAMOGEPOL Plan 1993, exercises are conducted on a yearly basis.

The floor was then opened to participants, and discussions focussed on national training and exercise programmes. The benefits of cooperation with stakeholders in the implementation of exercises was recognised and the possibility of conducting joint activities was highlighted.

- **Dispersants**

Francophone group facilitators: Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF) and Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)

Anglophone group facilitators: Mr. Thomas Coolbaugh (ExxonMobil) and Mr. Peter Taylor (OSPRI)

The use of dispersants was presented as one of the options from the “Oil spill Response Toolbox”, alongside other techniques such as mechanical recovery.

The benefits of developing dispersant-use regulations were presented, acknowledging that many countries have them. Regulations typically include specifications of minimum water depth and minimum distance from shore in which dispersants can be used. Some national regulations also specify a minimum distance from especially sensitive areas, such as coral reefs, shell-fisheries, power station intakes.

The benefits of developing an official list of “approved dispersants” was discussed, which is the process followed by France, UK, and the US. For countries which have not yet tested specific dispersants or which don't have the capacity to do so themselves, it was explained that some countries accept dispersants for use in their own waters that have already been tested and approved for use in other countries. Where dispersant pre-approvals do not exist, it is paramount to have an efficient, sound and rapid decision-making process.

Whilst recognising the challenges related to the perceptions associated with dispersant use, a lot of resources (time, money, and people) have been committed to studying dispersants extensively and to the production of guidance documents and processes to be able to address these concerns. For instance, the use of NEBA/SIMA was stressed as a relevant tool.

In the discussions that followed, the status of a list of approved dispersants and dispersant-use zones pre-authorization were discussed. The need for inclusion of key stakeholders in the process was also discussed.

Session 12: Working Group Debriefing

Rapporteurs of the Working Groups

Each rapporteur presented a summary of the main points discussed during the Working Group sessions. The feedback from each rapporteur was captured to draft the recommendations presented on the last day of the Conference (see page 24 for detailed recommendations).

Session 13: Technical session – Shoreline Clean-up

Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)

Mr. Rousseau delivered a presentation on Shoreline clean-up. Whilst explaining that recovery at sea is first priority, one cannot deny that most oil spills reach the shoreline. Shoreline clean-up will thus be required, and needs to be given due consideration in view of its logistical complexity and the increase in costs of the response when shorelines are impacted.

Mr. Rousseau presented the main stages of shoreline clean-up, which are as follows:

- Stage 0 : Reconnaissance (SCAT)
- Stage 1 : Removal of gross pollution and bulk oil
- Stage 2 : Clean-up
- Stage 3 : Restoration

After presenting different response techniques, he stressed the importance of choosing the techniques appropriate for the substrate (sand, rocky, man-made, mangrove...). The necessity to mitigate adverse ecological effects of the response was also stressed.

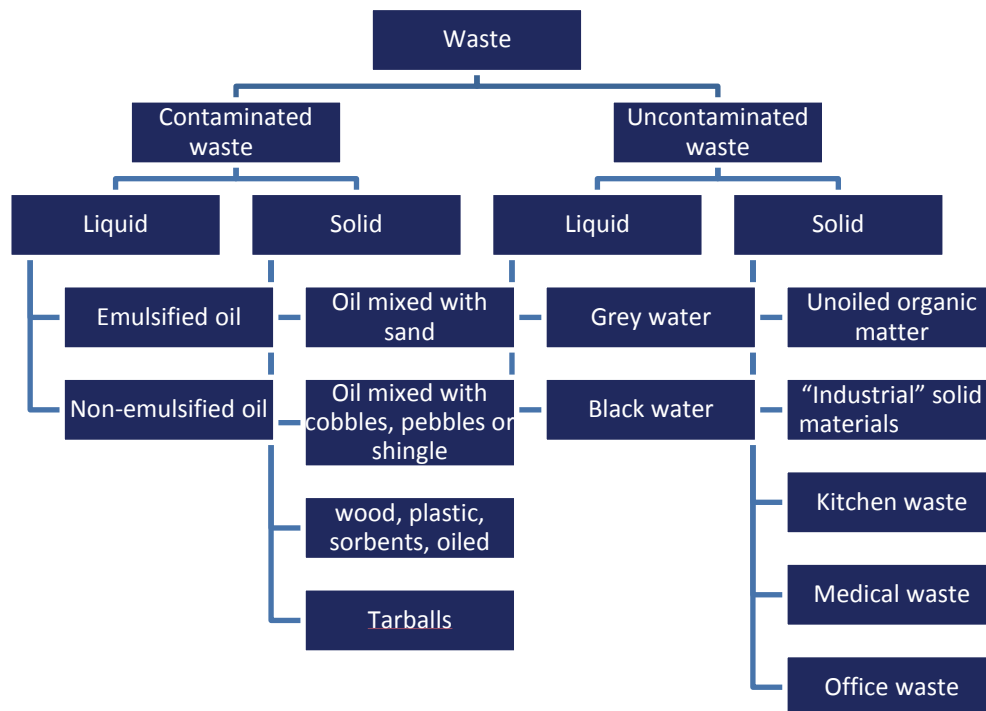
Session 14: Technical session – Waste Management

Ms. Nicky Cariglia (ITOPF)

Ms. Cariglia introduced the topic of waste management. She explained that waste management could compromise the response effort if not given enough consideration. Whilst the majority of factors controlling the amounts and types of waste a response generate are largely out of a responder's control (characteristics and volume of the oil spilled, the prevailing weather conditions and the geographical and socio-economic), the contingency planning process can help identify risk and get better prepared. The response techniques used will also determine the level of waste generated. For example- a response centred on the use of dispersants will generate very little waste. A well-established international framework for classifying and prioritising waste management options is as follows: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose.

Some real incident examples were presented. For instance, the example of the break-up and sinking of PRESTIGE which released over 60,000 tonnes of heavy fuel oil off Spain in 2002 was mentioned. Instead of evaporating and dispersing, the oil emulsified to increase in volume some 4 or 5 times before reaching the shore. However, it was explained that there is no approved method to predict and quantify the amount of waste to be generated by an incident.

The categories of waste that a response might produce are not limited to oily waste, as shown on the below graph:



The importance of undertaking assessments of national capabilities for managing and dealing with waste during the contingency planning phase has been stressed to identify the various options available for either treatment or ultimate disposal of oil and oily wastes. It was explained that the waste management policy can be considered either as standalone operational documents or as an annex to the oil spill contingency plan.

Session 15: Technical session – International cooperation considerations in response

Mr. Robert Limb (OSRL)

Mr. Limb delivered a presentation on international cooperation considerations in response. He explained that international cooperation is not a new notion, that it was captured in international Conventions (OPRC 90), in regional endeavour (the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC)), and in Response Centres (the European Commission (EC) under their Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)) to name a few. He explained that the DeepWater Horizon well blowout in the Gulf of Mexico (April 2010) brought a new perspective to the notion of cooperation. Indeed, the latter required an international response far exceeding the response resources available within the United States (US) and highlighted some significant response gaps in managing offers of assistance. Consequently, IMO produced International Offers of Assistance Guidelines, which focus on:

- Large, complex or significant spills that exceed local or regional response capabilities; and
- Developing countries as well as those with robust response systems and regimes who may need to manage and coordinate IOA, in particular parties to the OPRC 1990 Convention.

The different mechanism types covered by the guidelines were presented, namely offers of assistance between:

- Government to Government;
- Government to Regional Coordinating body;
- Government to Private sector;
- Private sector to Private sector; and
- Private sector to government.

The content of the guidelines present good practice on the practicalities of assistance, from coordination system and communication between requesting and assisting parties, to common lexicon for equipment and personnel types and customs, legal and financial issues. Sample documentation set out as annexes to the Guidelines, were also introduced.

Session 16: Technical session – Oiled wildlife response (OWR)

Mr. Christian Triay (SANCCOB)

Mr. Christian Triay explained that the amount of oil spilled does not necessarily correlate with the number of animals affected. Even a small spill could have devastating effects. By way of illustration, Mr. Triay gave the following examples:

- the **Apollo Sea** spilled 2,400 tons of heavy fuel oil that affected 10,000 African penguins on Robben and Dassen Islands;
- the **Treasure** spilled 1,300 tons of heavy fuel oil affecting 40,000 African penguins;
- the **Castillo de Bellver** spilled 190 000 tons of crude in Saldanha Bay affecting 2,600 birds; and
- in 2016, just 100 litres affected almost 200 African penguins.

Mr. Triay presented Good Practice in Tiered Preparedness & Response for wildlife response. Any oiling incident could impact wildlife and the absence of planned oiled wildlife response could have legal, economic and cultural consequences and could lead to negative perceptions of the response.

An overview of wildlife response in the GI WACAF region was presented. In addition, the profiles developed by Sea Alarm for all countries in the region relating to their wildlife response capability were introduced. In terms of industry plans, wildlife response plans have been developed for some oil companies, such as TOTAL however its status of implementation is unknown. The limited oiled wildlife response expertise outside South Africa was stressed, whilst recognizing that there are some relevant local NGOs but they do not necessarily have expertise in OWR.

Session 17: Conclusion of Day 2 and Introduction of Day 3

Mr Clément Chazot, GI WACAF Project Manager

Mr Chazot thanked the facilitators for the technical sessions, as well as the participants for their active involvement in the working group sessions which helped to identify valuable recommendations. He also introduced the programme of activities for day 3.

Mr. Ebobola Tsibah, Focal Point for Gabon, announced his retirement from the Project, and delivered a farewell address to the participants and GI WACAF Community which he had been a part of since the projects inception in Libreville in 2006.

DAY 3 Wednesday, 8 November 2017

The third day comprised of a further working group session in the morning, followed by a table-top exercise.

Session 18: Second Working Group Session

The following topics were discussed by the two working groups:

- Transboundary cooperation

Francophone group facilitators: Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF), Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre) and Ms. Patricia Charlebois (IMO)
Anglophone group facilitators: Mr. Peter Taylor (OSPRI), Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL) and Ms Colleen O'Hagan (IMO)

The principles of international cooperation embedded in the OPRC 90 Convention were presented to participants, especially the following articles:

- ARTICLE 6 - National and regional systems for preparedness and response
- ARTICLE 7 - International co-operation in pollution response
- ARTICLE 10 - Promotion of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in preparedness and response

It was explained that cooperation could include communication and notification with one's neighbours to operational mechanisms such as developing harmonized response policies. Joint training and exercise programmes are a good way of measuring transboundary capabilities.

In reference to Mr Limb's technical presentation, it was explained that transboundary assistance discussions would involve a variety of stakeholders, from Government, Private sector, to international / regional coordination bodies.

The floor was then opened to participants, and discussions focussed on regional coordination for oil spill management, covering notably the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention, the Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan, as well as the status of the Regional Coordination Centre of the Abidjan Convention. Discussions were then held on existing sub-regional agreements and other cooperation mechanisms being utilized e.g. US AFRICOM. The different groups identified the lack of formal bilateral or sub-regional agreements in the region as one of the main challenges. At an operational level, it was recognised that trying to align policies, such as dispersant-use, was worthwhile, and that efforts undertaken in this regard under the GI WACAF Project should be maintained.

- Shoreline cleanup

Francophone group facilitators: Ms. Natalie Beau-Monvoisin (Cedre) and Mr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)
Anglophone group facilitators: Ms. Nicky Cariglia (ITOPF) and Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)

A video presenting the main principles of shoreline clean-up following an oil spill, produced within the framework of the European project ARCOPOL, was shown by way of introducing the topic to the working group, and in reference to Mr. Rousseau's technical presentation on the same topic.

The floor was then opened to participants, and discussions focussed on the need for; a clear definition of roles and responsibilities of relevant authorities; the integration of shoreline clean-up into national preparedness and response systems; sensitivity maps where they do not already exist. Discussions were also held on waste and wildlife management, and the importance of cooperation between stakeholders (Industry, NGO, local population) on these aspects.

- **GI WACAF Support**

Francophone and Anglophone group facilitators: Ms. Colleen O'Hagan (IMO), Mr. Clément Chazot (GI WACAF) and Mr. Julien Favier (GI WACAF)

Ms. Colleen O'Hagan, Mr. Chazot and Mr. Favier facilitated the 'GI WACAF Support' Working Group. This session was incorporated into the program in order to discuss the method of work of the project, consider whether the project can improve to better meet the needs of its Member States and confirm that the project continues to provide value after 10 years of implementation. Facilitators invited participants to share and contribute as much as possible.

The functioning of the project, administrative considerations related to the implementation of the projects activities, the involvement of the industry, the website as well as the various forms of support GI WACAF can provide were addressed.

The main discussions can be summarised as follows:

- There is consensus on the importance of involving all stakeholders in oil spill preparedness and response activities. The need for GI WACAF and IMO focal points to collaborate and engage with each other, as appropriate was emphasized;
- The importance of government / industry collaboration was stressed. As such, many examples of national collaborative platforms were mentioned;
- The need to add more information and technical documentation to the website was highlighted, mentioning the potential development of an online database of equipment present in the region;
- The importance of monitoring the implementation of activities by the project was highlighted, including assessing the progress against the recommendations formulated;
- The type of support that the project can provide was discussed, explaining that a capacity building approach is preferred. However, the Project can evaluate requests to tailor support to specific needs. In this regard, strong interest has been expressed to organize smaller seminars, allowing key people to focus on specific issues. Finally, the Project is not limited to the organization of activities, and can also be consulted to provide advice (e.g. on terms of reference for consultants to be engaged by Government agencies); and
- The possibility of contacting the GI WACAF Secretariat at any time to share information and indicate a need was mentioned, clarifying that focal points do not need to wait until the Regional Conference or until the Secretariat contacts them. Any requests for assistance will be assessed in accordance with the remit of the Project, its available budget and the capacity of the Secretariat.

Session 19: Working Group Debriefing

Rapporteurs of the Working Groups

As per Day 2, each rapporteur presented a summary of the main points discussed during the Working Group sessions. The feedback from each rapporteur was captured and incorporated in the recommendations presented on the last day of the Conference (see page 24 for detailed recommendations).

Session 20: Briefing on the shoreline clean-up table-top exercise

Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL)

Mr. Nicoll introduced the rationale and the objectives of the table-top exercise. He also reminded participants of the concept of shoreline cleanup.

Sessions 21 and 22: Table-top exercise on shoreline cleanup and debriefing session

Led by Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL)

The scenario used for the exercise was an oil spill following the grounding of Bulk Carrier m.v. “WACAF STAR” on voyage charter to deliver a cargo of rolled steel to the port of Schleppo. Overflights revealed oil stranded along 10 km of coastline affecting a variety of different coastline types (predominantly sandy shore, with sporadic tidal lagoons fringed with mangroves).

Feedback sessions were convened at the end of each phase of the exercise to give an opportunity to discuss and compare responses. The importance of shoreline clean-up considerations became obvious to all participants, and the exercise highlighted the many aspects to be considered. Indeed, debates were animated about clean-up techniques, waste and wildlife considerations, amongst others.

Session 23: End of Day 3 and Introduction of Day 4

Mr. Clément Chazot, GI WACAF Project Manager

Mr. Chazot thanked the participants for their active participation and involvement. The programme for the last day, in particular the session dedicated to National Reviews, was introduced.

DAY 4 Thursday, 9 November 2017

The last day of the Conference was dedicated to National Reviews as well as presentations of the Recommendations for the next biennium 2018-2019 and the next steps for the GI WACAF Project, before the closing Ceremony.

Session 24: National reviews

All delegates

The delegates were provided with copies of the country profiles, last updated in 2015. Participants were requested to update them by filling in a blank Country Profile template. The changes provided by the focal points will be integrated and the new documents will be available on the GI WACAF website (www.giwacaf.org) in due course.

A second document pertaining to the National Assessment and Action Plan to Strengthen Oil Spill Response Capacity was circulated in order to assess the level of preparedness in each Member state, set objectives for the coming biennium and draft a national action plan to achieve these objectives. A sample template is available in Annex 11.

The included the matrix of preparedness which details preparedness indicators related to the provisions of the OPRC 90 Convention. For each of these indicators, the delegates were asked to identify whether these actions were implemented and if not, if they were a priority for the country for the next biennium. The highest priorities were then used to compile their national action plan and will be used by the Project Secretariat to identify activities in 2018 and 2019.

Session 25: Recommendations for the next Biennium 2018-2019 and next steps for the GI WACAF Project

Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre) and Mr. Clément Chazot (GI WACAF)

The workshop concluded with a summary of the main recommendations which had been identified by delegates during the Conference. It was explained that the input provided by delegates would be used to develop the work programme for the next biennium (2018-2019) and next steps for the GI WACAF Project.

- **On Legislation:**
 - Recognize at the highest level the necessity for full implementation of the relevant Conventions for the success of oil spill preparedness and response
 - Establish inter-agency national committees for implementation of these IMO Conventions
 - Assist the process of full transposition into the national regulation
 - Promote effective multilateral cooperation
 - Establish national fund for pollution preparedness and response
 - Align national contingency plans with the national organization of crisis management
 - Organize of seminars dedicated to legislative aspects of the international conventions, for public and private sectors

- **On Exercise and Training:**
 - Develop of a training programme for key actors
 - Integrate of exercises and trainings in annual agenda and budgets (national fund)
 - Recognize the needfor train-the-trainer assistance

- List and update of trained/experienced staff and equipment inventories in databases or appendices of plans
- Encourage detailed debriefings following trainings and exercises to support the effective updating of the contingency plan,
- Organize exercises of common interest and extend invitations to:
 - Public/private sectors
 - Neighbouring countries
- **On dispersants:**
 - Continue to establish and share national policies on the use of dispersants
 - Promote the idea of common list of dispersant products approved for use within GI WACAF countries to facilitate mutual assistance
 - Share and disseminate existing publications and guidelines
 - Establish inventory of equipment available for dispersant application (available dispersants, nautical and aerial means)
 - Assess response times for effective dispersant use
- **On Trans-boundary cooperation**
 - Investigate existing mechanisms for exchange of information and cooperation (transmission of operational information by MRCCs)
 - Establish bilateral agreements with neighboring countries to initiate trans-boundary cooperation
 - Finalize agreements currently under development
 - Share and make available, relevant policies and national plans (in the different languages of the GI WACAF countries) to encourage harmonization
 - Provide and update the list of focal points (states/industry)
 - Implement exercises to clarify roles and responsibilities of national, sub-regional and regional entities
 - Clarify the status and role of the Abidjan Convention's regional coordination center in communication, information provision and network facilitation
- **On Shoreline Response:**
 - Invite and involve service providers (shoreline clean-up & waste management) in workshops and exercises
 - Assist the authorities in the preparation of shoreline clean-up and waste management:
 - Advise on the development of supporting tools
 - Training programme for all levels
 - Train the trainers on order to establish a pool of trained manpower

- Support integration of provisions for shoreline clean-up and waste management in Contingency Plans and address the land/sea interface
- Support the development of vulnerability atlases which incorporates effective response options
- Development of an inventory of resources and equipment in the area covered by a national contingency plan
- Assist the establishment of databases on entities (public, private, NGOs) with technical capabilities and know-how that could be mobilized for clean-up operations and waste management:
 - Contacts and capabilities
 - Approvals, framework agreements and contracts
- Assist the development of contracts with service providers to undertake shoreline response and waste management (agreement of rates)

A high level summary of these recommendations is available page 27 of this report.

Before the closing ceremony was initiated, Mr Clément Chazot invited Mr Christophe Rousseau (Cedre) to deliver a farewell note in view of his upcoming retirement, and shared memories accumulated over his involvement with the project since its inception.

6.3. Closing ceremony

On behalf of the IMO, Ms. Patricia Charlebois thanked the delegates for the active involvement in the Project that has shown great results in the last ten years. She reiterated the availability of IMO, IPIECA and other organisations like IOPC Funds, Cedre, ITOPF and OSRL to support countries to strengthen their national capabilities.

Mr. Rupert Bravery, Chair of the GI WACAF Project, highlighted the importance of industry and government partnership and how the results of the partnership were evident in all of the achievements of the GI WACAF Project.

Colonel Dibi, on behalf of the Minister for Health, Environment and Sustainable Development, Deputy Spokesperson of the Ivoirian Government, congratulated the participants for their endeavours and hard work over an intense four-day Conference. The closing speech is reproduced in annex 9. He then officially closed the Conference.

Each participant received a certificate and a USB stick comprising all the presentations and supporting documents used during the Conference.

7. Recommendations

High level recommendations of the 7th GI WACAF Regional Conference for the biennium 2018-2019: a systemic approach to oil spill preparedness and response

Based on the conclusions of the working groups and on the outcomes of the National Action Plans

1. National preparedness and response systems

1. National preparedness and response systems

The delegates acknowledged the key role played by an established legislative and regulatory framework as a solid foundation to effective national preparedness and response systems. The 2018-2019 GI WACAF work programme will maintain the focus on this key aspect through:

- a. assisting countries in transposing and implementing relevant IMO and international conventions into national law;
- b. promoting an inclusive and cross-functional approach to contingency planning by promoting interagency cooperation, and clarity in the designation of responsibilities during at-sea / shoreline response;
- c. implementing tailored activities to support countries continuing to develop their national legislative and regulatory framework for oil spill preparedness and response; and
- d. strengthening existing legislative and regulatory frameworks dealing with preparedness and response through support for the update of countries' NOSCPs, with an emphasis on exercising and testing NOSCP's.

2. Policies, processes and tools

The second focus will be on policies, processes and tools used to implement the regulatory and administrative framework.

- a. To support the continuous development of comprehensive dispersant-use policies and facilitate the development of a common list of dispersant products approved for use within GI WACAF countries in order to facilitate mutual assistance;
- b. To assist the relevant authorities in the preparation of a shoreline clean-up policy, including waste and wildlife management aspects to be fully integrated within the broader oil spill preparedness and response system; and
- c. To promote the use of technology to facilitate resource management i.e. development databases and GIS systems.

3. Cross-functional aspects

The cross-functional aspects of preparedness and response have been recognised as an integral part of a successful systemic approach. Participants have agreed as follows:

- a. To promote trans-boundary cooperation through the formalisation of trans-boundary agreements, the organisation of sub-regional activities, trans-boundary exercises as well as any other cooperative endeavours;
- b. To maintain efforts in strengthening government/industry collaboration through joint activities as well as information sharing;

In this connection the GI WACAF Secretariat have agreed:

- c. To maintain a flexible and adaptable approach to accommodate the evolving needs and expectations of stakeholders. For instance, the Project can provide new kind of

- support (attend an exercise as an observer/evaluator), assisting countries in identifying alternative source of support (definition of ToRs);
- d. To improve the cooperation between the GI WACAF Project and other initiatives involved in oil spill preparedness and response in the region (Abidjan Convention; GoGIN, IDDRI-MAVA..).

Figure 1 below present a schematic representation of the recommendations:

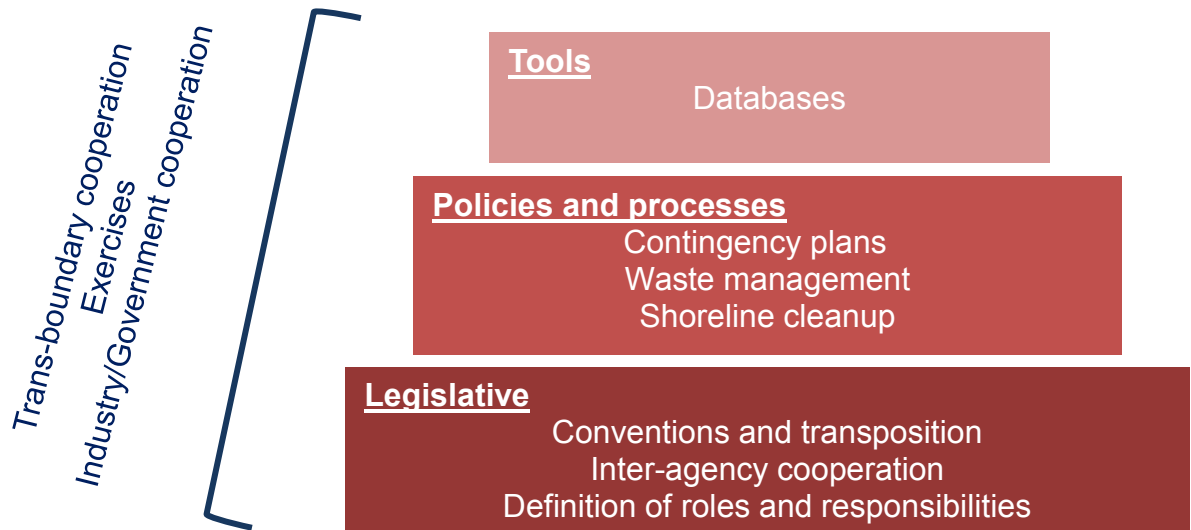


Figure 1 Schematic representation of the recommendations

8. Conclusion

The objectives of the GI WACAF Regional Conference 2017 were successfully achieved and the expected outcomes were delivered. With 2016 marking the 10th Anniversary of the Project, the Regional Conference presented a good opportunity to reflect on the past and propose improvements for the future. Whilst the participants acknowledged and celebrated the many milestones achieved, they remain conscious of the work ahead. The fruitful discussions and exchange helped confirm the Project was evolving in the right direction, and continued to successfully progress towards its objectives and goals.

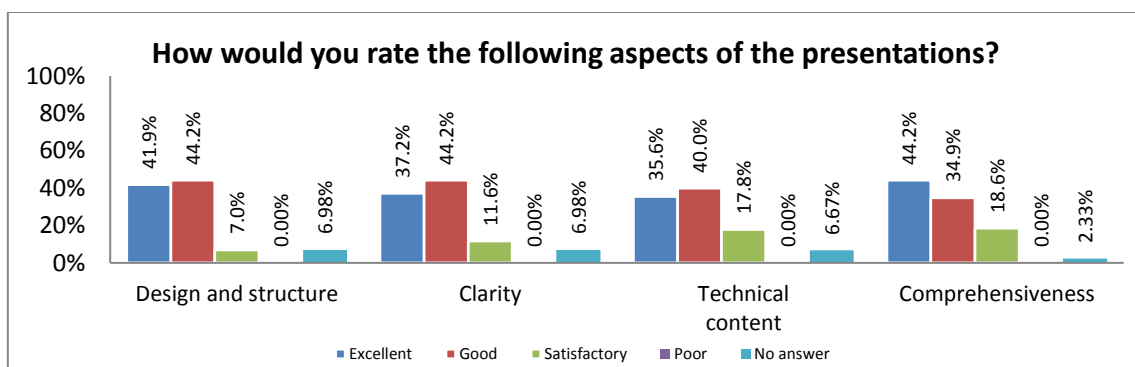
This successful approach will only be possible with the continuous support of all the stakeholders, most notably that from the Government and Industry Focal Points.

Some of the main outcomes from the Conference include:

1. The update of the Country Profiles which are available on the GI WACAF website: www.giwacaf.org;
2. The update of the matrixes of preparedness which will reflect the objectives and priorities for the next biennium, 2018-2019, and will also enable benchmarking of the progress achieved in the region;
3. The national action plans were updated and provide a list of priority actions, with an indication of dates, nature of the activity, and organisation/s responsible.

In conclusion, the GI WACAF Regional Conference 2017 proved to be an excellent platform for the exchange and dissemination of knowledge with the aim of strengthening oil spill response capability in West, Central and Southern Africa.

The success of the event was confirmed by the positive feedback received from the participants. 90% of delegates considered that the objectives of the Conference were achieved and 97%% said they were likely to use the information in the future. Delegates also rated different aspects of the sessions. The results are displayed below:



Annex 1 Programme

7th GI WACAF Regional Conference
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire – 6-9 November 2017



IPIECA

THE GLOBAL OIL AND GAS
INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL
AND SOCIAL ISSUES

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GI WACAF Regional Conference 2017

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

**Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
6 – 9 November 2017**

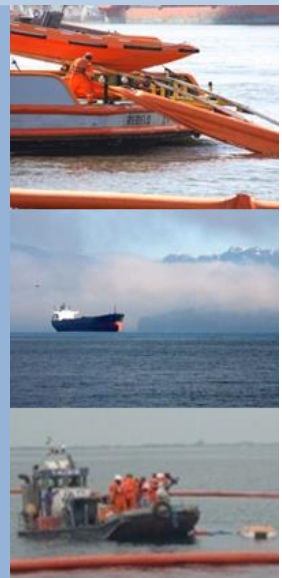
Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

Hosted by:

**CIAPOL
(CENTRE IVOIRIEN
ANTIPOLLUTION)**



CENTRE IVOIRIEN ANTIPOLLUTION

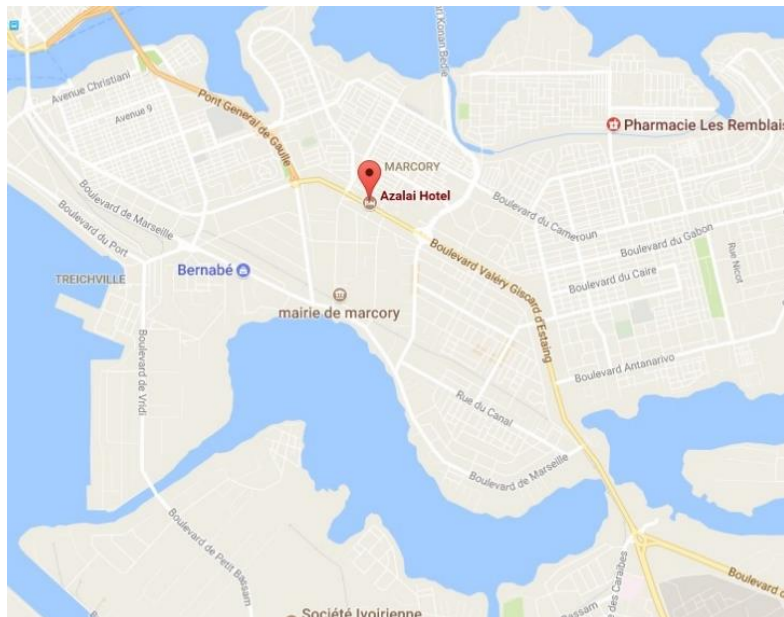


Dates and location

The GI WACAF Regional Conference will be held from the Monday 6th to Thursday 9th November 2017 at the Azalai Hotel, in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.



Map



Address:

Boulevard Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Marcory,
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Contact details:

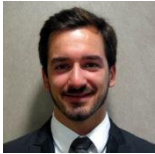
Tel: +225 21 22 25 55

E-mail: info@azalahotels.com

Conference Objectives

6. To address the challenges of oil spill preparedness and response within the Region
7. To review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference
8. To facilitate information sharing and lessons learned
9. To highlight the benefits of the GI WACAF Project
10. To determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2016-2017 to enhance oil spill preparedness and response in the Region

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Colonel Martin Niagne Dibi, Director of the Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre (Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution - CIAPOL)

Email: dibmartino@yahoo.fr

Day 1 – Monday 6 November 2017

8:30		Registration
10:30		<p>Opening Ceremony</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening speech – <i>Colonel Martin Niagne Dibi, Director of the Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre (Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution - CIAPOL)</i> • Opening speech – <i>Rupert Bravery, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project</i> • Opening speech – <i>Patricia Charlebois, Deputy Director, Subdivision for Implementation, International Maritime Organization</i> • Welcoming address – <i>Anne Désirée Ouloto, Minister for Salubrity, Environment and Sustainable Development, Deputy Spokesperson of the Government</i>
12:00		Group Picture
12:30		Lunch
14:00	Chair: Colonel Martin Dibi	The GI WACAF Project: 11 years of success – Clément Chazot, GI WACAF Project Manager
14:45		Abidjan Convention - Regional developments
15:15		<p>2016 – 2017 Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the Haute Autorité chargée de la Coordination de la Sécurité maritime, de la Sûreté maritime et de la Protection de l'Environnement marin (HASSMAR) – Senegal – <i>Diodj Sene</i> • National workshop on Contingency Planning – March 2016 – Sao Tome and Principe – <i>Manuel Rosario</i>
16:00		Coffee break
16:30		<p>2016 – 2017 Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshop to review the NOSCP and develop national legislation related to OPRC 90 – June 2016 – South Africa – <i>Metse Ralephenya</i> • Government / Industry Collaboration in Cote d'Ivoire – <i>Colonel Martin Niagne Dibi</i>
17:15		Conclusion of day 1 – Introduction of day 2
17:30		End of Day 1 – Gala Reception

Day 2 – Tuesday 7 November 2017

9:00	Chair: Rupert Bravery	<p align="center">Technical Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation and compensation – case study – <i>Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)</i> • Good training and exercising practise – <i>Rupert Bravery (Exxon Mobil)</i> • NEBA and SIMA – <i>Peter Taylor (OSPRI)</i> • Oiled wildlife response – <i>Christian Triay (SANCCOB)</i> 	
10:30		<p align="center">Coffee break</p>	
11:00	<p align="center">Introduction to Working Groups</p>		
11:15	<p align="center">Working Group A (French)</p> <p align="center">----- Legislation <i>ITOPF / IMO</i></p>	<p align="center">Working Group B (English)</p> <p align="center">----- Legislation <i>IMO / ITOPF</i></p>	
11:30			
12:15	<p align="center">Lunch</p>		
13:15	<p align="center">Working Group A</p> <p align="center">----- Exercise and training <i>Cedre / Cedre</i></p> <p align="center">----- Dispersants <i>ITOPF / Cedre</i></p>	<p align="center">Working Group B</p> <p align="center">----- Exercise and training <i>OSRL / OSPRI</i></p> <p align="center">----- Dispersants <i>ExxonMobil / OSPRI</i></p>	
14:15			
15:15	<p align="center">Coffee break</p>		
15:45	Chair: Rupert Bravery	<p align="center">Focal Point debriefing 15 minutes per Group</p>	
16:30		<p align="center">Technical Session (continuation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreline Clean-up – <i>Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)</i> • Waste Management – <i>Nicky Cariglia (ITOPF)</i> • International cooperation considerations in response – <i>Robert Limb (OSRL)</i> 	
17:30	<p align="center">End of Day 2 and introduction of Day 3</p>		

Day 3 – Wednesday 8 November 2017




09:00	Introduction to Working Groups	
	Working Group A (French)	Working Group B (English)
9:15	----- Transboundary Cooperation ----- <i>ITOPF / Cedre / IMO</i>	----- Transboundary Cooperation ----- <i>OSPRI / OSRL / IMO</i>
10:15	Coffee break	
	Working Group A	Working Group B
10:45	----- Shoreline clean-up ----- <i>Cedre / ITOPF</i>	----- GI WACAF Support ----- <i>GI WACAF Secretariat</i>
11:45	----- GI WACAF Support ----- <i>GI WACAF Secretariat</i>	----- Shoreline clean up ----- <i>ITOPF / Cedre</i>
12:45	Lunch	
13:45	Focal Point debriefing 15 minutes per Group	
14:30	Exercise Briefing / Shoreline Clean-Up Exercise Rules – <i>Led by Andy Nicoll (OSRL)</i>	
15:00	Beginning of the Exercise	
16:00	Coffee break	
16:30	Exercise (continuation)	
17:00	Exercise Debriefing	
17:30	End of Day 3 and introduction of Day 4	

Day 4 – Thursday 9 November 2017

9:00	Chair: Colleen O'Hagan	National reviews (Government) Country profiles <i>Industry Representatives welcome</i>
10:30		Coffee break
11:00		National reviews (continuation) National Action Plans Future topics for consideration <i>Industry Representatives welcome</i>
12:00		Lunch
14:00		Recommendations for the next biennium 2016-2017 and next steps for the GI WACAF Project <i>Clément Chazot, GI WACAF Project Manager</i>
14:30	Closing Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Closing speech – <i>Patricia Charlebois, International Maritime Organization</i>• Closing speech – <i>Rupert Bravery, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project</i>• Closing speech – CDI Government representative	
15:30	End of the Conference	

Annex 2 List of speakers and facilitators

GI WACAF Focal Points

	<p>Martin Niagne Dibi <i>Director</i> <i>Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution (CIAPOL)</i></p>	 <small>CENTRE IVOIRIEN ANTIPOLLUTION</small>
	<p>Dr. Dibi holds a PhD in Physics (1985) and has more than 25 years of experience in Environmental management. He is currently the Director of the Ivorian Antipollution Centre (Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution or CIAPOL).</p> <p>CIAPOL is the responsible authority for marine pollution in Cote d'Ivoire. The Centre comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment. Among the duties of CIAPOL is the implementation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan or Plan POLLUMAR.</p> <p>Dr. Dibi came back as a Director at CIAPOL in 2011 after 8 years spent in the Direction of Environmental strategies and public policies within the Ministry of Environment. He now supervises the 150 persons working at CIAPOL. Dr. Dibi initiated the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and of the national sensitivity maps. Relevant IMO Conventions (OPRC 1990, CLC 1992, Fund 1992, OPRC-HNS and BUNKER) were also ratified under his leadership.</p> <p>Dr. Dibi has been the GI WACAF Focal Point for Cote d'Ivoire since 2008. He is also the Focal Point for the Abidjan Convention.</p>	
	<p>Diodj Sene <i>Capitaine de vaisseau (C.V)</i> <i>Assistant to Secretary General of the marine protection and security body,</i> <i>HASSMAR</i></p>	
	<p>Captain Diodj Sene is a serving naval officer. Having graduated from the Prytanée Militaire (military college) of Saint-Louis in 1979, he completed his training in England (the Royal Naval College in Dartmouth) and the USA (the Surface Warfare School in San Diego and Naval Staff College in Rhode Island). He has served as a high-ranking official in the Senegalese Army and carried out missions as a United Nations Observer in Iraq, The Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan. Made a Commander of the National Order of the Lion by the President of the Republic of Senegal in 2016, he is now Assistant to Secretary General of the marine protection and security body, HASSMAR (Autorité chargée de la Coordination de la Sécurité maritime, de la Sûreté maritime et de la Protection de l'Environnement marin) for the Northern Maritime Zone.</p> <p>HASSMAR reports to the office of the Prime Minister and its key mission is to co-ordinate implementation of the National Marine Emergency Response Plan (PNIUM, Plan national d'Interventions d'Urgence en Mer). PNIUM is uniquely set up to co-ordinate the various different areas of specialist marine intervention. This includes the POLMAR Plan, which deals with marine oil spill preparation and response, a plan with which Capt. Sene is fully involved. Capt. Sene is the Focal Point for the GI WACAF Project in Senegal.</p>	



Mr Metse Ralephenya

Acting Chief Director: Maritime Safety, Security and Environment Protection
National Department of Transport – Republic of South Africa



transport

Department:
Transport
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mr Metse Ralephenya is currently the Acting head of Maritime Safety, Security and Environment Protection at the National Department of Transport in South Africa. His responsibilities include monitoring compliance with National legal instruments relating to Oil Spills. In addition to environment protection, Mr Ralephenya oversees the implementation of Maritime Safety and Security legal provisions by agents of the State. He ensures that state agencies responsible for Oil Spill Response are properly capacitated in terms of personnel, equipment and budget. Mr Ralephenya has a BA degree majoring in Law. He completed his Post Graduate studies in Public Policy and Development Administration at the University of the Witwatersrand. Currently he is in the process of completing his Masters in Maritime Studies at the University of Kwazulu Natal.



Manuel Fernandes de Ceita Vaz do Rosário

Technical Assistant
Directorate-General for the Environment



Manuel Fernandes de Ceita Vaz do Rosário holds a bachelor in biology and has more than 17 years of experience working within the field of environmental issues. Professor, former Director of the Secondary School, he became in 2000 Technical Advisor within the Environment Division of the Republic of Sao Tomé and Príncipe. Dr. Rosario stood as candidate for the presidential election in his country in 2016.

He is working for the Government of Sao Tomé as an environmental consultant. He started working on the protection of ozone layer under the framework of the Vienna Convention and the Protocol of Montreal. He also deals with persistent organic pollutants related questions under the framework of the Stockholm Convention since 2004.

In 2009, Dr Rosario was nominated as GI WACAF Focal Point for Sao Tomé. He is now coordinating the development of the NOSCP and is working to complete the sensitivity mapping of his country. He also launched the procedure to ratify the relevant IMO Conventions, namely OPRC 1990, CLC 1992 and Funds 1992.

GI WACAF Facilitators



Rupert Bravery

Emergency Preparedness and Response Advisor, ExxonMobil and Industry Chairman of the GI WACAF Project



Rupert Bravery is currently Emergency Preparedness and Response Advisor for ExxonMobil covering Europe, Africa and Middle East. Responsibilities cover all Petroleum and Chemicals businesses as well as Corporate functions. In addition to oil spill response, he also has experience in crisis handling in natural disasters, civil unrest and cyber and other security issues using IMS and Crisis Management processes. Rupert undertakes training in both tactical and strategic crisis response including organising and evaluating major emergency response exercises. He has been with ExxonMobil since 1981.

He is the Chair of two Global Initiative organisations, GI WACAF and OSPRI, which covers the Black Sea, Caspian and Central Eurasia. He sits on the Committee of IPIECA's Oil Spill Working Group.

Rupert has a BA with Honours in Economics and is a Fellow of the University of Sussex. He is also professionally qualified in Road Haulage operations.

Outside of the industry, Rupert is Chairman and Trustee of a UK Charity, the Johnson Beharry VC Foundation, whose aim is to get youths out of street gangs into sustainable long-term employment.



Tom Coolbaugh

Oil Spill Response Advisor, ExxonMobil and former Industry Chairman of the GI WACAF Project



Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh is an Oil Spill Response Advisor for Exxon Mobil Corporation's Safety, Security, Health and Environment Support organization. He has extensive experience in a variety of research settings as a scientist and leader. He is Vice Chair of IPIECA's Oil Spill Working Group, a member of the API Spills Advisory Group, the Marine Preservation Association Dispersant Advisory Committee, and the science advisory panel of the University of New Hampshire/NOAA Coastal Response Research Center. He was a member of the committee that prepared the National Research Council report on "Responding to Oil Spills in the U.S. Arctic Marine Environment." His focus is often on the subject of the science and regulatory aspects of the use of dispersants during an oil spill. He is a member of the recently formed US National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine Committee on The Evaluation of the Use of Chemical Dispersants in Oil Spill Response. Tom received his B.A. in chemistry from Amherst College, a Ph.D. in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology (Advisor: Professor Robert Grubbs, 2005 Nobel Laureate), and obtained an M.S. in the Management of Technology from New York University. He's been with ExxonMobil since 1988.



Franck Laruelle
Technical Team Manager
International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)



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.



Nicky Cariglia
Senior Technical Adviser
International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)



Nicky Cariglia has a BSc in Marine Biology and an MSC in Tropical Coastal Management. She joined ITOPF in 2012 and since then has provided on-site assistance on several spills worldwide. As part of the support provided by ITOPF following the active phase of spill response, Nicky has been involved in a number of activities. This has included the provision of advice on fisheries and environmental impacts, post-spill monitoring studies and claims assessments.







Before joining ITOPF, Nicky worked for an environmental and fisheries management consultancy. She worked on a number of projects focussing on various aspects of fisheries management issues, including; stock assessment, monitoring, control and surveillance, environmental impact assessment and policy review. Prior to this, Nicky worked on a number of coral reef management projects funded by the World Bank and NGOs in Maldives, the Philippines and Fiji.









Robert Limb
Chief Executive
Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)



After graduating in Chemical Engineering from the University of Exeter, Robert joined Dresser Atlas Houston in 1980, subsequently holding progressively senior positions in operations, sales and management roles globally. In 1994 he moved to Singapore as Vice President Asia Pacific. Following the acquisition of Western Atlas by Baker Hughes in 1998 Robert moved back to Houston as Vice President Global Operations and then Vice President Sales. In 2005, he left Baker Hughes, joined Vetco Aibel and became President of Aibel Holdings. In 2009 Robert left Aibel and joined Total Safety Inc. as Senior Vice President International Operations. In 2013 he was appointed CEO of Oil Spill Response Limited since when he has also chaired the Global Response Network.

	<p>Andy Nicoll <i>Outreach Manager</i> <i>Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)</i></p>  <p>Mr. Andrew Nicoll (Andy) is the Outreach Manager for Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), 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, managing a Tier 1 response base for BP and as a Counter Pollution Officer for the UK MCA respectively. He has tactical response experience gained at over 30 spills in UK and Europe, and in 2010 performed as Technical Advisor to the SCAT Programme Manager for the Macondo incident in the Gulf of Mexico. He is an Incident Manager as defined in the company's Approved Competency Management System has also held positions as the Principal Trainer and Operations Team Manager for OSRL prior to his current assignment.</p>
	<p>Patricia Charlebois <i>Senior Deputy Director</i> <i>Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)</i></p>  <p>Patricia Charlebois is the Deputy Director in the Marine Environment Division of the International Maritime Organization (IMO). In this role, she has oversight of all matters related to marine oil and chemical pollution preparedness and response as covered by the OPRC Convention and the OPRC-HNS Protocol and is responsible for the implementation of IMO's environmental Technical Co-operation activities related to pollution preparedness and response throughout the world.</p> <p>She holds a BSc in Chemistry from the University of Ottawa and an MSc in Environmental Management and Business from Royal Roads University and has accrued more than 25 years of experience in pollution response and emergency management, having been involved in the response to numerous environmental emergencies and natural disasters around the world during her 13 years with IMO and prior to that with the United Nations Environment Programme. She has also has considerable national-level experience having occupied emergency management positions within the Canadian Government with both the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Environment.</p>
	<p>Colleen O'Hagan <i>OPRC Officer</i> <i>Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)</i></p>  <p>Colleen O'Hagan is the Technical Officer responsible for facilitating and guiding the implementation of the OPRC Convention and the OPRC-HNS Protocol and for all practical matters related to preparedness and response to marine pollution incidents, at the International Maritime Organization (IMO). She is also responsible for the implementation of IMO's Technical Co-operation activities related to pollution preparedness and response, in addition to coordinating IMO's partnership with the oil and gas industry, known as the Global Initiative program, which acts to promote cooperation between government and industry in order to enhance oil spill preparedness and response capacity for marine spills in a growing number of regions worldwide.</p> <p>She holds a BSc in Geophysics and an MSc in Remote Sensing technologies. Prior to commencing her role at IMO, she gained ten years of experience in pollution response and emergency management with ITOPF. As senior technical adviser with ITOPF her main responsibility was to attend on site at oil and HNS spills, where her role was to provide technical advice on cleanup strategies to minimise environmental and economic impacts, to promote effective spill response measures and to facilitate payment of compensation</p>

	<p>for cleanup and damages. During this time she responded to numerous marine incidents, including SOLAR 1 (Philippines), HEBEI SPIRIT (South Korea), MSC CHITRA (India), SHEN NENG 1(Australia) and RENA (New Zealand) amongst others.</p>
	<p>Christophe Rousseau <i>Deputy Manager</i> <i>Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux (Cedre)</i></p>  <p>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 Operations ad QE Manager.</p>
	<p>Natalie Beau-Monvoisin <i>Studies and Training Department Manager, Emergency Response Team Duty Engineer</i> <i>Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux (Cedre)</i></p>  <p>As an industrial environmental engineer by training, Natalie Monvoisin took part in studies in the field of water and soil management and pollution before joining Cedre in 2002. Joining Cedre's response team in 2003, she was heavily involved in on-land response to the oil spill caused by the tanker Prestige and assisted technical advisor to the authorities and municipalities.</p> <p>After 9 months working abroad, in Hungary, as part of a European project named PHARE, aimed at conducting a feasibility study and drafting a development plan for a national spill response training centre, she joined the Contingency Planning Department in 2005 and then the Studies and Training department, she was appointed Head of in 2016. In this role, she is in charge of Cedre's engineering projects (training, contingency planning, audits), designs, organises and conducts various training courses and develops contingency plans for French of foreign administrations, oil industry, national or international private shipping or oil companies worldwide.</p> <p>She has gained hands-on experience in crisis management and response techniques through her involvement in response operations in the wake of oil spills in inland and marine waters in France (i.e and abroad (Africa). She has also been a member of Cedre's Emergency Response Team since 2009, as an appointed Duty Engineer.</p>
	<p>Peter Taylor <i>Manager</i> <i>OSPRI, Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative (Caspian Sea - Black Sea - Central Eurasia)</i></p>  <p>Peter Taylor graduated from University with a degree in biological sciences. He spent six years in environmental consultancy prior to specializing in oil spill preparedness and response activities for the last 20 years. He has been involved in over 400 oil spill related projects in 40+ countries. These projects have included oil spill contingency planning, training and the development of exercises, alongside providing guidance during the response</p>

	<p>to major oil spills. Mr. Taylor has been supporting IPECA's inputs to the Global Initiative since 1998, helping promote effective contingency planning around the world. He has managed their Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative (Caspian Sea – Black Sea – Central Eurasia), known as OSPRI, since its inception in 2003 to the present.</p>
	<p>Clément Chazot <i>GI WACAF Project Manager</i> <i>The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa</i></p>  <p>Clément Chazot is the GI WACAF Project Manager. He holds a Master's degree from ISARA-Lyon, an engineering school in agricultural, food and environmental science. After graduating in 2013, Clément worked as Junior Programme Officer with the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) for the implementation of various activities in preparedness and response to marine pollution.</p> <p>In September 2016, Clément took on a new position as GI WACAF Project Manager, and he is responsible for developing the strategy and implementing the activities of the GI WACAF Action Plan, whilst reporting to the GI WACAF Steering Committee. Clément is supported by Mr. Julien Favier, GI WACAF Project Coordinator.</p>
	<p>Julien Favier <i>GI WACAF Project Coordinator</i> <i>The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa</i></p>  <p>Julien Favier is the GI WACAF Project Coordinator. He holds a Master's Degree in International Affairs from Sciences Po Lyon and a Master in Governance of environmental risks at the Ecole Centrale de Lyon. During his professional career, he has been involved in analysis and project management in various organizations such as the investment bank Mirova (Natixis AM) or the City of Lyon. He gained a good knowledge of the Southern African region by spending a year in Botswana at the French Embassy and at the Gaborone Declaration, working on environmental and energy issues.</p> <p>Julien joined GI WACAF in October 2016 as Project Coordinator. He is based in the International Maritime Organization. In support of Mr. Chazot, he is primarily responsible for implementing the activities outlined in the GI WACAF Action Plan and managing the communication aspect of the GI WACAF Project.</p>
	<p>Christian Triay <i>Preparedness & Response Manager</i> <i>Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB)</i></p>  <p>Christian is from the Gibraltar where he developed a strong passion for the ocean and the ecosystems that it supports. After growing up in Spain, Christian completed his Bachelor of Laws LL.B (Hons) at the University of Southampton in the United Kingdom before completing his Masters in Maritime Law LL.M at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. Christian subsequently went on to work at the international law firm Clyde & Co at their London and Johannesburg offices specializing in both maritime and insurance law before deciding to use his legal skills at SANCCOB as their Preparedness and Response Manager.</p>

Annex 3 Press Briefing

(French only)



Communiqué de presse

Lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures en Afrique : le Projet GI WACAF, 11 ans de succès

Du 6 au 9 novembre, Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) sera le théâtre de la septième conférence régionale de l'Initiative Mondiale pour l'Afrique occidentale, centrale et australe ([GI WACAF](#)).

Les principaux objectifs de la conférence seront d'aborder les défis relatifs à la préparation et à la lutte en cas de déversements d'hydrocarbures dans la région, d'examiner les étapes franchies depuis la dernière édition de la conférence, et de mettre en lumière les points forts du projet. L'événement permettra également de convenir d'un plan d'action biennal (2018-2019) visant à renforcer la préparation et la lutte en cas de déversements d'hydrocarbures dans la région.

La conférence a été organisée par l'Organisation maritime internationale (OMI) et l'[IPIECA](#), l'association mondiale de l'industrie pétrolière et gazière pour les questions environnementales et sociales en étroite collaboration avec le Gouvernement de République de Côte d'Ivoire, particulièrement le Ministère de la Salubrité, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable et son agence sous tutelle le Centre Ivoirien Antipollution (CIAPOL).

Face aux risques que ces événements de pollution représentent pour le milieu marin il est absolument indispensable de favoriser la coopération entre les pays de la région afin qu'ils puissent lutter efficacement contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures. La coopération avec l'industrie pétrolière locale, aspect clé du projet, est également fortement encouragée.

La réussite du projet repose grandement sur l'implication des pays eux-mêmes. Ainsi, dans le cadre de la Conférence Régionale, les participants seront invités à discuter des progrès accomplis et des

activités menées depuis le lancement du projet, d'une part, et de partager leurs expériences et bonnes pratiques avec leurs homologues régionaux, d'autre part. Les pays devront également mettre en avant leurs priorités pour permettre de construire le programme de travail du Projet GI WACAF pour les deux prochaines années. Un panel d'experts internationaux sera présent pour faciliter les discussions techniques.

Par ailleurs, il est essentiel de tirer les enseignements au travers d'exercices de simulation par exemple, afin de renforcer les capacités de lutte des États. C'est pourquoi la Côte d'Ivoire en tant que pays précurseur a organisé au mois de juin un exercice de déploiement. Le Projet GI WACAF a pu démontrer sa capacité d'adaptation en répondant à la demande du gouvernement et en envoyant une équipe d'observateurs. Depuis 11 ans, le Projet accompagne ses pays partenaires en *renforçant continuellement son portefeuille de compétences pour les soutenir dans leur développement.*

La conférence rassemblera les principaux représentants gouvernementaux et industriels des 22 pays africains partenaires du projet GI WACAF.

Annex 4 List of participants

MINISTERE DE LA SALUBRITE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

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CENTRE IVOIRIEN ANTIPOLLUTION

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REPUBLIQUE DE COTE
D'IVOIRE

Union-Discipline-
Travail

LISTE DES EXPERTS A L'ATELIER SUR LE PROJET INITIATIVE MONDIALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE (GI WACAF)
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N°	STRUCTURES	NOM ET PRENOMS	FONCTION	CONTACT ET MAIL
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5	OSRL (Londres)	Andrew NICOLL	Responsable de la sensibilisation	andrewnicoll@oilspillresponse.com
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10		Nicki CARIGLIA	Conseillère Technique	nickycariglia@itopf.com

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MINISTERE DE LA SALUBRITE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

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Travail

ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

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CENTRE IVOIRIEN ANTIPOLLUTION

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**LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS INTERNATIONAUX A L'ATELIER SUR LE PROJET INITIATIVE
MONDIALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE (GI WACAF)**

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3	GI WACAF FP (BENIN)	Desire Moulero Kouton	Directeur	moulero09@yahoo.fr
4	GI WACAF FP (Cameroun)	Henri Joel Bothe Bebeya	Directeur des Affaires Maritimes et des voies navigables	henrijoelbothe@yahoo.fr
5	IMO FP (congo)	Ms Colette Gandou Ilolongo	Directrice Generale P.I	madamegandou@yahoo.fr
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22	IMO FP (NIGERIA)	Catherine Chinyere Nwuba	Assistant Director, Marine environment, Management	katenwuba@yahoo.com
23	GI WACAF FP (SAO TOME)	Manuel Fernandes de Ceita V. Rosario	Direction Générale de l'	manrosario2000@yahoo.com

			Environnement	
24	IMO FP (SAO TOME)	Jorge Da Costa Coelho	Director General	jorge@coelho2.org
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26	IMO FP (GAMBIE)	Ebrima A. Bah	Public Relations Officer	ebrimahabah1@gmail.com
27	GI WACAF FP (GAMBIE)	Sanna DAHABA	Directeur Exécutif	sannabaima@gmail.com
28	GI WACAF FP (TOGO)	Abdel-Ganiou Soulemane	Charge de la protection des ecosystemes marins et cotiers	soule001@yahoo.fr
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30	IMO	DALLAS Laryea	Regional coordinator for west and central Africa-Anglophone	dlaryea@imo.org
31	SANCCOB	Christian TRIAY		christian@sanccob.co.za
32	COSM/DMN (MAURITANIE)	TOLBA Mohamed Elmoctar		tolbamoctar@yahoo.fr
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36	NIMASA (NIGERIA)	Engr. Salomon Byron P.C.	Marine environment	greenprotection03@yahoo.com

			Management Officier	
37	NIMASA (NIGERIA)	Mrs SUSSANA ASAGWARA	Director Marine Environment, Management	snasagwara@hotmail.com
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MINISTERE DE LA SALUBRITE
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

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CENTRE IVOIRIEN ANTIPOLLUTION

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REPUBLIQUE DE COTE
D'IVOIRE

Union-Discipline-Travail

**LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS NATIONAUX A L'ATELIER SUR LE PROJET INITIATIVE
MONDIALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE (GI WACAF)**

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3	Port Autonome d'Abidjan (PAA)	AMANI Kouassi Alexis		alexis.amani@paa.ci
4	Port Autonome d'Abidjan (PAA)	KODJANE Marius		46 00 56 10 kodjanemariushenri@yahoo.fr
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6	Direction Générale du MINSEDD	KONATE Lossenie		07 44 69 17 sanoghoy@yahoo.fr
7	CNRI	Dorgeles TREDOU		Dorgeles.Tredou@cnrl.com 08 26 02 03
8	Marine Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire	YEMAN Sran Achille	Capitaine de Vaisseau	
9		COULIBALY Katy	Lieutenant de Vaisseau	78 96 12 25 kati_franck4@yahoo.fr

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11	TOTAL EP CI	KABRAN Jean Bernard		20 25 03 00/47 30 61 20 jean_bernard.kabran@external.total.com
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17	CIAPOL	KOUADIO Marguerite	Chargée d'Etudes	kouadio_margurite@yahoo.fr 07 89 04 15
18	CIAPOL	KOUELI AURELIE	Chargée d'Etudes	59 22 41 66 koueline@yahoo.fr
19	CIAPOL	DR AMANI ETCHE	Chargée d'Etudes	etche28@yahoo.fr 07475247
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22		GNAE Charles	Assistant	
23		Mme KABA	Assistante	59 42 76 23 benthamza@yahoo.fr
24		Miss BAKAYOKO	Assistante	
25	CIAPOL (SECRETARIAT)	Mme YOUNGONE Léonie	Assistante de Direction	
26		Miss KEITA Rokya	Stagiaire Assistante de Direction	-
27	CIAPOL (sce Informatique)	NETY Mande Roméo Yves	Informati- cien	57 44 89 61

7th GI WACAF Regional Conference
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire – 6-9 November 2017

28	CIAPOL (ACCEUIL)			
29				
30	CNRI	Dorgeles TREDOU	SHE Supervisor	Dorgeles.Tredou@cnri.com 08 26 02 03

Annex 5 Opening speech from Hon. Minister for Environment, Anne Désirée Ouloto

(French only)

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE

Union – Discipline – Travail



**MINISTRE DE LA SALUBRITE, DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DU DEVELOPP
EMENT DURABLE**

ALLOCUTION D'OUVERTURE DE MADAME LE MINISTRE

SEPTIEME CONFERENCE REGIONALE DU PROJET INITIATIVE MONDIALE POUR
L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE

DATE : 06 au 09 novembre 2017

LIEU : AZALAÏ HOTEL

- Madame la représentante de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) ;
- Monsieur le représentant de l'Association mondiale d'étude des questions environnementales et sociales du secteur pétrolier (IPIECA) ;
- Monsieur le Président de Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Industry) ;
- Monsieur le Directeur exécutif du Projet GI WACAF ;
- Mesdames et messieurs les représentants d'organismes internationaux ;
- Mesdames et messieurs les experts ;
- Mesdames et messieurs les points focaux nationaux de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) et du Projet GI WACAF ;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des différentes Administrations publiques et parapubliques;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des sociétés pétrolières ;
- Chers participants,

Permettez-moi avant tout propos, de vous souhaiter, au nom du Président de la République de Côte d'Ivoire, son Excellence Monsieur Alassane OUATTARA, de son vice-président Monsieur Daniel

KABLAN Duncan et de l'ensemble du Gouvernement ivoirien, le chaleureux et traditionnel « **Akwaba** » comme il est de coutume chez nous.

Bienvenue à tous et à toutes et surtout très bon séjour à chacun dans notre pays.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

La Côte d'Ivoire est particulièrement honorée d'abriter la septième Conférence du Projet Initiative Mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe (GI WACAF) ; projet cofinancé par l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) et l'Association mondiale d'étude des questions environnementales et sociales du secteur pétrolier (IPIECA).

Chers participants venus des trois régions couvertes par ce projet, Afrique de l'Ouest, du Centre et du Sud, votre présence parmi nous traduit les liens de fraternité et de solidarité qui unissent nos peuples et qui constituent également des valeurs, lesquelles valeurs nous commandent de conjuguer nos efforts face aux défis de la protection du milieu marin contre les pollutions.

Le Projet GI WACAF dont l'objectif est de renforcer les capacités de lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures en Afrique de l'ouest, du centre et du sud, est devenu aujourd'hui un partenaire clé. En d'autres termes, le projet représente non seulement un tremplin pour la formation pour nos techniciens et nos experts mais il sert également de cadre de rencontre et d'échanges pour une bonne collaboration en cas de pollution majeure de nos eaux marines.

Mesdames et Messieurs les experts,

Chers Points focaux nationaux de l'OMI et du projet GI WACAF,

La Conférence biennale est un cadre de partage d'expérience en matière de préparation, de lutte et de coopération en cas de déversement accidentel d'hydrocarbures. Ainsi, à l'instar des précédentes conférences biennales, elle devra faire le bilan des deux années antérieures et adopter un nouveau programme de travail s'échelonnant sur les deux années à venir.

En effet, la région couverte par le Projet GI WACAF qui part de la Mauritanie jusqu'en Afrique du Sud, est une zone richement pourvue aussi bien en ressources renouvelables qu'en ressources non renouvelables. C'est la première région pétrolière d'Afrique, avec l'un des plus grands gisements pétroliers au monde. C'est aussi une zone d'intenses activités de transport, notamment l'axe maritime qui dessert le Golfe de Guinée. C'est donc une zone d'importance stratégique qui est soumise en occurrence à des risques de pollution par les déversements accidentels d'hydrocarbures ou d'autres produits chimiques dangereux.

C'est pourquoi, je voudrais d'ores et déjà souhaité que cette septième Conférence du Projet Initiative Mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe (GI WACAF) contribue davantage au renforcement de l'expertise nationale et au raffermissement des liens de coopération entre nos Etats

pour la protection et la lutte contre les pollutions marines. Ceci, en vue de sauvegarder nos écosystèmes marins et côtiers au regard des multiples services qu'ils fournissent que ce soit au niveau de la pêche, des matériaux de construction, du tourisme, de la régulation du climat, de l'énergie, de la prévention de l'érosion côtière et autres.

Mesdames et Messieurs les experts,

Chers Points focaux nationaux de l'Organisation Maritime (OMI)

Internationale et du Projet Initiative Mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe (GI WACAF),

Je suis persuadée que vos travaux permettront d'atteindre les objectifs fixés par le Projet Initiative Mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe (GI WACAF).

Je voudrais également à ce stade de mes propos,

Remercier l'Organisation Maritime Internationale et **l'Association mondiale d'étude des questions environnementales et sociales du secteur pétrolier (IPIECA)** pour leur soutien apporté à travers le Projet Initiative Mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe (GI WACAF). aux pays du Golfe de Guinée de la Mauritanie à l'Afrique du Sud et en particulier à la Côte d'Ivoire ;

Remercier les experts des différents organismes ici représentés pour avoir effectué nombreux le déplacement ;

Adresser mes salutations chaleureuses aux représentants des pays pour leur présence.

Vous êtes sans ignorer que la 3^{ème} Assemblée des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement qui se tiendra du 04 au 06 Décembre 2017 à Nairobi, a pour thème principal « Vers une planète sans pollution ».

Les résultats de vos réflexions constitueront certainement une bonne contribution pour notre région à ce forum.

Tout en vous encourageant, je vous souhaite de fructueux travaux.

Sur ce, je déclare ouvert la septième conférence biennale du Projet initiative mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe.

Je vous remercie.

Annex 6 Opening speech from CIAPOL Director, Colonel Dibi

(French only)

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT,
DE LA SALUBRITE URBAINE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail



SEPTIEME CONFERENCE REGIONALE DU PROJET INITIATIVE MONDIALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE, CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE

*Abidjan, Côte d'ivoire
Azalai 6 au 9 juin 2014*

DISCOURS DU DIRECTEUR DU CENTRE IVOIRIEN ANTIPOLLUTION

- Madame la Ministre de la Salubrité, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MINSEDD) ;
- Madame la représentante de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) ;
- Monsieur le représentant de l' Association de l'Industrie pétrolière pour la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement (IPIECA) ;
- Monsieur le Président de GI WACAF Industry ;
- Monsieur le Directeur exécutif du Projet GI WACAF ;
- Mesdames et messieurs les représentants d'organismes internationaux ;
- Mesdames et messieurs les experts ;
- Mesdames et messieurs les points focaux nationaux de l'OMI et du Projet GI WACAF ;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des différentes Administrations publiques et parapubliques;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des sociétés pétrolières ;
- Chers participants,

Je mesure l'insigne honneur qui m'échoit ce matin de prendre la parole à la cérémonie d'ouverture de la septième conférence biennale du Projet Initiative mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe dénommé « Projet GI WACAF ».

Qu'il me soit permis, avant tout, d'adresser mes remerciements à Madame la Ministre de la Salubrité, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Madame Anne-Désirée OULOTO, pour avoir acceptée d'accueillir en Côte d'Ivoire et présider personnellement cet événement.

Mes remerciements vont également à l'endroit du Projet GI WACAF avec à sa tête le Directeur exécutif Monsieur Clément Chazot et les partenaires dont l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) et l'Association de l'Industrie pétrolière pour la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement (IPIECA), pour avoir désigné la Côte d'Ivoire pour abriter cet événement.

Madame la Ministre,

Mesdames et messieurs,

Chers participants,

Permettez-moi de rappeler qu'après le Gabon en avril 2006, date de lancement du projet, la République du Congo en 2007, le Cameroun en 2009, le Nigeria en 2011, la Namibie en 2013 et le Ghana en 2015, c'est au tour de la Côte d'Ivoire d'accueillir cette septième conférence biennale du Projet GI WACAF.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Depuis son lancement en 2006 à Libreville, la Côte d'Ivoire n'a cessé de collaborer avec le Projet GI WACAF et il convient de relever quelques acquis de cette fructueuse collaboration. D'abord, dans le cadre de l'élaboration et l'opérationnalisation de son plan national d'intervention d'urgence dénommé Plan POLLUMAR notre pays a bénéficié d'ateliers nationaux et régionaux et d'assistances techniques.

En effet, sous la conduite du Projet GI WACAF et du CEDRE, la Côte d'Ivoire a adopté en 2007, une méthodologie devant aboutir à

l'opérationnalisation du Plan POLLUMAR. Cette méthodologie comprenait l'élaboration du plan, la définition d'une politique nationale d'utilisation des dispersants, l'élaboration des cartes de sensibilité du littoral, la ratification des conventions internationales de l'OMI, etc.

Ensuite en 2012, le projet GI WACAF a mis à la disposition de notre pays, des experts pour l'encadrer lors du lancement du projet d'élaboration de l'atlas de sensibilité du littoral ivoirien. C'est ainsi qu'en Décembre 2014, les techniciens ivoiriens ont reçu lors d'un atelier une formation pratique pour élaborer les cartes de sensibilité. Ces cartes élaborées ont été validées le 6 septembre dernier et intégrées au Plan POLLUMAR.

Le Projet GI WACAF a également incité le gouvernement ivoirien à ratifier les conventions internationales de l'OMI pour la protection de l'environnement marin et côtier. Il s'agit de :

- la Convention internationale sur la préparation, la Lutte et la Coopération en matière de Pollution par les Hydrocarbures, adoptée le 30 Novembre 1990 à Londres ou Convention OPRC 1990 ;
- le Protocole sur la Préparation, la Lutte et la Coopération contre les Evénements de Pollution par les substances nocives et potentiellement dangereuses, adopté le 15 mars 2000 à Londres ou Convention OPRC-HNS 2000 ;
- la Convention Internationale sur la Responsabilité Civile pour les dommages dus à la Pollution par les Hydrocarbures, adoptée le 27 novembre 1992 à Londres ou Convention CLC 1992 ;
- la Convention Internationale portant création d'un Fonds International d'Indemnisation pour les Dommages dus à la Pollution par les Hydrocarbures, adoptée le 27 novembre 1992 à Londres ou Convention FIPOIL 1992 ;
- la Convention Internationale sur la Responsabilité Civile pour les Dommages dus à la Pollution par les Hydrocarbures de Soute, adoptée le 23 mars 2001 à Londres ou Convention Bunker.

Ces conventions permettent à la Côte d'Ivoire de mieux se préparer à répondre à une pollution marine par hydrocarbures et de bénéficier de l'assistance internationale et d'une indemnisation en cas de pollution. Nous travaillons avec le Projet GI WACAF pour solliciter l'assistance de

l'OMI à l'effet de mettre à notre disposition un expert pour analyser les textes devant transposer ces conventions dans l'ordonnancement juridique national.

Le projet GI WACAF a organisé en 2014 un atelier sous-régional au cours duquel les agents des administrations nationales publiques et parapubliques ainsi que ceux des compagnies pétrolières présentes sur notre territoire ont été formés sur les mécanismes de réponse et les systèmes de gestion de crise de pollution marine. Enfin, en juin 2017 lors de notre exercice de simulation, nous avons bénéficié de l'assistance du projet GI WACAF par la mise à disposition de deux consultants. Leur rapport nous permettra d'améliorer notre dispositif de lutte contre les déversements accidentels.

La Conférence biennale qui s'ouvre donc aujourd'hui suscite de l'espoir car elle décidera des prochaines actions à mener pour accroître nos capacités nationales dans la préparation et la lutte contre les pollutions marines et côtières. Nous souhaitons à toutes et à tous, de bons travaux.

Le Centre Ivoirien Antipollution que je dirige sous la tutelle bienveillante de madame la Ministre de la Salubrité, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, se tient à votre entière disposition pour que cet événement soit une réussite.

Je vous remercie.

Martin Niagne DIBI

Annex 7 Opening remarks from the IMO representative, Ms Patricia Charlebois

(French only)

7ème Conférence Régionale GI WACAF

6 novembre 2017, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Allocution de bienvenue de l'OMI

Patricia Charlebois

Directrice adjointe, Division du milieu marin

Organisation maritime internationale

Madame le Ministre de la Salubrité, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, Porte-parole adjoint du Gouvernement; Monsieur le Directeur du Centre Ivoirien Antipollution ; éminents représentants des gouvernements des États du littoral occidental, central et austral de l'Afrique, collègues, Mesdames et Messieurs, bonjour.

C'est un privilège et un honneur pour moi d'être parmi vous aujourd'hui pour vous souhaiter la bienvenue, au nom de M. Kitack Lim, Secrétaire Général de l'Organisation maritime internationale (OMI), à cette 7e Conférence Régionale GI WACAF. J'apporte avec moi les meilleures salutations de notre Secrétaire Général et mes meilleurs voeux de succès pour nos discussions au cours des prochains jours.

2017 marque le 50e anniversaire de l'échouage du Torrey Canyon survenu au large de la côte sud de l'Angleterre en mars 1967. C'est cet incident qui a attiré l'attention du monde sur les risques et les impacts environnementaux potentiels des déversements majeurs d'hydrocarbures. Bien qu'il ne s'agisse certainement pas du premier déversement d'hydrocarbures, il fut le plus important de son temps. Se produisant à une époque où la sensibilisation aux thématiques environnementales croissait au fur et à mesure de l'avancée des connaissances, l'incident du Torrey Canyon est devenu le catalyseur du cadre réglementaire international moderne encore en vigueur aujourd'hui. Mesure phare de cet héritage, la Convention OPRC de 1990 énonce les exigences de préparation nationale et multilatérale, de capacité d'intervention nationale adéquate, de plateforme d'assistance mutuelle et de coopération entre les États. Ce texte opérationnel est complété sur le plan de la responsabilité et de l'indemnisation par les Conventions sur la Responsabilité Civile et les Fonds – pot commun alimentant un mécanisme international de compensation financière qui couvre les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures résultant des déversements d'hydrocarbures persistants provenant de navires citernes.

Ces instruments, associés à des mesures de sécurité améliorées, à des navires mieux conçus et à la diffusion de bonnes pratiques largement adoptées au sein de l'industrie ont permis de réduire considérablement le nombre de déversements majeurs causés par des navires au cours des cinquante dernières années. C'est dans ce contexte que l'Initiative Mondiale a été lancée en 1996 - il y a un peu plus de vingt ans - entre l'Organisation maritime internationale (OMI) - l'agence spécialisée des Nations Unies travaillant à améliorer la sécurité, la sûreté et le respect de l'environnement du secteur des transports maritimes¹ et l'IPIECA - l'association mondiale de l'industrie pétrolière et gazière pour

¹ Les objectifs généraux de l'OMI sont résumés dans sa devise - Sécurité, sûreté et efficacité de la navigation sur des océans propres.

les questions environnementales et sociales. Sous l'égide de l'Initiative Mondiale, le projet GI WACAF a été créé il y a onze ans, 2016 marquant son dixième anniversaire.

Il est important de profiter de cette semaine de travail pour faire une pause, s'arrêter et reconnaître le travail considérable accompli jusqu'ici, notamment dans l'engagement démontré par les Etats côtiers d'Afrique occidentale, centrale et australe à établir et renforcer leur capacité de lutte face aux déversements d'hydrocarbures. Cette semaine est un moment important pour déterminer la future voie à suivre en tirant parti de la base existante établie dans vos pays respectifs au cours de la première décennie du projet. Votre succès ne doit pas être sous-estimé. Globalement célébrée et reconnue comme exemplaire, l'architecture institutionnelle du GI WACAF a été utilisée comme modèle pour les initiatives GI dans d'autres régions du monde.

Nous n'avons pas été témoins d'un déversement d'hydrocarbures majeur depuis le Hebei Spirit en 2007 en République de Corée. C'est pendant ces périodes qu'il devient encore plus important de rester engagé et concentré, car nous savons tous qu'il peut être difficile de conserver les ressources nécessaires au développement ou même au maintien des niveaux existants de capacité de lutte, notamment face à des priorités concurrentes. Cependant, l'histoire nous a montré maintes et maintes fois que les incidents peuvent se produire n'importe quand, n'importe où et quand on s'y attend le moins. Il est donc essentiel de rester vigilant, de s'assurer que les capacités sont en place et que les relations restent solides entre les pays et avec les partenaires de l'industrie pour permettre une coopération et une coordination efficaces lorsqu'inévitablement un incident se produit.

Nous savons que le profil de risque régional évolue et ce de manière continue. La modification des schémas de navigation et l'augmentation du trafic maritime le long des côtes occidentales, centrales et australes de l'Afrique et l'intensification des activités d'exploration pétrolière dans la région dans des eaux toujours plus profondes présentent de nouvelles menaces et enjeux qui ne pourraient être ignorés ou sous-estimés, rendant plus cruciale que jamais la mise en oeuvre efficace du projet GI WACAF, mais également celle de la Convention OPRC qu'il soutient.

Le travail que vous avez accompli individuellement et collectivement jusqu'ici, à travers une centaine d'ateliers, de cours de formation et de conférences, a abouti à la désignation d'autorités nationales compétente en matière de préparation et de lutte contre la pollution par hydrocarbures dans vos pays, à l'élaboration de plans d'urgence nationaux, étayés par des formations spécialisées et le développement de connaissances fondamentales sur les questions techniques et politiques.

Cette semaine, nous souhaitons être à votre écoute, comprendre l'état de préparation et de lutte de vos pays respectifs, les défis auxquels vous êtes confrontés ainsi que les besoins et priorités les plus urgents pour développer et étendre les capacités existantes aux niveaux national, sous-régional et régional. Plus important encore, nous sommes impatients de discuter de la façon dont le projet pourrait s'adapter au mieux afin de répondre à vos besoins dans un contexte de préparation et de lutte contre la pollution en constante évolution, en vue d'établir le plan d'action pour les deux prochaines années mais également identifier les priorités stratégiques à moyen terme afin de renforcer la capacité d'intervention en cas de déversement d'hydrocarbures dans la région.

À cette fin, nous avons rassemblé un ensemble de compétences et de connaissances à travers la participation de nos points focaux qui représentent les décideurs et responsables politiques des États côtiers d'Afrique occidentale, centrale et australe, ainsi que celle d'experts internationaux ayant une expérience considérable couvrant tous les aspects de la préparation et la lutte contre la pollution par hydrocarbures, des aspects de politiques publiques à la pratique opérationnelle. Une telle richesse d'expérience garantie non seulement des discussions et des dialogues aussi intéressants qu'animés,

mais elle laisse également envisager un résultat positif et une orientation claire à l'issue de notre conférence.

Je ne saurais conclure cette allocution de bienvenue sans exprimer nos remerciements les plus sincères au gouvernement de la Côte d'Ivoire - notamment au Ministère de la Salubrité, de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable et au CIAPOL – pour avoir gracieusement accepté de nous accueillir ici dans cette ville pleine de vie qu'est Abidjan, et pour le soutien sans faille à notre équipe dans la préparation de cet événement. En tant que l'un des ports majeurs de la côte ouest africaine, Abidjan sert de cadre adéquat pour la tenue de nos discussions tout au long de la semaine, et je suis impatiente de découvrir ce que cette ville passionnante a à nous offrir.

Les quatre prochains jours promettent des échanges riches sur des sujets et questions aussi nombreux qu'importants. Je suis convaincue que grâce à l'esprit de coopération qui fait la réputation de cette région et grâce au soutien de nos experts très compétents, nous pourrons aller de l'avant avec la pleine assurance que cette Conférence sera couronnée de succès.

Je vous remercie.

Annex 8 Opening remarks from the Industry Chair, Mr Rupert Bravery

(English only)

GI WACAF Regional Conference 2017 Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire 6 November 2017

- Mrs Anne Désirée Ouloto, Minister for Salubrity, Environment and Sustainable Development, Deputy Spokeperson of the Government
- Colonel Martin Niagne Dibi, Director of the Ivorian Anti-Pollution Centre (Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution - CIAPOL) and GI WACAF Focal Point
- Mrs Patricia Charlebois, Deputy Director, International Maritime Organization
- Distinguished Delegates,
- Ladies and Gentlemen, good morning

It is a pleasure for me to deliver this opening address as the Industry Co-Chairman of GI WACAF at the occasion of this important conference, an event organised under the auspices of the GI WACAF Programme. Those of you who attended the last Regional Conference in Ghana in 2015 may recall I had just been appointed as the new Co-Chairman of the Project, and it is my great pleasure to stand once again amongst all of you. I would like to start by offering my thanks to the Government of Cote d'Ivoire, in particular the CIAPOL for hosting this important international event.

The 2016/2017 biennium has been of paramount importance for the GI WACAF Project. Not only did the Project implement several successful activities, 2016 also marked the 10th year Anniversary of the Project. With every anniversary comes a time for reflection on the past and consideration for the future, and the present Conference will be an opportunity to celebrate on the many milestones achieved, as well as to build plans for the continued success of the Project.

The longevity of the GI WACAF Project, which originally started as a two-year endeavour and is now in its eleventh year, stems from one of the founding principles of the GI WACAF Project – namely collaboration. This collaboration manifests itself at various levels in the Project. Such as internationally through the interactions between IMO and IPIECA or at national level where government and industry in country share information and undertake common actions for mutual benefit. Indeed, I cannot stress enough the importance of the Government and Industry Focal Points of the Project, who drive the project agenda and support the implementation of activities. This multi-level collaboration ensures the GI WACAF Project remains relevant by making available global technological developments and good practice within the region whilst tailoring its approach to the needs and requirements of the participating countries.

It is true to say that the general trend across the region has been one of improving oil spill preparedness and response capability. However it was agreed during the last Regional Conference that the rate of response development has varied significantly between individual countries, with some advancing more rapidly than others. A significant reason behind this is the maturity of the oil industry in each country. For some oil has been around for many decades, for others the oil is still in discovery. The strength of the GI WACAF Project is that it can accommodate these differences and tailor its programmes accordingly.



To this point, and regardless of where countries stand in terms of oil spill preparedness and response, the process the Project is committed to supporting the West Africa region is as follows:

Firstly. Focusing on creating a robust and relevant legal basis: through the signature of international Conventions and the development of national laws;

Secondly. Developing and implementing response processes: such as the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP), Incident Management System (IMS) and Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)

Thirdly. Training on specific tools which can be used by the industry and government alike. For example how to carry out surveillance or the development of a dispersant policy.

These building blocks are crucial to ensure that government and industry progress together harmoniously to be fully prepared to respond to oil spills. The purpose of such model being to ensure a sustainable development of each country's economy whilst continuing protecting the inhabitants and the environment.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are gathered in Abidjan for the next four days to identify what can and should be achieved during the next biennium. The recommendations that you will all provide are crucial and will dictate the content of the programme over 2018 and 2019. To achieve this, the present Conference will focus on several areas, including:

- OPRC 90 – build on past achievements and sustain the implementation of the key OPRC elements, including the National Oil Spill Contingency Plans

- Trans-boundary Cooperation – both at the sub-regional and bilateral levels, to enable prompt and effective mutual support; and

- Specific Technical Developments - building on the core foundation of robust capability; identifying the next specific technical missions and activities which will take us forwards.

To ensure these sessions are properly facilitated, we have gathered a large panel of experts, with considerable individual expertise and an enormous collective wealth of international experience in all aspects of preparedness and response. In line with the Project's philosophy, they come from various backgrounds, from international organisations to private entities. I invite you to participate and engage with them as much as possible as they are honoured to do with you.

On a personal note, please note that in my capacity as Emergency Preparedness and Response Advisor for ExxonMobil covering various regions of the world, I stand in the firing line of crisis management and emergency response, including oil spills. The various incidents and the experience accumulated over the years I hope have helped me put things in perspective and appreciate the great significance of the GI WACAF Programme. This collaborative programme is indeed recognised internationally as a model of success in terms of what it has achieved and continues to achieve. The numerous external solicitations received during the current biennium illustrate this fact. I take pride in my position as the GI WACAF Industry Chairman and great pleasure in offering my commitment in support of the programme. However, my commitment would be in vain if it was not for the continued support that you all give to this initiative, engaging fully in cooperative efforts, having a clear understanding on what tangible success looks like and in deciding where we want to be in two years' time and beyond.

In closing, I would like to extend thanks to all the partners involved in the preparation and delivery of this Conference: with particular thanks to the GI WACAF team from IMO and IPIECA and once again to the Government of Cote d'Ivoire and CIAPOL for hosting of this important conference and wishing us the traditional Akwaba.

Annex 9 Closing speech Hon. Minister for Environment, Anne Désirée Ouloto delivered by Colonel Martin Dibi, Head of CIAPOL

(French only)

- **Madame la représentante de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) ;**
- **Monsieur le représentant de l'Association mondiale d'étude des questions environnementales et sociales du secteur pétrolier (IPIECA) ;**
- **Monsieur le Président de GI WACAF Industry ;**
- **Monsieur le Directeur exécutif du Projet GI WACAF ;**
- **Mesdames et messieurs les représentants d'organismes internationaux ;**
- **Mesdames et messieurs les experts ;**
- **Mesdames et messieurs les points focaux nationaux de l'OMI et du Projet GI WACAF ;**
- **Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des différentes Administrations publiques et parapubliques;**
- **Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants des sociétés pétrolières ;**
- **Chers participants,**

Au terme de ces assises, je ne voudrais pas ajouter un discours trop long aux interventions qui m'ont précédée. Je souhaite, pour ma part, remercier, au nom du Président de la République, son excellence Monsieur Alassane OUATTARA, du Premier Ministre, Monsieur Amadou Gon Coulibaly et de l'ensemble du gouvernement ivoirien, tous les participants ici réunis pour la qualité de leur réflexion et pour avoir investi dans cette Conférence, beaucoup de leur temps et de leur savoir.

Je voudrais féliciter tous les experts et partenaires techniques qui ont encadré cette conférence et donné l'occasion aux participants de profiter de leur expérience. Leur connaissance des questions environnementales relatives au milieu marin et leur savoir-faire en matière de gestion de crise de pollutions marines ont permis de mieux appréhender nos difficultés et certaines insuffisances quant aux systèmes d'urgence établies dans nos différents Etats en vue de les améliorer.

Permettez-moi d'adresser mes vives félicitations à l'Organisation Maritime Internationale, au Projet Initiative mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe, à l'Association internationale des compagnies pétrolières pour la sauvegarde de l'environnement et à tous ceux qui ont œuvré pour la tenue de cette biennale.

Mes remerciements vont également à l'endroit de tous les Ministères, Administrations Publiques et Privées qui ont participé aux travaux de cette conférence.

Je ne saurais oublier la presse pour la couverture médiatique de cette rencontre.

Je voudrais nous féliciter tous de ce que cette septième conférence du projet GIWACAF ait répondu à nos attentes. J'ai apprécié qu'elle ait été, du moins je le crois et j'en suis même convaincue, utile et profitable à ceux qui y ont participé, et qui y ont trouvé de quoi enrichir leurs démarches respectives, si différentes soient-elles.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Les enjeux liés à la gestion des pollutions accidentelles des océans sont d'une importance vitale pour nos sociétés. Ces enjeux sont multiples et concernent aussi bien l'exploitation des ressources que l'influence qu'exerce l'océan sur le milieu terrestre.

Je souhaiterais donc, pour ma part, que nous comprenions que l'efficacité de notre intervention en cas d'incident, dépendra de nos capacités en termes de ressources humaines, techniques et logistiques d'une part, et des accords de coopération pour les appuis techniques et logistiques extérieurs d'autre part.

C'est pourquoi, nous devons, tous ensemble, pays riverains de la côte Atlantique de l'Afrique occidentale, centrale et australe, mutualiser nos moyens et efforts pour répondre au mieux et limiter les impacts néfastes des déversements accidentels dans ce patrimoine qui a été gracieusement mis à notre disposition.

Les résultats de vos travaux soulignent d'ailleurs cette nécessité de coopérer et ont aussi montré que l'action collective est indispensable.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le projet GIWACAF, en réunissant les points focaux que vous êtes à cette Conférence, vous permet d'aborder dans leur ensemble tous les problèmes qui touchent les systèmes d'intervention d'urgence mis en place dans nos Etats.

Et la présence des experts a été indispensable, aussi bien pour la compréhension des législations qui régissent les systèmes de préparation, de lutte, de coopération internationale et d'indemnisation que pour certains aspects de la gestion de crises, notamment le nettoyage des sites impactés et la gestion des déchets qui constituent des étapes importantes de la lutte en cas de déversement accidentel d'hydrocarbures.

Toutefois, si de nombreuses solutions existent pour juguler la crise liée à un déversement accidentel d'hydrocarbures, l'évaluation de l'atténuation des impacts du déversement est essentielle pour l'élaboration d'une stratégie d'intervention qui réduira ces impacts.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

S'il est vrai que beaucoup d'efforts sont consentis par les Etats pour disposer de plans d'intervention d'urgence, il convient également de souligner que le chantier est encore vaste et beaucoup de défis restent à relever parmi lesquels la formation des techniciens et la réalisation d'exercice pour tester et mettre à jour les plans d'urgence.

Je voudrais saluer à ce titre les partenaires du projet GI WACAF qui accompagnent nos Etats à se préparer à lutter contre les pollutions accidentelles par hydrocarbures.

Je souhaite un bon retour à tous nos hôtes dans leur pays respectifs. C'est sur ces mots que je déclare, au nom du Président de la République, son excellence Monsieur Alassane OUATTARA et du Premier Ministre, Monsieur Amadou Gon Coulibaly et de l'ensemble du gouvernement ivoirien, close la septième Conférence régionale biennale du Projet Initiative mondiale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, Centrale et Australe.

Je vous remercie.

Annex 10 Evaluation questionnaire



EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

GI WACAF Regional Conference

Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 06-09 November 2017

Arrangements prior to the activity

- 1 Was the invitation received in good time? Yes No
- 2 Did you receive the information listed below about the event before your participation?
- on its objective and scope Yes No
 - subject areas and programme Yes No
- 3 Were the instructions on the following clear and easy to understand?
- profile required of participant Yes No
 - completion and submission of the nomination form Yes No
4. Did you receive logistical information on:
- venue Yes No
 - travel arrangements Yes No N/A
 - DSA payments Yes No N/A
 - accommodation Yes No N/A
- 5 If you were given any pre-event assignment, was it useful? Yes No N/A

During the activity

- 6 To cover the topics fully, was the event (*please check the appropriate box*)
(1) too long (2) just right (3) too short
- 7 How do you rate the event with regard to the following? (*tick one box in each case*)
- | | excellent | good | satisfactory | poor |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Venue | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Facilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 8 How do you rate the following aspects of the materials? (*tick one box in each case*)
- | | excellent | good | satisfactory | poor |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Presentation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clarity | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Technical content | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Comprehensiveness | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quantity | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 9 How would you rate the following aspects of the presentations? (*tick one box in each case*)
- | | excellent | good | satisfactory | poor |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Design and structure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Clarity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical contents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comprehensiveness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10 How would you rate the use of the following? *(tick one box in each case)*

	excellent	good	satisfactory	poor	
Course materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
IMO reference materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other resource materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Group and practical activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Field trips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>

At the end of the activity

11 What topics were of most interest and relevance to you?

12 Are there any topics which should be added? Yes No
 If yes, please list them:

13 Do you consider that the objective of the event was met? Yes No

14 Are you likely to use the information you gained on the course when you return to work? Yes No

15 Will you have the opportunity to transfer the knowledge gained to your colleagues at work? Yes No

Comments:

We greatly appreciate your time in completing this evaluation questionnaire. It contains important information that will assist GI WACAF in determining the success and impact of the activity. Thank you.

Annex 11 Template of the National review form

National Assessment and Action Plan to Strengthen Oil Spill Response Capacity

Working paper to identify needs and priorities for 2018-2019

Regional Conference – Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire
6 – 9 November 2017

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa



[Country name]



Main objectives

This document is intended to:

- Meet the objectives of the Regional Conference, in particular:
 - Review the milestones achieved since the last Regional Conference;
 - Facilitate sharing of information and good practices; and
 - Determine priority actions to be taken under the 2018-2019 biennial action plan to strengthen oil spill preparedness and response in the region;
- update information on the Country Profile, to be used by the Project and published on its website to enhance information sharing; and
- develop a National Action Plan for the 2018-2019 biennium. This information will be used by the GI WACAF Project Secretariat to establish the 2018-2019 work program.

Description of the different steps

Step 1. Identification of delegates involved in the development of the action plan

This first section lists the delegates engaged in the preparation and updating of this document.

Step 2. Update of Country Profile

Delegates shall check and update their country profile based on the current profile.

Step 3. Identification of the level of preparedness and priority actions

Delegates assess their country's preparedness using the matrix provided with this document.

Step 4. Definition of the National Action Plan for 2018-2019

Delegates will need to identify their priorities for 2018-2019.

Step 1: National Delegates

Please complete the table below with the list of national delegates participating in the preparation of this document.

Name	Function	Organization	Country	Email	Telephone number

Step 2: Country Profile

Objective

The Country Profile architecture has been improved to adapt to developments and changes in the project partner countries.

You are therefore requested to review the attached new Country Profile, of which copy was also sent to you by e-mail in anticipation of the Conference, to supplement it with up-to-date information.

The old country profile, you've completed at the GI WACAF Regional Conference in Ghana in 2015, was given to you as an initial reference.

Expected results

Provide an updated Country Profile to the GI WACAF Project Secretariat with as much detail as possible.

Provide the GI WACAF Secretariat with the most up-to-date Emergency Response Plan together with any relevant documents.

Step 3. Response Preparedness Matrix

Objectives

Please fill in the matrix below to identify the level of preparedness and the actions that need to be taken as a priority.

How to fill in this table?

1. Identify the level of preparedness for each element of the Readiness Matrix: has the action been implemented or not?
2. If the action has not been implemented, assess the priority level of your country (low, medium or high priority). This will help you to identify your major priorities for establishing the National Action Plan (Step 4).



Preparedness matrix

1. Regulatory framework

Adapt the national legal and institutional framework and ensure the sustainability of the National Emergency Plan (NEP):

1. Regulatory framework		Already implemented	Low priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Ratification	Ratification of the Abidjan Convention and the Emergency Protocol				
	Ratification of the Offshore Protocol to the Abidjan Convention				
	Ratification of the OPRC Convention (1990)				
	Ratification of the OPRC-HNS Protocol (2000)				
	Ratification of the CLC Convention (1992)				
	Ratification of the Fund Convention (1992)				
	Ratification of the Bunker Convention (2001)				
	Ratification of the HNS Convention (1996)				
Transposition	Transposition of the Abidjan Convention and Emergency Protocol				
	Transposition of the Offshore Protocol to the Abidjan Convention				
	Transposition of the OPRC Convention (1990)				
	Transposition of the OPRC-HNS Protocol (2000)				
	Transposition of the CLC Convention (1992)				
	Transposition of the Fund Convention (1992)				
	Transposition of the Bunker Convention (2001)				
	Transposition of the HNS Convention (1996)				

2. Designation of a responsible authority

Ensure that all required national authorities (according to national laws, international conventions and the National Emergency Plan) are officially designated:

2. Designation of authority		Already implemented	Low priority	Average priority	High priority
Designation	Officially designated national competent authority responsible for oil pollution preparedness and response				
	Allocation of distribution between offshore and onshore response				

3. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Implement a standardized response and preparedness system:

3. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan		Already implemented	Low priority	Average priority	High priority
Contingency planning	Setting up of a national working group for the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan involving all stakeholders				
	Development of a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan				
	Ongoing update of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan				
Management Policy	National policy on the use of dispersant (list of approved dispersants; pre-approved application areas; conditions of use)				
	National Waste Management Policy				
	In-situ burning				
	Shoreline clean-up policy				
	Oiled Wildlife Management Policy				
Risk assessment and sensitivity mapping	Coastal sensitivity map and identification of sites most sensitive to oil pollution				
	Oil spill modeling				
	Risk assessment (probability/sequence)				
	Spill Hazards and Scenarios				
Coordination with local plans	Integration of local contingency plans (ports, terminals)				
	Integration of Oil Industry contingency plans				
Compensation	Compensation and defined and integrated claim procedures				

4. International and cross-border assistance agreements

Ensure the development of bilateral, regional and international cooperation and assistance:

4. International and cross-border assistance agreements		Already implemented	Low priority	Average priority	High priority
Agreements	Sub-regional Agreements				
	Bilateral Agreements				
	Mutual assistance between government and industry and exchange of response equipment				
Access to external assistance	Mechanisms for mobilization and access to public and private international assistance				

5. Training and exercises developed by the country

Identify the level of expertise and national competencies:

5. Training and exercises developed by the country		Already implemented	Low priority	Average priority	High priority
Training	National training policy: annual training plan for staff at all levels (meeting the country's needs and based on international standards) in place				
Exercise	National exercise plan involving local stakeholders and the private sector in place				

6. National resources

Ensure that adequate and appropriate equipment is available in the country.

6. National resources		Already implemented	Low priority	Average priority	High priority
Response equipment	Storage and maintenance center for response equipment				
	Provision of response equipment by the government in the planning phase				
	Inventory of public and private control equipment				
	Procedure for the temporary provision of industrial response equipment in the event of an incident				
Coordination	Crisis center (communication and meeting rooms)				
	Resource, Training and Documentation Centre for Oil Pollution Preparedness and Response Management				

7. Awareness and communication

Know-how is not everything, it is also necessary to make known by involving the maximum number of stakeholders.

7. Awareness and communication		Already implemented	Low priority	Average priority	High priority
	Involvement of volunteers during the shore-based response phase				

Volunteers and local communities	Interactions with local communities in the event of oil spill and during exercises				
Education	Cooperate with universities to train future experts in the fields of environmental management and industrial and environmental risk management				
Media	Establish standardized procedures for communication with the media during drills and real crises				
	Train decision-makers and stakeholders involved in response on the best practices and strategies to be used within their communications with the media				

Step 4. Definition of a National Action Plan

Objective

Based on the priorities identified in the Preparedness Matrix, develop an Action Plan to strengthen oil spill response capacities by identifying 5 priority actions that would benefit from the support of the GI WACAF.

These priority actions will be taken into account by the Project when selecting the activities to be included in its 2018-2019 program of activities.

How to fill in this table?

Complete the table below with the first 5 priority actions identified. For each of these actions, identify the national organization in charge of its implementation and suggest a timeframe for the implementation of this action.

Table for the development of an Action Plan

N°	Actions	Type of activity that can best respond to them (table-top exercise, deployment exercise, workshop, etc.)	Organization in charge of coordination	Deadline for submission
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Annex 12 Pictures

Photos from the GI WACAF Regional Conference are available on the Project's Flickr account, accessible using the following link:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/giwacaf/albums/72157664257935838>

Annex 13 Reference material

1. IPIECA/IOGP Joint Industry Project technical documentation

All Good Practice Guides can be found on the following page:

<http://www.oilspillresponseproject.org/>

2. IOPF's Technical Information Papers (TIPs):

All TIPs can be found on the following page:

<http://www.itopf.com/knowledge-resources/documents-guides/technical-information-papers/>

3. IOPC Funds documentation

All IOPC Funds documentation can be found online on the following link:

<http://www.iopcfunds.org/publications/iopc-funds-publications/>