

# Sub regional workshop on liability and compensation

Swakopmund, Namibia  
30 October – 1 November 2013

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

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Hosted by:

**Ministry of Works and  
Transport**



**NOTE**

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**This document can be downloaded from [www.giwacaf.org](http://www.giwacaf.org) and for bibliographic purposes should be cited as follows:**

**IMO/IPIECA. 2013. Report of the Sub regional workshop on liability and compensation. 25 Pages.**



## **Executive summary**

The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) launched in 2006 the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project) to enhance oil spill response capability in West and Central Africa. The GI WACAF Project is a partnership between the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA) to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. Making use of existing industry expertise and resources, a key innovative feature is the emphasis on the promotion of public/private partnership for an effective oil spill preparedness and response.

The sub-regional workshop on liability and compensation held in Swakopmund, Namibia between 30th October and 1st November gathered delegates from 5 African countries namely, Namibia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone.

The main objective of this Workshop is to train participants on the international regime of compensation for damages caused by oil pollution, notably those covered by the International Compensation Fund 1992 (Fund 1992) and the Convention on Civil Liability (CLC 92). This workshop will focus on the ratification and implementation of these conventions, and the management of claims and the compensation system.

On day one presentations of the international legal framework for tankers and other types of ships highlighted the scope of the various IMO conventions governing liability and compensation for oil spill damages. The need to denounce former conventions when ratifying the more recent ones superseding the older regime and the importance of transposing the international legal framework into the national laws was emphasised in particular.

The role of the various compensatory bodies and the articulation between them as well as the work of their experts was described to the delegates.

The national regimes applicable to environmental protection and response to accidental pollution were described for Namibia and Ghana by attending delegates.

Finally ITOPF presented on the main cause and statistics regarding oil pollution at sea, the fate and behaviour of oil once spilled at sea, the impacts of oil spills on the marine environment and the different response options available to mitigate the damages.

Presentations on day two focussed on the preparation of claims and assessment processes for the various types of claims admissible under the CLC and Fund regimes. Thus a series of sessions covered claims for clean-up and preventive measures, claims for property damages and economic losses in the fisheries, mariculture and processing sectors as well as tourism and finally claims for environmental damage and oil removed from wrecks.



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



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## 1. Presentation of the GI WACAF Project

The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) 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 the promotion of public/private partnership for effective oil spill response making use of existing industry expertise and resources.

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

This program is jointly funded by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) eight Oil Companies  members (BP, Chevron, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon, PERENCO, Shell and Total) through IPIECA, the Global Oil and Gas Industry Association for Environmental and Social Issues.

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

The GI WACAF is based on an effective management system and established six goals of preparedness and key performance indicators to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 convention:

- Goal 1: Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Convention
- Goal 2: Contingency plan: Have contingency plan for all the countries of the region
- Goal 3: Designation of authority: Get clarity in roles and responsibilities for oil spill response
- Goal 4: Regional agreement: promote exchange and mutual assistance for oil spill response
- Goal 5: Training: Ensure that training and exercise are developed in each countries on a regular basis
- Goal 6: National capabilities: support countries in developing their own national response system

## **2. Introduction**

Since its launch in 2006, the GI WACAF Project has provided significant support to improve oil spill response capability across West, Central, and Southern Africa. For example, between 2006 and 2013 more than 60 workshops have been delivered and more than 3000 individuals trained. From a results-based perspective, there has been an increase of 60% from 2006 in the overall preparedness indicator. Indeed, all of the six key performance indicators of preparedness have progressed (Legislation; NOSCP; Designation of national authorities; Agreements; Training and exercises; National resources).

The GI WACAF sub-regional workshop on liability and compensation is the second of its kind, following the event organised in July 2012 in Dakar, Senegal, for francophone countries.

## **3. Objectives of the workshop**

The main objective of this Workshop is to train participants on the international regime of compensation for damages caused by oil pollution, notably those covered by the International Compensation Fund 1992 (Fund 1992) and the Convention on Civil Liability (CLC 92). This workshop will focus on the ratification and implementation of these conventions, and the management of claims and the compensation system.

## **4. Programme of the Conference**

The workshop was organised over three days (See Annex 1 for the complete program).

- Wednesday
  - Opening ceremony and introduction of the workshop
  - Introduction to the international legal framework regarding liability and compensation
  - Introduction to the international legal framework for other ship sources related pollutions
  - Introduction on national legal framework (Ghana and Namibia)
  - Impacts of oil spills and response options
- Thursday
  - Claims for clean-up and preventive measures
  - Claims for property damage and consequential / pure economic loss
  - Claims for environmental damage and oil removed from wrecks (reinstatement measures, post spill studies)
  - Case studies and exercise
  - Implementation of the compensation regime into national law
- Friday
  - Table top exercise
  - Closing session



## **5. Location, dates, and participants**

The Conference was held from the 30<sup>th</sup> October to the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2013, at the Sea Side Hotel, in Swakopmund, Namibia.



### **Government Representatives**

The table 1 below provide the list of government representatives invited to participate to this event.

The full list of participants is available in Annex 2.

Angola	Namibia
Equatorial Guinea	Nigeria
Gambia	Sao Tome & Principe
Ghana	Sierra Leone
Liberia	South Africa

Table 1: List of invited government representatives





## **Experts**

The panel of experts invited to prepare and facilitate the technical sessions is listed in the table 2 below. These experts represented various organisations such as IMO, IPIECA, ITOPF, and IOPC Funds.

ITOPF	Franck Laruelle
IOPC Funds	Mark Homan
IMO	Benjamin Jeanne
IPIECA	Anton Rhodes

Table 2: List of experts

## **6. Activities and proceedings**

The three-day sub-regional workshop took place at the request of the IMO, and preceded the GIWACAF Regional Conference 2013 week-long program organised for the following week.

Following an introduction from Anton Rhodes of IPIECA, and the Mayor of Swakopmund, the workshop proceeded along the usual lines with participation from Mr Mark Homan of IOPC Funds and Frank Laruelle of ITOPF. Overall, the workshop was very well received, with many questions from the attendees regarding the admissibility of claims and questions relating to contributions.

In this latter regard, Nigerian and Ghanaian representatives requested further information on the contributions owed by the contributors in their States. In addition, Mr Pinehas Auene, GI WACAF Focal Point in Namibia, made a presentation on the MV Frot Amerika casualty (not a tanker) which the Namibian authorities were still dealing with, and the Ghanaian delegate made a presentation on the Environmental laws which were in place in Ghana, which they intended to bring into force in relation to shipping incidents, and which closely followed the current rules in place governing their offshore industry.



## **7. Recommendations**

One of the key issues highlighted during the workshop programme, was the failure to properly implement the Conventions into national law, or the failure to clarify which legislation is currently in place, due to a failure to denounce earlier Conventions. The Annex 3 to this report shows the IMO list of Convention ratifications which highlights the possible issues currently facing those countries invited to attend. Although we cannot be certain that changes will take place in the very near future, at least the Member States which attended, were specifically made aware of the issues regarding recovery of compensation, which they may face, should a spill occur in their territory.

Ghana indicated that although they have not yet denounced the 1969 CLC and 1971 Fund Convention, their domestic legislation only now refers to the 1992 CLC. However, that delegate also admitted that the domestic legislation was still before their Parliament and not yet enacted, so the precise situation in Ghana was unclear.

In relation to Nigeria, the point was stressed that although they are signatories to the 1992 CLC and Fund Conventions, from experiences gained with the Nigerian incidents, it was known that the year after the Conventions came into force domestically in Nigeria, Nigeria also enacted a Merchant Shipping Liability Act which specified lower limits of liability for shipowners than under the Conventions.

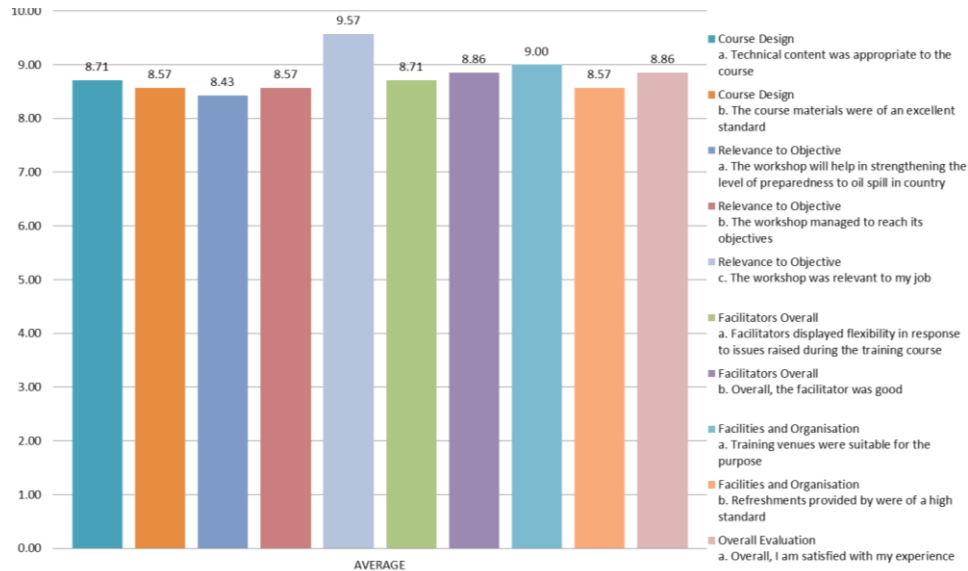
The main recommendation is for the IOPC Funds to follow-up with the list of contacts for the countries which attended in say, six months' time for update on any changes to the ratification status of the Conventions, and implementation of the Conventions into domestic law.



## 8. Conclusion

The objectives of the GI WACAF sub-regional workshop on liability and compensation were successfully achieved and the expected outcomes were delivered.

The success of the event is reflected in the positive feedback that was submitted by participants. The evaluation forms filled show a high satisfaction rate on all aspects, the table below illustrates these results (see template in Annex 4)



## Annex 1 - Programme

**IMO** INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

**GIWACAF**

**IPIECA**


**P  
R  
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M**

# Sub-Regional workshop on Liability and Compensation

Swakopmund, Namibia  
30 October – 1 November 2013

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

Organised by:  
Ministry of Works and Transport



Sub Regional workshop on Liability and Compensation – Swakopmund, Namibia – 30 October - 1 November 2013

### **The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF Project)**

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 the emphasis on the promotion of public/private partnerships to ensure an effective oil spill response making use of existing industry expertise and resources.

The mission is to strengthen the national oil spill response capability in twenty two West and Central 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.

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

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

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

These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 Convention:

**Goal 1:** Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Conventions;

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

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

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

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

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



## **The IOPC Funds**

The International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds) provide financial compensation for oil pollution damage that occurs in Member States, resulting from spills of persistent oil from tankers.

The history of the IOPC Funds began with the oil spill from the Torrey Canyon, which ran aground near the Scilly Isles in 1967, fouling UK and French coastlines. This incident exposed a number of serious shortcomings, in particular the absence of an international agreement on liability and compensation in the event of such a spill. It led the international community to establish, under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), a regime for compensation for victims of oil pollution.



The framework for the regime was the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (1969 Civil Liability Convention) and the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution (1971 Fund Convention). Over time, it became clear that the amount of compensation available for major incidents needed to be increased and the scope of the regime widened. This resulted in two further instruments, known as the 1992 Civil Liability Convention and the 1992 Fund Convention. Following the Erika and Prestige incidents, a third instrument, the Protocol to the 1992 Fund Convention (Supplementary Fund Protocol), was adopted in 2003, providing additional compensation over and above that available under the 1992 Fund Convention for pollution damage in the States that become Parties to the Protocol.

The IOPC Funds are financed by contributions paid by entities that receive certain types of oil by sea transport. These contributions are based on the amount of oil received in the relevant calendar year, and cover expected claims, together with the costs of administering the Funds.

Since their establishment, the 1992 Fund and the preceding 1971 Fund have been involved in 145 incidents of varying sizes all over the world. In the great majority of cases, all claims have been settled out of court. The Alfa I is the first incident taking place in a Member State of the Supplementary Fund. It is however very unlikely that the incident will exceed the limit under the 1992 Fund Convention.



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## **ITOPF**

The International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF) is a not-for-profit organisation, involved in all aspects of preparing for and responding to ship-source spills of oil, chemicals and other substances in the marine environment.

ITOPF was established in 1968, in the wake of the TORREY CANYON incident, to administer the voluntary compensation agreement, Tanker Owners' Voluntary Agreement concerning Liability for Oil Pollution (TOVALOP), which assured the adequate and timely payment of compensation to those affected by oil spills. TOVALOP came to an end in 1997. As a result, the remit of the Federation changed and the membership and funding arrangements correspondingly altered.



ITOPF now devotes considerable effort to a wide range of technical services, of which the most important is responding to spills of oil and chemicals. ITOPF's small response team is at constant readiness to assist at marine spills anywhere in the world. This service is normally undertaken on behalf of our Members (tanker owners) or Associates (other shipowners) and their oil pollution insurers (normally one of the P&I Clubs) or at the request of governments or international agencies such as the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds). Other technical services we provide include damage assessment, contingency planning, training and information. The Federation maintains an extensive library, a comprehensive Geographic Information System and a number of databases, and produces technical publications and videos.

ITOPF is based in London, with a staff of 32, of whom 14 are available to respond to spills.





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### **Dates and location**

The workshop will be held from the Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> October to the Friday 1<sup>st</sup> November 2013 at the Sea Side Hotel and Spa, in Swakopmund, Namibia.



### **Map**



The Sea Side Hotel and Spa is located in the North part of Swakopmund, approximately 5 minutes from the city centre by car.

#### **Address:**

P.O. Box 2765  
Erf 1, Mile 4,  
Swakopmund, Namibia

#### **Contact details:**

Tel: +264 64 415900  
Fax: +264 64 415999  
[info@seasidehotelandspa.com](mailto:info@seasidehotelandspa.com)





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**Invited countries**

Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, The Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe, and Sierra Leone.

**Workshop Objectives**

The main objective of this Workshop is to train participants on the international regime of compensation for damages caused by oil pollution, notably those covered by the International Compensation Fund 1992 (Fund 1992) and the Convention on Civil Liability (CLC 92). This workshop will focus on the ratification and implementation of these conventions, and the management of claims and the compensation system.

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Sub Regional workshop on Liability and Compensation – Swakopmund, Namibia – 30 October - 1 November 2013

**DAY 1: WEDNESDAY 30 OCTOBER 2013**

08:45	<b>Registration of participants</b>	
<b>Session 1</b>	<b>OPENING</b>	
	<b>Welcoming remarks</b>	
09:00	Welcoming remarks - His Worship Juuso Kambueshe, Mayor of Swakopmund Opening speech – Mr. Anton Rhodes, IMO/IPIECA - GI WACAF Project Manager Opening speech - Mr. Peter Mwatile, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works & Transport	
09:15	Introduction of the Workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of the Lecturers</li> <li>• Purpose of the workshop and programme agenda</li> <li>• Introduction of the participants and review of expectations from the workshop</li> </ul> Group photo	
<b>Session 2</b>	<b>LEGAL FRAMEWORK</b>	
09:30	The international compensation regime for tanker spills: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 1992 Civil Liability Convention</li> <li>• The 1992 Fund Convention and the 2003 Supplementary Fund Protocol</li> </ul>	Mr Mark Homan IOPC Funds
10:30	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>	
10:45	Role of P&I Clubs Presentation of the "International Group of P&I Associations" Role of the IOPC Funds Role of experts	Mr Mark Homan IOPC Funds Mr Franck Laruelle ITOPF
<b>Session 3</b>	<b>LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR OTHER SHIP-SOURCE POLLUTIONS</b>	
11:30	General Maritime Claims: LLMC, 1996 Bunker oil spills: Bunkers Convention, 2001 Hazardous and Noxious Substances: HNS Convention, 2010	Mr Mark Homan IOPC Funds
12:30	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
13:30	Exercise 1: Legal Framework	
<b>Session 4</b>	<b>PRESENTATIONS ON NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS</b>	
14:00	Applicable legal regime to environmental protection and response to accidental pollution in : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Namibia</li> <li>- Ghana</li> </ul>	Mr George Tshatumbu MWT, Namibia Mr Kojo Agbenor Efunam EPA, Ghana
15:00	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>	
<b>Session 5</b>	<b>IMPACTS OF OIL SPILLS &amp; RESPONSE OPTIONS</b>	
15:15	Review of the causes of oil pollution Impacts of oil on marine and coastal resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil behaviour at sea</li> <li>• Impacts on resources and claims for compensation resulting from oil spills</li> </ul> Response means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of cases handled by the IOPC Funds</li> <li>• Assessment of the situation, the role of the stakeholders involved in the pollution response</li> <li>• Response options and limitations</li> </ul>	Mr Franck Laruelle ITOPF
17:00	<b>End of day 1</b>	



**DAY 2: THURSDAY 31 OCTOBER 2013**

<b>Session 6</b>	<b>CLAIMS FOR CLEAN-UP AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES</b>	
09:00	Claims Admissibility Criteria Common Problems Salvage & preventive measures Evidence gathering Role of experts Presentation of Claims Assessment of claims for costs for cleanup and preventive measures	Mr Franck Laruelle ITOFF
10:15	Tea/Coffee Break	
<b>Session 7</b>	<b>CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE AND CONSEQUENTIAL / PURE ECONOMIC LOSS – PART 1</b>	
10:30	Claims in the fisheries, mariculture and processing sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of damage</li> <li>• Claims admissibility criteria</li> <li>• Common problems</li> <li>• Presentation of claims</li> <li>• Assessment of claims</li> </ul>	Mr Franck Laruelle ITOFF
<b>Session 8</b>	<b>CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY DAMAGE AND CONSEQUENTIAL / PURE ECONOMIC LOSS – PART 2</b>	
11:30	Claims in the tourism sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of damage</li> <li>• Claims admissibility criteria</li> <li>• Common problems</li> <li>• Presentation of claims</li> <li>• Assessment of claims</li> </ul>	Mr Mark Homan IOPC Funds
12:15	Lunch Break	
<b>Session 9</b>	<b>CLAIMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE AND OIL REMOVED FROM WRECKS (REINSTATEMENT MEASURES, POST-SPILL STUDIES, ETC)</b>	
13:30	Types of damage Claims admissibility criteria Common problems Presentation of claims Assessment of claims	Mr Mark Homan IOPC Funds
<b>Session 10</b>	<b>CASE STUDIES AND PRACTICAL EXERCISES</b>	
14:00	Exercise on claims admissibility criteria	
15:00	Tea/Coffee Break	
15:15	Case studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hebei Spirit – Republic of Korea, 2007</li> <li>• Solar I – Philippines, 2006</li> <li>• Bunker incident - TBC</li> </ul>	Mr Mark Homan IOPC Funds Mr Franck Laruelle ITOFF
<b>Session 11</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMPENSATION REGIME INTO NATIONAL LAW</b>	
16:15	Basic principles Common Problems and Solutions	Mr Mark Homan IOPC Funds
<b>Session 12</b>	<b>REGIONAL EXPERIENCES</b>	
16:45	Example of Namibia	Mr Pinehas Auene MWT, Namibia
17:00	End of day 2	



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**DAY 3: FRIDAY 1 NOVEMBER 2013**

<b>Session 13</b>	<b>FUNDING OF THE IOPC FUNDS</b>	
09:00	Oil reporting procedures Contributions and funding	Mr Mark Homan <i>IOPC Funds</i>
<b>Session 14</b>	<b>TABLE TOP EXERCISE</b>	
09:30	Table top Exercise - Phase I: Spill Response	
10:30	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>	
10:45	Table top Exercise - Phase II: Preparation of clean up claims	
12:15	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
13:30	Table top Exercise - Phase III: Group Presentation of claims and assessment.	
15:00	<b>Tea/Coffee Break</b>	
<b>Session 15</b>	<b>GROUP DISCUSSION</b>	
15:15	Roundtable – Questions, Comments and Recommendations	
<b>Session 16</b>	<b>CLOSING SESSION</b>	
16:30	Workshop evaluation  <b>Closing Remarks</b>  Closing speech - Opening speech – Mr. Anton Rhodes, IMO/IPIECA - GI WACAF Project Manager  Closing speech - Mr. Peter Mwatile, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works & Transport  Presentation of Certificates	
17:00	End of day 3	



## Annex 2 – List of participants

Participant Name	Organisation	Country	Phone number	Email
Mr. Stefanus Amuulo	OPM	Namibia		
Mr. Manuel Fernandes Rosario	DGA	Sao Tome and Principe	+239 991 12 66	manrosario2000@yahoo.com.br
Ms. I. Matundu	MoF	Namibia		
Mr. Oladipo Obanewa	NOSDRA	Nigeria		dipo204@yahoo.com
Ms. Saima Angula	MET	Namibia		
Dr. Laruelle Franck	ITOPF	UK		
Mr. T.A. Simon	NDF-NAVY	Namibia		
Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam	EPA	Ghana	+233 26 48 79 187	Kojo.efunam@gmail.com
Mr. Isaac A. M	Min of Safety and Security	Namibia		
Mr. Abraham Kazeundja	Kaz Trading Enterprises cc	Namibia		
Mr. Gabes Simeon	MWT	Namibia		gsimeon@mwtc.gov.na
Mr. George Tshatumbu	MWT	Namibia		gtshatumbu@mwtc.gov.na
Mr. Tim Eiman	Namport	Namibia		
Mr. Joseph P Ihula	SWK Municipality	Namibia		
Mr. Nicolaas De Wee	Luderitz Town Council	Namibia		

Mr. Mark Homan	IOPC Fund	UK		
Mr. Idris O. Musa	NOSDRA	Nigeria	+234 80 331 53547	Iomusa2003@yahoo.com
Mr. Anton Rhodes	IMO	UK		
Mr. Joseph Diwanga	MWT	Namibia		
Mr. Shalulile Jonas	MWT	Namibia		
Ms. Tuyenikelao N Haifidi	MWT	Namibia		
Mr. Morris Gontor	EPA	Liberia	+ 231 880 854 091	mgontor@gmail.com
Mrs. Laina M. Amunjela	MWT	Namibia		
Ms. Selma N. Iifo	MWT	Namibia		
Mr. Benjamin Jeanne	IMO	UK		
Mr. B. Mutande	Total	Namibia		
Mr. Pinehas N. Auene	MWT	Namibia	+264 64 203317 +264 816 6491 88	pauene@mwtc.gov.na
Ms. Annastasia M. Kantema	MWT	Namibia		AKantema@mwtc.gov.na
Mr. Paulus Endjala	MWT	Namibia		

### Annex 3 – List of denounced/ratified conventions

<b>d = denounced X = ratified</b>	<b>CLC 69</b>	<b>CLC 92</b>	<b>FUND Convention 71 (no longer in force)</b>	<b>FUND Protocol 92</b>	<b>FUND Protocol 2003 (Suppl. Fund)</b>	<b>Problem / domestically implemented?</b>
<b>Angola</b>		x		x		?
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	x					?
<b>Gambia</b>	x		x			?
<b>Ghana</b>	x	x	x	x		? (69/71/92?)
<b>Liberia</b>	d	x	d	x		?
<b>Namibia</b>		x		x		
<b>Nigeria</b>	d	x	x	x		? (71/92 FC)
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>	x					?
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	d	x	d	x		?

## Annex 4 – Assessment form

### Assessment form GI WACAF Sub regional workshop on liability and compensation Swakopmund, Namibia 30 October – 1 November 2013

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

Workshop name:

Name:

Date:

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

Course Design	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Technical content was appropriate to the course</i>											
<i>b. The workshop materials were of an excellent standard</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about the workshop design</i>											
Relevance to objective	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. The workshop will help in strengthening the level of preparedness to oil spill in the country</i>											
<i>b. The workshop manage to reach it's objectives</i>											
<i>c. The workshop was relevant to my job</i>											
<i>Any specific comments about relevance to objectives</i>											
Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course</i>											
<i>b. Overall, the facilitator was good</i>											



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

Thinking about the course overall, were there any modules you found **particularly useful** for oil spill preparedness in the country;

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Thinking about the course overall, were there any modules you found that **would not be particularly useful** for oil spill preparedness in the country;

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**General Comments and Suggestions;**

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## **Annex 5 – Pictures**

