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National Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping and Shoreline Clean-up

Banjul, The Gambia
12 – 15 May 2015

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

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Hosted by:

The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) of the Gambia



NOTE

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IMO/IPIECA. 2015. Report of the National Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping and Shoreline Clean-up. 32 Pages.



Executive summary

The national workshop on Sensitivity Mapping and Shoreline Clean-up was organised in Banjul, the Gambia at the Ocean Bay Hotel, from 12 to 15 May 2015. It gathered delegates from different ministries and agencies as well as representatives from the private sector.

The event was hosted by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) of the Republic of the Gambia within the framework of the GI WACAF Project. The workshop was supported by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas association for environmental and social issues.

45 participants attended the workshop. A list of participants is attached as Annex 2 of this report.

The general objective of the workshop was to support both the development of sensitivity mapping of the countries coastal/marine resources and ecological systems that are vulnerable to oil pollution, as well as effective shoreline response in the event of a marine oil spill incident within the Gambia.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to focus on:

1. providing training of relevant national authorities on the collection of coastal sensitivity mapping data, processing and mapping, and how to use the mapping information to ensure an effective response to a marine oil spill;
2. providing training of relevant national authorities on the process of planning and implementation of activities for shoreline response during a marine oil spill incident.

In order to address the objectives of the workshop the participants were guided through four days of presentations, case studies, practical sessions and discussions. The outcomes of this work can be found in the section “Activities and Proceedings” on pages 6 to 11.

The main recommendations that came out of the workshop were to re-activate the Steering Committee to speedily develop a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan. The recommendations from the workshop can be found in section “Recommendations” on pages 11 - 15.

The active participation of the delegates coupled with the expertise of the facilitators as well as the organisation of the workshop with the support of the National Disaster Management Agency of the Republic of the Gambia were greatly appreciated and were key to the success of this workshop.



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1. Presentation of the GI WACAF Project

Launched in 2006, the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. A key innovative feature is to emphasise the promotion of public/private partnerships for effective oil spill response.

The mission is to strengthen the national oil spill response capability in 22 West, Central and Southern African countries through the establishment of a local partnership between the oil industry and the authorities in charge of oil spill preparedness and response at national level.

The Project is jointly funded by the IMO and 9 Oil Companies members (BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon, PERENCO, Shell and TOTAL) through IPIECA.



The scope is to organise workshops, training courses, seminars and deployment exercises in collaboration with the national authorities in charge of oil spill response and in partnership with local business units.

The GI WACAF Project is based on an effective management system comprising of six goals of preparedness to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 Convention:

Goal 1 - Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Conventions

Goal 2 - Contingency plan: Develop National Contingency Plans for all the countries of the region

Goal 3 - Designation of authority: Obtain clarity on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders

Goal 4 - Regional agreements: Promote the exchange of information and the provision of mutual assistance for oil spill incidents

Goal 5 - Training: Ensure that training and exercises are delivered in the participating countries on a regular basis

Goal 6 - National capabilities: Support participating countries in developing their own national response system



2. Introduction

During the last GI WACAF Regional Conference held in Namibia in November 2013, Government and Industry Focal Points outlined their priorities for the new biennium of work for 2014 and 2015. The diversification of the GI WACAF Project, with an even greater focus on specialised topics at the sub-regional level as well as an increase in transboundary cooperation, was one of the main recommendations. Incident Management Systems, Effective Exercising, Shoreline Clean-up and Waste Management were identified as priority specialised topics.

This national workshop was requested by the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) of the Republic of the Gambia during a Sub-regional workshop on SCAT and Waste Management held in Ghana in December 2014. The request was made to enable the NDMA to develop their sensitivity mapping and to receive advice on Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Techniques (SCAT).

3. Objectives of the workshop

The general objective of the workshop was to support both the development of sensitivity mapping of the countries coastal/marine resources and ecological systems that are vulnerable to oil pollution, as well as effective shoreline response in the event of a marine oil spill incident within the Gambia.

The specific objectives of the workshop focused on:

1. providing training of relevant national authorities within the Gambia on the collection, processing and mapping of coastal sensitivity data, and how to use the mapping information to ensure an effective response to a marine oil spill;
2. providing training of relevant national authorities within the Gambia on the process of planning and implementation of activities for shoreline response during a marine oil spill incident.

4. Programme of the Workshop

The workshop was organised during four days. The programme is available in Annex 1.

- Tuesday 12 May 2015
 - o Opening ceremony and introduction of the workshop
 - o Introduction to contingency planning
 - o Introduction to sensitivity mapping
- Wednesday 13 May 2015
 - o Field trip
 - o Exercise on sensitivity mapping
- Thursday 14 May 2015
 - o Introduction to shoreline clean-up
 - o Field trip
- Friday 15 May 2015
 - o Exercise on shoreline clean-up



- Workshop review and action plan
- RETOS session
- Closing ceremony

5. Location, dates, and participants

The workshop was held at Ocean Bay Hotel in Banjul, the Gambia from 12 to 15 May 2015. 45 participants from the different ministries and agencies attended the event.

The expert invited to facilitate this workshop was Joe Small, Gorton Consultancy Limited, with support from the GI WACAF Secretariat.

6. Activities and proceedings

6.1. Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony took place on Tuesday, 15 May 2015 at 09.00. It was introduced by Mr Nuha Touray, the secretary to the Cabinet on behalf of The Gambian government. His speech is attached as Annex 3.

M. Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, delivered the IMO Opening Remarks (attached as Annex 4).

6.2. Proceedings of the National Workshop

DAY 1 Tuesday, 12 May 2015

Session 1: Introduction of the workshop and presentation of the GI WACAF Project

Mr Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF

In opening the workshop, Mr Rhodes introduced the experts invited to deliver the presentations and facilitate the discussions and presented the objectives of the workshop followed by the proposed timetable of the workshop. In conclusion, the participants were invited to introduce themselves, their organisations and their role in the national response plan. Mr Rhodes then described the work of the GI WACAF project and concluded by introducing the new GI WACAF documentary highlighting the main objectives, achievements and activities of the project within the region.

Session 2: Introduction to Contingency Planning

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the background risk afforded by marine transportation, the work of the IMO, the OPRC 1990 Convention and other key conventions that apply to marine pollution. He further described the tiered approach to spill response, the seven steps involved in the development of a contingency plan and concluded with some general planning considerations.



Session 3: Presentation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Mr Malik Bah of the National Environment Agency (NEA) of the Gambia

Mr Bah outlined the main functions of the NEA and their mandate in respect of oil spill management under the NEMA Act, 1994. He then described the National Contingency Plan (2011) of the Gambia which covers all aspects of disaster management and includes references to oil spill response. Mr Bah concluded with a description of some small pollution incidents that had occurred in the Gambia.

Session 4: Environmental and Economic Sensitivities

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small discussed the factors which determine the potential environmental and economic damage and shoreline impacts associated with an oil spill. He introduced the topic of risk assessment and the risk assessment process, the concept of Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA), sensitivity analysis and sensitivity indexes and concluded by demonstrating how these may be depicted on maps or GIS.

Session 5: Video on environmental impacts

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the ITOPF video on “Environmental Impacts” which reinforced the points addressed in the previous presentation on Environmental and Economic Sensitivities.

Session 6: Physical processes

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the topic of “Physical Processes” and explained that it is essential to understand the behaviour of oil on the shore as well as the sensitivity of the different types of shorelines. The presentation explained the physical coastal process and the impact of wind and waves, tides and density fronts. The presentation also described the different shoreline types: impermeable, permeable and vegetable shores and explained that it was crucial to understand not only the specific impact of oil on the different shoreline types but also the consequences of any proposed clean-up techniques. Mr Small explained the importance of pre-spill coastal mapping and segmentation and the type of data to include in order to be prepared in case of a spill.

Session 7: Introduction to Sensitivity Mapping

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the topic of “Sensitivity Mapping” by explaining that obtaining information is the first vital step in the decision process and that without that knowledge we cannot set meaningful objectives or make intelligent and appropriate decisions. He described the information required and presented examples of work carried out in the region.

Session 8: Shoreline Response Plans and Forms

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the topic of “Shoreline Response Plans and Forms” by introducing the different types of survey and the elements to take into account with each type. The presentation continued with the type of information needed, the importance of data management and the description of each section of a typical shoreline oiling summary form.



DAY 2 Wednesday, 13 May 2015

Session 9: Field exercise: Sensitivity Mapping

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small described the timetable for the day and the objectives in the planned visits to the Gam Petroleum facility in Mandinary and the port of Banjul.

At the Gam Petroleum facility, the workshop was met by Michael Girardin, General Manager, and Modoulamin Sanneh, Security Manager, who described the work of the facility and led the workshop on a conducted tour of the site and the surrounding beach areas. The workshop heard that this was the only import port for oil into the Gambia. Imports consisted of Heavy Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Gasoline and LPG for storage and distribution throughout the country by tanker trucks. The imports were received from a floating buoy and submarine pipeline with the discharging vessel some 2,600m offshore.

At the port of Banjul, Mam Pateh Dampha of the Gambia Ports Authority welcomed the workshop, explained the activities of the port and described the surrounding shoreline. The pollution risk in the port was generally from the vessel's bunkers as all oil transfers were handled by the Gam Petroleum facility at Mandinary.

A selection of photographs from the Field Exercises can be found in Annex 6. The full set of photographs can be found on the USB delivered to each participant.

Session 10: Exercise: Sensitivity Mapping

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

On the return to the workshop the participants were split into two groups and asked to consider the risks that they had seen during their field exercise and to describe any sensitive areas that had been identified. The work groups were encouraged to discuss these as a team and prepare a presentation to the workshop. The facilitators were in attendance to answer any questions and to offer advice.

Session 11: Exercise review: Sensitivity Mapping

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small and Mr Rhodes then lead the workshop through their responses in which the groups had identified:

- Gam Petroleum Facility

Risks: ship collision or grounding leading to a loss of cargo and bunkers, failure of the ship to shore pipeline, leaks or total loss of shore storage tanks leading to a loss of heavy and light fuel oils and poor weather including thunderstorms and lightning strikes.

Sensitivities: included the local communities, fishing activities, strategic national resources being the only import port for the Gambia, mangroves, mudflats, rocky shorelines and wildlife including birds and livestock grazing.

- The Port of Banjul

Risks: ship collision or grounding leading to a loss of cargo and bunkers, bunkering either ship to ship or shore to ship, discharge of solid pollutants and the offloading of MARPOL waster.



Sensitivities: included the local communities with a close population centre and housing, fishing and commercial activities, ferry transport, mangroves, mudflats, sandy beaches, rocky shorelines and sea walls.

The day concluded with a presentation by Ms Rohey Samba Jallow of the Ghana Maritime Authority on the current state of existing maritime protocols and conventions adopted by the government of the Gambia.

DAY 3 Thursday, 14 May 2015

Session 12: Why do we need SCAT?

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the concept of SCAT to the participants, defined as “the development of a systematic approach to decision making intended to address and reduce the complexity of issues and to assist those involved in the process” (Owens and Sergy, 2008 IOSC).

Session 13: Video on Shoreline clean-up

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the ITOPF video on “Shoreline Clean-up” which set the scene for the following presentation on Shoreline Treatment Techniques.

Session 14: Shoreline Treatment Techniques

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small presented the main shoreline treatment objectives and their associated response strategies. Matrices providing some guidelines helping in the selection of the preferred techniques were also presented.

The presentation considered response and shoreline protection and the type and use of shoreline booms including the planning requirements for boom deployment. The presentation also considered physical treatment such as washing, recovery, removal and in-situ treatments. A focus was made on treatment techniques for mangroves which had been highlighted during the risk and sensitivity mapping exercises as of immediate concern. Mr Small concluded by presenting a typical four phase shoreline treatment project: bulk oil removal, removal to/near end point criteria, polishing and monitoring, signing off and restoration.

Session 15: Shoreline Assessment and Clean-Up

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small introduced the participants to the use of SCAT in shoreline response including how to plan and conduct a shoreline survey with particular emphasis on the safety aspects, consideration of what information needs to be collected, an introduction to Shoreline Oiling Summary (SOS) forms and concluded by considering how to manage SCAT data.

Session 16: Oiled Shoreline Assessment Surveys and Forms

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small reintroduced the workshop to the different types of survey and the elements to take into account with each type. The presentation introduced the “Site Safety Health Plan” (SSHP) assessment form which can assist responders in identifying site hazards, the need for air monitoring, the need for

personal protective equipment, site facilities and site emergency plans. This form in conjunction with the SOS form would be used in the field exercise.

Session 17: Field exercise: SCAT

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

The participants were split into two groups each of which was then sub-divided into two further sub-groups giving a total of four groups. The groups were allocated a stretch of shoreline adjacent to the conference facilities and tasked with carrying out a survey of their area. The groups were supervised by the facilitators, Mr Rhodes and Mr Small.

DAY 4 Friday, 15 May 2015

Session 18: Exercise: SCAT

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

On conclusion of the field exercise, the groups returned to the workshop to compile their reports. The work groups were encouraged to discuss these as a team and prepare a presentation to the workshop. The facilitators were in attendance to answer any questions and to offer advice.

Session 19: Exercise review: SCAT

Mr Joe Small, IMO Consultant

Mr Small and Mr Rhodes then lead the workshop through the group responses in which two groups had worked with the SOS form and two groups had worked with the SSHP form.

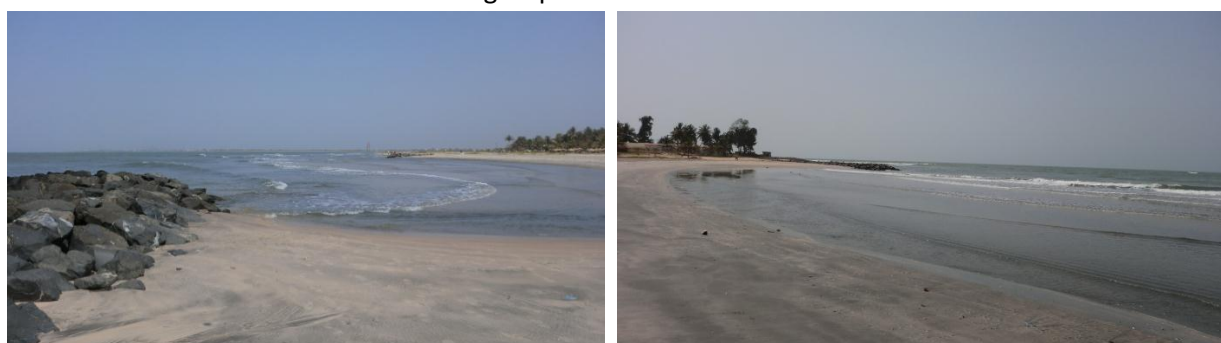


Figure 1. Area 1. Man-made shore and sandy beach



Figure 2. Area 2. Sandy Beach with scattered rock outcrops



Figure 3. Areas 1 and 2. Backshore characteristics

The groups identified the main characteristics of the shoreline foreshore and backshore and the main site hazards. The groups had each drawn the site marking out the salient features such as access and annotated the drawing with suggested deployment zones, equipment lay-down areas, access and egress control points, decontamination and temporary storage areas.

Session 20: Introduction to RETOS, oil spill preparedness analysis tool

Mr Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager

Mr Rhodes introduced the workshop to the RETOS oilspill preparedness analysis tool, explained what it is, who can use it and how it works. Mr Rhodes described how the tool may benefit the Gambia in the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

Session 21: Review of the Workshop, development of recommendations and an action plan

Mr Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager

The workshop were then led through the RETOS tool completing the criteria as a workshop exercise and adding comments. The workshop then reviewed the results and developed the action plan. This formed the basis of the development of the recommendations and an action plan arising out of the workshop.

Closing Ceremony

Lieutenant Colonel Alhajie Sanneh, Executive Director of the NDMA and GI WACAF Focal Point for the Gambia, thanked the participants and facilitators for their endeavours and hard work over an intense four-day workshop. Mr Anton Rhodes on behalf of IMO/IPIECA thanked the NDMA for the organisation and management of the workshop and field exercises and thanked the participants for their contributions. He then congratulated participants for their hard work over the previous days and, having presented the certificates of attendance and the USB data sticks with the workshop data, officially closed the workshop.

7. Recommendations

The workshop recalled the recommendations from the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan Workshop held in Banjul in July 2012 which included:

- 2012.1. As soon as possible takes the necessary steps to ratify and implement the following IMO Conventions: OPRC 1990 and the OPRC-HNS Protocol of 2000, CLC 1992, Fund 1992 and its Protocol from 2002;
- 2012.2. Under the Chairmanship of The Gambian Disaster Management Committee establish a National Oil Spill Planning Committee to be tasked with the further development and initiation of an operational and up-to-date National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia;
- 2012.3. Consider the development of legal requirements for State and private oil handling entities to develop local Oil Spill Emergency Plans harmonized with the new National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia;
- 2012.4. Initiate close co-operation with Senegal in order to develop a bilateral agreement on close co-operation and mutual assistance in case of a major oil spill;
- 2012.5. When appropriate during the planning process consider a formal invitation to IMO to provide additional assistance for the development of the National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia;
- 2012.6. Authorities clarify the lead Agency role versus operational responsible Authority;
- 2012.7. Develop an environmental sensitivity maps for the coastline of Gambia;
- 2012.8. Authorities provide continuous support for the development and early implementation of national marine oil spill contingency planning;
- 2012.9. Consider the need for national response equipment and develop an appropriate stores and maintenance facilities for response equipment (for example GPA);
- 2012.10. Consider making pre-spill arrangement for hiring oil spill response equipment including boats of opportunity for towing of booms;
- 2012.11. Authorities provide support for the development of a national oil spill preparedness and response training and exercise strategy; and
- 2012.12. It is further recommended that IMO continue to support the further development, updating and implementation of the National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia.

The workshop, recalled the outcome from the RETOS exercise, which are based on the current version of the national plan. It should be noted that the current plan is a National Disaster Plan and is not specific for the marine sector, although it makes reference to the risk and response to maritime oil pollution incidents. The overall assessment is given at 35%, as depicted below.

Category	Value
Legislation, Regulations, Agreements	63%
Oil Spill Contingency Planning	50%
Response Coordination	50%
Health, Safety & Security	50%
Operational Response	25%
Tracking, Assessment & Information Management	0%
Logistics	17%
Financial & Administrative Considerations	50%
Training & Exercises	13%
Sustainability & Improvements	17%
Total	35%
<i>Institution Specific Criteria</i>	<i>N/A</i>

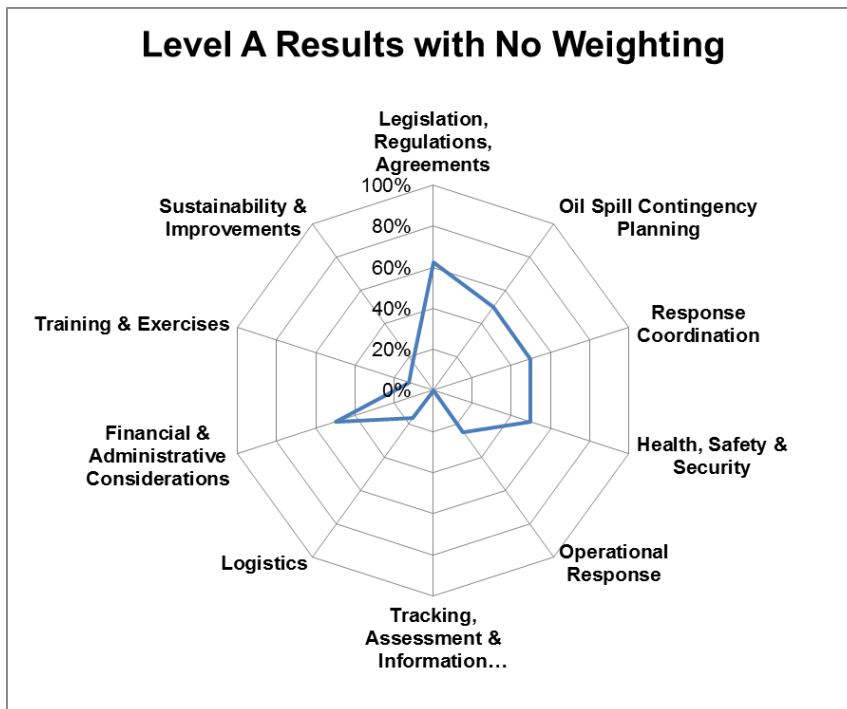


Figure 4. Level A Results.

*National workshop on Sensitivity Mapping and Shoreline Clean-up
Banjul, the Gambia – 12 - 15 May 2015*

GOVERNMENT: NATIONAL TO MULTINATIONAL - LEVEL A	INDICATOR	COMMENTS - RECOMMENDATIONS
for Indicator, enter 0= Missing, 1=Partial, 2=Complete; N/A= not applicable and add comment.	○ Missing; ● Partial; ● Complete	
A. LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, AGREEMENTS		
National legislation stipulates requirements for OSR and assigns responsibilities.	●	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
Designated Authority (also referred to as Competent National Authority or Lead Agency) is indicated (see also B1 Contingency Planning).	●	
Acts, regulations and guidelines support legislation.	●	
Country has ratified international agreements and conventions for oil spill response and meets the requirements of the conventions.	●	
B. OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING		
National Plan has been developed and approved; identifies Designated Authority for oil spill response (and/or defines authority for specific spill cases: e.g., spill to land vs. spill to marine waters).	●	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
Contents of National Plan(s) meet all of the HIGH importance/significant planning elements defined in ARPEL Guidelines.	●	
Drafts of national or multi-national plans are available.	●	
Applicable and related government plans (multi-lateral, area, and local) are identified.	●	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
Expertise (agency/personnel) for OSR-related issues is listed.	●	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
The plan has been reviewed or revised in the past year.	●	
Key contacts are updated to reflect changes.	●	
National plan designates planning levels based on spill risk analysis.	●	
Priority planning is focused on areas of high-risk and environmental sensitivity.	○	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
National plan specifies requirements for defining sensitive areas and priorities.	●	
Threatened and endangered species at risk are listed.	●	
Policies and/or regulations are in place to reduce the risk and/or consequences of a spill.	●	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
Response strategies are clearly stated and provide for response to applicable operating conditions and oil types.	○	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
The need to address OSR personnel and equipment is indicated.	●	
Personnel and equipment needs to implement identified response strategies are indicated.	●	
A policy for the implementation of in-situ burning is clearly defined.	○	
Shoreline protection and cleanup policies (e.g., agencies, procedures such as NEBA) are outlined.	○	
C. RESPONSE COORDINATION		
A clear procedure is presented on information to report and who should receive initial spill notification and follow-up reports.	●	
A spill reporting form is included as well as a contact list with key personnel.	○	
The spill management structure and assigned organizations are defined for all spill tiers.	○	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
Roles and responsibilities are evident for each functional aspect identified in the OSR management organization.	●	
Incident Command is assigned to one or two specific individuals (by name or position) with backups identified.	○	
Personnel assigned to OSR management roles are identified for Tier 1.	○	
Procedures are in place and responsibility has been assigned for communications with media and local communities during a spill response.	●	
Procedures are in place and responsibility has been assigned for liaison function with other authorities or government parties during a spill response.	●	
Procedures are in place and responsibility has been assigned for communications with local communities.	●	
A response center has been established	●	
D. HEALTH, SAFETY & SECURITY		
Safety policies and regulations are in place for protecting both the public and responders from spills.	●	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
A Designated Authority is defined to address and monitor site safety during response.	●	
A Designated Authority is defined to address and provide or augment site security during response.	○	

E. OPERATIONAL RESPONSE		
Policies are in place to prevent and minimize spill volumes through source control: transfers, emergency lightering, potential places of refuge for maritime casualties, etc.	<input type="radio"/>	
Minimum equipment planning levels are defined for Tier 1 risks (most likely routine spills).	<input type="radio"/>	
A list of locations and general amounts and types of OSR equipment stockpile is available.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Government equipment locations are identified, and secured; locations allow for quick access and deployment.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
The operational use of countermeasures is verified in an annual spill exercise.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
A Waste Management Plan is outlined.	<input type="radio"/>	
Contacts and expertise for wildlife recovery are included.	<input type="radio"/>	
Restoration and post-spill monitoring are indicated.	<input type="radio"/>	
F. TRACKING, ASSESSMENT & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT		
Role or assignment is defined in OSR management to undertake spill tracking, including monitoring.	<input type="radio"/>	
Maps or charts are available for maintaining spill tracking and movement.	<input type="radio"/>	
Oiling assessment, mapping, and cleanup technique advice are assigned to agency or team.	<input type="radio"/>	
G. LOGISTICS		
Key logistical support providers and capabilities are identified.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Sources are identified for service providers for meals, transportation, portable camps and toilets.	<input type="radio"/>	
Response times for initial deployment have been identified and tested.	<input type="radio"/>	
Assets and procedure for communications in the field and between the field and Command Post are in place.	<input type="radio"/>	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
Customs and immigration policies are defined to streamline transport and delivery of personnel and equipment between regions/areas.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
The availability of decontamination facilities is ensured for personnel leaving the spill site.	<input type="radio"/>	
H. FINANCIAL & ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS		
An emergency fund is available to enable immediate response actions.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Procedures are in place to receive claims.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Legal aspects have been considered including sampling/collecting evidence, taking statements, and mechanisms for settling disputes and claims.	<input type="radio"/>	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
I. TRAINING & EXERCISES		
Minimum initial and refresher training requirements, including Health & Safety, are defined for spill management and responders.	<input type="radio"/>	Please enter a comment (and recommendation, as applicable) if not complete.
Regular training courses are provided on OSCPs to assigned OSR management and lead response personnel.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
In-house spill training courses are attended.	<input type="radio"/>	
Training records for designated personnel document compliance with required training.	<input type="radio"/>	
Notification and Alerting Exercises are conducted frequently (2 to 4 times per year) and are required of plan-holders.	<input type="radio"/>	
Deployment exercises are required and held including mobilized Tier 2 response assets from national response depots.	<input type="radio"/>	
Tabletop (Response Management) Exercises are required and held at a prescribed frequency (e.g., 2 to 3 times per year).	<input type="radio"/>	
Courses to be attended by government personnel are listed.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
J. SUSTAINABILITY & IMPROVEMENT		
Critiques of exercises and actual response (plan and execution) are documented with recommended actions for OSR improvements.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Exercise oversight role is specified for specific agencies.	<input type="radio"/>	
National (or Multi-National) Team or Work Groups are assigned to review and recommend OSR enhancements.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Post-Spill Evaluation and Revisions to OSR Plan are documented.	<input type="radio"/>	
Research and development programs are promoted through various sources of funding to improve countermeasures such as mechanical recovery, treating agent application, in-situ burning, and remote sensing.	<input type="radio"/>	
An OSR planning and readiness assessment enforcement role is specified or defined for a specific government authority.	<input type="radio"/>	

OVERALL GLOBAL ASSESSMENT - Government: National to multinational - Level A	35%
Level In Development	

Figure 5. Level A Output Indicators.

In conclusion the workshop made the following recommendations to speedily develop a National Oil spill Contingency Plan:

Number	Task	Lead	By When
1.	Re-activate the Steering Committee to fully develop the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan Key Parties: NDMA, GPA, GMA, NEA, JOC, GNPC Valued parties: OP, MinPet, MoE, NAM, Regional Gov'nt, External Affairs, Justice, Energy, Fisheries, Agriculture, MOECCWW, Finance, Information, Media, Health, Tourism	NDMA	15/05/2015
2.	Review recommendations arising from 2012 workshop (GI WACAF report) and then draft Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee	NDMA	22/05/2015
3.	Undertake Steering Committee meeting with key parties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree on ToR - Set out key objectives Recommendations for the Steering Committee's consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International assistance (IMO) - Establishing national response team (professional level) - International Conventions - Re-run RETOS tool and review results of gap analysis 	NDMA	First week - June

8. Conclusion

The workshop assisted the participants from public and private entities to obtain a better understanding on, sensitivity mapping and shoreline clean-up and assessment techniques whilst reinforcing the need for preparedness and a national contingency plan. Current best practices and challenges were discussed between the participants who came from a range of government and industry backgrounds.

The course also provided a broad range of technical information to the participants in order to help them establish and manage effective sensitivity mapping and shoreline clean-up operations within their respective organizations.

The success of the workshop was confirmed by the positive feedback received from the participants, 97% of whom confirmed that, in their opinion, the objectives of the workshop were met. 97% of the attendees also thought that they are likely to use the information gained during the workshop. The questionnaire is attached to the report as Annex 5.

Annex 1 - Programme



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National Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping and Shoreline Clean-up

Banjul, The Gambia
12 – 15 May 2015

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

Organised by:

The National Disaster
Management Agency
(NDMA) of the Gambia



The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa

Launched in 2006, the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. A key innovative feature is to emphasise the promotion of public/private partnerships for effective oil spill response.

The mission is to strengthen the national oil spill response capability in 22 West, Central and Southern African countries through the establishment of a local partnership between the oil industry and the authorities in charge of oil spill preparedness and response at national level.

The Project is jointly funded by the IMO and 9 Oil Companies members (BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon, PERENCO, Shell and TOTAL) through IPIECA.



The scope is to organise workshops, training courses, seminars and deployment exercises in collaboration with the national authorities in charge of oil spill response and in partnership with local business units.

The GI WACAF Project is based on an effective management system comprising of six goals of preparedness to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 Convention:

Goal 1 - Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Conventions

Goal 2 - Contingency plan: Develop National Contingency Plans for all the countries of the region

Goal 3 - Designation of authority: Obtain clarity on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders

Goal 4 - Regional agreements: Promote the exchange of information and the provision of mutual assistance for oil spill incidents

Goal 5 - Training: Ensure that training and exercises are delivered in the participating countries on a regular basis

Goal 6 - National capabilities: Support participating countries in developing their own national response system

Dates and location

This event will take place at Ocean Bay Hotel, Banjul, the Gambia, between 12 and 15 May 2015.

Workshop Objectives

The general objective of the workshop is to support both the development of sensitivity mapping of the country coastal/marine resources and ecological systems that are vulnerable to oil pollution, as well as effective shoreline response in the event of a marine oil spill incident within the Gambia.

The specific objectives of the workshop will focus on:

1. providing training of relevant national authorities on the collection, processing and mapping of coastal sensitivity data, and how to use the mapping information to ensure an effective response to a marine oil spill;
2. providing training of relevant national authorities on the process of planning and implementation of activities for shoreline response during a marine oil spill incident.

Contact

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Day 1. Tuesday 12th May 2015	
08h30	Arrival and Registration of the participants
	Opening Ceremony
09h00	Opening Ceremony : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome Address: Senior Government Official representing the Host - Opening Remarks: Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA
	Introduction
09h40	Introduction of workshop objectives <i>Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the facilitators - Introduction of the participants - Objective of workshop and programme
09h50	Presentation of the GI WACAF Project <i>Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA</i>
10h30	Coffee break
	National Contingency Planning
10h50	Introduction to Contingency Planning <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
11h30	Presentation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan <i>The National Disaster Management Agency of the Gambia</i>
12h00	Lunch Break
	Sensitivity Mapping
13h00	Environmental and Economic Sensitivities <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
13h40	Video: Environmental Impacts <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
14h10	Physical Processes <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
15h00	Coffee break
15h30	Introduction to Sensitivity Mapping <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
16h00	Shoreline Response Plans and Forms <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
17h00	Summary of Day 1 and Planning for Day 2 <i>Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA</i>
	End of Day 1

Day 2. Wednesday 13 th May 2015	
	Welcome
09h00	Welcome <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap of Day 1 - Review of Day 2 timetable
	Sensitivity Mapping
09h10	Field Exercise: Sensitivity Mapping <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoreline types - Shoreline sensitivity - Data Collection
12h30	Lunch Break
13h30	Exercise: Sensitivity Mapping <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing Sensitivity Mapping - Compiling data from field surveys
15h00	Coffee Break
15h30	Exercise: Sensitivity Mapping <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing Sensitivity Mapping - Compiling data from field surveys
16h15	Exercise Review: Sensitivity Mapping <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
17h00	Summary of Day 2 and Planning for Day 3 <i>Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA</i>
	End of Day 2

Day 3. Thursday 14 th May 2015	
	Welcome
09h00	Welcome <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap of Days 1 and 2 - Review of Day 3 timetable
	Shoreline Clean-Up Assessment Techniques (SCAT)
09h10	Why do we need SCAT? <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
09h20	Video: Shoreline Clean-Up <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
09h50	Shoreline Treatment Techniques <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
10h30	Coffee break
11h00	Shoreline Assessment and Clean-Up <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
11h30	Oiled Shoreline Assessment Surveys and Forms <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
12h00	Lunch Break
13h00	Field Exercise: SCAT <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoreline types - Shoreline assessment - Data collection
17h00	Summary of Day 3 and Planning for Day 4 <i>Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA</i>
	End of Day 3

Day 4. Friday 15 th May 2015	
	Welcome
09h00	Welcome <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap of Days 1, 2 and 3 - Review of Day 4 timetable
09h10	Exercise: SCAT <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compiling data from field surveys
10h00	Coffee break
10h30	Exercise Review: SCAT <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
11h15	Workshop Review & Action Plan <i>Joe Small, IMO Consultant</i>
12h00	Lunch Break
	RETOS, oil spill preparedness analysis tool
13h00	Introduction to RETOS, oil spill preparedness analysis tool <i>Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - Practical exercise
15h00	Coffee break
15h30	Introduction to RETOS, oil spill preparedness analysis tool <i>Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical exercise
	Closing ceremony
16h00	Closing Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior Government Official representing the Host - Anton Rhodes, GIWACAF Project Manager, IMO/IPIECA
	End of Day 4 and Workshop

Annex 2 – List of participants

No	Name	Institute	Email
1	Binta Sey Jadama	NDMA/WCR	bsjados@yahoo.com
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20	Lt. Commander Alieu Sanneh	JOC	Alieusanneh2000@yahoo.com
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Annex 3 – Opening speech from the Representative of the host country

WELCOME REMARKS BY THE HONOURABLE SECRETARY GENERAL, HEAD OF CIVIL SERVICES AND MINISTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL AFFAIRS; MR LAMIN NYABALY AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON MARINE OIL SPILL RESPONSE ORGANISED BY THE GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR WEST, CENTRAL AND SOTHERN AFRICA FROM 12 – 15 MAY 2015 AT THE RED CROC FORMERLY OCEAN BAY HOTEL

- The Resident Coordinator UNDP,
- The Country Representative of the World Food Programme,
- The Honourable Minister of Health,
- The Honourable Minister of Environment, Water and Parks,
- The Honourable Minister of Energy,
- Mr. Anton Rhodes, IMO / IPIECA – GI WACAF Project Manager,
- Mr Chloé Blais, the IMO / IPIECA –GI WACAF Project Consultant,
- The Executive Director NDMA
- The Permanent Secretary,
- The Chief Executives here present,
- The Representatives of Government Ministries & Parastatals,
- The Representatives of the Oil Companies, Management Staff of NDMA, Management Staff of NEA, Distinguished Participants, the media.

I have the great honour and pleasure to welcome you all to this very important occasion of the Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI-WACAF) National workshop on oil Spill preparedness and response being hosted in here. The workshop is being organized within the spirit of cooperation between the GI-WACAF and other international institutions and facilitated by the National Disaster management Agency and other stakeholders.

On behalf of the Government of The Gambia and the Chairman of the Disaster Governing Council and President of the republic, I am particularly delighted to welcome the Project Consultant and Project Manager of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the GI-WACAF, experts from the Government Agencies, Petroleum Industries and other relevant organizations to this first event, organized under the Global Initiative project for West and Central Africa (GI-WACAF). I am told the purpose of the GIWACAF project as you may be aware is to enhance the capacity of the twenty-two countries in the GI-WACAF region to prepare for and response to marine oil spills through the promotion of public/private partnerships where by oil industries and the relevant national authorities work together.

This Workshop is one the firsts in the country in the field of oil spill response and I am told has mustered participants from across various relevant stakeholders, as well as experts from both private and public sectors to share ideas, experiences and to discuss the development of a national oil spill response capabilities in the country on the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC'90) Convention and its implementation.

I have been further informed the general objective of the workshop is to support both the development of sensitivity mapping of the country coastal/marine resources and ecological systems that are vulnerable to oil pollution, as well as effective shoreline response in the event of a marine oil spill incident within the Gambia. Specifically, providing training of relevant national authorities on the collection of coastal sensitivity mapping data, processing and mapping, and how to use the mapping information to ensure an effective planning, response, and implementation to a marine oil spill becomes apparently necessary.

This workshop therefore, has come at no better time than now when our country remains one of the most vulnerable to incidences of oil spill due to its global geographic position and having already registered incidences of oil spill over the past, the last of which happened in 2013 at the Yelli-Tenda – Bamba Tenda ferry crossing.

Distinguished guests and participants, the issue of oil spill with potentials to cause disaster is every body's business. We must against this backdrop that we ensure the preparedness of all the sectors of the country, for the effective response to the menace of oil spill in our waters, we have responded to this special call to be here at this August gathering. Issues of pollution especially marine related are undisputedly trans-boundary in nature. Essentially therefore, we must all continue to be proactive and to be seen to be doing the right thing to protect this fragile marine environment taking into consideration its collateral effects on non-marine environment as well.

On this note, I acknowledge that the task before us as member state of the IMO and partners in the GI - WACAF project is undeniably huge, particularly in the West Region where Gambia's geographic location puts it more vulnerable oil spill.

Therefore, it is my conviction that our resolute involvement and generous contributions at this workshop would greatly strengthen our drive as a nation on how we can progress and better deal with issues of pollution especially on persistence petroleum products, which are constantly being explored and ferried in and around our territorial waters. For this reason, I kindly charge all to take full advantage of this workshop to ensure that we are equipped with the knowledge and skills to be transferred by the resource experts from and within us.

May I once more before I conclude thank the GI-WACAF and IPIECA staff for choosing the Gambia to host this workshop. May I warmly welcome you to Banjul. I would also want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Management of NDMA, and its partners for hosting the workshop.

Finally, I wish you all a very enjoyable stay in The Gambia; the Smiling Coast of Africa. While you are here please find some time to familiarize yourselves with our rich traditions and culture during your leisure times. To the participants, I wish all of you a very fruitful deliberation.

Thank you and God bless all GI-WACAF Member States.

Annex 4 – Opening remarks from the IMO/IPIECA representative

Anton Rhodes – GI WACAF Project Manager – Opening speech

Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is an honour for me to deliver this opening speech as representative of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas association for environmental and social issues. I would like to welcome all of you to this national workshop on Shoreline Clean-up and Sensitivity Mapping.

I would also like to thank the Government of The Gambia and in particular The National Disaster Management Agency, for organising this workshop and for inviting IPIECA and IMO to participate.

The development of sensitivity maps will significantly enhance the capability of the national response team to make appropriate decisions with regard to the selection of response strategies and deployment of equipment, materials, and manpower during an oil spill.

With regard to shoreline clean-up and assessment techniques, when shoreline impact occurs, or is likely to occur, shoreline assessment is a critical component of the response programme and provides essential information for setting objectives, priorities, constraints and end points for an effective shoreline response.

Developing national capability in both of these important areas will mean significantly strengthening Gambian oil spill response capability.

Over the coming days, the key objective of this workshop is to provide participants with the essential knowledge and skills to help establish and manage effective shoreline clean-up operations and to develop sensitivity mapping capability.

I have no doubt that the following days will prove successful in providing each of you with the opportunity to gain an increased understanding of these respective topics.

In concluding, I have the pleasure in conveying to all of you the very best wishes of the IMO Secretary-General, Mr. Koji Sekimizu, and again I would like to express sincerest thanks to the National Disaster Management Agency, for hosting of this special event.

Distinguished delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, Thank you for your attention

Annex 5 – Evaluation questionnaire

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Workshop on

**National Workshop on Sensitivity Mapping and Shoreline Clean-Up, Banjul, the Gambia,
12-15 May 2015**

Arrangements prior to the activity

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

During the activity

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

9 How would you rate the following aspects of the presentations? *(tick one box in each case)*

	excellent	good	satisfactory	poor
Design and structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clarity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical contents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comprehensiveness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

At the end of the activity

11 Please rate each lecturer with regard to the following *(check one box in each case)*

Name of lecturer	excellent	good	satisfactory	poor
.1 <u>Mr. Joe Small</u>				
content of lecture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
delivery of presentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ability to transfer knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
effectiveness in:				
• answering questions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• suggesting solutions to issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of lecturer (to be inserted)	excellent	good	satisfactory	poor

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

13 Are there any topics which should be added? Yes No

If yes, please list them:

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

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

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

Comments:

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

Annex 6 – Pictures

