



Global Initiative for West and Central Africa

Report of the Regional Workshop and Conference GI WACAF 2009

Hotel Hilton Yaoundé, Cameroon
2-5 November 2009

“Oil Spill Response: from Planning to Practice”



Hosted by “National Hydrocarbons Corporation of Cameroon”



S N H

Executive summary

The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) launched in 2006 the Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF) project to enhance oil spill response capability in West and Central Africa.

The GI WACAF Project is a partnership between the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. Making use of existing industry expertise and resources, a key innovative feature is to emphasize the promotion of public/private partnership for effective oil spill response.

The GI WACAF 2009 Regional Workshop and Conference 2009, was organised on the 2-5 November 2009 and was hosted by the National Hydrocarbons Corporation in Yaoundé, Cameroon. This biennial event is a follow up to the regional meeting held in Pointe-Noire in Dec 2007 and to the launch of the GI WACAF Project in April 2006. The theme of this 2009 conference was "Oil Spill Response - From Planning to Practice", the objectives of which were to:

1. Review the progress achieved since 2006 (and more specifically the achievements of the 2008-2009 biennium) and exchange experiences between government delegates, and with the representatives of the oil industry;
2. Identify objectives and develop action plan at national and regional levels in order to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium, and enhance Government/ oil industry cooperation;
3. Deliver training on the implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention and the CLC 92 and Fund 92 Conventions.

The conference and workshop combined general conferences, technical conferences, regional level workgroup, development of national action plan and provision of training on compensation mechanisms for ship based incidents.

Questions and comments following the various presentations, as well as the work groups and information sharing between government and industry delegates during the four days allowed the identification of key recommendations for the 2010-2011 GI WACAF Project addressing the following topic:

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

In addition to these recommendations, delegates of each country, assessed the level of preparedness in their country and drafted a National Action Plan. Action plans are highlighting the high priority actions and indicate the needs for support.

The active participation and the expertise of all delegates and experts, as well as the local organization of the workshop with the support of SNH and the GI WACAF Project, were greatly appreciated and were the key to the success of this workshop.

Table of contents

INTRODUCTION	4
OBJECTIVES OF THE EVENT	4
PROGRAMME	4
PARTICIPANTS	5
SUMMARY OF THE OPENING OF THE MEETING MONDAY 2 NOVEMBER 2009.....	6
<i>Opening address IPIECA.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Opening address IMO.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Opening address of his Excellency, the Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature</i>	<i>6</i>
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATION: INTRODUCTION, MONDAY 2 NOVEMBER 2009	7
<i>Overview of the GI WACAF Activities and Progress Achieved in 2008-2009.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Introduction of Objectives of the Workshop and Conference and Presentation of the Programme.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>National Oil Spill Contingency Plan of Cameroon</i>	<i>7</i>
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS: CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION, MONDAY 2 NOVEMBER 2009	8
<i>Republic of Congo: The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Recent Exercises</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Senegal: HASSMAR Senegal’s Response to Marine Pollution.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Rex Oil Spill Response Exercise, 6-11 March 2009.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Implementation and Possibilities of Evolution of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan in Gabon</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Case Study: Shell Togo – Tier 3 Passing Ship Exercise Offshore Tanker Accident.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Overview of Pipeline Oil Spill Capability and Preparedness.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Towards an Oil Spill Free Environment, the role of NOSDRA in managing oil spills in Nigeria</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Oil Spill Response Planning – The Case of Ghana</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Abidjan Convention and Land Based Sources and Activities Protocol related to Oil Spill Response</i>	<i>9</i>
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS: OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OPRC 90 CONVENTION, TUESDAY 3 NOVEMBER 2009.....	10
<i>The OPRC Convention: The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 in West and Central Africa</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>The Principle of Dispersant and Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA).....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>The Development of National Dispersant Use Policy.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Introduction to Improvised Oil Barriers.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Oil spill combating equipment: Assets or liabilities?.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Development of Joint Government Industry Exercise.....</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Metocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa</i>	<i>12</i>
SUMMARY OF METOCEAN ANALYSIS AND MODELLING FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA QUESTIONNAIRE, TUESDAY 3 NOVEMBER 2009	13
SUMMARY OF REGIONAL WORKING GROUPS, WEDNESDAY 3 NOVEMBER 2009	14
<i>Group WA: How to strengthen national response systems and technical cooperation activities?.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Group C: How to increase national response effectiveness and operational capacity?.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Group A: How to follow-up on the development of the regional cooperation?.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Group F: How to improve the effectiveness of the GI WACAF Project?.....</i>	<i>15</i>
SUMMARY OF NATIONAL WORKING GROUPS, WEDNESDAY 3 NOVEMBER 2009	16

<i>Outcomes of the National Working Groups</i>	16
<i>Top priority elements</i>	17
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS: CLAIMS AND COMPENSATION WORKSHOP, THURSDAY 4 NOVEMBER 2009	19
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS: INDUSTRY OIL SPILL PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING, THURSDAY 4 NOVEMBER 2009	20
<i>Introduction to the Training, the role of the Industry Focal Points in the Global Initiative</i>	20
<i>The Reality of Operational Oil Spill Response</i>	20
<i>New Development in Dispersant Technology</i>	20
<i>Simulated Response to an Oil Spill</i>	20
<i>Tele-detection New Technology and Application to Oil Spill Preparedness</i>	21
<i>Development of Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping and Response Strategy</i>	21
<i>Detection of Oil Spill Using Remote Sensing Technology</i>	21
SUMMARY OF THE CLOSING CEREMONY, THURSDAY 4 NOVEMBER 2009	22
<i>Closing address IPIECA</i>	22
<i>Closing address IMO</i>	22
<i>Closing address of SNH</i>	22
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE GI WACAF 2009	23
<i>Legislation</i>	23
<i>National oil spill contingency planning</i>	23
<i>Information, communication, training and exercises</i>	23
<i>Technical and operational issues</i>	24
<i>Regional cooperation</i>	24
<i>Support from international organisations</i>	25
CONCLUSION	26
ANNEX 1. PROGRAMME OF THE GI WACAF REGIONAL WORKSHOP AND CONFERENCE 2009	28
ANNEX 2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	39
LIST OF GI WACAF GOVERNMENT FOCAL POINTS (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES)	39
LIST OF GI WACAF INDUSTRY FOCAL POINTS (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES).....	41
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	42
LIST OF EXPERTS.....	47
ANNEX 3. OPENING ADDRESS BY MR. THOMAS COOLBAUGH, IPIECA	48
ANNEX 4. OPENING ADDRESS BY DR STEFAN MICALLEF IMO	50
ANNEX 5. ALLOCUTION DE SON EXCELLENCE, MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA PROTECTION DE LA NATURE	54
ANNEX 6. HYDRODYNAMIC STUDY FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA: HISTORICAL AND REAL-TIME METOCEAN DATA COLLECTION	56
QUESTIONNAIRE AND CONTACTS	56
DETAILED RESULTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.....	58
ANNEX 7. RESULTS OF THE MATRIX OF PREPAREDNESS	62
ANNEX 8. EVALUATION FORM	68
ANNEX 9. PHOTOS	70

Introduction

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF Project) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA). The project is being implemented within the framework of the Global Initiative (GI) which was endorsed by IMO member States in 1996 and launched in Cape Town, South Africa in 1996.

This is ten years after this event the GI WACAF Project was launched. The project is jointly funded by IMO and eight oil company members of IPIECA. Today, it covers 22 countries in West and Central Africa. Since its inception significant progress in improving oil spill response capability has been achieved. For instance, it is encouraging to see that from 2006 to 2009 more than 30 workshops were delivered and more than 3000 persons were trained. From a results-based perspective, we witnessed an increase of 6% in 2008 from 2007 in the overall preparedness indicator. And all six key performance indicators of preparedness have progressed (Legislation; NOSCP; Designation of national authorities; Agreements; Training and exercises; National resources).

The GI-WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference GI WACAF 2009 is the largest event for oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation activities in West and Central Africa. The event is part of the biennial management system of the GI WACAF project and is gathering the industry and government focal points with main objectives to exchange experiences and review progress achieved within the biennium action plan. Based on these results, the focal points establish the objectives for the next biennium.

Objectives of the event

The specific objective of the conferences and workshop were to:

- Review the progress achieved during the 2008-2009 biennium and exchange experiences between government delegates, and with the representatives of the oil industry;
- Identify objectives and develop action plans at national and regional levels in order to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium, and enhance Government/ oil industry cooperation;
- Deliver training on the implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention and the CLC 92 and Fund 92 Conventions.

Programme

The event was organised on five days (See Annex 1 for the complete program).

- Monday
 - Opening ceremony and introduction of the workshop
 - Conferences from country delegates and oil industry representatives on the implementation of National Oil Spill Contingency Plans, and the improvement of the response capabilities
- Tuesday: Oil Spill Preparedness and Implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention
 - Conferences from experts on the Conventions (OPRC 90 and Emergency Protocol) and on the latest developments regarding oil spill preparedness and response (dispersant use, sensitivity mapping, Metocean modelling, joint Government/ industry exercises, etc.)
- Wednesday
 - 4 regional working groups for the development of thematic GI WACAF Project Action Plan
 - Development of National Action Plans by Country delegates for the coming biennium
- Thursday
 - Claims and compensation workshop (for the country delegates)
 - Industry Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Technology Training (for the oil industry representatives)

- Closing ceremony

The fifth day (Friday) was dedicated to a Regional Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Abidjan Convention and its Emergency Protocol (for the Country delegates).

The experts having participated in the event are presented below; further details are available in Annex 2.

- **Andrew Nicoll**, Advocacy Manager for Oil Spill Response.
- **Augustine Ndum**, National Focal Point for the GI WACAF project and Permanent Secretary of the Pipeline Steering and Monitoring Committee within SNH.
- **Christophe Rousseau**, Deputy manager of Cedre since 1995, in charge of coordinating information and documentation, all training activities conducted by Cedre as well as the contingency planning branch.
- **Jean-François Levy**, consultant, experience in negotiation and implementation of international conventions: IMO conventions, in particular MARPOL and OPRC conventions on marine pollution prevention and preparedness.
- **Jerome Xavier**, manager of the ground penetrating radar service since 2007.
- **José Maura Barandiaran**, head of the Claims Department of the IOPC Funds since 1 January 2002.
- **Lindsay Page-Jones**, oil spill technical advisor, since 2003.
- **Malamine Thiam**, Head Technical Co-operation Coordination and Major Projects in the Marine Environment Division of IMO.
- **Olivier Ponthieux**, oil spill coordinator for Total Exploration & Production.
- **Philippe de Susanne**, Project Manager for the IMO/IEPCA Global Initiative programme for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF).
- **Stefan Micallef**, Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), in charge of the Sub-Division for Pollution Response and Technical Co-operation Coordination.
- **Thomas Coolbaugh**, Distinguished Scientific Associate in the Oil Spill Response Technology group of ExxonMobil Research & Engineering (EMRE).
- **Wolfgang Konkell**, Environmental Scientist with a 25 year career at ExxonMobil, and involved in Emergency Response for ExxonMobil Corporation.

Participants

The GI-WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference GI WACAF 2009 was attended by delegates from the governments and industry of the region. A total of 120 participants were present during each day of the event, among which most of the GI WACAF government and industry focal points. The full list of participants is set out at Annex 3. The following countries were represented:

Angola	Ghana
Benin	Guinea
Cameroon	Guinea Bissau
Cape Verde	Mauritania
Congo (Dem. Rep)	Namibia
Congo (Rep.)	Nigeria
Côte d'Ivoire	Sao Tome & Principe
Equatorial Guinea	Senegal
Gabon	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Togo

The high participation of the oil industry representatives from the region is reflecting the good partnership in place between the GI WACAF industry and government focal points. The involvement of the GI WACAF industry focal point will facilitate the joint implementation of activities scheduled for the next biennium 2010 2011.

Representatives from the GI partnership organisation participated in the event, these organisations are:

- International Maritime Organization (IMO);
- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA).

Representatives of the following UN organizations and programmes also participated in the Meeting:

- International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds);
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

The complete list of participants and facilitators is given in **Annex 2** to this report.

Summary of the opening of the meeting

Monday 2 November 2009

The opening ceremony was held on Monday 2 November 2009 and the following speeches were delivered:

Opening address IPIECA

Thomas Coolbaugh, Chairman GI WACAF project, IPIECA

Mr. Thomas Coolbaugh representing the Chairman of the GI WACAF Project introduced the Project and recalled the history of the Global Initiative. The aim and structure of the Global Initiative was emphasised and the objectives of the workshop were reiterated. The full opening address is available at Annex 4.

Opening address IMO

Stefan Micallef, IMO

Mr. Stefan Micallef, IMO, introduce his speech mentioning the recent adoption of the African Maritime Transport Charter and emphasising the link between of the IMO efforts and the United Nation Millennium Development Goals. The history of the IMO Conventions for marine environment protection was detailed, from the prevention of pollutions with the convention MARPOL to the preparation effort with the Convention OPRC and Ballast Water management or Antifouling Convention. Finally Mr Micallef explained the tremendous results achieved under the GI WACAF project and introduced the objective of the workshop. The full opening address is attached at Annex 5.

Opening address of his Excellency, the Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature

Excellency Mr Pierre Hélé

The GI WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference 2009 was opened by His Excellency Mr Pierre Hélé, Minister of Environment and Protection of Nature. The Minister expressed his pleasure that the events were taking place in Cameroon and he commended the organisers of the workshop. He noted that although a lot has been done in the field of environmental protection, there is still more to do. This challenge cannot be limited to one country, but is a global challenge. Africa is becoming more prominent in the field of oil production, but while promoting production, measures must be taken to protect the environment and it is important that countries in Africa work together to tackle the transboundary problem of oil pollution. The Minister concluded by expressing appreciation of the public-private partnership of the GI WACAF event which means solidarity in tackling the problem of oil pollution. The full opening address is attached at Annex 6.

Summary of presentation: Introduction, Monday 2 November 2009

Following the opening ceremony an opening cocktail was offered by the GI WACAF Project, and a plenary session was conducted to introduce the workshop and present the recent developments in the field of oil spill preparedness and response in the region and in Cameroon.

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

Philippe de Susanne, Project Manager IMO/IPIECA GI WACAF

Mr. Philippe de Susanne, GI WACAF Project Manager, provided an overview of the objectives of the GI WACAF Project. The project is managed using a two year cycle, and 23 national activities and 6 regional activities were implemented since the launch of the project in 2006. Joint industry-government exercises held in Cameroon and in the Republic of Congo in 2009 were highlighted as good examples of activities which lead to improved oil spill preparedness and response. The achievements of the GI WACAF between 2006-2009, measured using key performance indicators were highlighted. A study of national oil spill contingency plans (NOSCP) in the region was conducted in 2009, and recommendations were made to strengthen the operational use of NOSCPs in the region. Next steps for the GI WACAF project were highlighted and it was noted that an action plan for 2010-11 will be produced based on the outcomes of the regional workshop and conference.

Introduction of Objectives of the Workshop and Conference and Presentation of the Programme

Philippe de Susanne, Project Manager IMO/IPIECA GI WACAF

Mr. Philippe de Susanne conveyed the apologies of Mr. Malamine Thiam from the IMO who could not attend the events due to ill-health. He presented the objectives of the event and provided an overview of the events which would be held during the week of the regional workshop.

National Oil Spill Contingency Plan of Cameroon

Augustine Ndum, Secrétaire Permanent du Comité de Pilotage et de Suivi des Pipelines (CPSP), Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH)

The purpose and basic structure of the NOSCP of Cameroon which has just been approved were described by Mr. Augustine Ndum from SNH. There is an increased risk of oil spills in Cameroon due to exploration and production activities and shipping traffic in the region, leading to increased exposure of the Cameroon coast. The onshore sources of spills were also described. The NOSCP has been produced to address the oil spill risks in the country and short term actions have been agreed including promoting public awareness of the plan, national capacity building, and updating private plans of operators to conform to the NOSCP. Consultation with various stakeholders including the World Bank, French Petroleum Institute (EFP), NGOs and others took place during the production of the plan.

Summary of presentations: Conference and Exhibition, Monday 2 November 2009

On the afternoon of Monday 2 November 2009 two parallel sessions were organised for the conference. The objective of the conference was to share experience and best practice gained both in the governments and the oil industry. Presentations from the GI WACAF focal points explained the recent developments and initiatives for oil spill preparedness and response conducted in the region.

Republic of Congo: The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Recent Exercises

Mr. Marius Issanga on behalf of the DIGEMAR and Marc Nkoko on behalf of the Association of Congolese Oil Producers (AOPC)

The aim of the exercise held in Pointe Noire in April 2009 was to test the involvement of the Congo Oil Operations Association in the activation of the national oil spill contingency plan. The presenter described the various steps taken to prepare for the exercise, including the preparatory phase, and the practical stages which involved integration with the incident command staff, response at sea and on land. Recommendations from the exercise were presented to workshop participants.

Senegal: HASSMAR Senegal's Response to Marine Pollution

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

Capt. Babacar Ba from HASSMAR began his presentation by providing information on the various maritime-related activities in Senegal and their importance in the national economy. Senegal is party to several international and regional Conventions to address the issue of marine pollution. The challenges faced in establishing a contingency plan were outlined. The role of HASSMAR and its mission were explained – to coordinate the actions of the State at Sea. The organisation of the Senegalese authorities during an emergency, and the various stages in the implementation of the contingency plan, from local level to national level, were described. Capt. Ba highlighted the actions taken by HASSMAR to improve oil spill preparedness in the country, and actions which are underway, including the beginning of ratification procedures for the 1992 CLC and 1992 FUND Conventions, as well as the production of a proposal document to strengthen operational aspects of the national plan for emergency response at Sea. The presentation was concluded by emphasising the various initiatives by HASSMAR to strengthen sub-regional cooperation.

Rex Oil Spill Response Exercise, 6-11 March 2009

Martin Bayiha Kodock, HSE Manager, Total E&P Cameroon

Martin Bayiha Kodock described a spill response deployment exercise at sea and a crisis centre exercise by Total Cameroon. The lessons learnt from the exercises, improvements considered internally and expectations of the national oil spill response policy were highlighted.

Implementation and Possibilities of Evolution of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan in Gabon

Louis-Léandre Ebobola, Deputy Director of Environment and Nature Protection, Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection

The oil industry in Gabon represents 55-60% of the country's annual GDP. A NOSCP has recently been established to minimise the consequences of oil spills. The risks of spills from shipping and oil production were described. Louis-Leandre Ebobola explained the roles of the various parties in Gabon involved in oil spill preparedness and response, and the national organisational structure of the various bodies. Future activities to improve the state of preparedness in Gabon were discussed. Mr. Ebobola concluded the presentation by noting the importance of a NOSCP and highlighting the importance of cooperation at national and international levels.

Case Study: Shell Togo – Tier 3 Passing Ship Exercise Offshore Tanker Accident

Sylvia Glokpor, Terminal Operations Assistant, Shell Togo

Sylvia Glokpor described the main activities of “Société Togolaise de Stockage de Lomé” and its relationship with local authorities in Togo. A Crisis Management Exercise was held in November 2007 to test the response capability of Togo and Shell in the event of an offshore spill incident. An exercise report was produced which outlined the objectives of the exercise and subsequent recommendations.

Overview of Pipeline Oil Spill Capability and Preparedness

Eric Angu, Emergency Response Coordinator, Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)

Eric Angu from COTCO began his presentation by highlighting the importance of oil spill prevention through efficient pipeline design and maintenance. It was noted that a comprehensive spill response plan which is regularly tested is also required. Steps taken by COTCO to improve their oil spill response strategy and their approach to oil spill management were described.

Towards an Oil Spill Free Environment, the role of NOSDRA in managing oil spills in Nigeria

Mr. Nnubia from Clean Nigeria Associates on the Behalf of Dr. Ajakaiye from NOSDRA

Mr. Nnubia from Clean Nigeria Associates conveyed the apologies of Dr. Ajakaiye from NOSDRA who was unable to deliver this presentation in person. The sources, causes and impacts of oil spills in Nigeria were described. Mr. Nnubia explained the efforts by NOSDRA over the last year to improve preparedness for and response to oil spill incidents. Various capacity building exercises have taken place in Nigeria over the last few years organised by various organisations including the US EPA and the GI WACAF project. Preventive measures undertaken by the agency were also described.

Oil Spill Response Planning – The Case of Ghana

Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam from the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency described the coastal resources in Ghana. An assessment done in the 80s with the assistance of the IMO highlighted the oil spill risks in the country. Following an initial training programme, a draft contingency plan was developed which has been reviewed and improved over time. Sensitivity maps have been developed in Ghana with the assistance of IMO, UNDP/UNOPS and the Danish government. The importance of training and exercises, held in collaboration with the private sector, to promote capacity building was noted. Ghana is currently exposed to increased oil spill risk due to the discovery of oil and gas in commercial quantities. Regional cooperation has improved due to the involvement of UNEP’s regional programmes office and the Abidjan Convention. The GI WACAF Project provides a global perspective to oil spill contingency planning. Mr. Agbenor-Efunam concluded by outlining future activities to improve oil spill preparedness in Ghana.

Abidjan Convention and Land Based Sources and Activities Protocol related to Oil Spill Response

James Kamara, Programme Officer Joint Secretariat for the Abidjan Convention, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Mr. James Kamara began his presentation by providing some background on the Abidjan Convention which was adopted in 1981 and covers 22 States. The objective of the Convention was described and it was noted that the Abidjan Convention area is endowed with rich marine and coastal resources. 14 out of 22 countries have ratified the Convention, which is currently undergoing a revitalization process. Land-based sources of pollution and their impacts are addressed in several Articles of the Abidjan Convention, which form the basis for Pollution Emergency and LBSA Protocols. The significance of the Protocol was highlighted and it was noted that oil spill response planning is important for effective implementation of the Emergency Protocol.

Summary of presentations: Oil Spill Preparedness and Implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention, Tuesday 3 November 2009

Tuesday 3 November 2009 was dedicated to the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 (OPRC 90) and its implementation in west and central Africa. A series of technical presentations on elements to strengthen oil spill response capability in the region were delivered. Each presentation was followed by a discussion on the topic.

[The OPRC Convention: The International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 in West and Central Africa](#)

Jean-Francois Levy, IMO Consultant

The main IMO Conventions aimed at protecting the marine environment from pollution from ships were outlined. Mr. Jean-Francois Levy, an IMO Consultant, focused on the OPRC 90 and explained the objectives of the Convention. He provided some background on how the Convention came into life following the 1989 Exxon Valdez incident. The OPRC-HNS Protocol 2000 also entered into force in 2007 in recognition of the increasing threat of incidents involving chemicals. The number of States which are party to the OPRC 90 was highlighted, and the obligations of parties at national and international levels described. Mr. Levy explained the role of IMO in assisting countries to ratify and implement the OPRC 90. The Global Initiative was cited as a good example of international cooperation and mutual assistance between the oil industry and governments and achievements in the WACAF region over the last few years were highlighted as an example of progress. Next steps for the West and Central African area were presented, including the establishment of a Regional Centre and the update of the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention.

[Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping](#)

Lindsay Pages Jones, GI WACAF Consultant

Mr. Lindsay Page-Jones, a GI-WACAF Consultant, explained the importance of sensitivity maps in oil spill preparedness and response operations. He explained how to map coastal sensitivities using the worldwide accepted standard – Environmental Sensitivity Index Mapping methodology and how to integrate a mapping project into the NOSCP. He recalled that a regional workshop for the development and harmonization of coastal oil spill sensitivity maps was held in the WACAF region in Ghana in 2007. GI WACAF regional guidelines were developed and ESI maps are available on the GI WACAF website. In addition, several national workshops were held in the region from 2008 to 2009, and the importance of ESI mapping and identification of sensitive sites were recognised. Mr. Page-Jones concluded his presentation by explaining the challenges faced by the countries of the region in relation to sensitivity mapping.

[The Principle of Dispersant and Net Environmental Benefit Analysis \(NEBA\)](#)

Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

The presentation covered the concept of Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA) and how it may be applied during the analysis of various oil spill response options, including the use of chemical dispersants. In cases where oil spills occur off shore, dispersants are one component of the spill response tool box that should routinely be considered from the point of view of how effectively they may be applied, especially in cases of large spills some distance from shore. A general overview of chemical dispersants and their use was presented.

The Development of National Dispersant Use Policy

Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, Ie CEDRE

During oil spill response operation the use of dispersant could be an important response strategy. However, considering the short window of application of dispersants, to be efficient a national dispersant use policy need to gather six key elements: a national regulation and a chapter of national response plan; identification of an operational Authority with a technical and scientific support; geographical limit of use (NEBA); dispersant testing and approval; stockpiles and application tools; well trained personnel.

The analysis of the national oil spill contingency plans of the countries in the WACAF area can be summarised as follows: Thirteen countries have a dispersant use policy which is authorising dispersant use; list of approved dispersants is provided in two NOSCPs; the conditions of use are outlined in five plans.

Introduction to Improvised Oil Barriers

Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, Ie CEDRE

During an oil spill, containment is generally the first element of the recovery chain. At sea heavy booms deployed from response vessels to contain oil are usually manufactured equipment. On shoreline, estuaries and rivers makeshift oil spill barriers can be alternative or complementary tools to manufactured booms. Their field of use is very large: to stop spreading, to protect sensitive areas, to contain oil or debris, to filter oil. Makeshift barrier does not mean improvised. It is highly recommended to identify this technique in the response plan in order to develop local know-how, to test local materials (sorbent vegetal), to prepare building notice, to provide in advance miscellaneous that would be needed to deploy these makeshift barrier. Integration of makeshift barrier in response plans could also imply to create stockpile and to train local team.

Oil spill combating equipment: Assets or liabilities?

Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response

The OPRC Convention requires signatories-to establish means to access oil spill combating equipment however the interpretation and implementation of this requirement must be viewed in the context of building tiered capacity to respond effectively. The presentation examined the issues to be considered when provisioning oil pollution equipment at each tier level. At the Tier 1 level equipment is usually industry owned and should be of a type commensurate with the assessed risk. At Tier 3 level equipment is also generally industry owned and may be more generic in nature but should be designed to combat the worst-case scenario building upon local and regional resources. There can be a wide variety of Tier 2 solutions to fill the gap between Tier 1 and Tier 3 that can be provisioned either under governmental control or through industry mutual aid.

A key message is that equipment provision does not end with procurement. Indeed there is a range of longer term issues such as storage, maintenance and ongoing training which are implicit considerations giving rise to the question in the title of the presentation. If you rely upon equipment which is not maintained or has not been trained with then it may become an expensive liability. The need to budget for these factors along with the purchase of the actual hardware is therefore highlighted.

Development of Joint Government Industry Exercise

Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response

The OPRC Convention encourages the idea that national plans be developed in cooperation with oil and shipping industries. The ultimate test of any contingency plan is measured by performance in a real emergency. It is vital, therefore, that any programme for developing a national contingency plan must include an ongoing programme to test the plan through realistic exercises. An exercise programme must progressively prepare the response organisation to perform effectively in realistic representations of the risks that the contingency plan has been designed to meet.

This presentation provides guidance on the planning and conducting of exercises designed to evaluate a wide range of oil spill contingency plans and to train the personnel involved. It describes the four categories of oil spill exercise and then establishes an exercise planning process that involves four steps: designing, developing, conducting and reviewing.

The presentation advocates close cooperation between government and industry in developing oil spill preparedness and proposes that contingency planning should be a stepwise process that has an ongoing need for training, exercising and improvement of plans.

Metocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa

Wolfgang Konkell, Environmental Scientist, ExxonMobil Biomedical Sciences;
Olivier Ponthieux, Oil Spill Adviser, Total

A project to strengthen the predictions of the oil movements at sea and to improve the oil spill response capability was presented to the GI WACAF focal points by Mr Wolfgang Konkell and Mr Olivier Ponthieux. The difficulty experienced by government and industry in the region to perform predictions of oil slick movements was introduced. A framework to conduct two parallel projects with the objective to improve the prediction capability in the region was presented. The two projects are:

Predictive Models and drifter buoys data collection: The project is targeting two main elements:

- the release of drifting buoys from off shore platforms in various location of the region;
- the development of a new model, using the service provider Applied Science Associates (ASA) which would complete the collected validation data by historic meter data, drifter data, wave analysis and Satellite Data

Real-time met-ocean data collection in West and Central Africa: The objective is to Collect and maintain historical and real time met-ocean data to improve weather and ocean forecasts and more precisely prediction of existing oil spill models in West and Central Africa.

The presentation was concluded by a reference to the need of a partnership approach in conducting such a project. It was also recognised that the project would require the full support from the GI WACAF industry and government focal points on a long terms basis.

Summary of Metocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa questionnaire, Tuesday 3 November 2009

Following the presentation “Met-ocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa” delegates were provided with a questionnaire with objectives to identify the willingness of our focal points to support a project on met-ocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa and to assess the level of existing data in the region (See Annex 6).

10 questionnaires were completed and returned from 8 countries specifically: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Senegal, The Gambia and Togo. The results are summarised on the Figure 1 below:

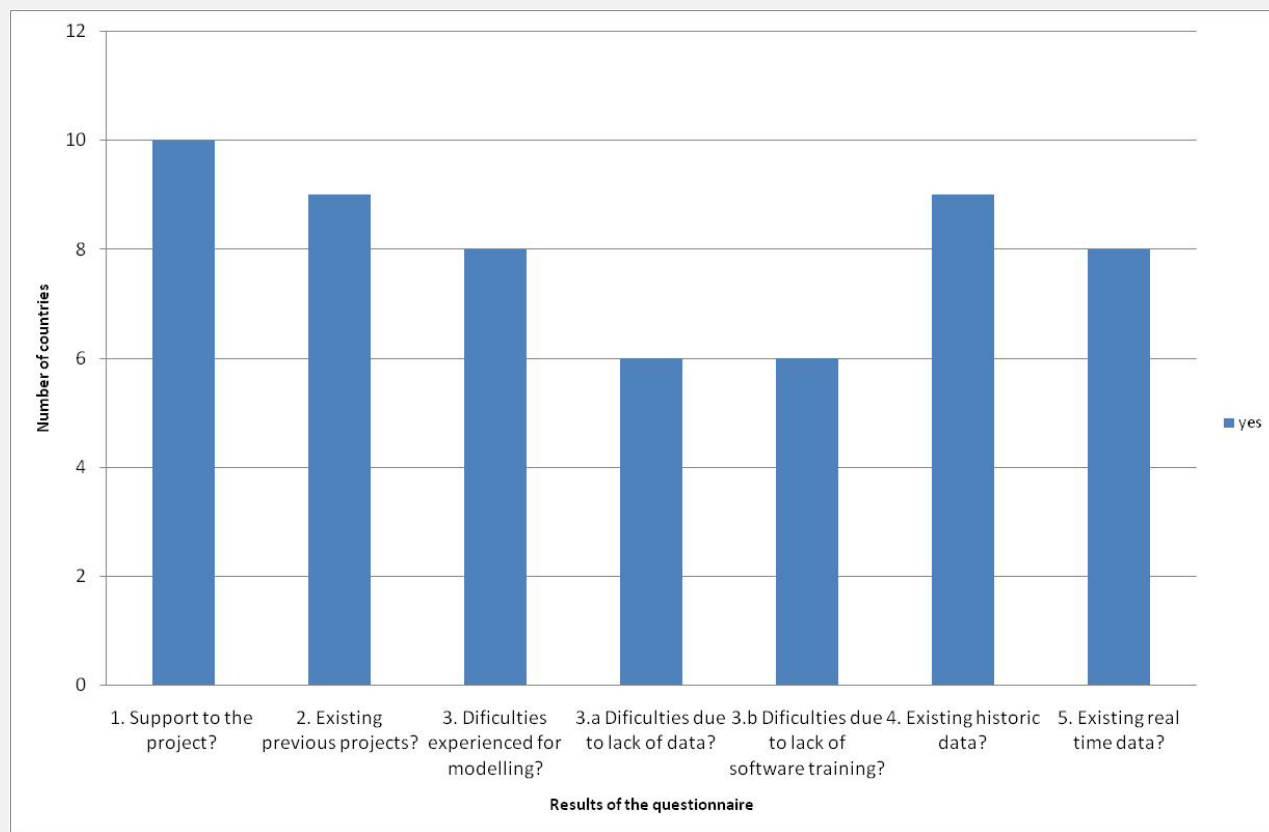


Figure 1. Results of the questionnaire on Metocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa

The questionnaires show that all focal points involved were willing to support the project. 80% of the countries had experienced difficulties in performing reliable oil slick drift models in the past which supports the need to improve met-ocean analysis and modelling in West and Central Africa. The two main difficulties expressed are: 1) the lack of available data and 2) the lack of awareness and training on the specific software for modelling.

However previous projects were conducted on met-ocean data in the majority of countries and data in country. The answers to questions 4 and 5 show that there is a high proportion of existing historic data and real time data in country, however this data is not always available to the organisation in charge of oil spill preparedness and response to conduct oil slick trajectory models. Therefore, for the purpose of the study, it would be relevant to focus, in a first, on collecting and sharing existing data.

Contacts and information are provided in Annex 6. The government and industry participants provided information on data from existing initiatives and indicated the existing organisations involved in the field.

Summary of regional working groups, Wednesday 3 November 2009

On Wednesday 3rd November 2009 delegates were organized in four regional working groups. Each group was chaired by an expert and appointed a speaker to elaborate and present the report. The objective of these regional groups was to discuss regional level issues regarding oil spill response preparedness in the region and propose recommendations to strengthen the level of preparedness within the framework of the GI WACAF Project.

The results of each group were summarised in plenary session, the key points of which are presented below.

Findings of each group were collected and further consolidated to be used as the basis of the final recommendations of the Region workshop and conference GI WACAF 2009 (see page 23).

Group WA: How to strengthen national response systems and technical cooperation activities?

Lindsay Pages Jones, Consultant GI WACAF for the French speaking group

Thomas Coolbaugh, ExxonMobil and Philippe de Susanne, Project Manager GI WACAF for the English speaking group

The group discussion included a large number of topics linked to the national response systems. Discussions were reported by Mr. Emiy Ikuru of Pecten Cameroon for the English speaking group and Martin Dibi, Ministry of Environment Cote d'Ivoire, for the French speaking group.

The main findings are:

Legislation: Assistance is required to update the existing legislation and national oil spill contingency plans.

Training: Assistance is required to build capacity and the government should identify areas of needs.

Dispersants: Support should be provided to the governments to develop and implement national policies for dispersant use. It is also recommended to share experiences and best practices among countries including roles and responsibilities and interface management.

Contingency Planning: Communicate National Contingency Plans to all stakeholders, especially distribution of information on key contacts. Develop local contingency plans.

Exercise: Apply the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan framework in industry exercises and aligned to tiered responses – and vice versa. Conduct drills/ tests of local plans and update as required.

Cooperation: Promote mutual aid agreements among operators within a country or region.

Group C: How to increase national response effectiveness and operational capacity?

Andy Nicoll, Oil Spill Response

Olivier Ponthieux, Total

Mr Idriss Musa from the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) in Nigeria presented the results of the group C. The main findings are:

National Contingency Plan

- NOSCP must be distributed to appropriate stakeholders when updated.
- Governments are encouraged to accord a high priority to NOSCP and support the adequate funding.

Emergency Customs and Immigration Procedures

- Contact address and phone numbers of relevant coordination team/response centre of neighbouring countries to be included in the NOSCP. Contacts must be aware about customs and immigration pre-clearance arrangements.
- Immigration and Customs clearance policies should be clearly stated in NOSCP.

- Response Coordination Centre should be recognised by highest level of State and ensure all public bodies are aligned.

Use of Dispersants:

- Sensitive areas where dispersants may not be used should be clearly delineated using sensitivity maps.

Joint Government-Industry Exercises

- NOSCP should indicate the frequency of joint government industry exercises.
- Recommended that annual joint government-industry exercises should be held; good rehearsal for Tier 3.

Shoreline Protection and Clean-up

- Requested technical assistance in shoreline protection and clean-up by planning training sessions – IMO Level 1 courses and exercising Tiers 1 and 2.

Support from the GI WACAF project

- A template for NOSCP should be proposed by GI WACAF and adopted by countries
- GI WACAF to continue to assist countries without dispersant policies through workshops and guidelines.
- GI WACAF should continue to assist countries to develop NOSCP.
- Workshop should be organised by GI WACAF for high level government officials who are responsible for Convention ratification to ensure they understand the importance of having the right organisation and providing support.

Group A: How to follow-up on the development of the regional cooperation?

Jean-Francois Levy, IMO Consultant

Delegates participating focussed their discussion on the need to finalise the regional contingency plan. A first draft was developed in Accra, April 2007, pending validation planned for the Abidjan Convention contracting parties meeting in April 2010. Delegates listed a series of recommendations to strengthen the regional cooperation efforts in the region. The recommendations of this group were directly included in the final recommendations of the workshop under the chapter “Regional cooperation” page 24.

Group F: How to improve the effectiveness of the GI WACAF Project?

Christophe Rousseau, le CEDRE

Mr Antoine Njiang from the Ministry of Forests and Wildlife (MINFOF) in Cameroon reported the results of group F. The main findings are:

Alert and notification systems: strengthen alerting systems between government and industry at national and regional levels with emergency 24h back up system.

Contingency Planning: integrate private sector plan (oil industry, shipping) in the NOSCP and integrate experts and liaison officers (national organisation and Oil industries).

Communication: Use of the GI WACAF web site to improve the communication between government and industry including the list of emergency contacts (and 24h back up), the contacts of resource persons. However it was noted that some GI WACAF national focal points don't have permanent access to internet.

Exercises: develop program of exercise including alert and notification (with a 24h back up system), table top exercise, small deployment exercises and large exercises. Delegates noted that exercise have budget implication that should be planned in advance.

Technical issues to be developed: develop a list of approved dispersants at regional level through a regional dispersant use policy.

Summary of National Working Groups, Wednesday 3 November 2009

On the afternoon of Wednesday the 3 November 2009 delegates grouped country by country were provided with the questionnaire “National Action Plan”. The National Action Plan questionnaire guided the work of delegates through the three following steps:

Step 1: Delegates were requested to update their country profile. The profiles for each country were printed in preparation and delivered to each delegation. Country profiles are downloadable from the GI WACAF website and provide basic information and contacts regarding oil spill preparedness and response for each country.

Step 2: Delegates were requested to establish priorities and review their status of preparedness with the “Matrix of Preparedness”. This Matrix is a list of 70 elements which summarise the main steps for oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation as required in the OPRC 90 Convention and other international guidelines. For each element delegates can assess their status, and if elements are not completed delegates are invited to identify a level of priority. A similar approach was adopted in April 2006 in Gabon and in Republic of Congo in December 2007. Each biennium the “Matrix of Preparedness” is adjusted and improved. The original Matrix listed 50 elements however; the new version developed in November 2009 is composed of 70 elements. These additional elements were necessary to enable better reflection of operational aspects of preparedness. The performance of the project for the biennium 2010-2011 will be monitored and assessed against the matrix of preparedness.

Elements of preparedness are listed under 6 categories:

1. Legislation
2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
3. Designation of authorities
4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement
5. Training and exercise developed by the country
6. National resources

Step 3: Based on the previous steps and with the list of highest priorities, each delegation identified an action plan and assessed the support necessary to complete the required actions.

Outcomes of the National Working Groups

The changes provided by the focal points were integrated on the GI WACAF website (see www.giwacaf.org).

The status and objectives established in the matrices of preparedness were consolidated into a single table (see Annex 7), the results of which are shown on the graph below:

- The status of preparedness as assessed with the new matrix is presented in blue;
- On-going activities are indicated in red;
- High priority actions have been considered as objectives for the biennium 2010 -2011 and are presented in green.

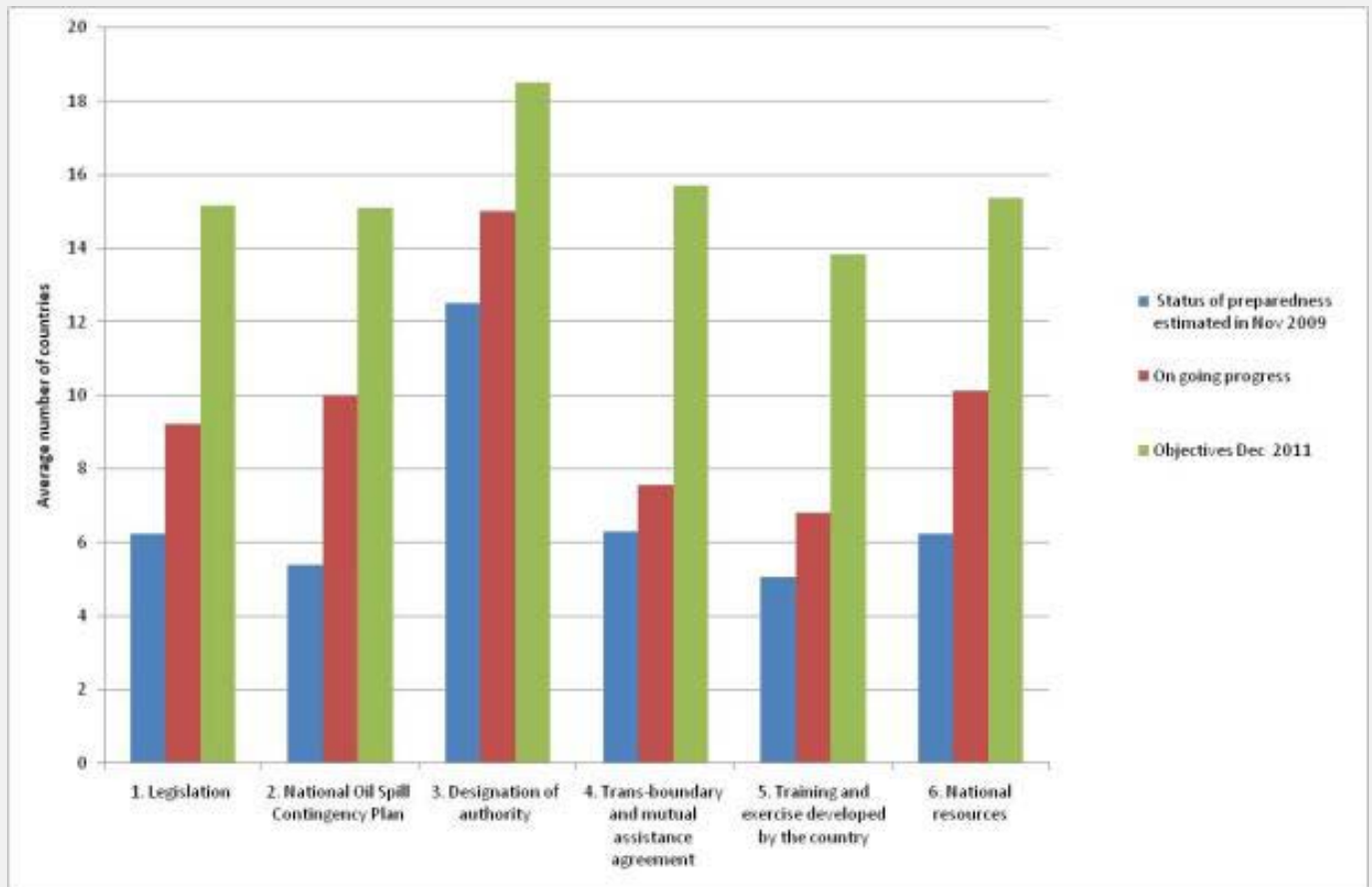


Figure 2. Table presenting the results of the Matrix of Preparedness including actual status and biennium objectives

Top priority elements

Where the same priorities were established by six or more countries of the region, these have been detailed in the table below. The list provides an overview of the priority actions to be developed for the upcoming biennium, specifically:

- Under legislation countries of the region set high priority for the approval of the national policy for the use of dispersant and the national policy for waste management. The ratification and implementation of the Bunker 2001 and HNS 96 Convention is attracting a high score since none of the countries have ratified these conventions yet.
- Under National Oil Spill Contingency Plan with particular focus on the operational aspects were established as priority.
- Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement: the mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-) regional assistance.
- Training and exercise developed by the country: in all aspects National resources: the most advanced countries in terms of preparedness and response have set priority in increasing access to equipment via acquisition or mutual aid agreements.

Element of preparedness	Detailed element of preparedness	Top priorities for December 2011 (in number of countries)
1. Legislation	Ratification of the OPRC 90 Convention	6
	Ratification of the OPRC-HNS Protocol 2000	9
	Implementation of the CLC 92 Convention	8
	Implementation of the Bunker 2001 Convention	10
	Implementation of the HNS 96 Convention	11
	Approval of the National Policy for the Use of Dispersant s	10
	Approval of the National policy for waste management	8
2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	6
	Reporting & Alerting system	6
	Dedicated crisis management communication system	6
	National policy for waste management	7
	Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites	6
	Trajectory Modelling	7
4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement	Regional agreement	8
	Sub-regional agreement	9
	Bilateral agreements	9
	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-) regional assistance in place and tested	10
	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external international assistance [in place and tested]	10
	Mechanisms of management of the assistance in place. - Customs and Immigration procedures - Logistics support for storage, transport and deployment of assistance	7
5. Training and exercise developed by the country	Policy to sustain the implementation of the NOSCP	7
	Policy for the re-enforcement of the national response capabilities in place	9
	Policy for the training of the nationals in place. Yearly training program for all personnel involved at all levels	6
	OPRC Training course Level 1, 2, 3	7
	Train the trainers	9
	Other seminar and workshop developed by the country	7
	National exercise program, including local operators and the oil industry	7
	Crisis management exercise (Table top)	8
	Notification exercise	9
	Mobilisation exercise	7
	Government deployment exercise	7
	Industry deployment exercise	6
6. National resources	Oil spill response equipment acquisition	7
	Equipment Inventories	7
	Response Centre (Communications, Meeting Rooms)	7
	Training centre (documentation – resource centre for oil spill preparedness and response	6

Figure 3. List of the top priorities elements identified by countries

Summary of presentations: Claims and Compensation Workshop, Thursday 4 November 2009

The claims and compensation workshop organized on 4 November 2009 did remind of the importance of ratifying and effectively implementing the International Conventions for compensation for damages caused by oil pollution; namely the 1992 Civil Liability Convention and the 1992 Fund Convention. The session provided an update on the CLC 92, IOPC Fund 92 Convention and the Supplementary Fund of 2005 especially with regard to the levels of compensation available to member States and the links between these two Conventions. Delegates have also been explained the types of damages covered by these Conventions and the concept of technical reasonability.

Compensation for pollution damage caused by spills from oil tankers is governed by an international regime elaborated under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization. The framework for the regime was originally the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969 Civil Liability Convention) and the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (1971 Fund Convention). This “old” regime was amended in 1992 by two Protocols, and the amended Conventions are known as the 1992 Civil Liability Convention and the 1992 Fund Convention. The 1992 Conventions entered into force on 30 May 1996.

The 1992 Civil Liability Convention governs the liability of ship-owners for oil pollution damage. The Convention lays down the principle of strict liability for ship-owners and creates a system of compulsory liability insurance.

The 1992 Fund Convention, which is supplementary to the 1992 Civil Liability Convention, establishes a regime for compensating victims when the compensation under the applicable Civil Liability Convention is inadequate.

The 1992 Fund is a worldwide intergovernmental organization established for the purpose of administering the regime of compensation created by the 1992 Fund Convention. By becoming Party to the 1992 Fund Convention, a State becomes a Member of the 1992 Fund. The Organization has its headquarters in London.

Mr. Jose Maura from the IOPC Fund made a number of presentations on the international compensation regime followed by a discussion with all the participants.

Summary of presentations: Industry Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Technology Training, Thursday 4 November 2009

On Thursday 4 November, in parallel of the claims and compensation workshop, a training session focused on oil spill preparedness and response technology was delivered. An average of 60 participants took part and the objective was to provide high level training on recent technology and research conducted in the field of oil spill preparedness and response. The following presentations were delivered:

Introduction to the Training, the role of the Industry Focal Points in the Global Initiative

Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

The presentation reminded all participants that oil spills (from oil exploration and production as well as from shipping activities) are still potentially very serious due to evergreen financial, environmental and reputational risks together with political issues associated with implementation of oil spill related Conventions. The various regional Global Initiatives and the involvement of IPIECA were presented with the specific role of the local oil industry focal points in the countries, within the GI framework.

The Reality of Operational Oil Spill Response

Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response

This presentation draws upon 30 years of experience of a Tier 3 Oil Spill Removal Organization in portraying some observations of human reactions that are frequently observed in oil spills. Spill statistics for the last 30 years show a marked downward trend in the frequency of tanker-related spills but this is countered by a diminishing level of response experience within the oil industry and heightened concern about spills arising from other areas of oil company operations. Having made the case for sound prevention and spill preparedness the presentation goes on to explore the realities of different aspects of response and uses case history examples of poor decision making to illustrate some of the pitfalls often faced by the incident command team. In summary the presentation notes that public expectations will invariably exceed the results achievable with the currently available technology and that spill response is as much about managing stakeholder expectations as it is about recovering or removing spilled oil.

New Development in Dispersant Technology

Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

The presentation covered recent efforts to develop a new dispersant with enhanced performance. The primary focus area was on treatment of heavier oils, cold temperatures, and the possibility of reduced dispersant to oil ratios (DOR) during oil spill response. This latter aspect could serve to increase the ability of aircraft to treat larger oil spills with the same volume of dispersant on board. Wave basin test results will be provided and the current status of the dispersant development was discussed.

Simulated Response to an Oil Spill

Wolfgang Konkel, Environmental Scientist, ExxonMobil Biomedical Sciences

The interest of oil spill modelling was presented, i.e. the capability to predict the effects of oil and dispersed oil in the environment to predict the potential environmental / safety consequences of accidental spills, to evaluate various response options and to predict the success of spill response in order to choose the best suited response technique at the onset of an incident. Various examples of oil spill model outputs and their interest for oil spill response were discussed. However, expertise to run the models and aerial flights are required.

Tele-detection New Technology and Application to Oil Spill Preparedness

Jérôme Xavier, GI WACAF Consultant

In the current technological context in which the number of satellite sensors is increasing, spatial analysis using satellite imagery can provide accurate information. If used properly, remote sensing is an effective tool in the preparation and the fight against pollution by hydrocarbons. The presentation explained the main concepts, trends and future challenges for West Africa and Central Africa. Examples, methodologies and feedbacks from operational studies on similar projects, will be accompanied by remarks and questions on how to use these data sources.

Development of Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping and Response Strategy

Lindsay Pages Jones, GI WACAF Consultant

Oil spill sensitivity maps should be developed by the oil industry in each country, to cover at least the areas at risk of spill from their installations (offshore and onshore). The maps should focus on the needs of the users (crisis management and on scene responders) and be integrated in the contingency plan of the company. Case studies of sensitivity maps development for the industry are presented. The use of a simple and interoperable mapping technology is recommended. The possibility of common development of maps between government and the oil industry should be investigated in the countries, for cost effectiveness.

Detection of Oil Spill Using Remote Sensing Technology

Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

Oil spills continue to occur through a variety of causes and in a number of different and difficult locations around the world. While some of these spills were covered by the press in almost real time, the location, quantity, and trajectory of the spilled material was not always apparent. For effective oil spill response, it is important that this information be known. However, it is not always a simple matter since observing the movement of oil on the water's surface may be complicated by a number of factors such as darkness, fog, heavy sea state, and the thickness of the oil slick itself. The presentation covered several existing and developing technologies that may be useful for the detection and remote sensing of oil spills on water. Recent spills provide examples of the factors that should be considered when determining the suitability or applicability of a given technology.

Summary of the Closing Ceremony, Thursday 4 November 2009

Closing address IPIECA

Thomas Coolbaugh, IPIECA

Mr Thomas Coolbaugh representing the Chairman of the GI WACAF Project, after acknowledging the work delivered by the Country delegates and oil industry representatives, thanked all the participants for their successful involvement in the workshop, the government of Cameroon and SNH for their hospitality and assured of the continuous support of oil industry to the GI WACAF Project.

Closing address IMO

Stefan Micallef, IMO

Mr Stefan Micallef, IMO, thanked all the participants, experts, personnel who contributed to the success of this event, and the government of Cameroon and SNH for hosting the workshop. He reminded the complex yet crucial issues at stake within the GI WACAF project, as well as the dedicated effort of IMO to promote the implementation of international Conventions such as OPRC 90 and OPRC-HNS 2000, and, in partnership with the oil industry (specifically the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association IPIECA), to promote public/private partnership for effective oil spill response under the Global Initiative.

Closing address of SNH

Augustine Ndum

Mr Augustine Ndum, Permanent Secretary of the Pipeline Steering and Monitoring Committee within SNH and National Focal Point for the GI WACAF project, officially closed the 2009 GI WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference.

Recommendations of the Regional Workshop and Conference GI WACAF 2009

Questions and comments following the various presentations, as well as the regional working groups and information sharing between government and industry delegates during the four days allowed the identification of the following key recommendations to strengthen the oil spill response capability for the countries of the region under the 2010-2011 GI WACAF Project:

Legislation

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

National oil spill contingency planning

4. To develop policy to update and disseminate the National Oil Spill Contingency Plans. Dissemination should target all stakeholders from the private and the public sectors. The policy should include but not be limited to:
 - 4.1. the public and private emergency contacts points,
 - 4.2. the list of contact points of the organisations in charge of oil spill response at national, regional and international level,
 - 4.3. the inventory of the oil spill response resources in the public and private sector,
 - 4.4. the customs and immigration procedures to facilitate entry and exit of resources during an oil spill incident (to be disseminated to all stakeholders),
 - 4.5. the lessons learned from various experiences (oil spill response incidents) to be captured in the NOSCP with the view to improve the document;
5. To develop and integrate the local plans (provinces, ports) and private sector plans in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan;
6. To implement alert and notification procedures (with the respective roles and responsibilities of national authorities and of the private sector, in reference to the OPRC 90 Convention) ensuring, at national level, permanent availability of the contact points (and deputies ad hoc);
7. To mobilize international donors, at a regional level, for the improvement of the national preparedness and response capabilities (design and develop).

Information, communication, training and exercises

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

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

Technical and operational issues

12. To promote joint actions and exchanges between the industry and the National Authorities on issues relating to oil spill response (e.g. presence of experts and liaison officers from the industry in the national incident management team and presence of representatives of the National authorities in the crisis management teams of the industry);
13. To promote the development of mutual assistance agreements between industry operators;
14. To develop specific joint government/industry technical capacity building projects: oil spill sensitivity mapping, met-ocean analysis and modelling for west and central Africa.
15. To develop technical tools for response: health and safety during response operations, dispersant use, and recovery of oil at sea, shoreline protection and cleanup, storage, transport and disposal of oil spill waste.

Regional cooperation

16. To encourage the adoption of the revised Emergency Protocol at the next meeting of the contracting parties of the Abidjan Convention in April 2010 in Abidjan;
17. To implement, without delay, the revised Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention and the Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan, with the assistance of IMO and of the GI WACAF Project.
18. To support the countries in the region in the implementation of their National policy for dispersant use at national level and for harmonization at the regional level;
19. To create a regional centre dealing with oil spill preparedness and response appropriate to the needs and the resources available;
20. To harmonize actions in the administrations in charge of both customs and immigration to facilitate the trans-boundary movements of equipment and personnel, with the objective to avoid delays;
21. To cooperate with the GI WACAF Project in view to:
 - 21.1. Assist contracting parties to the Emergency Protocol to apply the provisions of the Regional oil spill contingency plan once approved,
 - 21.2. Familiarise each country with the provisions of the regional plan,
 - 21.3. Assist the countries to implement the various legal instruments (Abidjan convention and protocols, IMO conventions);
22. To invite the GI WACAF Project to send observers to the regional meeting of the contracting parties to the Abidjan convention;
23. Cooperate in the implementation of the international compensation schemes (keeping in mind that the compensation system following spills from ships is an international system, whereas the compensation for spills originating from fixed installations is the responsibility of the National Authorities);

24. Develop a regional information system on the various products (e.g. dispersants...), the oil spill response resources, and the national and regional stockpiles (from the private and public sector).

Support from international organisations

25. To provide legal assistance to ensure consistency of the national legal framework with the provisions of the international Conventions;
26. To develop guidelines for the assessment and improvement of the National Contingency Plan;
27. To task the IMO and IPIECA within the framework of the GI WACAF Project to develop the relevant activities, to the extent that resources are available, for the implementation of the recommendations of the present GI WACAF Workshop and Conference 2009.

Conclusion

The GI WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference 2009 was a successful event. The completed evaluation forms show a high satisfaction rate on all aspects (see Figure 4 below). The excellent support and commitment from the National Hydrocarbon Corporation (SNH) was key in making this event successful. In-kind support of experts from IMO, *Oil Spill Response* and IOPC Funds highly contributed to the high technical level of expertise supporting this event. Finally the contributions of local sponsors, COTCO (ExxonMobil), TOTAL Cameroon, Pecten (Shell) and Perenco were highly appreciated through their support of the hospitality features of the programme.

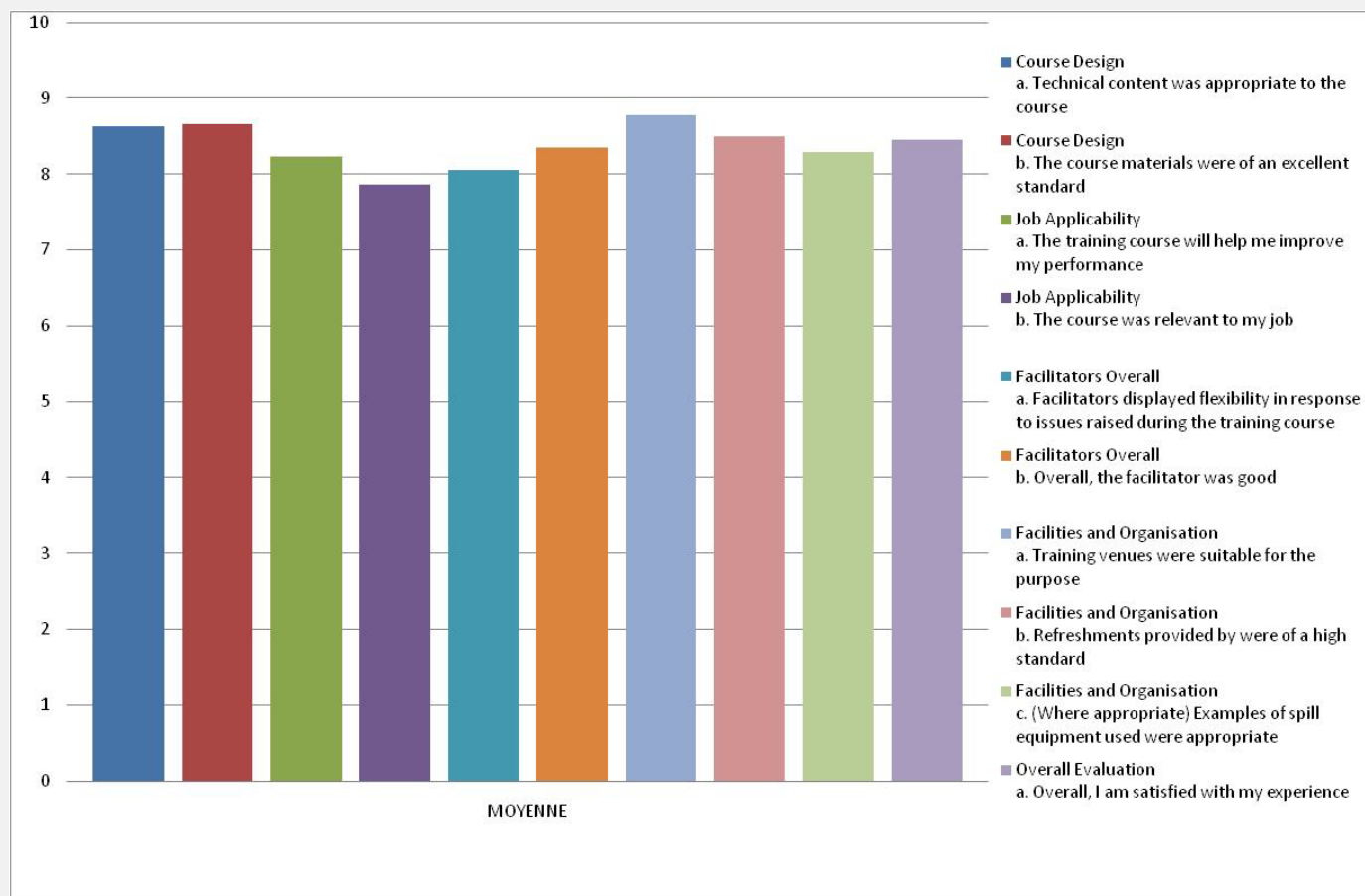


Figure 4. Results of the evaluation form (See form Annex 9)

In terms of overall results, the objectives identified were successfully achieved and expected outcomes were delivered.

The training on the implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention, on the claims and compensation and on oil spill response technology contributed to raise expertise of the participating GI WACAF focal points and provided technical elements on key aspects to strengthen the oil spill response capability of the region.

The regional working groups enabled productive discussions and exchanges between countries and lead the elaboration of recommendations for the biennium 2010/2011.

The national working groups enabled each delegation to work independently and provided the following outcomes:

1. The country profiles were updated and uploaded on the GI WACAF website. www.giwacaf.org;

2. The matrices of preparedness were updated and provided indication on objectives and priorities for the next biennium 2010-2011. The updated status provided will enable benchmarking of progress achieved in the region.
3. The national action plans provided a list of priority for actions with indication of dates and organisations in charge. These national action plans were integrated at regional level and enabled the elaboration of the GI WACAF Action Plan 2010/2011.

In conclusion the GI WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference 2009 provided an excellent framework to strengthen oil spill response capability in West and Central Africa.

The event delivered all the necessary outcomes to launch the biennium 2010/2011 as required by the biennial management system cycle of the GI WACAF project.

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

Annex 1. Programme of the GI WACAF Regional workshop and Conference 2009



Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF) Regional Workshop and Conference 2009

Hotel Hilton Yaoundé, Cameroon
2-5 November 2009

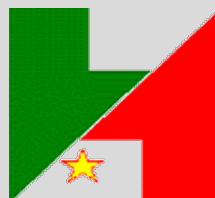
“Oil Spill Response: from Planning to Practice”

And

**Regional Meeting of the National Legal and Technical Experts on the
Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention**



Hosted by “National Hydrocarbons Corporation of Cameroon”



S N H

GI WACAF is an IMO IPIECA Partnership

www.giwacaf.org



IMO Contact

Malamine Thiam

Head, Technical Cooperation Coordination and Major Projects
International Maritime Organization (Marine Environment Division)
4 Albert Embankment SE1 7SR London
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 207 587 3188
Fax: +44 798 883 7369
Email: mthiam@imo.org

IPIECA GI-WACAF Project contributing members



Chairman

William Lerch,
Manager, Oil Spill Response
ExxonMobil Refining & Supply Company

IPIECA Contacts

Philippe de Susanne, Project Manager

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
5th Floor, 209-215 Blackfriars Road London SE1 8NL
Tel: + 44 23 8033 1551
Fax: + 44 20 8033 1972
Email: philippe.de.susanne@ipieca.org

Yvette Osikilo, Oil Spill Working Group Project Manager

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
5th Floor, 209-215 Blackfriars Road London SE1 8NL
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7633 2375
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7633 2389
Email: yvette.osikilo@ipieca.org

Welcoming Address



Stefan Micallef
Deputy Director
Marine Environment Division
International Maritime Organization (IMO)

William Lerch
Chairman of the GI WACAF Project



On the behalf of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA), we are delighted to welcome you to the third GI WACAF biennial event, organised under the project Global Initiative for West And Central Africa (GI WACAF).

Hosted by the National Hydrocarbons Corporation in Yaoundé, Cameroon, the theme for the workshop and conference is “Oil Spill Response - From Planning to Practice”.

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

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

Objectives of the workshop and conference

4. Review the progress achieved since 2006 and exchange experiences
5. Identify objectives and action plan at national and regional levels in order to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium
6. Deliver training on the implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention and the CLC 92 and Fund 92 Conventions

The GI WACAF Project

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA) to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. Making use of existing industry expertise and resources, a key innovative feature is to emphasis the promotion of public/private partnership for effective oil spill response.

The mission is to strengthen the national oil spill response capability in twenty two West and Central Africa through the establishment of local partnership between the oil industries and the national authorities in charge of oil spill preparedness and response at national level.

This project is jointly funded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) eight Oil Companies members (BP, Chevron, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon, PERENCO, Shell and Total) through the International Petroleum Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA).

The project area covers twenty two West and Central African countries. In partnership with local business units, the scope is to organise workshops, training sessions, seminars and deployment exercises with national authorities in charge of oil spill response.

Monday 2 November 2009

Opening Ceremony

Salon Bouma C and B merged

08h00 Registration

10h00 **Opening Ceremony of the Workshop and Conference GI WACAF2009**

Speech of Mr. Thomas Coolbaugh, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project representative
Speech of Mr. Stefan Micallef, Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)
Opening speech by Mr. Minister of Environment and Nature Protection

Personalities present:

Minister of State, Minister of Transports
Executive General Manager of National Hydrocarbons Corporation

11h00

Welcoming cocktail compliments of:



12h00

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

Philippe de Susanne, Project Manager IMO/IEPCA GI WACAF

12h00

Introduction of Objectives of the Workshop and Conference and Presentation of the Programme

Philippe de Susanne, Project Manager IMO/IEPCA GI WACAF

12h30

The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan of Cameroon

Augustine Ndum, Secrétaire Permanent du Comité de Pilotage et de Suivi des Pipelines (CPSP), Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH)

13h00

Lunch break compliments of:



Conference and Exhibition

Salon Bouma C

Chairmen:

- Cheikh Ould Khaled, Ministry of Transports and Infrastructure of Mauritania
- Othman Guesmi, Marine Technical Advisor, Shell

Salon Bouma B

Chairmen:

- Dr. Bamidele Adjakaye, Director General, Chief Executive Officer, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)
- Olivier Ponthieux, Oil Spill Adviser, Total

Poster exhibition by partner organizations

14h30

Republic of Congo: The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Recent Exercises

Jean-Felix Mouthoud Tchikaya,
 Direction Générale de la Marine Marchande (DIGEMAR)
 Marc Nkoko, DHSE Environnement & Radioprotection Eni Congo

Overview of Pipeline Oil Spill Capability & Preparedness

Eric Angu, Emergency Response Coordinator, Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)

IEPCA Poster

IMO Poster

IOPC FUND Poster

15h00

Senegal: HASSMAR Senegal's Response to Marine Pollution

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

Toward an Oil Spill Free Environment, the Role of NOSDRA in Managing Oil Spill in Nigeria

Idriss Musa, Deputy Director, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)

Oil Spill Response Poster

SNH Poster

15h30

Coffee break

CEDRE Poster

16h00

Rex Oil Spill Response Exercise 2009 from 6 to 11 March, TOTAL EP Cameroon

Martin Bayiha Kodock,
 HSE Manager, Total E&P Cameroon

Oil Spill Response Planning – The Case of Ghana

Kojo Agbenor-Efunam,
 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

16h30

Implementation and Possibilities of Evolution of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan in Gabon

Louis-Léandre Ebobola,
 Deputy Director of Environment and Nature Protection
 Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection

Development of a Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan in West And Central Africa

Jacques Abe,
 Expert Environment Intermin Guinea Courant
 Commission/Guinea Courant Large Marine Ecosystem
 (IGCC/GCLME – RCU)

17h00

Case Study Shell Togo: Tier3 Passing Ship Exercise Offshore Tanker Accident

Sylvia Glokpor,
 Terminal Operations Assistant, Shell Togo

Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention UNEP Regional Seas

James Kamara, Programme Officer Joint Secretariat for the Abidjan Convention, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

17h30

Summary of the essential points and lessons learned from Chairman

Summary of the essential points and lessons learned from Chairman

Tuesday 3 November 2009

Oil Spill Preparedness and Implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention

Salon Bouma C and B merged

Chairman:

Stefan Micallief, Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, le CEDRE

09h00 **The OPRC Convention: International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation, 1990 in West and Central Africa**

Jean-Francois Levy, Consultant IMO

- Introduction and regional status
- Level of implementation in West and Central Africa
- Next steps for the region

09h30 **Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping**

Lindsay Pages Jones, GI WACAF Consultant

- Introduction and regional status
- Development of National Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping

10h00 **Discussions and Recommendations on Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping**

10h30

Coffee break compliments of: 

11h00 **The Principle of Dispersant and Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)**

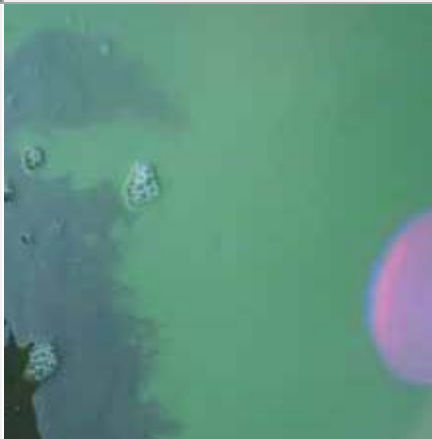
Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

11h30 **The Development of National Dispersant Use Policy**

Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, le CEDRE

- Introduction and regional status
- Development of national dispersant use policy

12h00 **Discussions and Recommendations on Dispersant Use**



12h30

Lunch break

14h00 **Introduction to Improvised Oil Barriers**

Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director le CEDRE

14h30 **Oil Spill Response Equipment in West and Central Africa**

Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, *Oil Spill Response*

15h00

Coffee break compliments of: 

15h30 **Development of Joint Government Industry Exercise**

Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, *Oil Spill Response*

16h00 **Discussions and Recommendations on Equipments and Exercises and Identification of the Key Points**

16h30 **Metecean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa**

Wolfgang Konkel, Environmental Scientist, ExxonMobil Biomedical Sciences
Olivier Ponthieux, Oil Spill Adviser, Total


17h00 **Discussions and Recommendations on Metecean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa**

17h30 **Introduction to Working Group for GI WACAF Project Action Plan**

Lindsay Pages Jones, GI WACAF Consultant


End of the day

Working Group for GI WACAF Project Action Plan

	Group WA: How to strengthen national response systems and technical cooperation activities?	Group C: How to increase national response effectiveness and operational capacity?	Group A: How to follow-up on the development of the regional cooperation?	Group F: How to improve the effectiveness of the GI WACAF Project?
	Salon Mont Kilimandjaro Chair: Thomas Coolbaugh, Exxon Mobil Lindsay Pages Jones, Consultant GIWACAF	Salon Bouma C Chair: Andy Nicoll, <i>Oil Spill Response</i> Olivier Ponthieux, Total	Salon Mont Cameroun Chair: Jean-Francois Levy, Consultant IMO	Salon Bouma B Chair: Christophe Rousseau, le CEDRE
09h00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation - Contingency Plan - National policy on the use of dispersants - Oil spill sensitivity mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint government industry exercises - Coordinated and sustained equipment availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan and beyond - Regional centre for training and information exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen cooperation industry /government - Improve communication and exchanges - Metocean analysis and modelling for GI WACAF
10h00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary and recommendations
10h30	Coffee break compliments of: 			
11h00	Plenary Session - Debriefing Lindsay Pages Jones, GI WACAF Consultant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary and recommendations of the four groups - Main recommendations for the GI WACAF Project Action Plan 			
12h30	Lunch break			

National Action Plans

Salon Bouma C, Salon Bouma B, Mont Cameroun, Mont Kilimanjaro
Delegates grouped country by country
Delegates of Cameroon in Mont Kilimanjaro

14h00	National Action Plans Lindsay Pages Jones, GI WACAF Consultant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and update of the country profiles - National action plan for the next two years - Activities to be supported by the GI WACAF
15h30	Coffee break compliments of: 
16h00	Summary of Recommendations of the GI WACAF Regional Workshop and Conference 2009 Philippe de Susanne, Project Manager IMO/PIECA GIWACAF
17h30	End of the day



Thursday 05 November 2009

Claims and Compensation Workshop

Industry Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Technology Training

Salon Bouma C
Jean-Pierre Nana MININT

Salon Bouma B
Chair Robert Mouthe, Perenco Cameroon
Jaques Abe, GCLME
Andy Nicoll, *Oil Spill Response*

08h30 **Status of Ratification of International of Conventions in West and Central Africa**

Jose Maura, Head of the Claims Department, IOPC Fund

Introduction to the Training
The role of the Industry Focal Points in the Global Initiative
Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

09h15 **Introduction to the Legal Structure and Definition**

- International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC-92)
- International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage (FUND 92) and the Supplementary Fund
- Exercise and questions

The Reality of Operational Oil Spill Responses
Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, *Oil Spill Response*

10h00 **Coffee break**

10h30 **Claims for Cleanup costs and Prevention Measures**

- Exercise and questions

New Development in Dispersant Technology

Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

11h15 **Claims for Property Damages**

- Exercise and Questions

Simulated Response to an Oil Spill

Wolfgang Konkel, Environmental Scientist, ExxonMobil Biomedical Sciences

12h30 **Lunch break compliments of:**



14h00 **Claims for Fishing and Mariculture Losses**

- Exercise and questions

Teledetection New Technology and Application to Oil Spill Preparedness

Jérôme Xavier, GI WACAF Consultant

14h45 **Claims for Economic Losses to the Tourism Industry**

- Exercise and questions

Development of Oil Spill Sensitivity Mapping and Response Strategy

Lindsay Pages Jones, GI WACAF Consultant

15h30 **Claims for Environmental Damages Compensation**

- Exercise and questions

Detection of Oil Spill Using Remote Sensing Technology

Thomas S. Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, ExxonMobil

16h00 **Coffee break**

16h30 **Closing Ceremony**

Salon Bouma C and A Salon Bouma B merged

Closing Ceremony

Speech of Mr. Thomas Coolbaugh, Chairman GI WACAF

Speech of Mr. Stefan Micallef, Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization

Closing speech by Mr. Augustine Ndom

17h30 **Cocktail compliments of:**




SNH

End of the Regional Workshop and Conference GI WACAF 2009

Regional Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention

Friday 06 November 2009

	Salon Bouma C Abidjan Convention Focal Points
08h00	Regional Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention
10h30	Coffee break
11h00	Regional Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention (Continued)
12h30	Lunch break
	
14h00	Regional Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention (Continued)
15h30	Coffee break
16h00	Regional Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention (Continued)
18h30	End of the meeting



Experts' biography



Andrew Nicoll

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



Augustine Ndum

Mr Augustine Broh NDUM is a Petroleum Engineer (Offshore Structures Engineering) with a 23 year career experience at the Cameroon National Hydrocarbons Corporation (SNH). He obtained his BSc (Mechanical Engineering) and MSc (Ocean Engineering) Degrees at the University of London and a "Diplôme d'Ingénieur Pétrolier (Option Développement et Production)" at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure du Pétrole (I.F.P. – Paris, FRANCE).

He joined SNH in 1986 as a full time member of staff and has since held several positions in the Corporation.

Due to the experience acquired in these positions as well as in piloting the Chad/Cameroon Pipeline Project from its inception right up to its exploitation phase, Augustine NDUM is a SNH representative in the National Committee of the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds). He is also the National Focal Point for the GI WACAF project.

Since April 1999, Augustine NDUM has been the Permanent Secretary of the Pipeline Steering and Monitoring Committee within SNH, a committee which coordinated the drafting of the Cameroon National Oil Spill Response Plan.



Christophe Rousseau

Originally trained as a university scientist and marine biologist, Mr Rousseau was most logically mobilized by the French Navy, during his military service, to participate in the setting up of the French national accidental marine pollution working group established after the *Amoco Cadiz* major disaster.

Since then, his entire career has been centred on the preparedness and fight against accidental water pollution of all forms.

As a full time staff member of Cedre since 1980, he has been involved in all the activities of the centre, moving successively from field operations to their management in crisis cells and decision centres, and taking over the full responsibility of the Cedre training department and of its media relations (1988). Deputy manager of Cedre since 1995, he is now in charge of coordinating information and documentation, all training activities conducted by Cedre as well as the contingency planning branch.



Jean-François Levy

Negotiation and implementation of international conventions: IMO conventions, in particular MARPOL and OPRC conventions on marine pollution prevention and preparedness. Coordination of the actions of public authorities in this field. Participation, in particular as head of the French delegation of Bonn Agreement meetings (pollution response in the Channel and North Sea), president of the Agreement's technical working group from 1992 to 1994 then of the Agreement itself from 1994 to 1996 and head of the French delegation, in meetings of the Regional Marine

Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC). President of the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee working group on the OPRC convention. Negotiation for France of the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State

Control. Consulting on behalf of REMPEC or IMO. Consulting within a European framework.

Drafting of various legal texts on cooperation in terms of pollution response on behalf of IMO or REMPEC (Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, West Africa...). In-depth study in France of the connections between the different international texts.



Jerome Xavier

Since 2007, Mr XAVIER has been managing the ground penetrating radar service for TTI Production, for locating pipelines and cables, voids/cavities, underground storage tanks, sewers, foundations, with specific solutions for the Oil & Gas market.

Mr XAVIER earned a master's degree from the University of Nice Sophia Antipolis, in the field of image processing, mapping and GIS for land management.



José Maura Barandiaran

Jose Maura Barandiaran has been Head of the Claims Department of the IOPC Funds since 1 January 2002. He had been a Claims Manager with the IOPC Funds since 1996, having been responsible for the management of major oil spill incidents such as the *Aegean Sea*, *Sea Empress*, *Nissos Amorgos*, *Erika* and *Prestige*. As a lawyer, he represented the IOPC Fund in Spain before the Spanish Courts. Before joining the IOPC Funds, he worked as a Claims Manager for the Britannia P&I Club in London.



Lindsay Page-Jones

As an oil spill technical advisor, trained as a coastal geographer, Lindsay Page-Jones joined OTRA in January 2003. Since then, he has participated in various activities: oil spill contingency planning, training sessions, oil spill contingency plan development seminars at a national level, Project Implementation Plan for oil spill response capabilities of countries, development of “Train the Trainers” material, development of coastal sensitivity Geographical Information System, development of website for oil spill response and participation in oil spill response operations on the field. Mr Page-Jones is on the IMO Roster of Experts and Consultants.



Malamine Thiam

Malamine Thiam received his maritime education at the Maritime Academy of Murmansk (Russian Federation) and after seven years at sea, joined the Maritime Administration of Senegal as Head of the Maritime Safety Division. In June 1985 he was one of the first graduates from the newly-established IMO World Maritime University. After having served his national maritime administration for five years in different capacities, including as Head of the Merchant Marine Department, he joined the International Maritime Organization as a Programme Officer in the Technical Co-operation Division. He was then promoted to the post of Technical Programme Officer in the Maritime Safety Division and since 1997, to the post of Technical Officer in the Marine Environment Division, where he is responsible for the co-ordination of the IMO Technical Co-operation Programme in the field of marine environment protection, including major projects. Mr Thiam is also involved in the regulatory work of the IMO in the field of marine environment protection.



Philippe de Susanne

Philippe graduated with a “Grandes Ecoles” degree in Environmental Sciences and has undertaken various research and environmental projects worldwide including in the Galapagos Islands. As a consultant for the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in the Regional Activity Center in Curacao, Netherland Antilles, he has helped to develop a regional project in Central America to promote the establishment of oil spill response capabilities and implemented various IMO trainings and workshops.

Philippe is an accredited Prince 2 Project Manager and is currently on secondment to IPIECA and IMO as the Project Manager for the IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative programme for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF).



Stefan Micallef

Stefan Micallef graduated with a Ph.D. in marine toxicology from the University of Wales, UK. He is currently the Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), in charge of the Sub-Division for Pollution Response and Technical Co-operation Coordination. Mr Micallef started his career with the UN in 1990 as a Programme officer at the UNEP/IMO - Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) based in Malta.

In 2000, he joined UNEP’s Division of Environmental Policy Implementation in Nairobi as Chief of the Disaster Management Branch and was responsible for policy and strategy formulation. In 2004, he moved to IMO Headquarters as Head of the Chemical & Air Pollution Prevention Section, Sub-Division for Pollution Prevention, Marine Environment Division where he was specifically responsible for the secretariat duties involving the revision of MARPOL Annex II and Annex III and the amended IBC Code.



Thomas Coolbaugh

Thomas Coolbaugh is currently a Distinguished Scientific Associate in the Oil Spill Response Technology group of ExxonMobil Research & Engineering (EMRE). Focus areas include response technologies such as chemical dispersants, remote sensing and detection of oil spills, advocacy and training. He has been with ExxonMobil since 1988.

Tom received his B.A. degree in chemistry from Amherst College and his Ph.D. in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology under the direction of Prof. Robert Grubbs - 2005 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry. In 1993, Tom obtained an M.S. in the Management of Technology from Polytechnic University in New York.



William Lerch

Mr Lerch has been with ExxonMobil for 33 years having served in a variety of assignments in Refining, Distribution, and Safety, Health and Environment departments and is at present serving as ExxonMobil's Global Oil Spill Response Manager. He has served as a director of Oil Spill Response for 10 years, seven of which he has served in the capacity of Vice-Chair and Chairman. He is currently appointed as the Chairman of the IPIECA Oil Spill Working Group and has been an active member since 1995. He is also currently serving as a director for Marine Preservation Association

(MPA) and the Clean Caribbean and Americas (CCA) oil spill cooperative. Mr Lerch also chairs the American Petroleum Institute (API) Emergency Response and Preparedness Group and is also chair of the GI WACAF oil industry steering group.



Wolfgang Konkell

Wolfgang Konkell is an Environmental Scientist with a 25 year career at ExxonMobil. He obtained BS and MS Degrees and began working for Exxon as the Laboratory Manager of an environmental toxicology laboratory. He directed the testing of various hydrocarbon materials and products to determine effect levels for aquatic species of fish and invertebrates. After the Valdez accident, Wolfgang became the project manager for Pink Salmon and Pacific Herring studies in Prince William Sound. He directed field studies and data analyses to evaluate the effect of the oil spill on these two

species of fish. In doing so, Wolfgang became uniquely qualified in understanding the both fate of oil and effects of oil spills on fish and shorelines.

Wolfgang returned to ExxonMobil Biomedical Sciences as an environmental consultant working on issues across the corporation. He also began developing competency with oil spill modelling tools. Wolfgang continued to develop his capabilities with the evolving oil and chemical spill models over the years and is now the corporate expert in modelling oil and chemical releases to the environment. He directs spill modelling to support oil spill contingency and response plans for new projects around the globe.

Wolfgang is also involved in Emergency Response for ExxonMobil Corporation. He develops spill simulations to exercise ExxonMobil's four Regional Response Teams and regularly participates in exercises with those teams. He is also the Coordinator for an Emergency Response Team that provides human and environmental health support for accidents.

Annex 2. List of Participants

List of GI WACAF Government focal points (or their representatives)

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
	Alhaji Wurroh Jalloh	Deputy Executive Director	Sierra Leone Maritime Administration	Maritime House, Government Wharf , P.O. Box 313, Freetown	Sierra Leone	+232 22 221 211	+232 22 221 215	alhajiw@yahoo.com
	Augustine Broh Ndum	Secrétaire Permanent du CPSP	Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures	B.P. 955 Yaounde	Cameroon	+237 22 20 98 60	+237 22 20 46 51	augustine_ndum@yahoo.fr
	Babacar Ba	Chef de la Branche Operations	Haute Autorite chargée de la Coordination de la Sécurité maritime, de la Sécurité maritime et de la Protection de l'Environnement marin (HASSMAR)	BP. 27074, Dakar	Senegal	+221 77 529 8602	+221 33 889 2718	Email : babacarb@yahoo.com
	Cheikh Ould Khaled		Ministere de l'Équipement et des Transport	BP 6808, Nouakchott	Mauritania	+2225290960	+222 630 1244	cheikh_khaled@yahoo.fr
	Idriss Musa	Director General	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)	5th Floor, NAIC Building, Plot 590, Zone AO, Central Area, Abuja	Nigeria	+2348033153547	+23424618696	iomusa2003@yahoo.com
	Jean Paul Mwamba Nyembo	Directeur National CICG/RDC Coordonnateur National CNSE	Ministère de L'Environnement	BP 145, AV de la Paix Gombe/Kinshasa	Democratic Republic of Congo	+243 997816451		nyembordc@yahoo.fr; cicgrdc@yahoo.fr
	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	Senior Programme Officer	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Starlet 91 Road, Ministries PMB 326, Accra	Ghana	+233 264 879187	+233 21 662690	wtanaikee@epaghana.org
	Kouami Amekoudji Guinhouya	Chef Division	Ministere de l'Environnement des Ressources Forestieres	BP 4825, Direction de l'Environnement 247, Rue des Nimes, Lome	Togo	+228 221 3321 / 904 3182	+228 221 0333/ 221 5197	marcguinhouya@yahoo.fr
	Lelly-Saima Uukule	Acting Deputy Director Pollution Control & SAR	Ministry of Works & Transport	6719 Bell Str. Gnyman Circle PMB. 12003, Ayssoabbokatzi Windhoek	Namibia	+264 61 2088027	+264 61 240024	luukule@mwtc.gov.na
	Lamin S. Tamba	Operations Officer (CAI)	National Disaster Management Agency	13 Koffi Annan Street, Cape Point Bakau K.M.C. Banjul	The Gambia	+220 993 6903	+220 449 6304	lstamba@hotmail.com

	Louis Leandre E. Tsibah	Directeur General adjoint de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature	Ministere de l'Environnement	Boulavard Triomphal	Gabon	+220 993 6903	+220 449 6304	dgegabon2@yahoo.fr
	Manuel de Ceita vaz do Rosario		Ministère des Ressources Natural Energie et l'Environnement	Avenida Kuame Nkrumah	Sao Tome and Principe	+239 225 271/ 911 266	+ 239 227 176	manrosario2000@yahoo.com.br
	Maria Luisa Miranda Campos	Head of Legal Adviser Department	Ministry of Petroleum (Legal Cabinet)	Av. 4 de Fevereiro No. 105 P.O. Box 1279 – C	Angola	+244 923 324867		lumiracampos@yahoo.com
Col	Niagne Martin Dibi		Ministere de l'Environnement des Eaux et Forêts	20 BP 650 Abidjan 20	Côte d'Ivoire	+225 20 21 1183	+225 20 21 1183	dibmartino@yahoo.fr
	Nuno Miguel Ribeiro	Focal Point for the Abidjan Convention /Director, Natural Resources Services	General Direction of Environment	Achada Santo Antonio – Praia P.O. Box 115	Cape Verde	+2382618984	+238 261 7511	ribeironu@gmail.com
	Octavio Cabral		Secretariat de l'état de l'environnement et developpment Durable	Bairb de Santa Luzia, Ex. Qg	Guinea Bissau	+245 528 8676 / 673 2289		octavio_cabral@yahoo.com.br
	Paul Banga		Direction Générale de la Marine Marchande	B.P. 1107, Pointe Noire	Republic of Congo	+2425213880		batchyalain@yahoo.fr
	Simon Osa Adugu	Director General de Aguas Y Costas	Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente	Malabo- Republica de Guinea Ecuatorial	Equatorial Guinea	+240 253575		osa2adugu@yahoo.es
	Tairou Boukari	Chef Division Securite Navires et Navigation	Maritime, Direction de la Marine Marchante/ MDCEMTMIP-PR	01 BP 1234, Cotonou	Benin			

List of GI WACAF Industry focal points (or their representatives)

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
	Ait-Hellal Hanafi	HSE Manager	Total E&P Cameroun	BP.2214 TOTAL E&P Douala Cameroun	Cameroon	+237 33 42 13 66		hanafi.ait-hellal@total.com
Dr.	Amadi Amadi	HSE Manager	Shell Gabon		Gabon	+31 70 303 7152	+241 55 8337	Amadi.Amadi@shell.com
	Emiy Ikuru		Pecten Cameroon Company		Cameroon			Emiyarei.Ikuru@shell.com
	Eric Angu	Emergency Response Coordinator	Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon	+237 334 335 00		eric.a.angu@exxonmobil.com
	Julio Vasconcelos	HSE Manager	ENI Angola	Rua Nicolau Gomes Spencer, 140	Angola	+244 2 391844		julio.vasconcelos@eniangola.eni.it
	Marc Nkoko	DHSE Environnement & radioprotection	ENI Congo	Av. Ch. De GAULE, BP 706, Pointe-Noire	Republic of Congo	+242.550.11.01		marc.nkoko@enicongo.eni.it
	Marc-André Badiane	HSE Manager	TOTAL Senegal		Senegal	+221 33 839 54 40		marc-andre.badiane@total.sn
	Martin Bayiha-Kodock	HSE Manager	Total E&P Cameroun	BP.2214 TOTAL E&P Douala	Cameroon	+237 33 42 13 66	+237 33 40 14 49	Martin.bayiha-kodock@total.com
	Nnamdi Ahiamadu	Environmental Officer	TOTAL E&P Nigeria Ltd		Nigeria	+234 84 236 310		nnamdi.ahiamadu@total.com
	Oluoma Ozoemena		Nigerian AGIP Exploration Ltd.		Nigeria			oluoma.ozoemena@naoc.agip.it
	Othman Guesmi	Marine Advisor	Shell Africa, Tunisia		Tunisia			o.guesmi@shell.com
	Robert Mouthe Ambassa	HSE Manager	Perenco Cameroon	Douala	Cameroon	+33 1 53 57 16 49		rmouthe@cm.perenco.com
	Suripno Suripno	Environment Manager HSE Division	TOTAL		Nigeria	+2348039062503		suripno.suripno@total.com
	Sylvia Glokpor	Marine supervisor	Sociétés Shell au Togo		Togo	+228 223 72 00	+228 227 52 11	sylvia.glokpor@TOGOSH.SIMIS.com
	Talbia Djotbayi		STSL Shell, Togo		Togo			Talbia.Djotbayi@togosh.simis.com
	Tania Pires		TOTAL EP Angola		Angola			tania.pires@total.com

List of Participants

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
Lieutenant-Colonel	Aaron Alain Claude Essome Mbenda	Chef Beag	MINDEF		Cameroon	+237 77 69 57 95 +237 22 23 34 89	+237 22 23 34 89	embenda@yahoo.fr
Dr.	Abdou Mahamat	Chef de Service	MINEPIA		Cameroon			
	Adokiye Eli		Nigerian AGIP Exploration Ltd.		Nigeria			adokiye.eli@naoc.agip.it
	Adrian Ngo,0 Bitomo		Représentant des Services du Premier Ministre		Cameroon			
	Alain Belamanga		MINEP (Protocole)		Cameroon	+237 99 81 35 10		Belamangaalain@yahoo.fr
	Amidu Adekunle		Wordsworth Ltd.		Nigeria			amidadekunleoduborisha@yahoo.com
	André Mag Ekonmon		Ministère plenipotentiaire		Cameroon	+237 22 21 52 21		
	André Magnus Ekoumou		Représentant de la Présidence de la République		Cameroon			
	André Théophile Libobi	Chef de Service	MINDAF	Makak BP 184, Cameroun	Cameroon	+237 99 98 43 88		
	Anne-Fleurette Amou'ou Ada	Chef de service	Ministère chargé des relations extérieures (MINPEX)		Cameroon	+237 99 57 57 98		Anne-flr@yahoo.fr
	Antoine Njiang		Ministère des Forets et de la Faune (MINFOF)	BP 1341 Yaounde	Cameroon	+237 75 16 80 52	+237 22 23 92 28	antoinenjiang@yahoo.fr
	Arsène Essomba Eloundou	Directeur des Affaires Maritimes et des Voies Navigables	MINT		Cameroon			
Dr.	Bamidele Ajakaiye	Director General	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)	5th Floor, NAIC Building, Plot 590, Zone AO, Central Area, Abuja	Nigeria	+234 9 4618696	+234 80 5502 8077	dajakaiye@hotmail.com
	Betimegni Betinegni	Délégué Régional Est -	MINEP	PO Box 07, Bertoua	Cameroon	+237 99 52 37 32	+237 22 24 23 32	betimegnibet@yahoo.fr
	Blaise Averbé	Chef de la cellule HSEQ	SCDP	BP 2271 Daoula	Cameroon	+237 77 50 86 63		Blaise.avebe@yahoo.fr
	Blaise Laurens Manga	Sub Director of Environmental Health	Ministry of Public Health	PO Box 14439 Yaoundé	Cameroon	+237 75 52 05 23	+237 22 22 44 19	Blaise82@hotmail.com
	Brigitte Lehman		Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon			brigitte.lehman@exxonmobil.com
	Catherine Chinyere Nwuba	Asst. Chief Environment Mgt. Officer	Nigerian Maritime Administration & Safety Agency (NIMASA)	Maritime House, 4 Burma Road, Apapa, Lagos PMB 12861, GPO Marina	Nigeria	+234 80 3374 8192		katenwuba@yahoo.com

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
				,Lagos				
	Cécile Epondo Fouda	Chef de Section EIC	Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures	B.P. 955 Yaounde	Cameroon			
Lieutenant Colonel	Célestin KOUAKAP	SED	MINDEF		Cameroon			
Dr.	Charles EYONG	Cadre – Expert Santé	MINSANTE		Cameroon	+237 77 09 09 80		c_eyong@yahoo.com
	Charlotte EnJoh Fonoch	Head of department - Environment	CIME Services	Oyom'Abang 15482 Yaounde	Cameroon	+237 77 66 84 03	+237 22 23 88 43	efonoch@gmail.com
Chief	Chibuzor Nnubia	General Manager	Clean Nigeria Associates (CNA)		Nigeria			chibuzor.nnubia@shell.com
	Christian Nsom	Chargé d'Etudes Assistant à la Section EF	Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures	B.P. 955 Yaounde	Cameroon			
	Dauda Abiodun Gidado	Assist Director	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)	5th Floor, NAIC Building, Plot 590, Zone AO, Central Area, Abuja	Nigeria	+2348036138408	+23424618696	daydado@yahoo.com
	Derick Takere	Director Quality Safety Environment	SONARA	BP 365 LIMBE	Cameroon	+237 33 33 21 88		Takere_derick@yahoo.fr
	Diathlu Nsenda		Transport et Voies et Communication	117 Bld, du 30 Juin, Blg Onatra Kinshasa	Democratic Republic of Congo	+243 98207100		kieadiatulu@yahoo.fr
	Djom Beaulys	Directeur de la Police des Frontières	DGSN		Cameroon			
	Dominique Kuitsouc	Chargé d'Etudes	MINADT		Cameroon			
	Edouard Djeengue	SHE Manager	Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon	+237 334 335 00		edouard.f.djeengue@exxonmobil.com
Capitaine	Emmanuel Bell Bell	Chef de Bureau de l'Action de l'Etat en mer à Douala	MINDEF		Cameroon			
	Emmanuel Jean Claude Abinanti		MINFOF		Cameroon	+237 99 66 50 73		abinajejan07@yahoo.fr
	Emmanuel Kalngui	Chef de Service	MINIMIDT		Cameroon	+237 99 95 27 69		emmanuel_kalngui@yahoo.fr
	Eric N. Abanda	Police Officer	DGSn	BP 1623 Yaounde	Cameroon	+237 99 82 08 53		Abanda25@yahoo.fr
	Evelyne Marike Namaso	HSSE Coordinator	Addax Petroleum Cameroun	BP 4023 Bonanjo, Douala	Cameroon	+237 33 43 73 18	+237 33 43 73 17	Evelyne.namaso@addaxpetroleum.com
Dr.	Felix Ngaba Zogo	Technical Adviser	Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique et de l'Innovation (MINRESI)	BP 1457 Yaoundé	Cameroon	+237 77 67 333 +237 82 22 24 80		ngabazogo@yahoo.fr
	Flegond Owoutou Assoo		CPSP	BP 11280 Yaoundé	Cameroon	+237 79 41 02 09 +237 22 20 19 10	+237 22 20 98 69 +237 22 20 46 51	Flegond_owoutou@yahoo.fr
	Francis Jifon	Head of operations Department	SNH	BP 955 Yaoundé	Cameroon	+237 22 20 02 75		Francis_jifon@snh.com

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
	François Binzouli	Sous-Directeur des Hydrocarbures	MINIMIDT		Cameroon			
	François Roger Nguene	Director	CIME Services	Oyom'Abang 15482 Yaounde	Cameroon	+237 99 73 47 72	+237 22 23 88 43	frnguene2001@yahoo.fr
	George Forgwei Keben	Head of hydrocarbons Exploitation	MINIMIDT		Cameroon	+237 77 74 55 96		kebenforgwei@yahoo.com
	Georges Konga	Coordinateur	RESADER	BP 331 KVIBI	Cameroon	+237 96 64 56 21		konga@yahoo.fr
	Gomis Diedhiou	Chef Service Sécurité maritime, de la Sûreté	Ministère de l'Economie Maritime de la Pêche et des Transports Maritimes / Agence Nationale des Affaires Maritimes (ANAM)	12, Avenue Faidherbe Angle Rue Vincens, BP4032, Dakar	Senegal	+221 33 823 6862	+221 33 823 6862	Email : gdiediou@yahoo.fr
	Grégoire Sonkeng		Ministère chargé de la Défense		Cameroon			
	Guillaume Kwelle	Public and Governmental Affairs	Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon	+237 343 35 00		guillaume.e.kwelle@exxonmobil.com
	Hemery Akoue Mdemezoo		Shell Gabon		Gabon			h.akouendemezoo@shell.com
	Henri Séverin Kamgain		Ministère chargé des Transports		Cameroon			
	Ibrahima N'gaye Camara	Centre National Protection Environnemental Milieu Marin et des zones cotieses	Ministere de l'Environnement et Developpement Durable		Guinea	+224 622 00398		ilrogaye@yahoo.fr
	Janvier Mvogo	Chef de service	Ministre de l'Administration Territoriale et de la Décentralisation (MINATD)		Cameroon	+237 99 57 14 80	+237 22 20 10 34	janviermvogo@yahoo.fr
	Jawad Michel Benjelloune	Chef division Navigation Maritime	ANAM		Guinée Conakry	+224 60 54 37 69		benielmich@yahoo.fr
	Jean Joule Edinguele		Société Nationale de Raffinage		Cameroon			
	Jean Koueda Koung	Chef de service	MINTP		Cameroon	+237 75 29 04 01		jeankoeda@yahoo.fr
	Jean Pierre Nana	Directeur de la Protection Civile	MINADT		Cameroon			
	Johnson Ticha 'A	Chef de Service	MINIMIDT		Cameroon			
	Jonathan Ndongo		SNH	BP 995 SNH	Cameroon			Ndongo_jonathan@yahoo.fr
	Joseph Koffi	Ingénieur d'Etudes -	MINADER CPSP	DDLCP BP 2201	Cameroon	+237 77 57 42 74		josefkof@yahoo.fr
	Joseph Nyongwen	Délégué Régional	MINEP	BP 44 Ngaoundere -	Cameroon	+237 7735 26 14	+237 22 25 25 02	nyongwen@yahoo.fr

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
		Adamaoua –	CPSP	Cameroon				
	Julie Kamto	Directrice des Affaires Européennes	Ministère chargé des Relations Extérieures	BP 11 261 Yaoundé	Cameroon	+237 77 73 75 77		susaneweg@yahoo.fr
	Justin Penda	Chargé d'Etudes Assistant à la Section EF	Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures	B.P. 955 Yaounde	Cameroon			
	Keith Taylor		Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon			keith.c.taylor@exxonmobil.com
	Koffi Sebastien Ouffoue	Sous Directeur Lab.Central de l'Environnement	Ministère de l'Environnement	20 BP 50 Abidjan 20	Côte d'Ivoire	+225 20387716 / 2244 6263	+225 20376500/03	offoe@yahoo.fr
	Lovett Daminabo		AGIP Energy & Nat. Resources Nig		Nigeria			lovett.daminabo@naoc.agip.it
	Lisette Boohnde Arrey	Delegate	Visual Communications	BP 15605 Yaoundé	Cameroon	+237 70 71 55		Vivicom92@yahoo.com
	Mahamat Bichara		Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon			mahamat.bichara@exxonmobil.com
	Martin Akame Mesumbe	Sub Director	Ministère chargé de l'Energie et de l'Eau		Cameroon	+237 77 73 78 26		Mesu_martin@yahoo.com
CB.	Martin Mbara	Corps National des Sapeurs Pompiers-	MINDEF		Cameroon			
Dr.	Michel Claude Lokolo	Directeur des Produits Pétroliers et du Gaz	MINEE		Cameroon	+237 22 23 73 70		
	Michel Kenmoe	Chef Service Régional Environnement du Sud -	MINEP/ CPSP		Cameroon	+237 77 17 49 80		
	Michel Mezouogue	Chef de Section AC	Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures	B.P. 955 Yaounde	Cameroon			
Commandant	Mikaila	Corps National des Sapeurs Pompiers-	MINDEF		Cameroon			
	Mimosette Mouelle		DAMNN Ministère du Transport		Cameroon	+237 77 76 82 21	+237 33 42 89 56	mouelle@yahoo.fr
	Monya Ebwekoh-O'kah		Total E&P Cameroun	BP.2214 TOTAL E&P Douala Cameroun	Cameroon			Monya.ebwekoh-okah@total.com
	Moudjitaba Sow	Pollution de Marchandise Dangereuses	Ministère des Transports Direction Nationale de la Marine Marchande		Guinea	+224 642 44692	+224 304 13577	moudjitabatmci@yahoo.fr
	Olanrewaju Hussein		Nigerian AGIP Exploration Ltd.		Nigeria			olanrewaju.hussein@naoc.agip.it
	Owoutou Asso'o	Chef de Poste Forestier Obala,	MINEP		Cameroon			
	Pascal Kamga		Perenco Cameroon		Cameroon			pkamga@cm.perenco.com
	Patience Mapoko		Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon			patience.9.mapoko@exxonmobil.com

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
	Pedro Mensuy Asumu	Director Marine Merchante	Ministerio de Transportes Tecnología Correo Y Tele	Malabo, Bioro Norte	Equatorial Guinea	+240 278646	+240 093999	mensuyasumu@yahoo.com
	Peter Ayuk Enoh		Ministère chargé de l'Environnement		Cameroon			
	Peter Matthys		Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon			peter.matthys@exxonmobil.com
	Philippe Eta Tabi	Directeur de la Faune et des Aires Protégées	MINFOF		Cameroon			
	Philippe Tonga	Chargé d'études	SNH	Yaounde, 955	Cameroon	+237 77 74 41 78 +237 99 92 46 55		p_tonga@yahoo.fr
	Prosperre Dzali		Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon			aimyll.p.dzali@exxonmobil.com
	René BILIOK	Chef de Section IMRL	Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures	B.P. 955 Yaounde	Cameroon			
	Rihanath Olga Ichola		Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature		Benin	+229 90930931	+22921315081	icholarihane@yahoo.fr
Dr.	Salvador Ngoande	Sous-Directeur des Pêches	MINEPIA		Cameroon			
	Samuel Roger Minkeng	Chef de Section ETS	Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures	B.P. 955 Yaounde	Cameroon	+237 99 56 88 46	+237 22 20 98 69	minkengsam@yahoo.fr
	Samuel Rotimi oluwatayo	Assist Director	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)	5th Floor, NAIC Building, Plot 590, Zone AO, Central Area, Abuja	Nigeria	+2348033322195	+23494618692	tayolinietyl@yahoo.com
	Sean Reidy		Cameroon Oil Transport Company (COTCO)	BP 3738, Douala	Cameroon			sean.reidy@exxonmobil.com
	Susan Aimée Ngapout	Project Coordinator	CIMES services		Cameroon	+237 77 83 03 99	+237 22 23 88 43	nier2001@gmail.com
	Tnack Mbaï	Chef de service	MINT direction des Affaires Maritimes et voies navigables	BP 416 Douala S/L BP 4036 Daoula	Cameroon	+237 77 55 89 65	+237 33 452 89 56	Gim103@hotmail.com
	Victor Eke-Spiff		Nigerian AGIP Exploration Ltd.		Nigeria			victor.eke-spiff@naoc.agip.it
	Wandji Njeukan Léopold	Chef de Service	MINDAF		Cameroon	+237 75 79 76 60		

List of experts

Title	Full name	Job Title	Company	Address	Country	Cell Phone or office	Fax	Email Address
	Andrew Nicoll	Advocacy Manager	Oil Spill Response Ltd		United Kingdom	+44 23 8033 1551		andrewnicoll@oilspillresponse.com
	Christophe Rousseau	Directeur Adjoint	CEDRE	715 rue Alain Colas-CS 41836 29218 Brest Cedex 2	France	+33 2 9833 10 10	+33 2 9844 9138	christophe.rousseau@le-cedre.fr
	James Kamara	Programme Officer	UNEP Abidjan Convention secretariat					James.kamara@unep.org
	Jean-Francois Levy		Consultant	9 Rue Anrole France	France			jean-francois.levy@wanadoo.fr
	Jérôme Xavier	Manager	TTI Production		France	+33 5 59 02 67 33		xavier@tti.fr
	José Maura	Head Claim Division	IOPC Funds	Portland House, Stag Place SW1E 5PN London	London	+44 20 75927100	+44-20-75927111	jose_maura@iopcfund.org
	Lindsay Page-Jones	Expert	OTRA		France	+33 2 98 15 15 91	+33 2 98 15 11 14	lindsay.page-jones@orange.fr
	Malamine Thiam	Head of Technical Cooperation and Major Projects Marine Environment Division	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	4 Albert embankment SE1 7SR London	United Kingdom	+ 44 207 587 31 88		mthiam@imo.org
	Olivier Ponthieux	Departement Environnement Direction Hygiene Securite Environnement	TOTAL		France			olivier.ponthieux@total.com
	Maurice Joyaux		Consultant		France			
	Paula Lynch		International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)	209-215 Blackfriars Rd SE1 8NL London	London	+44 20 7633 2371		paula.lynch@ipieca.org
	Philippe de Susanne	GI WACAF Project Manager	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)	209-215 Blackfriars Rd SE1 8NL London	London			philippe.de.susanne@ipieca.org
Dr	Stefan Micallef	Deputy Director, Sub-division for Pollution Response and Technical Co-operation Co-ordination Marine Environment Division	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	4 Albert embankment SE1 7SR London	United Kingdom	+44 (0) 207 587 31 42		smicallef@imo.org
	Thomas Coolbaugh	Distinguished Scientific Associate	ExxonMobil	3225 Gallows Road 3A0634 Fairfax Virginia 22037 3225 Gallows Road Fairfax, Virginia 22037	United States of America	+1 703-846-3371	+1262-313-4783	thomas.S.Coolbaugh@exxonmobil.com
	Wolfgang Konkel	ExxonMobil Biomedical Sciences	ExxonMobil	P.O. Box 971, 1545 Route 22 East CLN LH 294 Annandale, NJ 08801-0971	United States of America	+908-730-1015	+908-730-1192	wolfgang.j.konkel@exxonmobil.com
	Yvette Osikilo	Project Manager Oil Spill Working Group	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)	209-215 Blackfriars Rd SE1 8NL London	London	+44 2 076 332 375	+44 20 7633 2389	yvette.osikilo@ipieca.org

Annex 3. Opening address by Mr. Thomas Coolbaugh, IPIECA

Your Excellencies

Minister of Environment

Minister of Maritime Transport

Honourable delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As chairman of the Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF Project), I would like to express my pleasure to be here today in this beautiful Capital of Cameroon.

I am extremely honoured and pleased to have the privilege to participate in this opening ceremony of the GI WACAF Regional workshop and Seminar 2009 organised under the framework of the Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF) and hosted by the National Hydrocarbon Corporation of Cameroon.

As you are aware, the GI WACAF Project is a partnership between the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA). The objective of this project is to strengthen the oil spill response capability in west and central Africa through the development of public-private partnership.

The GI WACAF Project is part of a wider partnership between the IMO and the IPIECA called the "Global Initiative".

Officially launched in Cape Town in 1996, the Global Initiative has the key innovative feature of promoting public-private partnerships for oil spill preparedness, Response and Cooperation. As Chairman of the IPIECA Oil Spill Working Group, I was closely involved in the launch of the Global Initiative in Cape Town and I am pleased to see the progress achieved the last 13 years in different parts of the world in oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation.

It was based on this success that in April 2006, IMO and IPIECA decided to launch the Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF) to highlight their efforts in the west and Central African region and strengthen their activities through a structured biennial project approach. Eight oil companies joined the project to provide funding together with the IMO. (These include Chevron, ENI, ExxonMobil, Total, Shell and Marathon, BP, Perenco)

After the launch of the GI WACAF project in April 2006, and a second regional event in Dec 2007, this Regional Workshop and Conference GI WACAF 2009 will be the third biennial event with specific objectives to review the progress achieved in terms of oil spill preparedness and response, identify objectives and prepare action plans at national and regional levels for the coming biennium 2010-2011.

Training on the implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention and the CLC 92 and Fund 92 Conventions will be delivered and a meeting with the Focal Point to the Abidjan Convention will be conducted after the event closing.

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

Dear Ministers, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to thank the National Hydrocarbon Corporation of Cameroon for hosting this event and I would like to thank the sponsors: COTCO, Total Cameroon, Pecten and Perenco whose supports have made this event possible. I would also like to thank the participants from the region.

On the behalf on Mr Richard Sykes the Executive Secretary on IPIECA I would like to highlight the National Hydrocarbon Corporation of Cameroon was the first National oil company in west and central Africa to join the IPIECA membership and we would like to thank them for their support and encourage other non IPIECA oil companies to join our efforts and support IPIECA projects through the GI WACAF.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind all participants that the next biennial event in 2011 will provide the opportunity of a celebration for the 15 years of the Global Initiative.

I hope this event will be successful in launching the work of the next biennium 2010/2011, and I would like to encourage all participants to make the most use of the expertise available this week in the development of new national action plans for the next two years. Finally I wish the GI WACAF Industry and Government focal points a successful seminar and look forward to the implementation of the GI WACAF National action plans during the next two years.

Thank you for your attention.

Annex 4. Opening address by Dr Stefan Micallef IMO

Your Excellencies,

Minister of Environment,

Minister of Maritime Transport,

Colleagues of the United Nations,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege and honour for me to deliver this opening address on behalf of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at this Regional Workshop and Conference organized within the framework of the IMO/IPIECA Global Initiative Project for West and Central Africa (GI-WACAF).

This meeting could not have been organized at a more opportune time, a few weeks after the adoption of the **African Maritime Transport Charter** following the Second African Union Conference of Ministers Responsible for Maritime Transport, held in Durban, Republic of South Africa from 15 to 16 October 2009. This charter maps a solid and defined place for the maritime sector in Africa and is indeed a significant milestone for the continent.

Maritime transportation chains and ports provide the arteries through which trade within and between countries flows and a well-developed maritime sector is, therefore, vital for economic development. In this context, the African Maritime Transport Charter has great potential for alleviating poverty, hunger and disease for tens of millions of people, by driving economic development and growth in the entire continent. This is also a major aspiration under the **Millennium Development Goals**.

Unfortunately, in the current difficult economic climate, it is the poor who suffer most. This is why sustained commitment to the Millennium Development Goals is more important than ever. As United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon writes in his foreword to the *2009 Millennium Development Goals Report*, "Rather than retreat, now is the time to accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and to strengthen the global partnership for development." I can assure you that IMO too remains fully committed to the MDGs. Undoubtedly, as has always been the case, IMO will be there to support the countries to attain the aspirations laid down in the African Maritime Transport Charter.

With these comments as a backdrop, I would like to recall certain very well known facts to this auspicious audience as their pertinence to the theme that gathers us this week makes them all the more important to reiterate.

IMO is a specialized agency of the United Nations with a **global mandate**. The need for an international agency for shipping stems from the fact that shipping is perhaps the most international of all the world's global industries. The mission of IMO is to promote safe, secure, efficient, environmentally sound and sustainable shipping. This is pursued by adopting the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and security, of efficiency of navigation, and of prevention and control of pollution from ships, as well as through consideration of the related legal and administrative matters. All of this requires full and effective implementation of IMO's instruments with a view to achieving their universal and uniform application and for this to be achieved; the Organization has put an effective programme for technical co-operation and capacity building in place.

Environmental protection through the prevention of pollution from ships has been a high priority of IMO from its very beginnings, over half a century ago. Perhaps most notable is the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, which today,

35 years later, albeit much expanded, amended and updated, remains the most significant multilateral environmental treaty concerning the prevention of pollution from ships – covering pollution by oil, by noxious liquid substances carried in bulk, by harmful substances carried in packaged form, by sewage, by garbage and by toxic emissions into the atmosphere.

Looking beyond MARPOL, more recently, IMO's environmental work in the prevention arena has covered a remarkably broad canvas, embracing antifouling systems, and the transfer of alien species in ballast waters and sediments, and ship recycling in new, binding IMO Conventions. It is not always recognized, but, of the 51 treaty instruments the Organization has adopted in its 60 years, 21 are directly related to environmental concerns – 23, in fact, if one considers the environmental aspects of the Salvage and Nairobi Wreck Removal Conventions. At this juncture, let me acknowledge the tremendous efforts already made by the countries of the region in ratifying and implementing some of the important IMO environmental conventions.

* * *

Yet shipping is also an inherently dangerous activity, with ships having to confront the worst that the elements can throw at them. Sometimes, disaster strikes – as witnessed by high-profile oil pollution incidents involving ships such as Torrey Canyon, Exxon Valdez, Erika, Prestige and Hebei Spirit.

IMO has long recognized the importance of comprehensive and well-rehearsed preparedness and response systems that are needed to ensure prompt action to minimise the impact of a maritime spill. As far back as 1968, one year after the Torrey Canyon disaster, IMO adopted three important, interrelated resolutions to establish arrangements for dealing with oil spills. Some twenty years later, an immediate cascading effect of the grounding of the Exxon Valdez near the Alaskan coast, in 1989, was the fast-track development of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation. The OPRC Convention, as it became known, was adopted by IMO in 1990 and was later supplemented by the OPRC-HNS Protocol of 2000 to cover hazardous and noxious substances.

The OPRC Convention provided for the first time a truly global framework to facilitate international co-operation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to major pollution incidents. It encourages States to develop and maintain an adequate preparedness and response capability of their own while simultaneously recognizing the importance of co-operation with the oil and shipping industries to deal with major oil or HNS pollution emergencies. It is indeed critically important that national and local governments work closely with experts from industry to build preparedness and response capacity at all levels.

Between 1991 and 1994, a series of successful IMO regional seminars were held in various regions of the world to promote the concept of close co-operation of government and industry and this led to the formal launch, in 1996, of the Global Initiative (GI) between IMO and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) to promote public/private partnership for effective oil spill response.

The GI-WACAF project, then, was established 10 years later, in April 2006, and we at IMO view this project as our flagship of the various GI regional initiatives we have in place today. The project is jointly funded by IMO and eight oil company members of IPIECA. Today, it covers 22 countries in West and Central Africa. Since its inception significant progress in improving oil spill response capability has been achieved. For instance, it is encouraging to see that from 2006 to 2009 a total of 43 workshops were delivered and more than 3000 persons were trained. From a results-based perspective, we witnessed an increase of 6% in 2008 from 2007 in the overall preparedness indicator. And all six key performance indicators of preparedness have progressed. (Legislation; NOSCP; Designation of national authorities; Agreements; Training and exercises; National resources)

However, we must stay vigilant. The oil spill risk remains in the region and it is vital, therefore, that we not only sustain but also strengthen the effectiveness and operational capacity of the structures that are already in place. In this context, during the course of the week you will review the progress achieved since 2006 and exchange experiences. You will also identify objectives and action plans, both at the national and regional levels, to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium.

A key factor in maintaining a high level of spill response preparedness is, of course, training. We are eager to take the opportunity of this gathering to deliver training on the implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention and of the Civil Liability and Fund Conventions of 1992, these two IMO conventions also making an important contribution in dealing with the aftermath of marine oil pollution casualties by providing for the prompt and adequate compensation of victims of maritime oil pollution.

At this juncture, it is appropriate to underline the tremendous efforts made by the WACAF countries to develop and put in place efficient policies for the protection of the marine environment; this being a critical pre-requisite for a harmonious development of the economies of the countries of the region. A very good example of the countries' determination in this field is their development of three important GEF-funded projects covering the Benguela, Canary and Guinea Currents Large Marine Ecosystems. These projects aim at finding the best possible solutions to the many environmental challenges faced by the countries of the sub-region. As such, they also contribute directly to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, which specifically include the goal of environmental sustainability – a goal that cannot be achieved unless we succeed in reversing the loss of environmental resources and of biodiversity through the introduction of adequate environmental protection measures.

Related to regional initiatives is the very important issue – which also features at the current event – of the revision of the Emergency Protocol under the Abidjan Convention at the forthcoming Regional Meeting of National Legal and Technical Experts on the Emergency Protocol to the Abidjan Convention, which will take place later this week. On this occasion, legal and technical experts will have the opportunity to advancing the revision work with the intent of finalizing the Protocol, as well as incorporating the prevention aspect in this important regional instrument. The overall aim is to have an effective regional mechanism in place for responding to new and emerging challenges concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency. I wish to take the opportunity to thank wholeheartedly our colleagues from the United Nations Environment Programme for supporting this initiative so energetically.

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I cannot conclude my address without mentioning the enormous progress made by IMO in developing measures to enhance the energy efficiency of international shipping and thereby reduce harmful atmospheric emissions of greenhouse gases, which are widely believed to be a major factor in the worrying phenomena of global warming and climate change. The Organization has been working tirelessly to address in particular carbon dioxide (CO²) emissions from ships and, in July this year, disseminated a package of interim and voluntary technical and operational measures to reduce such emissions from international shipping. These measures would be further refined depending on the outcome of the Conference on climate change which the United Nations will convene in Copenhagen next month with the aim to agree on a successor treaty instrument to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

In addition, the IMO has agreed on a work plan to continue its consideration of market-based instruments to supplement the technical and operational measures and which would provide incentives for the shipping industry to reduce further its carbon footprint.

All this progress made by IMO to date will be presented to the Copenhagen Conference and we will actively participate in it. It is crucially important that our work receives international recognition and endorsement and that attendee nations at the Conference anoint IMO as the best qualified body to be shipping's greenhouse gas regulator, because it is the only Organization that understands the peculiarities of international shipping as a global industry, which needs a level-playing field and this only IMO can provide, through consistent global regulation. The Organization not only has the knowledge, skills and experience required to address the very

complex issues at hand, it also is totally committed to a consensual approach in all its deliberations and decisions and, therefore, to ensuring that any new measures meet the aspirations of all IMO member states and provide a real incentive to all countries, especially the developing ones, to accept to play their part within the overall efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In concluding, I have the pleasure in conveying to all of you the very best wishes of the IMO Secretary-General, Mr. Efthimios Mitropoulos who is looking forward to a fruitful outcome of your deliberations this week.

I also wish to express sincerest thanks to all those involved in the organization of this important event and especially to the Government of Cameroon, to local authorities, to the local oil industry and, in particular, to the “Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH)”, as our hosts. As you join in the tasks ahead for harnessing and encouraging action by all concerned in the region and chart a way forward for the GI WACAF project, I wish you every success.

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished delegates,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thank you for your kind attention.

Annex 5. Allocution de Son Excellence, Monsieur Le Ministre De L'environnement Et De La Protection De La Nature

Mr the deputy Minister

Mr the State Secretary of the State Minister in charge of Transports

Mr the General Director of the "Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH)"

Mr the representative of the World Bank in Cameroon

Mr the representative of the International Maritime Organization, IMO

Mr the representative of the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, IPIECA

Ladies and gentlemen representing the countries of the Western and Central African region, members of the Global Initiatives for the Western and Central Africa, GI WACAF

Mr the representatives of the oil industry

Ladies and gentlemen

At the time being, there are very few meetings or conference not addressing the issue of climatic changes. However, the preservation of a sound environment for human, animal and vegetal life is a common and constant concern for our planet. As such, we all very well understand the interest of response against all pollutions that currently alters our environment.

During this workshop, oil spill response is our concern. We are here for the 2009 regional workshop and conference of the Global Initiative for the Western and Central Africa on oil spill preparedness and response. It is the guarantee for effective response to oil spill.

I would first of all, in the name of the government of Cameroon, sincerely thank the International Maritime Organization and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association, for having chosen the Cameroon, to host the 2009 GI WACAF regional workshop and conference.

For this occasion, I wish all participants a hearty and fraternal welcome in this room, and to those of you coming from aboard, a nice stay in Cameroon.

I also address my congratulations to the International Maritime Organization, the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association and to the Société Nationale des Hydrocarbures (SNH) for their joint efforts to organize the present workshop and conference, which, I recall, is integrated within the framework of the Global Initiative.

Excellencies Mr the Ministries

Mr the General Director

Ladies and gentlemen

The importance of this workshop for the protection of the environment is undeniable. Indeed, the protection of the environment, corollary of the fundamental right of each citizen to live in a sound environment, is a constant concern of the Public Authorities of Cameroon. This concern translated into a certain number of practical actions, with the support of his Excellency Paul BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon, e.g. creation of a specific Minister in charge of the environment, enactment of the law 96/12 of the 05 August 1996, related to the environment, the ratification of various international conventions related to the protection of the environment, the management of coastal and marine ecosystems, the implementation of a National Plan for the Management

of the Environment (PNGE), and the adoption of a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (PNLDAH) and of its operating manual.

If much has been done in collaboration with the International Community, however many challenges lie ahead of us to protect in a sustainable way our environment. Due to the worldwide nature of these environmental concerns, they challenge all countries and cannot be limited by the existing national boundaries. This global dimension of the environment protection is dictated to us by the increasing pressure on the fossil energy resources to promote the development of the economy of our countries.

Ladies and gentlemen

The present workshop on oil spill response, which is a consultation and exchange forum on the following theme: "oil spill response: from preparedness to practice" should be considered as a significant step towards the re-enforcement of our national and regional capabilities, and should allow minimizing the potential consequences of an oil spill in Africa. Also, I appreciate at its fair value the public/ private partnership with its obvious actions through the GI WACAF Project, which strengthens the cooperation of the various stakeholders regarding oil spills.

At last, wishing you a fruitful and successful workshop, I declare open the 2009 regional workshop and conference of the Global Initiative for the Western and Central Africa on oil spill preparedness and response.

Long live International cooperation

Long live Cameroon and his Excellency Paul BIYA, President of the Republic of Cameroon

I thank you all.

Annex 6. Hydrodynamic Study for West and Central Africa: Historical and Real-time metocean data collection

Questionnaire and Contacts

Click to go back to [Summary of Metocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa questionnaire, Tuesday 3 November 2009](#)

Name:
 Organisation:
 Country:
 Email:

1. Questionnaire

Questions	Yes	No
Would you support the development of the hydrodynamic study and the collection of real time data?		
Are you aware of previous projects or research conducted in your country on metocean data?		
Did you experience difficulties in the past to perform reliable oil slick derivation models? If yes was it due to:		
- a lack of data		
- a lack of training on oil spill modelling software		
- other...		
Is there existing historical data existing in your country that could be use for the purpose of this project, if yes specify: Locations: Organisations: Contacts		
Is there existing mooring line collecting real time data in your country that could be use for the purpose of this project, if yes specify: Locations: Organisations: Contacts		

2 Contacts

Which contact or organisation would be the most appropriate to coordinate the hydrodynamic study in your country:
Name:
Organisation:
Address:
Tel:
Cel:
Email:

Which contact or organisation would be the most appropriate to be the point of contact for the collection of existing hydrodynamic data at the government level:
Name:
Organisation:
Address:
Tel:
Cel:
Email:

Which contact or organisation would be the most appropriate to be the point of contact for the collection of existing hydrodynamic data at the industry level:
Name:
Organisation:
Address:
Tel:
Cel:
Email:

Thanks for your participation.

Date :

Signature:

[Click to go back to Summary of Metocean Analysis and Modelling for West and Central Africa questionnaire, Tuesday 3 November 2009](#)

Detailed results of the questionnaire

Country	<i>Which contact or organisation would be the most appropriate to coordinate the "Hydrodynamic Study for West and Central Africa: Historical and Real-time MetOcean data collection" project in your country?</i>	<i>Which contact or organisation would be the most appropriate to be the point of contact for the collection of existing hydrodynamic data at the government level?</i>	<i>Which contact or organisation would be the most appropriate to be the point of contact for the collection of existing hydrodynamic data at the industry level?</i>
Cameroon	Name: Organisation: Armée Marine Address: Base Navale Limbe / Base Navale Youpuse Tel: Voir le marines on MINDEF Cel: Voir MINDEF Email: Voir MINDEF	Name: Njiang Antoine Organisation: MIN FOF Address: BP 1341 MINFOF/DFAP/Yaounde Tel: (237) 22 23 92 28 Cel: (237) 15 16 80 52 Email: antoinenjiang@yahoo.fr	Name: Organisation: MINEP Address: Yaounde Tel: Voir point focal Cel: Email:
DR of Congo	Name: Regie des Voies Maritimes Organisation: RVM Address: 13 Boma, Bas-Congo Tel: Cel: +243997036029 Email: RVMKINSHASA1@yahoo.fr	Name: CICG-RDC Organisation: Ministère de L'Environnement Address: 15 Av. Papa Ileo Gombe Kinshasa Tel: +243 997816451 Cel: Email: CICGRDC@yahoo.fr	Name: PERENCO-REP Organisation: MIOC/PERENCO Address: Muanda Bas-Congo BP 15596 KIN/GOMDE Tel: 243 817 00 80 13 Cel: 273 81 700 80 02 Email: s.scharlier@Perenco.cd
Gambia	Name: Lamin S. Tamba Organisation: National Disaster Agency Address: Tel: + 9936903 Email: Lstamba@hotmail.com	Name: Aline Bah Organisation: National Environment Agency Address: National Environment Kanefing (KMC) Tel: Email:	Name: Essa Khan Organisation: National Disaster Agency Address: Kofi Annan Street, Bakau Tel: + 6429386 Email:
Guinea Bissau	Name: Joao Lona (Directeur General) Organisation: Direction Generale de la Meteo Address: Direction Générale de la Météo, Bissau	Name: Iwussa Balde (Directeur General) Organisation: Direction General des Ressources Hydricolles, Bissau Address:	Name: Organisation: Direction Générale de L'Industrie Address:

Nigeria	Name: Nigeria Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) Organisation: Address: Namadu Belloway, Victoria Island, Lagos Nigeria Tel:	Name: The above Research Institute is the statutory organisation responsible for this role. They are also on the board of UNEP Organisation: Address: Dr. Larry Awosika sits on the board Tel:	Name: Organisation: Address: As above Tel: For the purpose of this prospect, the expertise is in NIOMR. Can work with other University like University of Lagos, University of Port Harcourt
Rep of Congo	Name: Maloueki Lucien /Batchy Alain Aower Organisation: IRD/DGRST – CAB M/ Marchande Address: Tel: Cel: Email:	Name: Batchy Alain Claver Organisation: IRD/DGRST – CAB Min. Marine Marchande Address: BP 15000 Tour Nabemba BZV Tel: +243 997816451 Cel: Email: CICGRDC@yahoo.fr	Name: PERENCO-REP Organisation: MIOC/PERENCO Address: Muanda Bas-Congo BP 15596 KIN/GOMDE Tel: 243 817 00 80 13 Cel: 273 81 700 80 02 Email: s.scharlier@Perenco.cd
Senegal	Name: Sory Diallo Organisation: Agence Nationale de la Neteo Nationale de Senegal Address: Aeroport de L.S. SENGHOR BAKIAR, Senegal Tel: +22177654 8404	Name: Sory Diallo Organisation: Agence Nationale de la Neteo Nationale de Senegal Address: Tel: +22177654 8404	Name: Sory Diallo Organisation: ANAMS Address: Tel: +22177654 8404
Togo	Name: Université de Lomé Organisation: CGILE (Centre de Gestion Intégra du Littoral et de l'Environnement) Address: Tel: Cel: Email:	Name: Ministère de L'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières Organisation: Direction Générale de l'Environnement Address: 147 Rue de Nîmes Lomé Togo Tel: (228) 221 33 21/221 51 97 Cel: (228) 904 31 82 903 1835 Email: denv_togo@yahoo.fr	Name: Ministère des Transports/Ministere de Mines Organisation: Direction de Affaires Maritime/ Direction des Hydrocarbon Address: Tel: Cel: Email:

	<i>Is there existing historical data existing in your country that could be use for the purpose of this project, if yes specify:</i>			<i>Is there existing mooring line collecting real time data in your country that could be use for the purpose of this project, if yes specify:</i>		
Country	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3	Location 1	Location 2	Location 3
Cameroon	Location: Sonara Limbe Organisation: Sonara Contact:	Location: SNH Locations: Organisation: SNH Yaounde Contact: +237 2220 19 10 +237 2220 98 60	Location: COTCO - CPSP Organisation: CPSP Contact: +237 22 21 04 30 +237 22 20 98 64	NA	NA	NA
DR Congo	Location: Kinshasa/Gov Organisation: METELSAT.RDC Contact:	Location : Kinshasa/Gov Organisation: CICG-RDC Contact: Jean-Paul Mwamba Nyembo nyembordc@yahoo.fr	Location: Kinshasa/UNESCO Organisation: ODIWAFRICA – RDC, Projet en cours de la COI DE L'UNESCO Contact: Jean-Paul Nwamba Nyembo nyembordc@yahoo.fr +243 997 81 6451	Location: BOMA Organisation : Regie de Voies Maritimes (RVM) Contact: Arsene Mapoko + 243 997036029 amorpoko2005@yahoo.fr	Location: ERIFT/Dept de Geographie Organisation: Universite de Kinshasa Contact:	Location: Kinshasa/ICCN Organisation: ICCN (Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature) Contact: Jean Paul Nyembo CICCRDC@yahoo.fr
Gambia	Location: Head Office Organisation: National Disaster Agency Contact: Aline Bah	Location: Head Office Organisation: National Disaster Agency Contact: Essa Khan - 6429386		Location: Organisation: National Environment Agency Contact: Aline Bah	Location: Organisation: National Disaster Agency Contact: Essa Khan (6429386)	
Guinea Bissau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nigeria	Location: Oil Producers Trade Section (OPTS) E&P Operator Organisation: E&P Operations and individual operators Contact: Carol Antaih of ExxonMobil, Nigeria	Location: Organisation: Chevron Nigeria Ltd Contact: Charles Makaju HES Manager, Chevron	Location: Organisation: Institute of Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) Contact: To the Government Institute that is responsible for regularly oceanographical data in Nigeria	Location: Organisation: NIOMR Contact Larry Awosika Dr. In Lagos, Victoria Island		

Rep of Congo	Location: IRD – Laboratoire d’Océanographie Centre Pointe Noire	Location: Service Hydrographique Port Auto Organisation: Nome de Pointe-Noire Contact		Location: Projet en Cours de réalisation dans le Port Autonome/IRD		
Senegal	Location: Senegal Organisation: Agence Nationale de la Meteo du Senegal Contact: Sory Diallo +221 654 84 04)	Location: Organisation: Centre d’Océanographie de Dakar Contact:	Location: Organisation: Université de Dakar Contact:	Location: Sénégal Organisation: Agence Nationale de la Météo du Sénégal Contact: Sory Diallo (00221 654 84 04)	Location: Organisation: Centre de recherché océanographie le Dakar Contact:	
Togo	Location : BP 1515 LOM Organisation: Université de Lomé Centre de Gestion Intégrée du Littoral et de L’Environnement (CTGILE) Contact: cgileul@yahoo.fr	Location : Organisation: Direction Générale de la Météorologie Nationale Ministère du Transport Contact	Location: BP 4825 Lomé Organisation: Direction Générale de L’Environnement Ministère de l’Environnement et des Ressources Forestières Contact: Tel +228 221 3321 Tel +228 221 5197 denv_Togo@yahoo.fr mascguinhouya@yahoo.fr	Location: BP1225 Organisation : Port Autonome de Lomé (PAL) Contact: Télex 52 43 TGPORTTO Tel : +228 227 4742/45 Fax +228 227 2627	Location: Organisation: CGILE (Centre de Gestion Integetra. Du Littoral et de l’Environnement) Universite du Lomé (UL) Contact:	

Annex 7. Results of the matrix of preparedness

Detailed element	Angola Status nov 2009		Benin Status nov 2009		Cape Verde Status nov 2009		Cote d'Ivoire Status nov 2009		Gabon Status nov 2009		The Gambia Status nov 2009		Ghana Status nov 2009		Guinea Bisau Status nov 2009		Mauritania Status nov 2009		Namibia Status nov 2009		Nigeria Status nov 2009		DRC Status nov 2009		EG Status nov 2009		Republic of Congo Status nov 2009		Guinea Conakry Status nov 2009		Sao Tome Status nov 2009		Senegal Status nov 2009		Sierra Leone Status nov 2009		Togo Status nov 2009	
	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority	work in progress	priority		
Ratification of the Convention of Abidjan and of the Emergency Protocol	1		1		1		1	1		1		1		0	1		1		0	1		1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0	1	
Ratification of the OPRC 90 Convention	1		1		1		0	1	1		1		1		0	1	1		1		1		0	1		0	1	1		0	1		0	1		0	1	
Ratification of the Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000						1		1		1	1				0	1		1				1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0	1	
Ratification of the Convention CLC 92	1		1		1		1	1		0	1		1		1	1		1		0	1		0	1		0	1	1		0	1		0	1		0	1	
Ratification of the Convention Fund 92	1		1		1		1	1		0	1		1		1	1		0	1		1		0	1		0	1	1		0	1		0	1		0	1	
Ratification of the Convention Bunker 2001							1			1							1				1		1		1		1		1		1		1		0	1		
Ratification of the Convention HNS 96	1						1			1					0	1				1		1		0	1		0	1		1		1		0	1		0	1
Implementation of the Convention d'Abidjan et de son Protocole d'Urgence			1		1		1	0	1		1		0	1	1	1		1		1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	1		1	
Implementation of the Convention OPRC 90	1		1		1		1	1		1		1	1		1	0	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Implementation of the Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000								1		1					1		1						1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Implementation of the Convention CLC 92	1		1		0	1		1	1		1	1		0	1	1		1		0	1		1	1		0	1	1		1	1		1	1		0	1	
Implementation of the Convention Fund 92	1		1		0	1		1	1		0	1		1	1		0	1		1		0	1		0	1	1		1	1		1	1		0	1		
Implementation of the Convention Bunker 2001				1			1	0	1	1					1		1				0	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		
Implementation of the Convention HNS 96				1			1	0	1	1		1		1		1				0	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
Approval of the NOSCP			1		0	1		1	1		0	1		1	1		1		1		1		0	1	1		0	1		1		1		1		1		
Approval of the National Policy for the Use of Dispersant		1		1			1	1		0	1		0	1		1		1	1		0	1		1		0	1		0	1		0	1		0	1		
Approval of the National policy for waste management	1		0	1		1		1	1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1		1	1		1		1		1		1		0	1		
Setup of a national working group/ coordinator for the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	1		1		0	1		0	1	1		1	1		0	1	1		1		1		1		0	1	1		0	1	1		0	1	1		0	1
Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan	1		1		0	1		0	1	1		1	1		0	1	1		1		1		1		0	1	1		0	1	1		0	1	1		0	1
Crisis management system	1			1		1		0	1	1		1		1		0	1	1		1		1		1		1		1		0	1		1		1		0	1
Reporting & Alerting systems	1			1		1		0	1	1		1		1		0	1	1		1		1		0	1	1		1		1		1		1		0	1	

Dedicated crisis management communication system	1				1	1		0	1	1	1						1	0	1	1							1	1					0	1	1	1
Information of the Public / Public Relation Officer / Communication advisor	1				1		0	1		1	1			1	1	1	0	1	1				1				1	1					0	1	1	
National Dispersant use policy: (List of Approved Dispersants; Pre-approved area of use; Conditions of Use)	1						0	1	1		1			1	1		1			1						1						1		1		
National policy for waste management	1		1		1		0	1	1		1			1		0	1	0	1	0		1		1	1	0		1		1	0	1		1		
Policy for in-situ burning	1				1		0	1	1	1		1	0		1				1			1		1									1		1	
Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites	1						0	1	1		1	1		0	1				1		1		1	1			0	1					1	0	1	
Trajectory Modelling	1				1		1	1		1	1						0	1	0	1		1					1						1		1	
Risk Assessment (probability/ consequence)	1				1		0	1	1		1	1	0			1	1			1	1	0				1						1	1		1	
Spill risk and scenarios	1				1		0	1	1		1	0	1			1				1			1	0	1		1	1	0			1		1		
Integration of local contingency plan (port, terminals)	1	1			1		0	1	1		1	0	1			1		1	1	0		1		1			1					0	1	1		
Integration of oil industry contingency plan	1				1		0	1	1		1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1		1		1			1	1				1	1		1	
Compensation system and claims management system					1		1				1	1				1	0	1	1	1		1		1							1	0	1		1	
Financial commitment/ Compensation claims / Claims follow-up					1		1				1	1				1		1	1	0	1					1						0	1		1	
Procedures for samples and evidence					1		1				1	1			1		1		1	1		1					1					1		1		
Competent National Authority with responsibility for oil pollution preparedness and response officially designated		1	1		0	1	0	1	0	1		1		1		0	1		1	1	0	1		0	1	0	0	1	1		1	0	1	1	0	1
National operational contact point(s) responsible for the reception and transmission of oil pollution reports	1		1		0	1	0	1	0	1		1	1	0	0	1		1		1	0	1		1		1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1		1	
National organisation(s) in charge of oil pollution preparedness and response	1		1		0	1	0	1	0	1		1	1	0	0	1		1	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	0	1		0	1	1	1		1	
Authority which is entitled to act on behalf of the State to request or provide assistance	1		1		0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1		1		1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1		0	1	1		1	
Regional agreement	1				1	1		1	1	0	1			0	1	1				1		0	1	1		1	1		0	1	1	1		0	1	
Sub-regional agreement					1	1		0		1	1			1	0	1		1	1	1		1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1		1	0	1		0	1
Bilateral agreements					1	1		0		1	1	1		1	1		1		1	0	1		1	1	1	0	1	0					0	1		
Government industry mutual assistance and equipment exchanges	1		1		0	1	0	0	1	1		1		0	1	1		1		1	1		1		1	1	1	0	1	0			1	0	1	0
Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-)regional assistance in place and tested?	1				1	1		1		1	0		0	1	0	1		1	0							0	1	0	1		1			0	1	1
Mechanisms to access and mobilize external international assistance in place and tested?	1				1	1		1		1		0	1	0	1		1	1	1	0	0	1		0	1					0	1	1	0		1	
Mechanisms of management of the assistance in place? - Customs and Immigration procedures? - - Logistics support for storage, transport and deployment of assistance?	1	1			0	1		1	1		1		0	1	1		1		0	1	1		0	1			1	0				1			1	1
Policy to sustain the implementation of the NOSCP?	1				1	0	1	0	1	1	1		1	0	0	1		1		0	1	1		1		1	0	1	1				1		1	
Policy for the re-enforcement of the national response capabilities in place?	1				0	1	0	1	0	1	1		1		0	1		1	1		1	1	0		1		1	1				1	1		0	1
Policy for the regular audit and update of the NOSCP?	1				0	1		1	1		1	1		0	1		1		1		1		1		1		1	1	1							

Form used for the National Action Plan working group

1. Legislation : To adapt the legal and institutional national framework and ensure sustainability of the NOSCP		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Ratification	Ratification of the Convention of Abidjan and of the Emergency Protocol			
	Ratification of the OPRC 90 Convention			
	Ratification of the Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000			
	Ratification of the Convention CLC 92			
	Ratification of the Convention Fund 92			
	Ratification of the Convention Bunker 2001			
	Ratification of the Convention HNS 96			
Implementa-tion	Implementation of the Convention d'Abidjan et de son Protocole d'Urgence			
	Implementation of the Convention OPRC 90			
	Implementation of the Protocol OPRC-HNS 2000			
	Implementation of the Convention CLC 92			
	Implementation of the Convention Fund 92			
	Implementation of the Convention Bunker 2001			
	Implementation of the Convention HNS 96			
Approval	Approval of the NOSCP			
	Approval of the National Policy for the Use of Dispersant			
	Approval of the National policy for waste management			
Others ?...				
2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan : To have a standardised oil spill preparedness and response system in place		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Management system	Setup of a national working group/ coordinator for the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan			
	Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan			
	Crisis management system			
	Reporting & Alerting systems			
	Dedicated crisis management communication system			
	Information of the Public / Public Relation Officer / Communication advisor			
Policy	National Dispersant use policy: (List of Approved Dispersants; Pre-approved area of use; Conditions of Use)			
	National policy for waste management			
	Policy for in-situ burning			
Risk assessment and sensitivity mapping	Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites			
	Trajectory Modelling			
	Risk Assessment (probability/ consequence)			
	Spill risk and scenarios			
Coordination with local plans	Integration of local contingency plan (port, terminals)			
	Integration of oil industry contingency plan			
Finance	Compensation system and claims management system			
	Financial commitment/ Compensation claims / Claims follow-up			
	Procedures for samples and evidence			
Others ?...				
3. Designation of authority : To ensure that all requested authorities (in regard of national/ international laws and NOSCP) are officially designated.		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Designation	Competent National Authority with responsibility for oil pollution preparedness and response officially designated			

	National operational contact point(s) responsible for the reception and transmission of oil pollution reports			
	National organisation(s) in charge of oil pollution preparedness and response			
	Authority which is entitled to act on behalf of the State to request or provide assistance			
Others ?...				
4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement : To ensure that cooperation and assistance at bi-lateral/ regional level is developed.		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Agreements	Regional agreement			
	Sub-regional agreement			
	Bilateral agreements			
	Government industry mutual assistance and equipment exchanges			
Access to external assistance	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-)regional assistance in place and tested?			
	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external international assistance in place and tested?			
	Mechanisms of management of the assistance in place? - Customs and Immigration procedures? - Logistics support for storage, transport and deployment of assistance?			
Others ?...				
5. Training and exercise developed by the country : To develop the expertise and competence in the country.		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Sustainability	Policy to sustain the implementation of the NOSCP?			
	Policy for the re-enforcement of the national response capabilities in place?			
	Policy for the regular audit and update of the NOSCP?			
Training	Policy for the training of the nationals in place?			
	Yearly training program for all personnel involved at all level? (consistent with international standards and customized to the needs of the country)			
	Introductory level			
	OPRC level 1			
	OPRC level 2			
	OPRC level 3			
	Train the trainers			
	Other seminar and workshop developed by the country			
Exercise	National exercise program, including local operators and the oil industry			
	Crisis management exercise (Table top)			
	Notification exercise			
	Mobilisation exercise			
	Government deployment exercise			
	Industry deployment exercise			
	Joint Industry government exercise			
Others ?...				
6. National resources : To ensure that sufficient and appropriate equipment is available in the country to: - Deal with oil spill incidents up to a certain level (i.e. minimum Tier 1 equipment) - Enable prompt alerting procedures as well as operational communications (i.e. communications equipment and infrastructure)		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Response equipment	Storage facilities and maintenance of equipment			
	Oil spill response equipment acquisition			

	Communication equipment acquisition			
	Equipment Inventories			
Logistical support	Organisation of the logistical support in place for offshore and onshore operations? Realistic? Rapid to mobilize?			
	System for the sharing of public and private response resources in place??			
Centre	Response Centre (Communications, Meeting Rooms)			
	Training centre (documentation – resource centre for oil spill response and preparedness)			
Others ?...				

Annex 8. Evaluation form

To measure the effectiveness of this training course we are interested in your feedback

Course Name:

Name:

Date:

Your role in a spill:

How would you rate the following? Where 0 = Strongly Disagree and 10 = Strongly Agree. To help us make the appropriate improvements in the future, please can you be as specific as possible.

Course Design	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Technical content was appropriate to the course</i>											
<i>b. The course materials were of an excellent standard</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about the course design;</i>											
Job Applicability	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. The training course will help me improve my performance</i>											
<i>b. The course was relevant to my job</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about applicability of courses;</i>											
Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course</i>											
<i>b. Overall, the facilitator was good</i>											

Facilities and Organisation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Training venues were suitable for the purpose</i>											
<i>b. Refreshments provided by were of a high standard</i>											
<i>c. (Where appropriate) Examples of spill equipment used were appropriate</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about facilities and equipment;</i>											
Overall Evaluation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Overall, I am satisfied with my experience</i>											

Thinking about the course overall, were there any modules you found **particularly useful** for your role;

Thinking about the course overall, were there any modules you found that **would not be particularly useful** for your role;

General Comments and Suggestions;

Annex 9. Photos

Opening ceremony



Opening ceremony



Conferences



Facilities

