

# National Workshop on Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan

Abuja, Nigeria  
20 – 23 June 2023

*Hosted by: The National Oil Spill  
Detection and Response Agency*



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**NOTE**

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## 1. Executive summary

**Title of the event:** National Workshop on Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan in Nigeria

**Organized by:** the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)

**Supported by:** GI WACAF (IMO / IPIECA)

**Type of event:** National Workshop

**Date:** 20-23 June 2023

**Number of participants:** 126

**Location:** The Rockview Royale Hotel, Abuja, Nigeria.

### Summary:

The general objective of this workshop was to present and provide training to relevant national stakeholders on the scope oiled wildlife preparedness through technical presentations, case studies and table-top exercises. The objectives of this workshop were as follows:

- Introducing oiled wildlife
- Presenting key principles of oiled wildlife preparedness and
- Discussing how to setup a national oiled wildlife Contingency Plan

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### 3. 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 partner countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills.

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

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

GI WACAF operates and delivers activities with contributions from both the IMO and six oil company members of IPIECA, namely BP, Chevron, ExxonMobil, Eni, Shell, TotalEnergies.



## 4. Introduction

### 4.1 Context of the Workshop

The impact of oil spills on wildlife and the environment is one of the most visible and extensively analysed effects of oil pollution. In recent years Nigeria has witnessed so many oil spill incidents with devastating impacts on the environment. In the coming months, Nigeria wishes to develop its national Oiled wildlife Contingency Plan. The national Oil Spill Detection and response Agency (NOSDRA) will lead the development of such Plan in collaboration and coordination with government agencies, environmental organizations, oil industry and local communities.

The Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan that will be developed, is expected to expand the toolbox of response measures for oil spills and will endeavor to compliment the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan which currently lacks a functional framework on oiled wildlife response, especially on key aspects such as response strategies, operational procedures.

### 4.2 Objectives of the workshop

The key objective of this national workshop will be to present and provide training to relevant national stakeholders on the scope of oiled wildlife preparedness through technical presentations, case studies and table-top exercises.

In order to achieve such objective, the present workshop has focused on:

- Introducing oiled wildlife response
- Presenting key principles of oiled wildlife preparedness as the developed oiled wildlife response plan will provide guidance for the different phases of the response.
- Presenting and discussing how to set up a national oiled wildlife Contingency Plan by presenting typical content and key topics that must be included.

This workshop was to be the first one organized as the starting point toward the development of Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan for Nigeria.

### 4.3 Agenda, venue and participants

The workshop was held over a period of four days at the Rockview Royale Hotel, Zuma Conference Room. The Programme is available in Annex 1 and is summarised below:

- *Tuesday 20th June 2023*
  - Registration
  - Opening Ceremony
  - GI WACAF Project Introduction
  - Workshop Introduction
  - Introduction to Oiled wildlife
- *Wednesday 21st June 2023*
  - Quiz wrap-up of day 1



- Nigeria's Biodiversity
- Context of the Development of the Oiled Wildlife Response Plan
- National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP)
- Group activity around Nigeria' specificities
  
- *Thursday 22nd June 2023*
  - Quiz wrap-up of day 2
  - Link between Nigeria's NOSCP and Wildlife Section to Wildlife Contingency Plan
  - Case studies
  - Group activities around Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan (interactive)
  
- *Friday 23th June 2023*
  - Framework of an Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan
  - Final Quiz & Workshop Feedback
  - Conclusion, Certification Award and Closing ceremony.

The participants were drawn mainly from Nigerian Government Ministries, Regulatory Agencies, Oil & Gas Company Operators, Non-Governmental Organizations/Wildlife & Environmental Rights Groups, the Academia, the Media, E.t.c. Other participants outside Nigeria include OSRL:

- Chevron Nigeria Limited (CNL)
- Clean Nigeria Associates (CNA)
- Dubri Oil
- Environmental Health Council of Nigeria (EHCON)
- Environmental Rights Action (ERA)
- Environmental Rights Action/ Friends of the Earth, Nigeria (ERA/FOEN)
- Federal Ministry of Environment (FMENV)
- Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR)
- Federal University of Petroleum Resources, Delta State
- Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN)
- Mobil Producing Nigeria Unlimited (MPNU)
- Nasarawa State University, Keffi (NSUK)
- National Biosafety Management Agency (NBMA)
- National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)
- National Inland Waterways Authority (NIWA)
- National Park Service (NPS)
- Network Exploration and Production Nigeria Ltd (NEPN)
- Nigerian Agip Oil Company (NAOC)
- Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)
- Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR)
- Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA/AZO)
- Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited (NNPCL)
- Nigerian National Petroleum Company Limited/ Nigerian Pipelines and Storage Company Limited (NNPCL/NPSC)

- Nigerian Upstream Petroleum Regulatory Commission (NUPRC)
- NNPC Exploration and Production Limited (NEPL)
- NOSDRA
- Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL)
- Pan Ocean/Newcross
- PTE Sector
- Seplat Energy
- Shell Petroleum Development Company (SPDC)
- Stakeholder Democracy Network (SDN)
- Sterling Oil Exploration & Energy Production Company (SEEPCo)
- Total Energies
- Universal Energy Resources Limited (UERL)
- Universal Energy Resources Limited/ Sinopec International Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Nigeria Limited Joint Venture (UERL/SIPEC JV)
- Veterinary & Pest Control Services, Federal Ministry of Agriculture

The advisors invited to facilitate this workshop were:

- Monica Stanssen, Preparedness and Response Manager, SANCCOB
- Lauren Fearenga, Technical Advisor, ITOPF

The GI WACAF Secretariat was represented by:

- Anaïs Guillou, GI WACAF Project Manager

## **5. Activities and Presentations**

### **5.1 Opening Ceremony**

The opening ceremony took place on Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> June 2023 at 11:00 and consisted of several introductions and opening speeches from various dignitaries. The opening speeches are available in the Annex 1.

The Director general for NOSDRA, Mr Idris O. Musa delivered the welcome address, alongside remarks from the GI WACAF project manager, Ms Anais Guillou and keynote address from Ibrahim Yusuf Idris, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment.





## **Response Tiers: Local, Regional, International**

Monica Stassen, SANCCOB

The last presentation of the day was to introduce the different tiers in a response namely tier 1, tier 2 and tier 3. It covered how they are defined according to geographical reach and response capabilities and what factors could influence each tier (accessibility, weather, oil type, location etc.). The presentation also included an example of how response tiers could be applied in both an oil spill and in contingency planning.

### **5.2.2 Day 2**

The day started with an interactive session as a refresher of day 1. The method used was of a quiz whereby a panel of questions about day 1 presentations were produced via Poll Everywhere Software. Participants responded on their phones and other devices from a single link that leads to the quiz page. Results appeared live in animated graphs and charts.

## **Session 2: Specificities of Nigeria**

### **Nigeria's Biodiversity: Overview, Strategy, Challenges**

Dr Joseph Onoja, Director general, Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)

Dr Joseph Onoja started by enlightening participants about the biodiversity of Nigeria by describing the national ecosystem diversity and species diversity. Then he shed the light on all endemic species in Nigeria (mammals, birds, amphibians, fishes, etc???) but also on some endangered species and explained the different existing threat on wildlife in Nigeria. Dr Joseph Onoja finally emphasised the importance of conservation strategies and their key principles.

### **Context of the development of the Oiled Wildlife Response Plan: process, tentative time schedule (if any), challenges, needs.**

DG/CE, NOSDRA

The Director general for NOSDRA, Mr Idris O. Musa, reminded all participants on the requirement of the OPRC 90 Convention to have a NOSCP in place. He also emphasized the significance of developing oiled wildlife contingency plan and linking it to the NOSCP, in the WACAF region. Thereafter, he outlined the whole process envisaged to develop the Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan. To conclude, he shed light on all the challenges that may be encountered, and has to be addressed along the journey to develop such a plan.

### **National Oil Spill Contingency Plan: Update about NOSCP and how documents will be linked.**

Director, Oil Field Assessment, NOSDRA

The Director for Oil Field Assessment, NOSDRA, Mr Yusuf Abdullahi Rigasa reminded all participants on the components of the NOSCP as well the different stakeholders engaged in the national reporting and communication structure. He further emphasized the necessity of

having an oiled wildlife contingency plan well integrated into the NOSCP, to make it robust and consistent with international requirements.

### Session 3: Group activity around Nigeria's specificities

*Monica Stassen, SANCCOB*

The delegates were divided into nine groups and given two activities:

The first activity was to identify activities that may cause an oil spill and to list the risk associated with those activities. Groups nominated one individual to present the feedback to the broader group. One of the main activities identified by participants was the production (e.g., extraction, refining, storage) and transport of crude oil (e.g., barges, pipelines, road tankers) with sabotage, poor maintenance of equipment and human error as the main risks.

The second activity was to identify area(s) and/or species that they felt were most at risk, justified why they selected each area(s) and/or species, note any barriers that may limit a response for that species/area, and list resources required if a wildlife response was necessary. Like the previous activity one person acted as a spokesperson for the group. One of the main areas identified by participants was the Niger Delta due the presence of several sensitive habitats (E.g., mangroves) and species (e.g., turtles) and because it is the main region for oil and gas operations in Nigeria. Inaccessibility, cultural perceptions, funding, and corruption were highlighted as some of the key barriers to an oiled wildlife response. Resources required ranged from trained responders and equipment to facilities to rehabilitate affected species.





### 5.2.3 Day 3

#### Session 4: How does wildlife response fit into the NOSCP?

##### **Link Nigeria's NOSCP and wildlife section to Wildlife Contingency Plan**

*Monica Stassen, SANCCOB*

This session started off with a recap on the importance of integrating oiled wildlife response into oil spill response. It then focused on an example of how wildlife was integrated into a national oil spill contingency plan before focusing on Nigeria's national oil spill contingency plan. Some practical examples were given on how the plan could be adapted to include a wildlife response.

#### Session 5: Case studies presentation

##### **ITOPF global perspectives: International case studies (RENA, OLIVA, BOW JUBAIL)**

*Lauren Fearenga, ITOPF*

The session continued with the global theme by focusing on three oil spills that occurred international namely Rena (New Zealand), Bow Jubail (Netherlands) and MS Oliva (Tristan da Cunha). The session covered the cause of each spill, the amount spilled, the associated oiled wildlife response dynamics and how challenges.

## **Case Studies from Africa and beyond: Treasure and Apollo/ Namibia Mystery spill / Oliva / Nigeria Bonga Oil Spill Incident of 2011**

Monica Stassen, SANCCOB

The session continued with the global theme by focusing on three key oil spill incidents that occurred internationally namely – the *Exxon Valdez*, Kolva River pipeline burst and BP's Deep-water Horizon. The session covered the cause of each spill, the amount spilled and the associated environmental impact.

The second half of the session focused on case studies from three countries in Africa and one Island nearby. The case studies were *Treasure vs Apollo* (South Africa), Lüderitz Mystery Spill (Namibia), *MS Oliva* (Tristan da Cunha) and Bonga Oil Spill Incident (Nigeria). The case studies gave an overview of the cause of the spill, impacts, costs involved and lessons learned from each spill. The session ended with a short table summarizing the progress that each of the case study countries had made towards oiled wildlife preparedness and the important role that other stakeholders such as NGOs and industry can play in oiled wildlife preparedness.

## **Session 6: Group activity around Oiled Wildlife contingency plan**

Lauren Fearenga, ITOPF

The delegates were divided into ten groups and each group was given one of four different spill scenarios to work through. The scenarios used pre-generated shoreline maps and wildlife sensitivities, and the groups were assigned to an Incident Management Team (IMT) in charge of overseeing the wildlife response. Initially, the groups had to prioritise different wildlife sensitivities based on the information available. The scenario was treated as a 'live' event, so the groups were updated sporadically with new information from 'site'. Lastly, the groups prepared presentations and discussed how their management team would prepare for an oiled wildlife response, including resources and predicted outcomes.





#### 5.2.4 Day 4

##### Session 7: Framework of an oiled wildlife contingency plan

*Monica Stassen, SANCCOB*

The final session of the workshop provided a detailed framework for an oiled wildlife contingency plan. The presentation covered the different sections namely – strategy,

operations and data/appendix of an oiled wildlife contingency plan providing a detailed summary of the information requirements for each section, before ending off with a series of recommendations to take forward.

### 5.3 Closing Ceremony

On behalf of IMO and IPIECA, the GI WACAF Project Manager, Anaïs Guillou thanked the delegates for their active involvement. She specially thanked NOSDRA for hosting the national workshop.

Mr Idris O. Musa, the Director General/Chief Executive, NOSDRA provided closing address and gave a vote of thanks on behalf of Nigeria.

Attendance Certificates were presented to all participants together with a USB Flash Drive containing all the presentations and supporting documents used during the workshop. Further reference materials can be found in page 21.

## 6. Recommendations from GI WACAF

### 6.1 Drafting the oiled wildlife contingency plan

#### 6.1.1 Drafting team composition

- Must be small. Ideally 3-4 people max. Too many people involved in the drafting will delay things. Additional individuals can be called on to develop and review certain sections.
- Expertise in drafting oiled wildlife contingency plans. An expert should support the drafting team and guide the plan development, and ensure it stays on track. It is extremely easy to get lost in the detail. Their input will ensure that wildlife response strategies and operational strategies are not only in line with international best practices but developed specifically for the Nigerian context. Whilst it is advisable to have expertise assistance from the start of the plan, there are specific sections (e.g., strategy and operations) where their input should be prioritized.

#### 6.1.2 Plan development should be done section by section

The first recommendation is to begin with the Strategy Section – Introduction and Scope.

- Determine who owns the plan and who is responsible for activating it will ensure that there is no confusion later when wildlife is impacted.
- Confirm any legal requirements and links to the plans. Make sure this is all noted in the OWCP.
- Define the geographical scope of the plan. Be specific noting the area that it covers.

Once the above are defined move on to the risk assessment. This section will require stakeholder input and a targeted workshop would be the ideal approach. At the workshop the following topics should be considered:

- Identification of activities and risks
- Types of oil likely to be spilled
- Historical oil spills
- Vulnerable species and habitats
- Species abundances and their susceptibility to oiling
- Priority species for protection and/or rehabilitation
- Local considerations
- Effects of oil on wildlife

The final component of the strategy section is to draft an oiled wildlife response strategy. One of the first aspects of this is to define the OWCP's overall objectives. Every strategy developed will feed into the overall objectives. This overall strategy is made up of several sub-strategies. Each of the sub-strategies needs to answer the following questions what is required, when is it needed, who is responsible, where is it required and how it will be implemented. This section must be specific and detailed (e.g., maps of proposed staging areas should be included as part of the data/appendix section). Developing the strategies can be the most time-consuming part of the plan development, but it is essential to ensure successful implementation of the operational plan. Many of these sub-strategies will require expert input. Sub-strategies include the following:

- Tiered response strategy
- Health and Safety (humans) strategy (risks and mitigations)
- Human resources strategy (ICS structure, responders etc.)
- Preventing wildlife from being oiled strategy.
- Monitoring oiled wildlife at sea strategy
- Stranded oiled wildlife (alive) strategy
- Stranded oiled wildlife (dead) strategy
- Oiled waste disposal strategy
- Equipment, supplies, and service strategy
- Communications strategy (internal and external)
- Exercise, plan revision and training strategy.
- Funding / Claims strategy.

The next phase of the plan development will be the Operations section. This is the section where specific roles and responsibilities are allocated from the initial mobilization phase all the way through to the demobilization phase and subsequent debrief of an oiled wildlife response. For each area of response operations, the following should be specified: a timeline (when), persons/agency responsible for that area (by whom), activities that need to take place (actions) and what Forms are required.

The last phase of the OWCP is the Data or Appendix. Much of this section will be compiled as the Strategy and Operations section are developed. Any maps, graphs, figures, checklists, or Forms referenced in the document and important contact lists must be included in this section.

### 6.1.3 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement is a key point that requires to:

- Have targeted engagement sessions with smaller groups.
- Ensure that the right people are involved early on so one does not have to go back and adjust sections later on.

## 6.2 Operational Recommendations

### 6.2.1 Operationalize the OWCP

An OWCP should be a living document that is updated as new information becomes available. For the plan to be useful, stakeholders must be aware of the plan and understand what it entails. Therefore, the following is recommended:

- Have dedicated training on the implementation of the plan so that each stakeholder is aware of their roles and responsibilities.
- Conduct regular exercises where wildlife is impacted. If possible, have a dedicated wildlife exercise so that the full scope of the wildlife contingency plan can be tested. Too often, wildlife is either left out of exercises or is added as an afterthought when it is too late to thoroughly assess wildlife response operations.
- Assess the OWCP after each spill where wildlife is affected. This does not have to be a comprehensive review but serves as useful opportunity to adjust the plan if needed based on lessons learned from the spill.

### 6.2.2 Build Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capabilities.

Once the plan is completed, attention should be on building tier 1 and tier 2 capabilities in country, focusing specifically on:

- Building stockpiles of Oiled Wildlife Response (OWR) equipment. Given the difficulty of getting equipment to certain areas of the country, more than one stockpile may be required at strategic locations.
- Invest in oiled wildlife response training. Build up a network of people that can respond during the initial stages of an oiled wildlife response until more experienced personnel arrive.

### 6.2.3 Medium-term: Develop site specific OWCP.

Once the national OWCP is developed, focus should shift to developing site-specific and industry-specific OWCP. The national OWCP should be the overarching framework for all other plans. In areas where the risk for an oil spill affecting wildlife is high, more site-specific plans will be needed.

### 6.2.4 Long term: Establish a wildlife rehabilitation facility.

In the long-term, the recommendation is to assess the feasibility of establishing a wildlife rehabilitation facility in country capable of rescuing and rehabilitating wildlife affected by oil spills.

### 6.3 Literature Communicated

In the light of the presentations and recommendations formulated by the GI WACAF Team, and the interrogations on which the workshop shed light, the following sources were recommended:

- IPIECA. Key Principles for the Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of Oiled Wildlife. London: IPIECA-IOPG, 72 p. (IOPG report: 583).
- IPIECA. Wildlife Response Preparedness: Good Practice Guidelines for Incident Management and Emergency Response Personnel. London: IPIECA-IOPG, 58 p. (IOPG report: 516).
- ITOPF. Effects of Oil Pollution on the Marine Environment. London: ITOPF, 2011, 11 p. (Technical Information Paper, No 13).
- POSOW. Oiled Wildlife Response Manual. Valette REMPEC, 2013, 58 p.

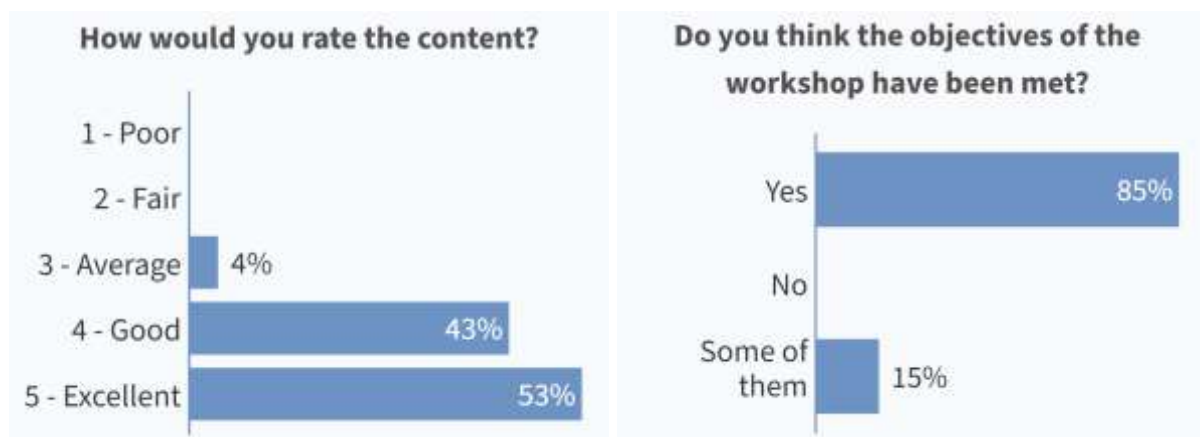
## 7. Feedback from the Participants

### 7.1 Overall appreciation

It was felt by all that the objectives for the training and the exercise were completed and it was beneficial for all participants.

The success of the event was confirmed by the unanimous positive feedback received from the participants who considered the objective of the workshop was met.

Overall, the participants expressed their appreciation for the quality of the workshop and its value and they now feel more prepared in to start the long journey for the development of the national Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan.



## 7.2 What was highly appreciated?

Participants expressed the fact that it was an engaging workshop with enlightening topics and enriching outcomes. They really appreciated the overall interactivity with the quiz and group activities which got all participants involved.

## 7.3 What can be improved?

The main area of improvement that has been suggested is about the integration of more local content in future workshops. According to the participants, future courses should carry more case studies on Nigeria. Both facilitators struggled to find data regarding oiled wildlife response in Nigeria. But in principle, we absolutely agree with this recommendation.

## 8. Conclusion

The workshop was well attended, with a good representation of stakeholders which will be potentially involved in the National Oiled Wildlife Response Plan. Topics such as wildlife planning, effects of oil on wildlife, rehabilitation facilities, organising field operations and wildlife in Nigeria were presented.

Overall, the participants expressed their appreciation for the quality of the workshop and its value, and they now feel more prepared to start the long journey for the development of the national Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan.

## 9. Annexes

### 9.1 Annex 1 – Workshop Program

Day 1 – Tuesday 20 June	
08:30	Arrival and Registration of Participants
Opening ceremony	
09:00	<p><b>Opening ceremony and workshop introduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome Address by <i>Idris O Musa, Director General/Chief Executive, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)</i></li> <li>• Welcome Address by <i>Anaïs Guillou, GI WACAF Project Manager</i></li> <li>• Keynote Address by <i>Ibrahim Yusuf Idris, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment</i></li> <li>• Goodwill Messages – <i>Shell Petroleum Development Company, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA)</i></li> </ul>
Introduction of the workshop	
09 :45	<p><b>Presentation of the GI WACAF Project</b> <i>Anaïs Guillou, GI WACAF Project Manager</i></p> <p><b>Introduction of workshop objectives</b> <i>Introduction of the facilitators and objectives of the workshop and programme</i></p> <p><b>Exercise – Expectations and understanding (ITOPF using Poll Everywhere)</b></p>
10:30	Group photograph and coffee break
Session 1: Introduction to oiled wildlife	
11:00	<p>What is an oil spill response? <i>Lauren Fearenga, ITOPF</i></p>
11:30	<p>What is an oiled wildlife contingency plan? (<i>Importance of oiled wildlife contingency plans, link to NOSCP</i>) <i>Monica Stassen, SANCCOB</i></p>
12:30	Lunch
13:30	<p>- Effects of oil on Environment - Effects of oil on wildlife <i>Lauren Fearenga, ITOPF</i></p>
14:15	<p>Response Tiers: Local, regional, international <i>Monica Stassen, SANCCOB</i></p>
15:00	Coffee break
15:30	End of day quiz on lessons learnt (ITOPF using Poll Everywhere)
16:30	Summary of day 1 and planning for day 2

Day 2 – Wednesday 21 June	
Welcome	
09:00	Welcome: recap of day 1 and review of day 2 timetable
Session 2: Specificities of Nigeria (presentation)	
09:30	<p><b>Nigeria's Biodiversity: Overview, Strategy, Challenges</b>  <i>Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)</i></p> <p><b>Context of the development of the Oiled Wildlife Response Plan: Process, tentative time schedule (if any), challenges, needs.</b>  <i>DG/CE, NOSDRA</i></p> <p><b>National Oil Spill Contingency Plan: Update about NOSCP and how documents will be linked.</b>  <i>Director, Oil Field Assessment, NOSDRA</i></p>
10:30	Coffee break
Session 3: Specificities of Nigeria (group activity)	
11:00	<p><b>Nigeria's Biodiversity (Group activity)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exercise – Identify areas and species at risk</li> <li>- Exercise – Identify threats</li> </ul> <p><i>Monica Stassen, SANCCOB</i></p>
12:30	Lunch
13:30	<p><b>Nigeria's Biodiversity (Group activity)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussion on identified areas and species at risk</li> <li>- Discussion on identified threats</li> </ul> <p><i>Monica Stassen, SANCCOB</i></p>
15:00	Coffee break
15:30	Activity wash up and debriefing
16:00	<i>End of day quiz on lessons learnt (ITOPF using Poll Everywhere)</i>
16:30	Summary of day 2 and planning for day 3



Day 3 – Thursday 22 June	
Welcome	
09:00	Welcome: recap of day 2 and review of day 3 timetable
Session 4: How does wildlife response fit into the NOSCP?	
09:30	Link Nigeria’s NOSCP and wildlife section to Wildlife Contingency Plan <i>Monica Stassen, SANCCOB</i>
10:30	Coffee break
Session 5: Case studies presentation *Note: Q&A Session after each case study	
11:00	1. ITOPF global perspectives 2. International case studies (RENA, OLIVA, BOW JUBAIL) <i>Lauren Fearenga, ITOPF</i>
	1. South Africa: Treasure vs Apollo 2. Responses in Africa: Namibia Mystery spill / Nigeria Bonga Field / Tristan da Cunha <i>Monica Stassen, SANCCOB</i>
12:30	Lunch
Session 6: Oiled Wildlife contingency plan (activity)	
13:30	<b>ITOPF interactive scenario</b> <b>Part 1</b> - Introduce ‘Sonado’ scenario - Presentation to highlight wildlife sensitivities in Sonado - Groups undertake sensitivity prioritisation exercise <b>Part 2</b> - Presentation recap on different approaches and pros and cons - Presentation of different scenarios for each group - Each group to do variables exercise for their scenario
	15:00
15:30	<b>ITOPF interactive scenario (continued)</b> <b>Part 3</b> - Each group to fill in template for proposed response plans for their scenario including possible outcomes and pros and cons - Each group to present their scenario and action plan to whole group <b>Part 4</b> - ITOPF summary presentation (10 mins)
16:15	<i>End of day quiz on lessons learnt (ITOPF using Poll Everywhere)</i>
16:30	Summary of day 3 and planning for day 4

Day 4 – Friday 23 June	
Welcome	
08:45	Welcome: recap of day 3 and review of day 4 timetable
Session 7: Framework of an oiled wildlife contingency plan	
09:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Phased approach</li> <li>- Layout</li> <li>- Typical content</li> <li>- Recommendations</li> <li>- Existing guidance documents</li> </ul> <p><i>Monica Stassen, SANCCOB</i></p>
10:30	Coffee break
Session 8: Final Quiz	
11:00	Final Quiz ( <i>ITOPF using Poll Everywhere</i> )
12:30	Lunch
Conclusion and Closing ceremony	
13:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop evaluation and presentation of certificates</li> </ul> <p><i>Anaïs Guillou, GI WACAF Project Manager</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Closing address by <i>Idris O Musa, Director General/Chief Executive Officer, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)</i></li> </ul>
15:00	<i>End of the workshop</i>

## 9.2 Annex 2 – Opening Speeches

### 9.2.1 Welcome Address by NOSDRA Director General (Mr. Idris O.Musa)

#### PROTOCOL

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to this National Workshop on Developing Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan holding in Nigeria's capital city, Abuja. Today, we gather here with a shared purpose, conviction, and responsibility – to develop a framework to protect and preserve our precious wildlife in the event of any oil spill.

2. I am highly delighted at the turn out of esteemed participants, experts, scientists, conservationists, and all those who have dedicated their time and efforts to be here with us today for this important international assignment. Your presence here today reflects your commitment to safeguarding our environment and its inhabitants. For our partners, the GI WACAF and facilitators, I welcome you to Nigeria, and hope that you will find time within your very busy schedule to also explore the hospitality and beauty of our great nation's Capital city.

3. Oil spill incidents pose significant threat to our natural ecosystems and the diverse wildlife that call these habitats home. These incidents have devastating consequences on marine and terrestrial life, resulting in the loss of biodiversity and long-term environmental damage. It is our responsibility, as stewards of our common heritage, the environment, to ensure that we have effective plans in place to mitigate these risks and protect our wildlife.

4. The purpose of this workshop is to collectively develop a comprehensive Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan. Such a plan will serve as a blueprint for immediate and effective response in the event of an oil spill, ensuring that our actions are swift, coordinated, and informed by the best available knowledge and expertise. In the next four days, we will engage in discussions, share experiences, and learn from one another's insights and perspectives. We have a diverse group of experts from various disciplines, each bringing valuable knowledge and practical expertise to the table. Together, we will explore different strategies, techniques, and protocols that can be incorporated into our National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

5. It is noteworthy that we emphasize collaboration and cooperation throughout this workshop. The development of an effective Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan requires input from all stakeholders involved, including government agencies, NGOs, academia, and industry representatives. By working together, we can ensure that our plan is robust, adaptable and considerate of all perspectives. I urge you all to actively participate, exchange ideas, and engage in fruitful discussions. Let us challenge ourselves to think creatively and innovatively, seeking solutions that not only protect our wildlife but also ensure the long-term health and resilience of our ecosystems.

6. I wish to appreciate the GIWACAF Secretariat for delivering this Workshop; and also thank oil industry operators in Nigeria for their immense support in the organisation of this event.

7. It is my earnest expectation that your several years of expertise and professional experiences will be brought to bear in the course of discussions and the outcome of this workshop; and I wish you very fruitful deliberations.

Thank you.

### 9.2.2 Remarks by GI WACAF Project Manager (Ms Anais Guillou)

Excellencies,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Workshop Participants,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Good morning.

It is an honour for me to deliver these remarks as representative of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas association for environmental and social issues.

This workshop organized by the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) with the support of IMO and IPIECA, and within the framework of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa, is the first GI WACAF activity around oiled wildlife and illustrates the fact that the region has made considerable progress in terms of pollution preparedness and response. Nigeria, through the organisation of the present workshop, is now looking at addressing new topics.

When a country, company or organization is considering the development of a level of wildlife response preparedness, it can often be difficult to see how it can be achieved and where to start.

Over the next four days, the key objective of this national workshop will be to present and provide training to relevant national stakeholders on the scope oiled wildlife preparedness through technical presentations, case studies and table-top exercises.

To achieve this goal, two international advisors in the field of oil spill preparedness and response will guide us through the workshop.

- Ms Monica Stanssen from SANCCOB
- Ms Lauren Fearanga from ITOFF

They will share their knowledge and expertise with you during this four-day activity. We encourage you to participate actively, to ask questions and to foster dialogue this week, to ensure interactive discussions on the issues affecting the oil spill preparedness and response stakeholders.

It is a pleasure to see such attendance to the workshop and be informed that attendees come from various backgrounds. I am sure the diversity of participants will ensure dynamic exchange and discussions throughout the workshop.

On a more personal note, I would like to thank the people of Nigeria for their warm and friendly welcoming. This is my third time in Nigeria but my first time in Abuja, so I am particularly glad to be here.

In concluding, I have the pleasure in conveying to all of you the very best wishes of the IMO Secretary-General, Mr. Kitack Lim, and the IPIECA Executive director Brian Sullivan. I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the Federal Government of Nigeria and particularly to the Ministry of Environment for supporting this important event. I also would like to express my thanks to Mr. Idris Olubola Musa, the Director General/Chief Executive, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA) who supported the organization of this Workshop as the GI WACAF Focal Point of Nigeria, together with his team for their significant assistance and efforts during this process.

Thank you for your kind attention, and I wish you all a very productive and successful workshop.

### 9.2.3 Keynote Address by the Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Environment (Mr Ibrahim Yusuf)

#### PROTOCOL

I am delighted to be here today on the occasion of the International Workshop on Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan organized by the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA), an Agency of the Federal Ministry of Environment; in collaboration with the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GIWACAF).

2. I am informed that the main objective of this workshop is to articulate the development of an oiled wildlife contingency plan to ensure a safeguard of the delicate balance of our ecosystems and protect the precious wildlife that depend on them for survival, in the event of an oil spill.
3. In recent years Nigeria, and indeed the world, have witnessed several oil spill incidents with devastating impacts on our environment. These events serve as stark reminders of the vulnerability of our natural habitats and the fragile lives that inhabit them. Wildlife, from seabirds, marine mammals, fish and reptiles, face dire consequences when oil contaminates their habitats. It is our responsibility, therefore, to prepare for such incidents and act promptly to mitigate their impacts.
4. Developing an effective Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan is not merely a regulatory requirement; it is an ethical obligation we owe to the creatures that share our planet. Today, we have the opportunity to take a proactive stance and design a plan that will minimize harm, save lives, and restore ecosystems in the event of an oil spill.
5. The foundation of any robust Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan lies in collaboration and coordination. We must forge strong partnerships between government agencies, environmental organizations, oil industry and local communities. Together, we can create a network that responds efficiently and effectively during emergencies, pooling our resources, expertise, and technology to protect and rehabilitate our wildlife.
6. In this regard, education and awareness play pivotal roles in our efforts. We must invest in comprehensive training programmes that equip our responders with the knowledge

and skills to handle oiled wildlife incidents with utmost care and precision. By ensuring that our frontline personnel are well-prepared, we can enhance their ability to rescue, treat, and rehabilitate affected animals successfully.

7. The most effective way of reducing the damaging effects of oil spills is to focus on prevention. By implementing stringent regulations, monitoring systems, ensuring high integrity of oil facilities and risk assessment strategies, we can significantly reduce the likelihood of oil spills. However, despite our best efforts, accidents and acts of sabotage may still occur. Therefore, it is crucial to establish a well-coordinated response framework, including clear lines of communication, standardized protocols, and readily available resources. This will ensure a rapid and effective response to oiled wildlife incidents, maximizing our ability to rescue, treat, and rehabilitate affected animals.

8. Ladies and gentlemen, the development of an Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan demands our dedication, collaboration, and innovation. We have the power to make a difference—to protect vulnerable species, preserve our natural heritage, and leave a legacy of environmental stewardship for future generations.

9. Finally, I wish you all very fruitful deliberations as you collaborate to create a plan that will safeguard our wildlife and ensure a brighter and more sustainable future.

Thank you.

### 9.3 Annex 3 – Closing Speeches

#### 9.3.1 Workshop Evaluation by GI WACAF Project Manager

Distinguished Guests,  
Workshop Participants,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are approaching the end of our workshop on the National Oiled Wildlife Contingency Plan.

The activity gathered over 120 attendees from key national institutions, organizations, and companies. Dynamic exchange and discussions were carried out throughout the workshop, and we are pleased to note that participants were provided with knowledge on Oiled Wildlife Contingency Planning.

Discussions and recommendations of this week will be captured in an activity report which will be disseminated to you. The report will also be made available to IMO, IPIECA as well as on the GI WACAF website.

A brief recap of the week:

- Nigeria's Biodiversity is not dead, maybe degraded but not dead
- A lot of data are already available, keep going with all the effort to have a detailed understanding of Biodiversity in Nigeria and you already start the process to develop an oiled wildlife contingency plan

- Developing an oiled wildlife contingency plan can be a long process and we understood that Nigeria is facing some challenges such as chronic pollution / funding / security / expertise in oiled wildlife / cultural specificities / as well as a lot of other priorities
- The approach presented by the DG on Wednesday to develop the OWCP is really structured and appropriate.

Having an OWCP means being prepared, and wildlife preparedness is essential to:

- Minimize the effect of oil on wildlife
- Mitigate further impact on un-oiled species
- Have timely mobilization to ensure the window of opportunity for a successful wildlife response is used most effectively.

Remember: Wildlife preparedness & response **MUST** be integrated into all aspects of oil spill preparedness & response! As Monica said yesterday, the integration of wildlife into the NOSCP is already underway. The main recommendation she had about that is to include in the NOSCP a specific section on oiled wildlife response and include the OWCP as an appendix.

To develop an OWCP of Nigeria, I encourage you to follow up on the different recommendations our advisors provided this week:

- ✓ Identify a small core team to develop the draft.
- ✓ Set up targeted workshops with the right stakeholders for specific sections.
- ✓ Keep going with discussions and collaborative process as you did this week, stakeholders' input is critical.

The GI WACAF will follow up on the progress and can provide additional support if needed to review the draft OWCP. I am sure that in a while, the development of oiled wildlife contingency plan will be yet another example of collaboration between the Government of Nigeria and the GI WACAF Project.

In conclusion, our heartfelt thanks go to the Director General of NOSDRA, Mr Idris Olubola Musa for making sure the workshop held successfully, and also accepting to deliver the closing speech for the workshop. I would also like to thank all the other NOSDRA staff, who spared no efforts in providing us great working conditions throughout the workshop; especially, Mr. Mohammed Gumsuri who provided immense technical support, and also coordinated our travel and other logistics modalities before and during the workshop. I would like to thank our advisors for their energy and efforts into facilitating this activity. Finally, I would like to thank you, the participants, for your commitment and active participation, without whom the meeting would not have been fruitful.

Thank you very much.