



IMO/IPIECA GI WACAF Project Launch Libreville, Gabon 24-28 April 2006	FULL REPORT of the Launch Final - July 2006 Original: ENGLISH
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IMO/IPIECA GLOBAL INITIATIVE PROJECT

**OIL POLLUTION PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE
AND CO-OPERATION**

FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

(GI WACAF)

FULL REPORT OF THE

**LAUNCH
FORMAL CEREMONY**

**SEMINAR
OPRC-HNS PROTOCOL & OTHER RELEVANT IMO
CONVENTIONS**

**TRAINING
IMO OPRC LEVEL III COURSE**

**WORKSHOP
WORKING GROUP
CONSULTATION PROGRAMME
ACTION PLANNING**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The following joint IMO/IPIECA events on Oil Spill Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for West and Central Africa took place on 24 - 28 April 2006 in Libreville, Gabon:

- ✓ **Launch** of the IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative (GI) Project on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for West and Central Africa: 24 April
- ✓ **Seminar** on the OPRC-HNS Protocol and other IMO Conventions : 24-25 April
- ✓ **IMO Regional OPRC Level III Course** on Oil Spill Preparedness, Response and Co-operation: 25-27 April
- ✓ **IMO/IPIECA Working Group and Consultation Programme** on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for West and Central Africa: 27-28 April
- ✓ **IMO/IPIECA GI WACAF Action Planning Session**: 28 April

1.2. Launch – key objectives

- give a clear understanding of the GI WACAF Project to the stakeholders
- emphasize and engender government and industry commitment to the project
- develop national and regional network for oil pollution preparedness, response and co-operation
- set context with other regional initiatives related to the protection of the marine and coastal environment

1.3. Seminar – key objectives

- raise awareness on the international Conventions on environment protection
- offer clarity and an understanding of their importance to oil spills and other relevant marine environment concerns, at the national and regional level

1.4. OPRC Level III Course – key objectives

- strengthen governments' capability in the field of preparedness, response management, and regional/ international co-operation
- align participants' knowledge on international best practice

1.5. Working group – key objectives

- address the range of legal, technical and practical issues established during the preceding seminar and training course
- analyze barriers encountered at national/regional level when implementing the relevant building blocks of oil spill preparedness

- clarify and strengthen the expected role, responsibility and input of the various parties in each country
- encourage Governments and local industry to embrace ownership of the project
- consolidate and develop Government/Industry relationships

1.6. Consultation – key objectives

- assess individually each country and local industry on their level of preparedness and achievement in oil spill response, preparedness and co-operation
- provide a private context to approach relevant issues raised by individual delegates from governments and industry
- provide tailored advice to the needs of each country or company

1.7. Action Plan – key objectives

- give the opportunity to the participants to demonstrate their understanding of issues raised during the week
- record the actions that each participant will individually undertake after the events
- emphasise the key issues and points of implementation needed for an effective oil spill response system at a national and regional level
- express the delegates' expectation regarding the development of the GI WACAF Project

1.8. Participants

All the countries of the WACAF region and South Africa were invited to nominate one governmental representative, taking into consideration the objectives of the week of programmed events. The oil industry operating in each of the countries was also invited to nominate appropriate persons with expertise in relevant oil spill related arrangements.

Government representatives from the following 17 countries attended:

Angola	Benin	Cameroon	Cape Verde
Congo (Rep.)	Côte d'Ivoire	Gabon	Gambia
Ghana	Guinea	Mauritania	Namibia
Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	South Africa
Togo			

Representatives from the following United Nations Organizations participated:

- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Representatives from the following inter-governmental organisation participated:

- International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds)

Representatives from the following industry organisations participated:

- International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA)
- Gabon Petroleum Union (UPEGA)

Representatives from the following oil companies participated at a corporate and/or local level:

BP	Cabinda Gulf Oil Company Limited	Sigeprag-Cgem	Chevron
ENI	Esso Exploration	Sonangol	ExxonMobil
Total	Mobil Oil	Tema Oil Refinery Ltd	Shell
Perenco	Panafrican Energy	CNR International	Texaco

The organisers and speakers for the events:

Name	Organization / Company
Miguel Palomares	IMO – Marine Environment Division
John Ostergaard	IMO – Marine Environment Division
Georgina Tackie	IMO - Regional Co-ordinator
Nasséré Kaba	UNEP - Abidjan Convention
José Maura	IOPC Funds – Claims Department
Gabino González	IMO/IPIECA – GI WACAF Coordinator
Richard Santner	OSRL/EARL – GI Adviser
Marcus Russell	OSRL/EARL – Training Department
Xavier Kremer	CEDRE – Response Department
Jean-Yves Huet	OTRA – Consultant

The complete list of participants is given at Annex I to this report.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1. Global Initiative and GI WACAF

The Global Initiative is a programme through which the IMO, IPIECA and other partners work together to encourage and facilitate the improvement in global oil spill preparedness and response arrangements. It was launched in Africa in 1996 and initial activities were mainly focused on that region, with a range of technical missions. These missions have achieved some success, with various countries developing and adopting national oil spill contingency plans. As a result of the programme, several African States have now also ratified or are in the process of ratifying a number of the relevant international Conventions. Training, exercises and sensitivity mapping projects have also been undertaken as part of the wider contingency planning effort.

Within the framework of the GI, national and regional activities were organized with a view to assist the countries of West and Central Africa to enhance their capabilities in the field of preparedness and response. In particular, three important meetings took place:

- a) IMO/UNEP Joint Meeting of National Experts on the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention, Accra-Ghana, 20-24 March 2000.
- b) IMO/Industry Regional Workshop on Oil Spill Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, Luanda-Angola, 20-23 November 2000; and
- c) Joint IMO/UNEP/IPIECA Regional Workshop on Oil Spill Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for West and Central Africa, Libreville-Gabon, 22-25 September 2003.

These events made it possible to realize a number of achievements, including the preparation of draft proposals for amendment to the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention and an action plan for the development of national contingency plans and sub-regional/regional co-operation.

As a follow-up to these initiatives for the West and Central Africa (WACAF) region, IMO and IPIECA recognised the value of having a planned regional approach financed with the support of the oil industry business units in the targeted countries. This was evidenced by the Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative (OSPRI) group in the Caspian and Black Sea region and motivated the decision taken by IMO and IPIECA to follow a similar approach for the WACAF region.

Early in 2005, the IMO and IPIECA expressed interest in joining forces to develop a four-year project for the WACAF region. The intention was to complement the preparedness and response activities being undertaken in the region by IMO under its Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme (ITCP) and in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) under a Global Environment Facility/United Nations Environment Programme (GEF/UNEP) funded project.

Further discussion and developments led to the establishment of the GI WACAF Regional programme by the year-end, ready for the project launch in 2006.

2.2. Principles of the GI WACAF Project

- ✓ Promote International Conventions
- ✓ Approach to be consistent from local to national and regional levels
- ✓ Collaboration and commitment from both government and industry in-country
- ✓ Tailored support on the basis of country status and needs
- ✓ Shared best practice from one country to another
- ✓ Establish clarity on roles, responsibilities and resources for preparedness and response arrangements
- ✓ Involve effective / efficient oil company resources and capabilities
- ✓ Support bi/multi-lateral and regional arrangements
- ✓ Establish support and funding options for long term maintenance
- ✓ Full-time commitment by Project Coordinator to promote and sustain progress

2.3. Launch programme and outcomes - joint development

The Launch and related activities were discussed regularly by the Project Coordinator with IMO and IPIECA, to develop a programme to reach the common objectives of both government and industry.

- The **Launch** attained the appropriate high level representation of government representatives for the region. Its importance was highlighted by the events being opened by the Prime Minister of Gabon supported by the Minister of Merchant Marine, and their closure by the Vice Prime Minister / Environment Minister of Gabon supported by the Minister of Merchant Marine.
- The **Seminar** on relevant international Conventions related to marine environment protection and the **OPRC Level III course** provided the key legal and technical issues of oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation.
- The **Workshop** comprising **working group, consultation programme and action plan** sessions - changed the focus from informing the delegates of the key issues to their ownership of these issues, their commitment in planning the way forward, and identification of appropriate support from the GI WACAF project team and partners.

3. LAUNCH OF THE IMO/IPIECA GI WACAF PROJECT

3.1. Opening Ceremony:

The event was formally opened by the Prime Minister, Jean EYEGUE-NDONG. The Prime Minister welcomed the participants and highlighted the need for Governments of the region to address the issue of preparedness and response to oil pollution through a regional strategy. He emphasised the importance of an action plan and its implementation, taking into consideration the activities performed since the event in Libreville, 2003. (see ANNEX III)

The following speakers made brief opening statements, in the order listed (see ANNEX IV):

- His Excellency Le Ministre de la Marine Marchande et des Equipements Portuaires, Martin MABALA
- Mr. Miguel Palomares, Senior Deputy-Director, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
- Mr. Pierre RETENO NDIAYE, Representative of the Gabon Petroleum Union (UPEGA)
- Mr. Clement Lavigne, Representative of the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)

This was followed by three presentations, setting out the GI WACAF Project, its comparable nature to other regional programmes and the parallel activities in the region.

A short summary of each presentation is provided below; more details are available in the CDROM, which contains all the presentations given during the events.

3.2. Overview of WACAF GI Project and Activities planned for the week:

Mr. Richard Santner (OSRL/EARL) introduced the GI WACAF Project, presented the key elements of oil spill preparedness and response and set out the programme of work for the Launch. The presentation was constructed as a model which delegates could use after the event to present on the GI WACAF Project. The key issues contained in the presentation are recorded at Annex V.

3.3. IMO/IPIECA – GI – Regional models of collaboration

Mr. Clement Lavigne (IPIECA) gave an overview of the IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative and models of collaboration in other areas: OSPRI, the “Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative” for the Caspian Sea, Black Sea and Central Eurasia (www.ospri.org -); REMPEC, “Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre” (www.rempec.org) and MOIG, “Mediterranean Oil Industry Group” (www.moig.org) for the Mediterranean Sea; and RAC/REMPEITC-Carib Regional Activity Centre/Regional Marine Pollution Emergency, Information and Training Centre for the Caribbean Island and Territories (www.rac-rempeitc.org).

3.4. WACAF Region related projects/initiatives: IMO ITCP and GCLME Project

Capt. G. Tackie (IMO) gave an overview of the activities in the region related to the WACAF project. She introduced the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Project and highlighted the different components of the project relevant for the WACAF GI Project. She summarised the IMO's Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme (ITCP) of activities, which by fostering capacity-building in the maritime sector, contributes to sustainable socio-economic development.

4. SEMINAR ON THE OPRC-HNS PROTOCOL AND OTHER RELEVANT IMO CONVENTIONS

A short summary of each presentation is provided below; more details are available in the CDROM, which contains all the presentations given during the events.

4.1. Preparedness, Response and Cooperation for HNS incidents

Mr. Miguel Palomares (IMO) introduced the OPRC 90 Convention and OPRC-HNS Protocol. He gave an overview of the international legal framework and emphasized the obligations under the Convention/Protocol, highlighting the role of IMO and the OPRC-HNS Technical Group, and concluding with the policy implications and challenges faced by countries on HNS matters.

4.2. CLC 92 and Fund 92 Conventions

Mr. Jose Maura (IOPC) introduced the delegates to the international compensation regimes and described the compensation process following an oil spill event, providing illustrations with four case studies: Aegean Sea, Nissos Amorgos, Erika and Prestige events.

4.3. MARPOL 73/78 Convention and newly adopted amendments

Mr. John Ostergaard (IMO) introduced the international Conventions relating to marine pollution and presented in more detail the MARPOL Convention, explaining the significance of each Annex to the Convention and their application. He also highlighted the flag State responsibilities in implementing the MARPOL Convention.

4.4. Special Areas and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs)

Mr. John Ostergaard (IMO) provided the delegates with the background and fundamental principles of Special Areas and Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas (PSSAs). He described the processes of establishing PSSAs with illustrations and offered a list of contacts, including IMO, for support in developing PSSAs in the WACAF region countries.

4.5. Abidjan Convention

Ms. Nassere Kaba (Acting Coordinator for the Regional Coordination Unit of the Abidjan Convention), introduced the Abidjan Convention. She presented the legal instruments and drew attention to the institutional and financial provisions of the Convention. She emphasized the five elements and key objectives of the WACAF Action Plan and described the achievements to date, concluding with details of the 2005-2007 Work Programme.

4.6. The London Convention 1972 and its 1996 Protocol

Mr. John Ostergaard (IMO) introduced the London Convention 1972 and its Protocol 1996, stressing the main objectives and outcomes of successful implementation of the Convention. He emphasized the commitment required, the benefits for States and described the initial steps towards ratification.

5. IMO REGIONAL OPRC LEVEL III COURSE

A short summary of each presentation is provided below; more details are available in the CDROM, which contains all the presentations given during the events.

5.1. Introduction to the course

Mr. John Ostergaard (IMO) reviewed the programme and introduced the roles of the instructors and participants. He emphasized the purpose of the course, and outlined the course content and manner of delivery.

5.2. Causes, fate and effects of spilled oil

Mr. Marcus Russell (OSRL/EARL) provided an overview of the main sources of oil released to the marine environment and their relative importance, the principal causes of marine oil spills, the changes that occur to the properties of oil when spilled and the potential, environmental and socio-economic impacts that may arise. The policy implications which government administrators and senior managers have to address, were highlighted.

5.3. The contingency planning process

Mr. John Ostergaard (IMO) described the key elements of an integrated contingency plan with particular emphasis on how to achieve the successful management of spills of national significance. When faced with a marine pollution incident a coastal State must be prepared as oil spills require a rapid response in order to mitigate damage. It will be difficult to make key response decisions and organise resources to deal with an incident in an effective manner, if the State has not established a national response system, defining roles and responsibilities addressing strategic technical issues and providing appropriate mechanisms for mobilising resources and support from relevant stakeholders. Contingency planning at the national level provides the key to ensuring these issues are addressed.

5.4. Spill response strategies

Mr. Richard Santner (OSRL/EARL) summarised the main response strategies and techniques employed during oil spill incidents, their advantage and operational limitations, and the important policy issues that need addressing in advance. Participants were enabled to understand the choices which have to be made by the authorities regarding response, and to provide the necessary justification for their decisions and strategy.

5.5. International co-operation & the legal framework

Mr. John Ostergaard (IMO) highlighted that effective response to a major marine oil spill may call for specialised equipment, personnel and expertise that is beyond the capability of the organisation or country concerned. He emphasized the need to have in place a mechanism for requesting outside assistance and for providing the logistical support for any help offered. He stressed the main reasons for having international co-operation arrangements and illustrated by example existing intergovernmental agreements and oil industry arrangements.

5.6. Liability and compensation

Mr. Jose Maura (IOPC Funds) built on his earlier Seminar presentation on the CLC 92 and Fund 92 Conventions, providing additional details on the principles of the international regimes, emphasizing the basis of technical reasonableness for response actions and the process and requirements for making successful claims for compensation.

5.7. Spill management: roles and responsibilities

Mr. Marcus Russell (OSRL/EARL) emphasized the need for an effective response organisation with well-defined responsibilities able to deal with different scenarios. He underlined the importance of this to avoid confusion, conflict and potential mistakes in response management. He also placed emphasis on the responsibility of the senior managers to ensure that such a response management organisation is planned before an event occurs.

5.8. Communications and media issues

Mr. Xavier Kremer (CEDRE) addressed the considerable media interest and attraction to major oil spills. He stressed the need to include in response plans both internal incident communications procedures, and effective external media relations arrangements. He outlined the key elements of a communications and media plan and provided details on press releases and interview guidelines.

5.9. Spill response objectives and measure of success

Mr. Xavier Kremer (CEDRE) linked basic management concepts to the special circumstances of an oil spill to enable delegates to acquire an appreciation of how to handle and manage the main issues in spill events. He raised various policy issues which senior managers/administrators would need to address during the response to a major oil spill, and also highlighted the need to have a carefully prepared contingency plan to address many of these problems - especially the technical ones - prior to an incident occurring.

5.10. Table-top exercise

Mr. John Ostergaard (IMO) introduced a table-top exercise to the delegates with the aim of encouraging them to put into practice the knowledge that they gained from the IMO OPRC Level III presentations. Drawing on this new knowledge and their own personal experiences, they developed various response strategies to address an incident and deal with ensuing impact. Following the exercise a feedback was provided by each group and discussed in plenary session to reinforce the key issues and individual learning points.

6. WORKING GROUP, CONSULTATION PROGRAMME AND ACTION PLANNING

The start of the **Workshop**, comprising three elements, marked a significant change in focus, from informing the delegates of the key issues, to their taking ownership of these issues, demonstrating their commitment in planning the way forward, and identifying the appropriate support from the GI WACAF project team and partners.

The **Working group** was run in parallel with a **Consultation Programme**, and followed by individual **Action Planning**. These three different sessions are presented, in this section, as they draw together the key issues which will need to be addressed and progressed in the GI WACAF Project.

Throughout the Launch, Seminar and OPRC Level III Course and in these three sessions, delegates were guided through the same six key elements, essential to oil spill preparedness and response:

Legislation	Plan	Forces of Implementation	Training/Qualification	Equipment	Exercises
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6.1. Working Group

A review by delegates organised in groups, of the 6 key elements of preparedness and response: Their reliance and application in national context and what they mean in reality to the delegates in their respective countries and organisations. To facilitate this, a series of prompts/questions were offered by the GI WACAF Project team (refer to Annex VI). Delegates presented their findings and a summary is presented below.

6.2. Consultation Programme

Delegates were given time with expert consultants, away from the working groups, to discuss their individual/specific circumstances, in a private consultation.

6.3. Action Plan

Drawing all lessons, discussions and individual consultation issues together, delegates took the time to finally prepare personal action plans for follow-up upon return to their organisations after the Project Launch event. To facilitate this action plan, a series of prompts/questions were offered by the GI WACAF Project team (refer Annex VIII).

NOTE for 6.2 and 6.3 - Records of the consultation discussions and action planning remain confidential. However, where a technical issue could be drawn out to illustrate a generic theme, this has been done, and is included in this section, without reference to individual delegate circumstances. The records of the consultations and action planning will form a reference point for the Project Coordinator in on-going discussions and support to individual Delegates, for the duration of the GI WACAF Project.

Summary of Results from Workshop: Working Groups, Consultation and Action Plan

This is a summary of the key issues/actions/points arising from the Working Group/Consultation/Action Plan sessions, relating to one specific element of Preparedness/Response. This material has been reviewed and condensed further into a set of generic GI WACAF Project Action items shown in section 7 of this report

Legislation

Arising from working group and consultations:

- **Main difficulties with international Conventions include:**
 - ✓ Conflict between Ministries and lack of coordination/synergy
 - ✓ Heavy administration to develop national legislation
 - ✓ Disconnect between departments responsible e.g. for ratification and then implementation
 - ✓ Lack of funding to Abidjan Convention for regional coordination/cooperation
- **Dispersant Policy:**
 - ✓ May exist in principle, but implementation steps often absent/disconnected
 - ✓ Reliance on industry expertise
- **Waste management:**
 - ✓ Policy legislation and steps to implement needed
 - ✓ Lack of waste treatment facilities and controls
- **Requested:**
 - ✓ Specialized workshop/training/support to improve national legislation on OPRC 90, CLC/Fund 92, Dispersant and Waste Management

Arising from individual delegate action planning

- ✓ Review national legislation and confirm ratification of all key instruments
- ✓ Identify national laws in place/absent relevant to NOSCP
- ✓ Check status of implementation of relevant national laws
- ✓ Develop policies/procedures/steps toward ratification of Conventions not in place
- ✓ Engage with all stakeholders relevant to national laws that should appear in NOSCP
- ✓ Assess/review/recommend the development/adoption of policy/regulation on use of dispersants
- ✓ Check status of formal and less-formal practical arrangements for cooperation with neighbour country agencies
- ✓ Prepare MOU for implementation of relevant sections of the NOSCP with appropriate national agencies
- ✓ Seek to clarify and cut red tape on customs/immigration procedures for movement of people and response equipment
- ✓ Recommend NOSCP has specific responsibilities/focal point for coordinating international assistance

Notes:

Working Group Discussions – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VI

Consultation – For question topics refer to Annex VII

Action Planning – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VIII

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Contingency Planning

Arising from working group and consultations:	Arising from individual delegate action planning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment (RA) issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Event evaluations and impact assessment not available ✓ Industry has often supported government in successful RA ✓ RAs from industry plans could be consolidated ✓ Need assistance with environment sensitivity mapping ✓ Lack of funding • Government/industry collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Value of collaboration is recognized; but upstream sector more involved than shipping and downstream ✓ Limited industry input in the NOSCP – need more discussion ✓ Cooperation essential for effective implementation of plan ✓ Need to align industry plans with NOSCP ✓ Government/ Industry meetings - joint exercise beneficial ✓ Develop national Government/Industry committee • Regional Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ First, ensure the development of National Contingency Plans ✓ Industry perspective needs corporate support ✓ Coordinate GI WACAF and GCLME NOSCP Programme ✓ Need data base of contacts and communications needed ✓ Develop a regional spill notification mechanism • GI WACAF Project Support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop consistent RA approach and NOSCP framework ✓ Provide resources to review NOSCP and support their development and implementation ✓ Offer network of expert technical/legal support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Assessment issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recommend fast elaboration/finalization of sensitivity maps ✓ Carry out detailed RA for NOSCP, facility and port, etc... • National Plan development/revision/test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Develop high level technical committee for NOSCP ✓ Revise/improve the draft NOSCP and implement ✓ Identify critical issues for NOSCP completion ✓ Complete the plan taking into account the elements suggested during the seminar ✓ Draw up procedures and “check-sheets” for the NOSCP ✓ Try to keep up communication with focal point of other organizations and periodic review to maintain progress • Government/industry collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recommend meeting with relevant stakeholders government, industry and non-governmental organisations to cooperate and work out essential areas for action ✓ Request industry to update plans with timelines and outputs ✓ Review own facility oil spill contingency plan ✓ Review industry oil spill contingency plan and conduct exercises to confirm effectiveness. • Regional Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prepare directory of contact points ✓ Promote the cooperation between affiliate company and government during visit in West African Countries ✓ Share the learning from other countries and raise opportunities of joint response ✓ Facilitate Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan for WACAF Region

Notes:

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Summary of Results from Workshop: Working Groups, Consultation and Action Plan

This is a summary of the key issues/actions/points arising from the Working Group/Consultation/Action Plan sessions, relating to one specific element of Preparedness/Response. This material has been reviewed and condensed further into a set of generic GI WACAF Project Action items shown in section 7 of this report

Forces for implementation

Arising from individual delegate action planning

This element of oil spill preparedness and response essentially comprise anything that needs to be done to get things moving, decided, sorted, established, tested, confirmed, settled, etc. It relies on government agencies, organizations and individuals having clear roles and responsibilities, time, authority, budget, expertise, and opportunity to be able to commit further. It is the most difficult area to define, specifically or generically, as by its very nature, it features so many different factors, special to each country, organization and individual.

The items shown here arising from the delegate action planning, serve to illustrate the variety of themes expressed.

- ✓ Report back to government the activities of WACAF GI Project and request support
- ✓ Use GI WACAF Project to sensitize high level government representatives
- ✓ Identify the contacts amongst the oil industry business unit to be included in the project progress report diffusion list
- ✓ Raise awareness in HSE Departments of oil companies toward GI WACAF Project activities
- ✓ Present the GI WACAF Project to national oil industry committee members
- ✓ Prepare report on workshop programme for local communities
- ✓ Organize a meeting with stakeholders involved in the Maritime Sector with responsibilities for pollution prevention

- ✓ Bring together all government agencies with responsibility for oil spill response and forge a working relationship
- ✓ Participate actively & support government in accomplishing objectives and targets related to the WACAF GI Project
- ✓ SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) with main stake-holders and prepare action plan
- ✓ Proposal for new budget in the department concerned for the project implementation
- ✓ Agree and formulate clear roles and responsibilities in line with pollution combating structure in contingency plan
- ✓ Encourage and facilitate the establishment of National Oil Spill Response Command Centre
- ✓ Compile data on oil spills from tankers visiting the country
- ✓ Maintain permanent relation with the WACAF GI Project
- ✓ Monitor the activities of WACAF GI Programmes
- ✓ Maintain a network communication with industry delegates to keep the situation updated and see the areas for improvement
- ✓ Inform and maintain update on the GI WACAF actions to allow participation/support from local industry
- ✓ Set up a Forum for focal points
- ✓ Facilitate cooperation between GCLME and WACAF Project at regional level
- ✓ Facilitate regional cooperation towards the establishment of WACAF Regional Coordination Centre to enhance the performance and outcome of the project

Notes:

Working Group Discussions – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VI

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Action Planning – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VIII

Summary of Results from Workshop: Working Groups, Consultation and Action Plan

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Training/Qualification

Arising from working group and consultations:

- ✓ More training needed to help support development/decisions
- ✓ Staff changes mean regular training/refresh needed
- ✓ Table top exercises help to train/learn:
 - Define scenario
 - Test role of each responsible body
 - Run, assess, debrief
 - Regular/periodic repeats

- **Request training:**

- ✓ Sensitivity Mapping
- ✓ Contingency Planning
- ✓ Aerial Surveillance
- ✓ Dispersant
- ✓ Risk Assessment
- ✓ IMO OPRC Level 3
- ✓ IMO OPRC Level 2
- ✓ IMO OPRC Level 1
- ✓ Train the Trainer

Arising from individual delegate action planning

- ✓ Review training programme for specialist roles
- ✓ Identify and prepare programme for the year and implement with IMO and GI WACAF project assistance
- ✓ Organize train-the-trainer programme
- ✓ Draft annual crisis management training
- ✓ Look at different levels of training for different levels of staff

Notes:

Working Group Discussions – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VI

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Summary of Results from Workshop: Working Groups, Consultation and Action Plan

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Exercise

Arising from working group and consultations:

- **Common difficulties**
 - ✓ Financial limitation to organise exercises
 - ✓ Need to develop joint exercise between government and industry
 - ✓ Lack of leadership
 - ✓ Lack of government involvement
- **Styles of exercise**
 - ✓ Alert
 - ✓ Assessment
 - ✓ Notification
 - ✓ Mobilisation
 - ✓ Response strategy selection
 - ✓ Impacts and claims
 - ✓ International assistance
 - ✓ Equipment operation
- **Support**
 - ✓ Identify responsible agencies in each country
 - ✓ Resources and logistic support
 - ✓ Framework and programme for exercises
 - ✓ Feedback from other country experiences
 - ✓ Facilitate participation of other country delegates

Arising from individual delegate action planning

- ✓ Reinforce/Revitalize pollution combating drills
- ✓ Increase the frequency of exercises being organised
- ✓ Draw up programme of drill to test the NOSCP/facility plan
- ✓ Plan joint exercise, involve all stakeholders from authority and industry

Notes:

Working Group Discussions – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VI

Consultation – For question topics refer to Annex VII

Action Planning – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VIII

Summary of Results from Workshop, Consultation and Action Plan

This is a summary of the key issues/actions/points arising from the Workshop/Consultation/Action sessions, relating to one specific element of Preparedness/response. This material has been reviewed and condensed further into a set of generic GI WACAF Project Action Plan items show in section 7 of this report

Equipment

Arising from working group and consultations:

- **Full scope of equipment needs depends on:**
 - ✓ NOSCP
 - ✓ Spill risk and scenarios
 - ✓ Roles and responsibilities of national/local government and the operating industry
- **Current status:**
 - ✓ Generally government do not have specialized equipment
 - ✓ Reliance on industry equipment and international assistance
 - ✓ Tier 1 most likely in place and maintained by industry
 - ✓ Tier 2 & 3 – not clear how it works
 - ✓ Tier 3 see OSRL/EARL
 - ✓ More regular drills and inspection needed
- **Options measures to facilitate equipment access/mobilization**
 - ✓ Reduction of customs/taxes
 - ✓ Industry mutual assistance (AAOP, UPEGA, AOCP, etc)
 - ✓ Agreement with local industry to provide equipment if needed

Arising from individual delegate action planning

- ✓ Check NOSCP risk assessment, response strategies and equipment requirements
- ✓ Work in consultation with oil industry to assess adequacy of current resources at facilities and review with NOSCP
- ✓ Identify equipment needs for a large pollution incident and check where this might be accessed from
- ✓ In framework of oil industry association, develop mechanism for tracking and using equipment for common purpose
- ✓ Contact local industry to find appropriate arrangement to make equipment available
- ✓ Update the equipment stockpile lists for oil industry
- ✓ Identify most efficient localization to store equipment
- ✓ Have in place an operational mechanism for equipment mobilization and test it:
 - Place of equipment
 - Build a contact details address book
 - List key roles and responsibility of staff in charge
 - Information gathering related to the equipment available and maps

Notes:

Working Group Discussions – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VI

Consultation – For question topics refer to Annex VII

Action Planning – For guidelines/questions/prompts refer to Annex VIII

7. GI- WACAF ACTION PLAN

Drawing from the Project Launch activities and particularly the Working Group, Consultation and Delegate Action Plan sessions, together with input from the IMO, IPIECA and Project expert team; a set of generic Action Plan items have been identified. These encompass the essential building blocks to facilitate improvements in oil spill preparedness and response capabilities in individual countries of the region.

The Project Co-ordinator will work with the IMO, IPIECA, national governments and industry to develop these generic Action Plan items into specific project missions for implementation and follow-up in 2006 and 2007.

A. LEGISLATION

1. Special Workshop on relevant International Conventions for marine environment protection, focussed at 2 levels:
 - (i) Awareness, understanding and importance (high level delegate)
 - (ii) Ratification and Implementation (delegates responsible for ratification and for implementation)
2. Special Workshop on Dispersant Policy focussed at 2 levels:
 - (i) Awareness, understanding and importance (high level delegate)
 - (ii) Development, implementation and field operation (delegate in charge)

B. PLANNING

1. IMO NOSCP Workshop:
 - (i) Support to IMO for ongoing NOSCP activities already planned for 2006-2007
2. Framework for Coordination with GCLME & Abidjan Convention:
 - (i) Establish key NOSCP objectives with Project Partners and parallel regional programmes
 - (ii) Ensure alignment of activities
3. Government/Industry Collaborative Committee:
 - (i) Review and summarise essential elements of national government/industry collaboration that will facilitate joint development of NOSCP arrangement
4. Risk Assessment:
 - (i) Regional oil spill ‘event profile’ - based on activities in each country
 - (ii) Sensitivity Maps – identify maps available, their format and detail, accessibility, gaps in coverage and, longer term, establish framework for consistent development, organisation and access.
Note: This separates Risk Assessment into the two key elements a) event identification and b) evaluation of consequences based on resource sensitivities
5. Consultant Support:
 - (i) Specific coaching and technical input to projects, alongside government agencies, to develop key elements of NOSCP
 - (ii) Workshop events, additional to IMO/GCLME programme, to facilitate NOSCP development with stakeholders

C. TRAINING/QUALIFICATION

1. IMO OPRC Model Courses
 - (i) Establish with IMO and IPIECA; countries, agencies and organisations for delivery of IMO Level foundation/1/2/3 Courses.
 - (ii) Assist IMO to review/update/implement Train the Trainer Course
2. Awareness at Governmental/Industry high level
 - (i) Public-available presentation materials (2-3 hours) for politicians, legislators and practitioners to raise awareness of oil spill preparedness/response issues, the GI WACAF Project and key actions needed to establish and maintain capabilities.
3. Consultant Support
 - (i) Delivery of specific training projects alongside Project Partners as appropriate

D. EQUIPMENT

1. Audit/Assessment
 - (i) Collate information on government and industry specialised equipment in the region
 - (ii) Status review of equipment levels compared to requirement in NOSCP
 - (iii) In context of NOSCP, establish opportunities for improved support between government/government, government/industry and industry/industry.

E. EXERCISES

1. Programme of Industry Exercises
 - (i) Establish status of industry exercises in the region
 - (ii) Develop consistent technical elements and opportunities for inclusion of government representation
2. Joint Government/Government Collaboration
 - (i) Establish status of government exercises in the region
 - (ii) Model table-top exercise for international co-operation, to include notification, request/offer for support and assistance and mobilisation of personal and equipment.
3. Joint Government/Industry Collaboration
 - (i) Establish programme of joint government/industry exercises (2007)
4. Consultant Support
 - (i) Support of specific exercise projects, alongside Project Partners, as appropriate

F. PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS

1. Website
 - (i) Develop GI WACAF Project website for briefing and information (short term) and government agency and industry membership to special project areas (long term)
2. Support/Coordination
 - (i) Project Coordinator regular contact with Launch delegates and other parties as follow-up to individual Action Plans and Consultation Programme, and subsequent technical project missions.
3. Dissemination of Best Practice
 - (i) The collation and dissemination as appropriate of best practice, lessons learned and models, from activities encompassed in A-E above
 - (ii) Bulletins/updates on GI-WACAF activity
 - (iii) Reference as appropriate to other regional programme results/activities

ANNEX I

List of Participants

Participant List

Government Delegates

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ANNEX II

Events Programme



**LAUNCH OF THE IMO/IPIECA GLOBAL INITIATIVE (GI) PROJECT
ON OIL POLLUTION PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND
CO-OPERATION FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
WACAF – GI**

HOTEL NOVOTEL, LIBREVILLE, GABON
24 APRIL 2006,

PROGRAMME

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
MONDAY, 24 April 2006		
09:15 – 10:00	Registration of participants	All
10:00 – 11.30	Official opening - Welcome addresses: His Excellency The Minister of Merchant Marine and Ports or his representative Representative of the International Maritime Organization Representative of the Gabon Petroleum Union Representative of International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association His Excellency the Prime Minister, Head of Government of Gabon or his representative	
12:00-13:00	Lunch	All
13:00 – 14:30	Overview of WACAF GI Project and the Activities planned for the week	Richard Santner
14:30 – 15:00	IMO/IPIECA – Global Initiative –Models of collaboration (OSPRI, REMPEC/MOIG, REMPEITC-Carib)	IPIECA
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee / Tea break	All
15:30 – 16:00	WACAF GI Project and related projects / initiatives: IMO ITCP GCLME Project	Capt. G. Tackie

Monday afternoon continues with the commencement of the Regional Seminar on the OPRC-HNS Protocol and other International Instruments related to the protection of the marine environment



**REGIONAL SEMINAR ON THE OPRC-HNS PROTOCOL AND OTHER
INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO THE PROTECTION
OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT**

HOTEL NOVOTEL, LIBREVILLE, GABON
24 - 25 APRIL 2006,

PROGRAMME

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
MONDAY, 24 April 2006		
16:00 – 16:45	Preparedness, Response and Cooperation for HNS incident	Miguel Palomares

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
TUESDAY, 25 April 2006		
08:30 – 10:15	Introduction to Fund 92 and CLC 92 Conventions	Jose Maura
10:15 – 10:45	Coffee / Tea break	
10:45 – 11:15	Fund 92 and CLC 92 Conventions .../ctd	
11:15 – 11:45	Introduction to MARPOL 73/78 Convention and newly adopted amendments	John Ostergaard
11:45 – 12:15	Special Areas and Particularly Sensitive Sea areas (PSSAs)	John Ostergaard
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch	
13:15 – 13:45	Introduction to the Abidjan Convention	N. Kaba
13:45 – 14:45	Introduction to the London Convention 1972 and Protocol 1996	John Ostergaard
14:45 – 15:15	Coffee / Tea break	All

**The Day continues with the IMO Regional OPRC Level III Course on Oil Spill
Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for West and Central Africa**



**IMO REGIONAL OPRC LEVEL III COURSE ON OIL SPILL
PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND CO-OPERATION
FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA**

HOTEL NOVOTEL, LIBREVILLE, GABON: 25-27 APRIL 2006.

PROGRAMME

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
TUESDAY, 25 April 2006		
15:15 – 16:15	Introduction to the course	John Ostergaard
16:15 – 16:45	Causes, fate and effects of spilled oil	Marcus Russell
16:45	End of day 2	

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
WEDNESDAY, 26 April 2006		
08:00 – 09:00	The contingency planning process	John Ostergaard
09:00 – 10:00	Liability and compensation	Jose Maura
10:00 – 10:30	Coffee / Tea break	All
10:30 – 11:45	Spill response strategies: opportunities, limitations and issues	Richard Santner
11:45 – 12:15	CD-Rom – Working Together	All
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch	All
13: 15 – 13:45	Communications and media issues	Xavier Kremer
13: 45 – 14:45	International co-operation & the legal framework	John Ostergaard
14:45 – 15:15	Coffee / Tea break	
15:15 – 16:00	Spill management: roles and responsibilities	Marcus Russell
16:00 – 16:45	Spill response objectives and policy issues	Xavier Kremer
16:45 – 17:00	Coffee / Tea break	
17:00 - 17:45	Termination of response	Xavier Kremer
17:45	End of day 3	

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
THURSDAY, 27 April 2006		
08:30 - 10:30	Table-top exercise	All
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee / Tea break	All
11:00:- 11:30	Feed back Table-top Exercise & Course Conclusion	John Ostergaard

The Day continues with the IMO/IPIECA GI Workshop on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for West and Central Africa



IMO/IPIECA GLOBAL INITIATIVE WORKSHOP ON OIL POLLUTION PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND CO-OPERATION FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

HOTEL NOVOTEL, LIBREVILLE, GABON - 27-28 APRIL 2006,

PROGRAMME

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
THURSDAY, 27 April 2006		
11:30 – 12:00	Workshop Introduction	Richard Santner
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	All
13:00 – 15:00	Group Discussion Country consultations on the national profiles	All
15:00 – 15:30	Coffee / Tea break	All
15:30 – 17:30	Group Discussion Country consultations on the national profiles (cont)	All
17:30	End of Day 4	

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
FRIDAY, 28 April 2006		
08:30 – 10:30	Consultations Feedback Group Discussion Feedback	All
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee / Tea break	All
11:00 – 12:30	Action Planning	All
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	All
13:30 – 14:00	Plenary Session and Conclusion	All

The Day concludes for:

- Regional Seminar on the OPRC-HNS Protocol and other International Instruments
- IMO Regional OPRC Level III Course and IMO/IPIECA GI Workshop on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for west and Central Africa

DATE AND TIME	ACTIVITY	ACTION
FRIDAY, 28 April 2006		
14:00 – 15:00	Certificate and Closing ceremony	All
15:00	End of events	

ANNEX III
Opening Address by the
Prime Minister of Gabon

- Mesdames et Messieurs les Membres du Gouvernement ;
- Messieurs les Représentants de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale ;
- Messieurs les Représentants du Programme des Nations-Unies pour l'Environnement ;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants de l'Association Internationale de l'Industrie Pétrolière pour la sauvegarde de l'Environnement ;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les Experts Gouvernementaux ;
- Distingués Invités ;
- Mesdames, messieurs !

SUR

Le 22 septembre 2003, dans notre capitale, Libreville, s'ouvrait le deuxième atelier régional organisé conjointement par l'Organisation Maritime Internationale, le programme des nations-unies pour l'Environnement ainsi que l'Association Internationale de l'Industrie Pétrolière pour la sauvegarde de l'Environnement, avec la coopération du Gouvernement de la République Gabonaise.

Deux ans et demi plus tard, l'honneur me revient de présider la cérémonie marquant le lancement du projet de l'initiative Mondiale O.M.I./IPIECA sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de déversements d'hydrocarbures pour l'Afrique de l'ouest et du centre. Ce projet va se traduire durant les trois jours avenir, par la tenue d'un séminaire, par l'organisation d'un cours de niveau III, et enfin, par un Atelier régional sur le contenu de la convention internationale sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de déversements d'hydrocarbures dite « convention O.P.R.C »

C'est dire que Libreville va être, durant la semaine qui commence le centre d'intérêt de la communauté maritime internationale, de la

DISCOURS DE SON EXCELLENCE

Jean EYEGHE - NDONG,
Premier Ministre, chef du Gouvernement

A L'OUVERTURE DES TRAVAUX DE LANCEMENT DU PROJET DE L'INITIATIVE MONDIALE - O.M.I - IPIECA.

« La préparation, la lutte et la Coopération en matière de
déversement d'hydrocarbures pour l'Afrique de l'ouest et du
Centre »

Libreville, le 24 avril 2006.

communauté scientifique Africaine et même de la communauté mondiale. En effet le nombre impressionnant de Pays africains représentés à ces assises, ainsi que de l'importance des agences du système des nations-unies qui participent aux travaux du projet de l'initiative Mondiale et qui sont présentes ici, ce matin.

Je voudrais donc, au nom du gouvernement et en mon nom propre, souhaiter la plus cordiale bienvenue à Libreville à tous les Représentants des Etats parties à l'initiative mondiale. Leur présence massive à cette rencontre témoigne du niveau élevé de la prise de conscience dans notre sous-région, du risque de pollution et de la nécessité d'élaborer des stratégies d'ensemble qui doivent permettre à nos Etats de faire face à une situation d'urgence.

Je voudrais également exprimer, aux honorables représentants des agences du système des Nations -Unies, toute notre reconnaissance pour la disponibilité dont ils font montre, une fois de plus, dans le concours qu'ils apportent à la sous-région en l'aidant à définir une politique de lutte contre la pollution.

Je tiens par ailleurs à dire notre profonde gratitude au Secrétaire Général de l'organisation maritime Internationale qui a porté, à nouveau, son choix sur le Gabon pour abriter la présente réunion. Nous en sommes honorés et en éprouvons un sentiment légitime de fierté.

- Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants des agences du système des nations - unies ;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les Représentants de l'Association Internationale de l'Industrie pétrolière pour la sauvegarde de l'Environnement ;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les Experts Gouvernementaux ;
- Distingués invités ;
- Mesdames, Messieurs,

La région du golfe de guinée concentre un nombre important de pays producteurs d'hydrocarbures. Celles-ci font l'objet d'un stockage régulier qui alimente un transport intensif par des routes maritimes au large des côtes de ces pays, les exposant ainsi à des (catastrophes) potentielles dues à un déversement d'hydrocarbures en mer.

Il y a incontestablement là un risque permanent qui guette nos Etats, dont des franges entières des populations tirent leurs subsistances d'une activité liée directement ou indirectement à la mer : il en est ainsi de la capture des produits halieutiques, de la promotion des entreprises de tourisme et de la recherche scientifique.

La sauvegarde du milieu marin, la préservation des différents écosystèmes qu'il renferme apparaissent dès lors comme des facteurs vitaux que les gouvernements de notre sous-région doivent entretenir avec le plus grand soin, pour garantir le développement économique et social harmonieux de leurs pays respectifs dans un environnement où le projet de l'initiative mondiale, doit constituer le cadre approprié de confrontation d'expérience et de définition de synergies devant amener nos Etats à concevoir une politique commune, cohérente et efficace de préparation, de lutte et de coopération en matière de pollution marine.

C'est pourquoi depuis la réunion OMI/ industrie sur la planification en cas de déversement d'Hydrocarbures qui s'est tenue au Cap en Afrique du Sud, du 12 au 15 mars 1996, ce projet a enregistré quatre importantes réunions :

- La réunion conjointe OMI/PNUE des experts nationaux sur le protocole à la convention d'Abidjan sur les situations d'urgence, tenue à ACCRA(GHANA), du 20 au 22 mars 2000 ;
- Le 1^{er} atelier régional OMI/PIECA sur la préparation, le lutte et la coopération en matière de déversement d'hydrocarbures pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du centre : Luanda (Angola) du 20 au 23 novembre 2000 ;
- La conférence sur l'initiative mondiale relative au partenariat : Johannesburg (Afrique du sud) Décembre 2000 septembre 2001

- Le 2eme atelier régional OMI PNUE/IPIECA sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de déversement d'hydrocarbures pour l'Afrique de l'ouest et du Centre : Libreville, du 22 au 25 Septembre 2003 ;

Nous voici à nouveau réunis dans le cadre du lancement de ce même projet de l'initiative mondiale, avec, à l'horizon comme je l'ai mentionné plus haut, la tenue d'un séminaire, d'un cours et d'un atelier.

Aussi, sans conduire fatalement à une suite ininterrompue de conférences et autres réunions, notre sous-région doit-elle s'atteler dès maintenant à mettre en œuvre les plans d'actions de l'initiative mondiale et éviter ainsi de verser dans la pensée d'un grand homme d'Etat Africain qui, en faisant une comparaison du processus de développement en Afrique et celui observé en Asie, en a tiré la conclusion selon laquelle il y a beaucoup de séminaires mais peu de développement en Afrique, en revanche, il y a peu de séminaires, mais plus de développement en Asie. Cette pensée peut prendre forme dans le cas du projet « Initiative Mondiale » si l'on tient compte du nombre de conférences qui sont organisées en la matière. Pour ma part, je perçois dans l'énoncé de votre réunion, à savoir « lancement du projet de l'initiative mondiale » la volonté de faire en sorte que le projet aborde enfin sa phase exécutoire, opérationnelle. Une étape pour ce faire, nous devons établir un bilan clair des actions menées depuis le 2eme atelier régional, en septembre 2003 à Libreville, afin de prendre en compte les avancées du projet, et en déceler les écueils, pour apporter les adaptations nécessaires.

- Mesdames et Messieurs les Experts Gouvernementaux ;
- Distingués invités ;
- Mesdames, Messieurs.

Le gouvernement de la République Gabonaise que j'ai l'honneur de diriger a placé le nouveau septennat du Président de la République, chef de l'Etat, Son Excellence HADJ OMAR BONGO OMDIMBA, en

application du « programme de société » sur la base duquel il vient d'être réélu à la tête du pays, sous le sceau des « actes pour le Gabon. » Cela signifie qu'au lieu de faire de la politique politicienne, nous entendons plutôt nous engager dans des actions concrètes, visibles par nos populations, et qui aient un impact dans leur vie quotidienne. Nous pensons qu'agir ainsi nous rapproche de nos concitoyens et crédibilise d'autant le travail gouvernemental.

Situé au centre du golfe de Guinée, entre les grands champs pétroliers du Nigéria et du Cameroun au Nord et ceux de la Guinée-Equatoriale au Nord-ouest, et les grands champs pétroliers du Congo et d'Angola au sud-est, le Gabon, lui-même producteur d'hydrocarbures, a perçu très tôt l'urgence qu'il y a à adhérer aux objectifs de l'initiative mondiale. C'est pourquoi notre pays a ratifié la convention relative à la coopération en matière de protection et de mise en valeur du milieu marin et des zones côtières de la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du centre dite « convention d'Abidjan » et son protocole, la convention internationale pour la prévention de la pollution causée par les navires dite « Marpol 73 », et son protocole de 78, la convention internationale sur la responsabilité civile pour les dommages dus à la pollution par les hydrocarbures de 1992, ainsi que la convention internationale sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de pollution par les hydrocarbures.

Par ailleurs, le Gabon a intégré dans sa législation nationale les dispositions de MARPOL 73/78 par la loi 16/93 du 26 août 1993, relative à la protection et à l'amélioration de l'environnement.

Une autre loi qui se trouve encore dans les circuits pour son adoption, viendra compléter bientôt cet ensemble législatif, en matière de définition et répression des différentes formes de pollution de la mer par les navires.

La mise en application de ce dispositif conventionnel et législatif nous a conduit naturellement à adopter en 2002, le plan national d'urgence, et à nommer, par un décret du Président de la République, pris en Conseil des Ministres, le coordonnateur national et ceci, en étroite collaboration avec l'Industrie pétrolière.

Puis un arrêté du 30 janvier 2004 portant création et organisation d'une commission Ad hoc de mise en œuvre du plan d'urgence National contre

les déversements d'hydrocarbures et autres substances nuisibles est à pied d'œuvre pour la finalisation et l'adoption définitive du Plan Urgence National.

- Mesdames, Messieurs !

Au regard des initiatives que je viens d'énoncer, le Gabon s'est engagé résolument à cerner la problématique environnementale, avec toute la sérénité et le pragmatisme que ceci nous impose. La mise en œuvre de cet esprit pragmatique nous amène à placer la coopération internationale au cœur de toute entreprise en matière de préparation et de lutte contre les pollutions accidentelles. Elle nous commande surtout l'adoption de mesures appropriées qui doivent rendre le projet de l'initiative mondiale opérationnel.

A cet égard, la mise en place des plans nationaux d'urgence me semble un préalable important que nos Etats doivent lever, si notre sous-région veut se doter d'un plan d'urgence global. Il serait alors possible d'envisager la création d'un centre de coordination pour les situations d'urgence. C'est le lieu pour moi de saluer la décision de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale qui a bien voulu tenir successivement ici à Libreville un séminaire, un cours, puis un atelier sur les dispositions pertinentes de la convention OPRC.

Ces trois manifestations, Mesdames, Messieurs que j'espère être les dernières, doivent être l'occasion de recueillir toutes les informations susceptibles d'aider nos gouvernements respectifs à perfectionner leur approche des catastrophes environnementales et à prendre des décisions en toute connaissance de cause.

Je souhaite plein succès à tous vos travaux, et déclare « ouvert » le lancement du projet de l'initiative mondiale OMI / IPECA sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de déversements d'hydrocarbures en Afrique de l'ouest et du Centre.

Vive le système des Nations Unies !

Vive la Coopération Internationale ;

Vive le Gabon ;

Je vous remercie.

ANNEX IV

Opening Statements



Allocution de Monsieur le Ministre à l'ouverture du Séminaire O.M.I./P.I.E.C.A du 24 au 28 Avril 2006

- Excellence Monsieur le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement ;
- Excellence Mesdames, Messieurs les membres, du Gouvernement ;
- Messieurs les Représentants de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) ;
- Messieurs les Représentants du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement ;
- Mesdames, Messieurs les Représentants de l'Association Internationale de l'Industrie Pétrolière pour la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement ;
- Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants de l'Union des Pétroliers du Gabon (UPEGA) ;
- Mesdames, Messieurs les Experts Gouvernementaux ;
- Honorables délégués ;
- Distingués invités ;
- Mesdames, Messieurs.

C'est un réel plaisir pour moi de prendre la parole devant ce parterre d'Experts venus de grandes nations du monde à l'occasion de la cérémonie officielle d'ouverture de la série de rencontres internationales consacrées à la préparation, la lutte et la coopération régionale en matière de déversements d'hydrocarbures.

Permettez-moi donc de remercier vivement Monsieur le Président de la République, Chef de l'Etat, Son Excellence El Hadj Omar BONGO ONDIMBA pour avoir bien voulu accepter que notre pays abrite ces rencontres internationales à la demande de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale (OMI) et de l'Association Internationale de l'Industrie Pétrolière pour la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement (IPIECA).

Monieur le Premier Ministre, en tenant à présider personnellement, ce matin, la cérémonie d'ouverture des présentes assises, en dépit de vos hautes lourdes charges, vous manifestez

l'intérêt que le Gouvernement de la République attache aux problèmes environnementaux et vous exprimez ainsi la solidarité légendaire de notre pays en faveur de la promotion de la coopération régionale. En retour, les experts et moi-même voudrions vous témoigner notre profonde reconnaissance.

Je saisis également cette occasion pour saluer chaleureusement nos hôtes notamment les membres du Groupe d'Experts issus des organismes du système des Nations-Unies, du secteur pétrolier, les experts Gouvernementaux des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre et de l'Afrique du Sud, qui vont prendre part aux différents ateliers relatifs à la préparation, la lutte et la coopération régionale en matière de déversements d'hydrocarbures.

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Aussi, permettez-moi de souligner que ces séminaires et ateliers se dérouleront en quatre phases distinctes.

Ce jour, Monsieur le Premier Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement, Jean EYEGHE NDONG va procéder au lancement officiel du projet intitulé : "Initiative Mondiale" de la région WACAF. Il s'agit d'un programme englobant diverses activités supervisées par l'OMI, l'industrie pétrolière et d'autres partenaires au développement. Cette Initiative Mondiale a pour but d'aider les Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre (WACAF) à renforcer leurs capacités nationales et régionales en matière de préparation et de lutte contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures.

A cet effet, je voudrais vous inviter, Mesdames et Messieurs les experts ici présents à mettre à profit vos expériences et les enseignements que vous allez recevoir durant les présentes assises pour promouvoir la coopération sous-régionale par la création des accords d'assistance mutuelle et la mise en place des plans sous-régionaux.

Demain, se tiendra dans ce même cadre le Séminaire sur le Protocole OPRC-HSN et autres conventions pertinentes notamment CLC 92, Fonds 92, MARPOL 73/78, Convention d'Abidjan, Convention de Londres 72 et son protocole de 96. Rappelons que la convention OPRC est la Convention

Internationale de 1990 sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de pollution par les hydrocarbures.

Ce sera donc pour les séminaristes l'occasion de mieux comprendre l'importance et la nécessité pour nos Etats respectifs de ratifier non seulement la Convention OPRC sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de pollution par les hydrocarbures ; mais aussi de ratifier le protocole relatif aux substances nuisibles et les autres conventions précédemment citées.

Ce séminaire sera suivi du cours régional OPRC niveau 3 destiné principalement aux cadres supérieurs des administrations et de l'industrie des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre, auxquels sont ou seront assignées des responsabilités dans la mise en œuvre du plan d'urgence dans leurs pays respectifs.

Aussi, il convient de souligner qu'un plan d'urgence est la mise en place d'une organisation en vue d'une intervention rapide et efficace en cas de situation critique. Celui-ci repose sur un ensemble de procédures efficaces et pratiques basées sur des exercices et des tests de prévention et de lutte qui ne peuvent être opérants que grâce à une bonne formation des personnels chargés de sa mise en œuvre. C'est pourquoi, j'invite l'ensemble des participants à faire montre d'assiduité et de participation constructive et efficace à ce cours régional.

Enfin, les 27 et 28 avril 2006 se tiendra toujours dans ce même lieu l'Atelier régional OPRC sur la préparation, la lutte et la coopération en matière de pollution par les hydrocarbures.

Mesdames et Messieurs les Séminaristes, issus de divers pays et horizons, l'occasion vous sera donnée au cours de cet Atelier régional OPRC d'échanger sur l'évolution de vos différents plans d'Urgence. Les travaux en groupe vous permettront de mettre en commun vos expériences dans la mise en œuvre de vos plans respectifs et d'esquisser des solutions.

Monsieur le Premier Ministre, toutes ces rencontres qui se tiennent à Libreville dont le choix a une valeur symbolique et historique prouvent à suffisance que les Etats de l'Afrique de

l'Ouest et du Centre semblent prendre progressivement conscience de la nécessité de faire davantage pour améliorer la protection de l'environnement marin, d'autant plus que le Golfe de Guinée constitue une voie maritime importante et fiable en matière d'approvisionnement pétrolier, loin des zones de conflits.

Aussi, convient-il de rappeler que l'Organisation Maritime Internationale dont nos Etats sont membres est fortement attachée au concept de : « une navigation plus sûre et des océans plus propres ». En clair, nos côtes ne devraient être fréquentées que par des navires sûrs. Par conséquent, les navires « poubelles » devraient être bannis de notre région. L'objectif étant de renforcer la sécurité et la prévention de la pollution de notre environnement marin.

Nos administrations maritimes qui procèdent déjà aux contrôles des navires par l'Etat du port devraient aider la région à se débarrasser des navires qui ne sont pas maintenus dans un état conforme aux dispositions des règles et des règlements pertinents de l'OMI.

Pour ce qui est des navires pétroliers fréquentant nos eaux régionales tous devraient être dotés d'une double coque. Quant aux navires de commerce, chaque bâtiment devrait disposer à son bord des instructions et des procédures propres à garantir non seulement son exploitation mais également et surtout la protection de l'environnement conformément à la réglementation internationale.

Pour y parvenir, il importe pour chacun de nos Etats d'appliquer rigoureusement les règlements internationaux en matière de sécurité et de protection de l'environnement marin. A cet effet, le renforcement de nos dispositifs juridiques nationaux relatifs aux contrôles des navires et à l'exploitation de nos ressources pétrolières et marines s'impose.

Par ailleurs, si l'industrie pétrolière, à tort ou à raison, est pointée constamment du doigt comme étant le grand pollueur des océans, nous ne devrions pas perdre de vue que toutes les dispositions devraient être prises par nos Etats pour contrôler la pollution due aux déchets domestiques et industriels. Le Gabon a pour sa part anticipé en intégrant dans sa législation ainsi que dans son Plan d'Urgence des dispositions de lutte contre la

pollution par les autres substances nuisibles autres que les hydrocarbures.

En outre, il faut également accorder une importance particulière à l'amélioration de la qualité des services rendus aux navires fréquentant nos ports. La Convention MARPOL exige que chaque installation portuaire doit disposer des installations de réception des eaux et huiles usées. Pour une gestion rationnelle de l'environnement marin régional, nos ports devraient donc résolument s'y conformer. Faut de quoi, ces navires continueraient à faire des rejets prohibés dans nos eaux.

De plus, nous devons nous réjouir de l'accent fort appréciable qui a été mis sur le renforcement des capacités humaines, il nous appartient maintenant d'attacher une importance particulière à l'organisation d'exercices grandeur nature pour tester nos différents plans d'Urgence. A cet effet, nos Etats devraient au préalable s'activer à faire un inventaire des moyens de lutte existants dans leurs administrations et au sein des partenaires locaux en vue d'avoir une connaissance pratique de la capacité réelle de chaque Etat à pouvoir faire face à une catastrophe.

Enfin, je voudrais saluer les efforts constants déployés par l'OMI, l'PIECA et les autres partenaires au développement visant à nous aider à mettre en place une lutte opérationnelle et efficace contre les déversements d'hydrocarbures et autres substances nuisibles dans les régions de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre.

Je vous remercie.

LAUNCH OF THE IMO/IPIECA GLOBAL INITIATIVE – WACAF

Libreville, Gabon, 24 April 2006

Remarks by M. Palomares, IMO

[], distinguished representatives of IMO Member States and the Industry, ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to greet you all on behalf of the Secretary-General of IMO, Mr. Efthimos Mitropoulos, and also of the Director of the Marine Environment Division, Mr. Jean-Claude Sainlos, who are not able to be here with you due to unavoidable commitments at the IMO Headquarters in London. In particular, I would like to thank the Government of Gabon for the splendid hospitality and their willingness to host this very important series of events.

A major part of IMO's work over the years has been to establish and develop a comprehensive framework of pre-emptive measures aimed at ensuring that the risk of accident is reduced as far as is possible. These range from safety measures, addressing the design, construction, equipment and operation of ships, in particular oil tankers, to pollution prevention measures as stipulated in the MARPOL and other Conventions. **Pre-emptive and precautionary measures** such as these are, of course, vitally important but, no matter how much we do in this regard, we have to acknowledge that accidents will happen and we have to be ready to respond effectively as and when they do. And the fact that accidents are unpredictable, and oil spills are no exception, does not help. They do not respect national borders or territorial seas and the consequences of just one single spill can be catastrophic. **Regardless of any subsequent compensation, a major spill is likely to cause a great deal of human misery and lasting damage to the environment.**

This is clearly a global issue and, as such, requires global solutions. The best way to pursue these solutions and minimize the effects of such threats is through the effective implementation of the 1990 International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness,

Response and Co-operation, widely known as the OPRC Convention, the objectives and provisions of which are well known to you all. At present, there are 86 countries that are party to the OPRC Convention and between them they are responsible for just over 64 per cent of the world fleet. IMO would like to see that number increasing still further, in particular among the developing countries. By and large, the developed world is well protected and regulated as far as spill preparedness and response is concerned. But countries in the developing world rarely have the means to combat spills effectively on their own; and it is often into the less-developed areas that the oil industry is now increasingly moving. The world's leaders last year re-affirmed their commitment towards achieving the eight Millennium Development Goals, of which one, the seventh, is to ensure **environmental sustainability**. Helping developing countries to be prepared for oil spill response operations would be one small but important way in which progress towards those Goals could be hastened.

In this regard, although IMO is not a funding organization, it has endeavoured for many years on its own, to channel its scarce resources towards assisting coastal States all over the world in implementing the OPRC Convention and developing national, bi-lateral and multilateral contingency plans, and the associated intergovernmental agreements. Moreover, developing countries in particular came, quite rightly, to expect the industry to offer substantial assistance in building up their response capabilities. This prompted the creation, ten years ago, of the Global Initiative (GI), which was instituted primarily as an umbrella mechanism by which IMO and Industry, through IPIECA, would co-operate to support national and regional implementation of the OPRC Convention and enhance oil spill preparedness and response capacity, through the mobilization of external assistance and industry support at the national level. Ever since, the overall aim of the Global Initiative has been to improve and sustain the capabilities of developing countries to protect their marine and coastal resources at risk from oil spills, through the implementation of the OPRC Convention and associated manuals and guidance documents.

The other MDGs are: (1) Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) Achieve universal primary education; (3) Promote gender equality and empower women; (4) Reduce child mortality; (5) Improve maternal health; (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and (8) Develop a global partnership for development.

Your Excellency, in this context, I am sure you would wish to acknowledge and commend the joint efforts of IMO and the oil industry under the banner of the Global Initiative (GI), whose 10th anniversary was celebrated in London just over a month ago. These past ten years have amply demonstrated that IMO and Industry can work together and can also share common aims and objectives. Jointly, we have organized and implemented some forty-five national workshops on contingency planning and OPRC courses in Africa, the Arab States and the Mediterranean, Asia and the Pacific, CIS and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, a dozen regional workshops have been organized in as many parts of the world with direct financial contribution from the Industry to cover the participation of experts and the provision of teaching material and facilities. And this is only an example of the areas where Industry and IMO have collaborated over the past decade towards achieving a better protection of the marine environment from oil pollution in developing countries.

In spite of the limited resources in funding and personnel that has been made available from the IMO Integrated Technical Assistance Programme, we could say that the GI has been successful and has, from an oil pollution response point of view, had positive impact on the preparedness, response and co-operation situation in many regions and countries of the world. As a way of illustrating these achievements, over the last 10 years, the Global Initiative:

- has provided training in oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation to more than 1500 persons representing government agencies and the oil industry;
- has been active in 15 out of 18 UNEP Regional Seas Areas, covering most of the world;
- has provided assistance to more than 100 countries either as direct support or via regional arrangements; and

- in support to the IMO Technical Assistance Programme, has created a situation of self-sustainability in many regions and countries. It is expected that many national authorities, with a minimum of future external support, can maintain the momentum that has been created by the assistance provided under the GI.

But, as oil exploration and exploitation increases, and oil transportation by sea intensifies accordingly, often along the coasts of developing States, so do the associated risks for these countries. Therefore, we need to build on our past achievements; raise our stakes; and endeavour to take commensurate action. We could say that the West and Central Africa (WACAF) region is one of the most vulnerable areas, which is one of the reasons why the theme for the IMO 2006 World Maritime Day has been chosen as "Technical Co-operation: IMO's response to the 2005 World Summit", with special emphasis on the maritime needs of Africa. It is, therefore, not surprising that the programme IMO and IPIECA have agreed jointly for this biennium is entitled the **GI project on oil pollution preparedness, response and co-operation for West and Central Africa**. This project, being launched today, marks the commencement of the project activities that will be presented to you later today. This time, appropriate funding has been pledged by both parties, with IMO and the Industry contributing in excess of 800,000 US\$ for 2006.

To kick-start these activities, we have put together several consecutive events to be run during the week which, we believe, will pave the way for a smooth, efficient and effective initiation of the Project. These will be presented to you in more detail later on this morning.

To help us along in our joint endeavours, the IMO's OPRC-HNS Technical Group of the MEPC has been working over the past two years, with valuable input from Industry, in the development of new global tools that will enhance the capacity of the GI efforts to implement the ambitious programme I have just mentioned, including activities geared towards fomenting the implementation of the OPRC-HNS Protocol. We will have the opportunity of addressing this very important Protocol in some detail during the Regional Seminar scheduled for this afternoon.

Before closing, I would like to say a few words about the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem, or GCLME, Project, which is funded by the GEF-UNDP and implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Programme, UNIDO. This Project addresses the LME operational strategies as regards productivity; fisheries and other living resources; pollution and ecosystem health; socioeconomic; and governance. The Project includes a component covering matters pertaining to pollution due to shipping and other marine activities, which is being implemented in co-operation with IMO under a Letter of Agreement with UNIDO. Every effort is being made to make these activities complementary to those being undertaken under the IMO Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme and, indeed, under the Global Initiative, with the ever present aim of avoiding duplication of effort and resources.

Your Excellency, I do not want to take any more time from what should eminently be a celebratory occasion, for there is indeed cause for celebration. At the same time, I would like to think that there is also cause for committing all our efforts to, and hoping for, a progressively cleaner and better protected marine environment along the coasts of West and Central Africa. We owe it to our children. Thank you.

ANNEX V

**Notes of the Presentation on
the GI WACAF Project and
the building blocks of oil
spill preparedness and
response**

Notes on the presentation of the GI WACAF Project and the building blocks of oil spill preparedness and response

The IMO is the international forum for governments supported by other experts to develop legislation and guidelines on best practice, and for offering support to national governments, for the protection of the marine environment. IPIECA is the industry equivalent forum, representing all facets of oil industry activities, operating to best practice and working in coordination with governments to establish the highest standards of environment protection. Drawing these two together, the GI is the Partnership Arrangement for cooperation at regional, national and local levels; to promote and build oil spill preparedness and response capabilities.

The GI WACAF Project is the Partnership Programme for the West and Central Africa region. For the GI WACAF Project Launch, oil spill preparedness and response was presented in six key elements: Legislation, Plans, Forces for Implementation, Training/Qualification, Equipment/resource and Exercises. The series of activities in the Project Launch consistently focussed on these elements.

It is important to identify the kind of oil spill events that can occur, understand the behaviour that different oils may exhibit, and the potential impact this could have. Drawing these together, a proper Risk Assessment (RA) is essential - this being the combination of an analysis of events and an assessment of their consequences. Sensitivity maps are highlighted as a powerful tool in resource identification and impact.

Developing scenarios for these events gives a measure of their potential severity, which can then be planned for systematically, through a tiered capability arrangement. This ensures events are properly catered for, with established roles and responsibilities for different parties such that response is rapid, effective and scaled to suit the pollution event. The tiered response concept is illustrated in the presentation showing the different ways this can work in the region. The importance is emphasized of government viewing this whole process as risk management; to ensure adequate levels of resources are agreed by all parties and subsequently put in place.

The main response strategies at sea and onshore are described, with a key need to always keep in mind: what we are trying to achieve, in what stages/manner and with what tools – to ensure that government and industry incident command remain in control of the situation. Waste management is an overlooked, but essential element, of response. The international Conventions on oil pollution liability and compensation are an essential element of preparedness, along with a range of other legal instruments for oil pollution control, preparedness and response.

For the WACAF Region, a summary of the current situation is provided together with an outline of the key features of the GI WACAF Project. The overall aims are to establish preparedness commensurate with risk, having a designated national authority and relevant legislation in place, clarity on roles/responsibility for different scales of events and collaboration between all parties to ensure appropriate resources are available for response.

The programme of Launch events are also described; their content, timing and purpose; structured to first brief delegates on the key issues before then offering ownership to delegates to develop, identifying areas where the GI WACAF Project could provide support to make progress.

ANNEX VI
Working Group Session
Questionnaire

Working Group Session

1. Legislation/Guidelines:

- ◆ What regulations/measures are in place at the national level for the ratification/implementation of the key conventions and protocols
- ◆ Is the authority in charge of ratifying/implementing the above conventions/protocols clearly identified?
- ◆ What are the vehicles and barriers to implementing the international legal framework?
- ◆ What regulations/measures are in place at the national level for the use of dispersant in territorial waters? What are the vehicles and barriers?
- ◆ What regulations/measures are in place at the national level for the waste management? What are the vehicles and barriers?
- ◆ What regulations/measures are in place at the national level for trans-boundary equipment/personal movement in case of a major spill? Consider this for possible movements of equipment/personal from Tier 3-2-1 response centers or industry equipment/personal available in neighboring countries.
 - How can government and industry work together to mobilize and have access to both specialized and non-specialized response equipment?
 - What are the vehicles and barriers?
- ◆ How can the WACAF Project provide support to the governments to surpass these barriers

2. Plans:

- ◆ What are the vehicles and barriers to achieving a complete national contingency plan? Examine how governments can work with industry to facilitate this process.
- ◆ What measures/actions have been taken to evaluate the level of risk at the provincial/national level? Do the government authorities need/request support from industry for risk assessment?
- ◆ What are the vehicles and barriers to developing sensitivity mapping?
- ◆ What measures/actions have been taken to assess high/medium/low risk areas at a provincial/national level in order to list the priorities areas to protect prior to an incident?
- ◆ Have you clearly identified the role and responsibilities for spill notifications/responses/management... of the authorities involved in oil spill response? Is there a provincial/national committee in charge of oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation?
- ◆ What level of communication/dialogue between government and industry exists in your respective countries? Are industry oil spill contingency plans in line with the national plan?
- ◆ How can governments ensure that industry emergency plans are co-ordinated with the national system established in accordance with article 6 of the OPRC and approved in accordance with procedures established by the competent national authority?
- ◆ What are the vehicles and barriers to achieving regional co-operation?
- ◆ How can the need for a regional exchange of information mechanism (including reporting of spills) be developed? (both inter-governmental and between government and industry).

- Examine how co-operation between governments and industry can be developed at a regional level?
- ◆ What actions need to be taken post workshop and by whom (government / industry) in the short and medium term?
 - ◆ In accordance with applicable international agreements, how can governments take necessary legal or administrative measures to facilitate international assistance within this regional framework?
 - ◆ How can the WACAF Project provide support to the governments to surpass these barriers?

3. Forces for Implementation

- ◆ What are the vehicles and barriers to establish a response structure at national/regional level?
- ◆ Have the Government Authorities responsible of the adoption/implementation of the international legal framework been identified for:
 - Notification
 - Response
 - Planning
- ◆ Do the responsible Governmental Authorities have the sufficient information/background to fulfill their duties?
- ◆ Do the responsible Governmental Authorities have sufficient authority to implement the plan? What external support could facilitate their duties?
- ◆ How can the WACAF Project provide support to the governments to surpass these barriers?

4. Training/Qualification

- ◆ How can a programme for training and exercises for relevant personnel and response organizations and for testing national contingency plans be established?
- ◆ Define by order of priority your needs in the training

5. Equipment:

- ◆ What measures have Governments Authorities taken to identify their need for equipment? Additional to Industry stockpiles is there any other equipment stockpile available at the government level?
- ◆ How could governments obtain mobilization of industry stockpiles at a minimum cost? How can government and industry work together to mobilize and have access to both specialized and non-specialized response equipment?
- ◆ Does the Oil Company communicate/exchange information regularly with their affiliate operating in the WACAF region?
- ◆ Does Oil Company communicate/exchange information regularly with other Oil Companies operating in the same country? Is there any specific agreement/arrangement/committee/mechanism? Discuss and identify the key issue of success? Please provide information/contact of such entity if it exists in your country.
- ◆ If equipment is available what measures are taken for its maintenance/testing?
- ◆ What measures are in place to facilitate additional resources in case of major spill, eg:



- Boats
- Aircrafts
- Helicopters
- Communication Center/Equipment
- Manpower
- Medical support
- Local knowledge/personal
- Other means

6. Exercises:

- What are the vehicles and barriers to develop provincial/national exercises?
 - Does industry organize regularly joint exercise with other industry operating locally? What are the vehicles and barriers to develop joint Inter-Industry exercises?
 - Would joint exercise Government/Industry would be a solution to test the national preparedness at local and wider levels. What measure/action has been taken by Government and Industry to organize/develop such exercise?
 - What are the vehicles and barriers to develop joint Government/Industry exercises?
 - How can the WACAF Project can provide support to the governments to overpass these barriers:
-

7. WACAF Project Future:

- How would you envisage the development promoted by the GI WACAF project being sustained in long term (beyond 2 years...)?
- What key elements of support would this comprise?
- How might this be achieved? For example:
 - Industry' commitments
 - Local government commitments
 - Joint collaboration
 - Possible regional centre
- What steps/vehicles/blockers would you envisage in their development?

ANNEX VII
Consultation Session
Preliminary Questionnaire

**IMO/IPIECA GLOBAL INITIATIVE PROJECT ON OIL POLLUTION
PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND CO-OPERATION
FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA**

COUNTRY PROFILE

NOTES FOR COMPLETION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The attached Preliminary Self - Assessment Questionnaire has been prepared by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) for use in the implementation of the IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative (GI) Project on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation for West and Central Africa

. The questionnaire has been designed to provide a list of relevant organisational information and to provide a preliminary assessment of national exposure to oil spill risks and response preparedness. It should be completed by the National Responsible Authority in co-operation with representatives from relevant stakeholders withing Government and Industry - in preparation for the Workshops/Seminars with IMO/IPIECA representatives that will discuss opportunities for a national/regional projects under the Global Initiative programme. The questionnaire should be considered as an aid to those discussions and not as a definitive record.

Section 1- should include information relevant to the current status of the national oil spill response organisation. The information should be listed with no attempt to explain or provide details. **Section 2** should include a status on current National and International Arrangements (Conventions your country is Party to) **Section 3** should provide an assessment of oil spill exposure at ports and oil terminals and nationally, via a series of quantitative evaluations. **Section 4** should provide general and brief information on the national preparedness and response arrangements in your country. **Section 5** should provide information on previous spills and current state of Education and Training with regard to oil spill preparedness and response.

Sections 2 and 3 should be completed for each port or terminal included in the assessment and the sheets titled and numbered appropriately.

SOME KEY DEFINITIONS/EXPLANATIONS

SECTION 1: ORGANISATION

“National Responsible Authority” The designated Competent Government Department having the governmental responsibility for dealing with marine pollution incidents

“National Operational Authority” The designated competent Government department having the operational responsibility for dealing with marine pollution incidents

“National Operational Contact Points”The designated National Operational Contact Point (s) responsible for receiving and transmitting reports on pollution incidents on a 24-hour basis

SECTION 2: LEGAL STATUS

National Oil Spill Legislation list of national legislation data that relates principally or in part to oil spills and marine pollution in general, with dates.

International Conventions whether the listed international conventions relevant to oil spills have been (or are planned to be) ratified by legislation, with dates.

Sub-regional/Regional Agreements list of bilateral, sub-regional or regional agreements or plans relating to cooperation in the event of an oil spill.

Sensitivity maps the availability and extent of environmental sensitivity maps to assist in responding to a major oil spill.

SECTION 3: RISK ASSESSMENT

Black/persistent oils handled total volumes of black and persistent oils handled at the terminal including crude oils, fuel oils, lube oils, bitumen and gasoils.

White/non-persistent oils handled total volumes of white and non-persistent oils handled at the terminal, including kerosine, gasolines and solvents.

Number of vessel visits per year frequency of loading/unloading operations of tankers and brages as indicated by the number of vessel visits.

Typical pumping rate per line indicates the amount of oil that would be spilled in the event of an accident such as a hose burst or broken coupling, etc.

Local environmental sensitivities sensitivity of the area immediate to the terminal; highly sensitive areas include mangroves, salt marshes, coral and tourist beaches; less sensitive areas include industrial zones and high energy shorelines.

Use of dispersant policy National procedures for approval of dispersants and their use, standing procedures for use, limitations-geographical or quantity.

SECTION 4: RESPONSE ORGANIZATION AND PREPAREDNESS

National Contingency Plan the plan should be a formal document, describing responsibilities and procedures.

- Response at sea
- Response on shore
- Ports and terminals

Availability of oil spill equipment the availability of equipment such as booms, skimmers and dispersant.

Availability of auxiliary equipment the availability of equipment such as boats, vacuum trucks and beach cleaning tools in the vicinity of the terminal to support the response.

Receiving international resources extent and practicality of procedures for receiving international resources in the event of an oil spill emergency, described in the Plan.

Adequacy of personnel training the familiarity of trained personnel and contractors with oil spill response procedures, local conditions and local equipment.

Number of equipment exercises the frequency of personnel mobilisation and equipment deployment exercises at the terminal.

PRELIMINARY SELF - ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1

COUNTRY PROFILE 2006

COUNTRY:

Date of data:

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NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

National Responsible Authority:

--

Name of Contact Person (if applicable):

--

Full Address:

--

Tel:

Fax:

--	--

E-Mail:

Website:

--	--

■ **National Operational Authority.**

Name of Agency:

--

Address:

--

Tel:

after-hours Tel:

--	--

Fax:

after- hours Fax

--	--

Email:

--

Name of Contact Person (if applicable):

--

Tel:

Fax:

--	--

Email:

--

National Operational Contact Point (s)

Name of Agency:

--

Address:

--

Tel:

after-hours Tel:

--	--

Fax:

after- hours Fax

--	--

Email

--

Name of Contact Person (if applicable):

Name of Agency:

--

Address:

--

Tel:

after-hours Tel:

--	--

Fax:

after- hours Fax

--	--

Email

--

Other National Authorities with operational responsibilities in case of oil spills

Name of Authority:

Address:

Tel:	after-hours Tel:
------	------------------

Fax:	after- hours Fax
------	------------------

Email

SECTION 2

NATIONAL REGULATIONS – International conventions

■ **NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN:**

- Any Update since 1999.	YES	NO	
- Status of the plan.	OFFICIAL	DRAFT	TO BE DRAFT
- Assistance Needed.	DEVELOPMENT	UPDATING	TESTING

■ **REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTINGENCY PLANS WITHIN THE COUNTRY:**

- Status of the plan.	OFFICIAL	DRAFT	TO BE DRAFT
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■ **INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS:**

Are the below listed Conventions ratified and/or implemented. Month/Year

- MARPOL 73/78:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- OPRC – 90:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- CLC 69/92:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- Fund 92:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- OPRC- HNS 2000:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001					
	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- HNS 1996:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- SALVAGE 1989:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
- INTERVENTION 1969/73:	Ratified:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____
	Implemented:	YES	NO	Expected	____/____

■ **RESPONSE POLICY**

Please provide brief details of your country's spill response policy and approach towards, for example, **the use of chemical dispersants, the protection of sensitive resources (sensitivity mapping) and waste disposal.**

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■ **REGIONAL CONVENTION: Convention in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention of 1981)**

COUNTRY	Date of signed agreement	Date of Entry into Force
Abidjan Convention		
Emergency Protocol to Abidjan Convention		

■ **OTHER BILATERAL OR MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS**

Please provide the name of the country and the date of the signed agreement.

COUNTRY	Date of signed agreement	Date of Entry into Force

SECTION 3
RISK ASSESSMENT

EXPOSURE AT TERMINALS

Name of Terminal	
Type of Oil	
Quantity (Mt/year)	
Number of tanker/barge visits per year	
Typical pumping rate per line	

Name of Terminal	
Type of Oil	
Quantity (Mt/year)	
Number of tanker/barge visits per year	
Typical pumping rate per line	

Name of Terminal	
Type of Oil	
Quantity (Mt/year)	
Number of tanker/barge visits per year	
Typical pumping rate per line	

■ **NATIONAL EXPOSURE**

Number of Tankers passing within 50km/week	
Number of offshore oil drilling rigs in operation	
Number of offshore oil production locations	
Total length of offshore oil pipeline (km)	
Total length of onshore oil pipeline (km)	

SECTION 4

RESPONSE

■ RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

Please provide brief details of the organisational arrangements in your country for responding to an oil spill incident, with distinctions drawn as appropriate for response to spills at sea, within ports or other specific locations, and for oil that reaches the shorelines.

--

- Is there a mechanism in place to expedite the clearance of equipment through Customs in an emergency situation?

YES

NO

- Please provide contact information and the procedure, if available.

Name of Agency:

Address:

Tel:

after-hours Tel:

Fax:

after- hours Fax

Email

- Procedure

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■ EQUIPMENT

Please provide a general inventory of the types and amounts of oil spill cleanup equipment and materials available from both government agencies and private companies within your country.

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SECTION 5

BACKGROUND AND FOLLOW-UP

■ PREVIOUS SPILL

Please provide the date, location, type of oil and quantity of spill occurred in your country.

Date	Location	Type of Oil	Quantity

■ WORKSHOPS, TRAINING AND EXERCICES (IN THE LAST 5 YEARS)

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■ FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS (TRAINING NEEDS, WORKSHOPS, ETC.)

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■ ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:

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ANNEX VIII
Action Plan Session
Questionnaire



Workshop Action Plan Session

WACAF GI Project

- ✓ What assistance do you expect from the WACAF GI Project?
- ✓ Who will liaise in your country with the WACAF GI Project? How?
- ✓ What steps should be followed to improve the oil spill preparedness in the WACAF Region and in your country specifically?
- ✓ Define what supports are needed from the WACAF GI Project at:
 - Local Level
 - Government Level
 - Industry Level

Status and notable changes:

- ✓ Define where you are.
- ✓ Define what would be a notable change/improvement in oil spill preparation

Action Plan:

- ✓ What will you report back?
- ✓ To whom will you report back and for what purpose?
- ✓ What are your aims/objectives/outcomes?
- ✓ Please list 5 key issues/steps to be address in your country

Follow-up

- ✓ Mid-terms: Please list 3 first steps to implement your mid-term action plan
- ✓ Long term:
 - How could you/we sustain efforts and changes?
 - What are the needs, to sustain the efforts/changes?
 - How can we arrange a sustainable effort/change?

ANNEX IX

Closing Statement

Cérémonie de clôture du 28 Avril 2006

Discours de M. Alexis Poutchkovsky,
Représentant de l'Industrie Pétrolière,

Excellence Madame le Vice Premier Ministre, Ministre de l'Environnement, de la Protection de la Nature, de la Recherche et de la Technologie, représentant Monsieur le Premier Ministre Chef du Gouvernement,

Excellence Monsieur le Ministre de la Marine Marchande et des Équipements portuaires,

Monsieur le représentant de l'Organisation Maritime Internationale,

Madame, Messieurs les représentants de l'Association Internationale de l'Industrie Pétrolière pour la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement,

Mesdames et Messieurs les représentants de l'Union des Pétroliers du Gabon,

Mesdames et Messieurs les Experts Gouvernementaux, et Internationaux,

Honorables délégués,

Distingués invités,

Mesdames et Messieurs,

En tant que représentant de l'Industrie Pétrolière, c'est un honneur de participer à cette réunion de clôture à vos côtés, et je tiens à vous remercier au nom de l'Industrie Pétrolière, Madame le Vice Premier Ministre, Monsieur le Ministre de la Marine Marchande, de nous faire l'honneur de votre présence.

Je tiens aussi à remercier chaleureusement votre pays d'avoir permis que ce séminaire puisse se tenir ici à Libreville dans d'aussi bonnes conditions.

Durant ces 5 jours de travail intense plus de 80 personnes, délégués gouvernementaux venant de 20 pays différents, représentants d'Organisations Internationales, experts techniques internationaux, et représentants de l'Industrie Pétrolière, ont échangé leurs expériences, leurs réussites, mais aussi leurs difficultés. Et c'est une grande satisfaction que d'avoir participé à la mise en commun de toute cette expérience.

L'objectif de ce séminaire était double :

1. il s'agissait tout d'abord de mettre à la disposition des délégués gouvernementaux un ensemble d'informations pertinentes sur la lutte antipollution ; pour cela :

- o – Nous avons ainsi étudié les Conventions Internationales, pertinentes, comme par exemple celle qui concerne les Systèmes de Compensations ; c'est d'une importance fondamentale pour les victimes en cas de pollution.
- o – Nous avons participé à une formation OMI niveau 3, qui s'adresse aux Responsables de haut niveau, avec une partie théorique et un exercice en salle qui a montré aux délégués la réalité d'une gestion de crise.

2 il s'agissait ensuite d'établir un état précis de la situation dans les pays concernés. Pour cela un questionnaire très détaillé a été envoyé aux délégués gouvernementaux, puis des « interviews » en tête à tête ont permis à chacun de faire part de ses préoccupations particulières, des ses expériences et de ses priorités.

Vous le voyez, et conformément aux souhaits exprimés par son Excellence Monsieur le 1^{er} Ministre, Chef du Gouvernement, lors de la Réunion d'Ouverture le 24 Avril, nous nous sommes attaché à travailler vraiment sur du concret :

Cela, c'est ce qui s'est passé depuis Lundi.

Je veux maintenant envisager l'avenir. Tenir des séminaires, c'est très bien mais il faut que cela débouche sur des réalisations concrètes et utiles.

Maintenant, nous avons, au sein de notre Groupe de Travail, à synthétiser tout ce qui a été dit, tous les messages qui nous ont été transmis, toutes les remarques qui nous ont été faites, et tout ce que nous avons ressenti durant ces 5 jours d'échange.

Ensuite, et dans les semaines qui viennent nous bâtirons un programme d'action, avec des propositions concrètes, que nous discuterons avec les représentants des gouvernements et de l'Industrie.

Mais dès maintenant il y a quelques actions qui me paraissent très importantes à envisager, tant du côté des Gouvernements, que du côté de l'Industrie.

Pour les Gouvernements, et à l'évidence c'est l'étape de base sur laquelle tout le reste doit se bâtir, il s'agit de ratifier les

Conventions Internationales pertinentes, je pense en priorité au CLC 92 et Fond ; et de les transcrire dans la législation. Bien sûr plusieurs pays l'ont déjà fait, mais certains doivent encore le faire, et nous sommes prêts à les y aider. La manière exacte reste à préciser, mais cela pourrait prendre la forme de séminaires spécialisés sur ces aspects juridiques.

Une autre priorité, toujours pour les pays ne l'ayant pas déjà fait, c'est d'identifier les Autorités Responsables, tant au niveau décisionnel qu'au niveau opérationnel, et les « Points Focaux » correspondants. Ce point fondamental est vraiment de la responsabilité de chaque Gouvernement.

Et enfin, c'est la question de la coopération internationale, qui est un élément clé en cas de pollution marine, car une pollution ne connaît pas de frontière. L'exemple récent du Prestige dont la pollution a touché les côtes du Portugal, de l'Espagne, de la France, et même du Royaume Uni, en est malheureusement un exemple frappant. Il faut donc mettre en place des accords d'assistance qui peuvent être bi, ou multilatéraux. Nous vous y aiderons.

Sans oublier bien sur la réalisation, ou la finalisation des Plans d'Urgence Nationaux.

Pour l'Industrie, il faut intensifier la coopération entre les compagnies. Par exemple, une des premières actions est de faire un inventaire précis de tous les équipements de lutte antipollution détenus par chaque compagnie dans chaque pays. Une fois cette liste établie, il conviendra de la comparer aux risques encourus, afin de mettre en évidence au niveau d'un pays, ou de plusieurs pays voisins, des éventuels manques qu'il conviendra ensuite, bien sur, de combler. Le Groupe de Travail va entreprendre cet inventaire avec les représentants des compagnies et les organisations professionnelles. Des accords de coopération seront favorisés là où ils ne sont pas encore établis.

Puis enfin avec les Gouvernements et l'Industrie ensembles, il s'agit de s'assurer que l'interface entre les Autorités désignées et l'Industrie fonctionne bien. Cela peut être fait par exemple en organisant des exercices de Grande Ampleur impliquant toutes les structures concernées afin de vérifier que depuis le processus d'alerte, jusqu'au déploiement du matériel sur site, toutes les étapes, tous les interfaces fonctionnent bien. Et nous allons y travailler pour proposer rapidement un projet précis.

La question de la formation nous a souvent été posée ; nous allons donc proposer des actions précises et ciblées.

Ces quelques premières actions sont celles qui doivent être mises en œuvre rapidement. Elles ne résoudront certainement pas tous les problèmes mais participeront, j'en suis convaincu, à réduire de manière notable les conséquences d'un éventuel déversement accidentel d'hydrocarbures. Elles participeront donc de manière efficace à la protection de l'environnement marin, et littoral, particulièrement riche dans cette région.

Je vous remercie.

ANNEX X
Closing remarks by the
Vice Prime Minister of
Gabon

(Not available at the time of print)
