

National Workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Banjul, The Gambia
11-15 September 2023

*Hosted by the Gambian Maritime
Administration*



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NOTE

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1. Executive summary

Title of the event: National Workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Organised by: the Gambian Maritime Administration (GMA)

Supported by: GI WACAF (IMO / IPIECA)

Type of event: National Workshop

Date: 11-15 September 2023

Number of participants: 40

Location: The Metzzy Residence Hotel, Kololi, the Gambia.

Summary:

The aim of this workshop was to train key entities on the fundamentals of oil spill response, following the standard format and content contained across the IMO OPRC training courses but tailored to be relevant to the specific risks and conditions identified in The Gambia.

The workshop had the secondary aim of conducting round table sessions with key stakeholders to progress discussions and finalise roles and responsibilities, the organisation of a response from both an inter and intra-agency perspective and to define specific response strategies that will be included in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP).

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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 seven oil company members of IPIECA, namely Azule Energy, BP, Chevron, Eni, ExxonMobil, Shell, TotalEnergies.



4. Introduction

4.1 Context of the Workshop

As a GI WACAF Partner country, the Republic of The Gambia has in recent years made considerable progress in establishing the conditions necessary to respond to oil spills. This has involved; establishing a competent authority to deal with marine incidents, the ratification of relevant International Agreements, and their subsequent implementation which is ongoing.

The vehicle of implementation is through the maritime strategy, of which a stated purpose to create the mechanisms for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and marine and coastal resources against oil pollution. Under these drivers, The Gambia has been working to strengthen its national capacities through the process of preparing a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP). The general objective is to establish a mechanism to respond to situations of spills of oil and other hazardous substances, or situations of imminent threat of such spills, to define the responsibilities of the intervening entities and to establish the competencies of the authorities responsible for carrying out the tasks.

To accelerate this work, in 2022 The Gambia formally requested assistance from the GI WACAF for continued development of its NOSCP. Finalisation of this document for adoption is an integral component in the implementation of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC '90), which was ratified by the Gambia in 2013.

The request for assistance from The Gambia has resulted in the current Project which has been jointly funded between GI WACAF and The Regional Partnership for the Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Zone (PRCM). The goal is to ensure a case and country-specific approach to the formulation of a response strategy and operational plan that complements existing national processes and frameworks and results in a NOSCP that is ultimately approved and formally adopted by the Country.

This workshop was one of the activities under the Project.

4.2 Objectives of the workshop

The aims of this workshop were to:

1. train key entities on the fundamentals of oil spill response, following the standard format and content contained in the IMO OPRC training courses but tailored for the specific risks and conditions identified in The Gambia.
2. progress development of the NOSCP by holding several key stakeholder workshops to finalise roles and responsibilities, response organisation and to select appropriate response techniques against the risks and conditions identified by the tailored oil spill risk assessment.

4.3 Agenda, venue and participants

The workshop was held over a period of five days at the Metzzy Residence Hotel.

While the planned programme was delivered, the agenda was modified during the workshop based on the organic progression of discussions. The agenda is provided in Annex 1.

The workshop gathered 40 participants drawn mainly from Gambian relevant stakeholders listed below.

- Brikama Area Council (BAC)
- Banjul City Council (BCC)
- Department of Fisheries (DoFish)
- Department of Parks and Wildlife Management (DPWM)
- Gam Petroleum (GP)
- Gambia Maritime Administration (GMA)
- Gambia National Petroleum Company (GNPC)
- Gambia Port Authority (GPA)
- Gambia Ferries Services Company (GPA-ferries)
- Gambia Fire and Rescue Services
- Gambia Tourism Board (GTB)
- General Petroleum Services (GPS)
- Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC)
- Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure (MOTWI)
- The Gambian Navy
- National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA)
- National Environment Agency (NEA)
- Petroleum Commission (PC)
- Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA)

The advisers invited to facilitate this workshop were:

- Nicky Cariglia, Independent Consultant, Marittima Limited.
- Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager, ITOFF

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 Monday 11th September 2023 at 09:30 am and consisted of several introductions and opening speeches from various dignitaries. The opening speeches are available in the Annex 1.

The GI WACAF project manager, Ms Anais Guillou delivered the welcome address, alongside remarks from Mr. Sanna Dahaba, the Executive Director of National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and keynote address from Mr. Louise Moses Mendy, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Transport Works and Infrastructure (MOTWI).



5.2 Presentations

5.2.1 Day 1

Introduction of workshop objectives and presentation of the GI WACAF Project

Anaïs Guillou – GI WACAF Project Manager

Ms. Anaïs Guillou presented the general objectives of the GIWACAF Project and the respective roles of IMO and IPIECA. She then presented the achievements and the progress made in the region measured against GI WACAF's project indicators. The project manager stressed GI WACAF's commitment to build on its previous achievements and ensure continuity. She then introduced the current workshop and exercise, highlighted the objectives, and presented expected outputs.

Introduction and orientation: Introduction and update to NOSCP project and overview of spill response

Nicky Cariglia, Marittima Ltd

As the consultant for the wider Project, Ms. Nicky Cariglia set the context for the workshop during this session. An introduction to the Project was provided, along with a summary of previous activities and progress to date. The specific aims of this workshop were outlined, namely:

- Provide technical training in line with standardised IMO OPRC courses. The intended outcome was for all relevant stakeholders to have a basic and common knowledge of key oil spill response-related subjects.
- Continue Project activities in finalising both strategic and operational components of the NOSCP through roundtable, workshop sessions. The finalisation of the response organisation and roles and responsibilities was emphasised as the most important to be addressed. Other operational matters such as formal selection of specific response

strategies and tactics, equipment inventories, logistical matters and detailed waste management aspects would be discussed but Ms. Nicky Cariglia emphasised that finalisation would be ongoing after the workshop as part of the wider Project.

The proposed agenda for the week was also presented at this stage. However, participants were informed and agreed that specific topics and sessions would be tailored as the week progressed to ensure more emphasis and training was provided on the areas that would be most useful to participants.

The presentation ended with a section that provided the background of the field of oil spill response and how this has evolved over the years: how international agreements have led to a decline in the volume and frequency of oil spills, an inspection on the causes of spills, as well as an overview of the pathways and mechanisms by which hydrocarbons are released into the marine environment.



Fate and behaviour of oil

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

This presentation introduced the composition, characteristics and properties of oil as well as the concept of weathering and how all these factors influence the fate of oil spilled at sea. Participants were provided with insight into how in turn, the fate of oil once spilled has implications on the response and the potential impacts of an oil spill.

The environmental and economic impacts of oil spills

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

The degree to which oil spills impact the environment or people is dependent on multiple factors, and often not dependent on solely the volume of oil that has been spilled. Using case studies of previous incidents, this presentation delved into the potential impacts oil spills can have on the environment and people.

Introduction to response techniques

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

The ITOPF video on [At-Sea Response Techniques](#) was shown which introduced participants to the various strategies for responding to oil spills at sea, including containment and recovery, the use of dispersants and *in situ* burning.

Dr Franck Laruelle then provided a presentation describing commonly used shoreline protection and clean-up techniques at each stage of operations and commentary on which techniques are appropriate for various shoreline types. The presentation focussed in particular on protection strategies and drew extensively from real case studies.

Contingency planning part 1 & 2

Nicky Cariglia and (pre-recorded, remote) Julke Brandt, Marittima Ltd

Given the Project's overarching focus is on contingency planning, this topic was covered in two parts.

The first part was delivered by Ms. Nicky Cariglia and aimed to provide an introduction to the process of contingency planning in the context of oil spills. This was to familiarise the participants who have not been directly involved in the day-to-day support of the Project. The presentation focussed specifically on The Gambia, using the risk assessment, spill scenarios and response organisation / roles and responsibilities that have been used so far to introduce and explain each component of a plan. The importance of sensitivity and operational mapping as part of the contingency planning process was introduced to frame the next presentation.

In support of this Project, BP has generously shared their own GIS data from a sensitivity mapping project of The Gambia they had previously undertaken. The availability of this data, which was ground-truthed and supplemented with the June site visit will allow for an enhanced output of a full GIS dataset to support contingency planning as well as provide highly relevant operational maps in the event of an oil spill. Ms. Julke Brandt has been supporting Marittima Ltd. with processing and translating the GIS data so that it is fully integrated and usable in the open access software QGIS. As such, she delivered a presentation on the data mapping process undertaken for this Project and how this will be presented and used in the NCP. The presentation:

- described the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) of the coastline,
- highlighted environmental and socioeconomic sensitivities that have been mapped - based on data received from BP, the relevant Gambian authorities and those identified during surveys in June. How these would influence relevant response strategies and techniques in the NOSCP was discussed, and;
- presented operationally relevant data (where available) gathered during the June site visit and/or provided by the relevant authorities during subsequent follow-ups .

Stakeholders were also requested to provide any outstanding information that may be useful to complete operationally relevant maps (e.g. operational bases, waste management sites

and facilities, confirmation of all villages with shoreline access in BAC, BCC, KMC and NB-LGA).

5.2.2 Day 2

Incident management and command and control in practice

Farra Jobe, Gambia Navy

Despite the Gambian Navy's small size and relevant youth, during the June site visit, the general organisation and well-defined command and control was considered valuable to model within the NOSCP. The presentation summarised the Navy's Roles and Responsibilities and provided a background on the history of the institution, its operational bases and posts as well as its primary activities and the assets at its disposal. To conclude, the speaker shed the light on some of the challenges faced by the Gambian Navy.

Overview of incident management systems

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

This presentation built on the prior Navy's one by introducing the concept of incident management systems (IMS) and describing what are the key factors of a successful IMS. Essentially, Dr Franck Laruelle described how a good IMS should incorporate all the tasks and functions required in a response to oil spills (e.g. shoreline response, waste management, at-sea response as well as desk-based roles), how they should define the organisational structure and the chain of command. It also went to introduce different types of IMS organisation from various countries and whether they are team or functions based. A good IMS should include a systematic planning cycle that accommodates the generation of an action plan and should also be tiered to respond to incidents of all scales.

Spill assessment; monitoring and surveillance

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

Participants were shown the ITOPF video on [aerial surveillance and monitoring of oil spills](#). After this, Dr Franck Laruelle presented on how shoreline surveys can document the nature and extent of contamination to enable the planning of a response, and to monitor its effectiveness. The presentation demonstrated how such systematic surveys can guide site prioritisation, inform on the most appropriate techniques that should be used as well as facilitate logistical planning and crucially, inform on end-points – when a response should be terminated. The nature of data / information that should be recorded during these surveys was discussed.

As part of the wider Project, a rapid protocol based on the standard Shoreline Contamination Assessment Technique (SCAT) and accompanying data form has been developed for proposed inclusion in the Gambia's NCP and this was shown to participants at the end of the presentation.



Shoreline response strategies and techniques: focus on The Gambia

Nicky Cariglia, Marittima Ltd.

This interactive session built on the presentation from the previous day which introduced shoreline response techniques. The aim was to present the recommendations for response strategies and techniques to be included in the NOSCP as well as discuss practical aspects such as where operational coordination centres would be located, local operational bases, and other logistical matters.

To summarise, the following response strategies and techniques were presented:

- Recommendations on Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 for The Gambia
- At-sea response options in the event of a spill as per the identified marine spill scenarios.
- Detailed recommendations for response techniques at each of the shoreline type/use category identified for The Gambia.
- Prioritisation of protection at estuarine fishing villages in the event of an oil spill as per the estuary-based identified scenarios. Protective booming may be possible in some locations and examples of effective makeshift protective measures were provided.
- Focus on manual clean-up given the nature of the coastline.
- The need to develop a policy with regards to dispersant-use that is harmonised with Senegal's policy in the event of a transboundary incident originating in Senegal.

Introduction to waste management

Franck Laruelle, ITOFF

The importance of waste management issues in countries that already have limited capacity in the management of domestic waste has been consistently emphasised throughout this Project and identified as a potential bottleneck. As such, this presentation sought to encapsulate the potential scale of waste management activities required in the event of an

oil spill. This presentation covered each relevant phase from segregation, temporary storage, transport, long term storage and treatment. With regards to the latter, treatment options for various types of oil-spill related waste were described and participants were asked to consider these in the local context in terms of developing suitable policy and solutions to capture within the NOSCP.

Waste management in practice: The Gambia

Nicky Cariglia, Marittima Ltd.

With participants having been provided of a comprehensive baseline understanding of the waste management needs and issues that accompany oil spills, this session was a highly interactive one aimed at discovering what practical solutions would be available in the event of an oil spill in The Gambia. It was widely acknowledged that the NOSCP would need to address two scenarios:

1. where liability for a spill lay with an international insurer, and;
2. where there is no liable party able or willing to meet international obligations.

In the event of the former, with regards to waste treatment, it would be likely that the recommendation for treatment would be export of waste to Europe or elsewhere for final treatment and thus requiring coordination and compliance with Basel Convention regulations. In terms of identifying potential local treatment options, Ms. Nicky Cariglia and participants held a discussion on the infrastructure and capacity available in-country as well as understanding what currently happens to oily residues and waste (which are exported by road for treatment in Senegal).

Introduction to chemical dispersants

Nicky Cariglia, Marittima Ltd.

Participants were introduced to the composition of chemical dispersants, how they work and the conditions and type of oils they typically work on. The presentation also described operational factors such as how dispersants are typically applied from the air and sea. A brief discussion on the trade-offs associated with chemical dispersants and the need to have a robust policy in place was presented.

5.2.3 Day 3

Case study: 2022 pipeline oil spill at Mandinaring

Sompo Ceesay, PURA/Gam Petroleum

The speaker provided an initial introduction by outlining PURA's remit and specific mandate to provide guidelines on and examine rates and fees for the provision of regulated public services; protect the interest of consumers and of public utilities; monitor and enforce standards of performance by public utilities; and promote fair competition among public utilities.

The presentation went on to detail the heavy fuel oil spill from the Gam Petroleum (GP) pipeline in May 2022 at Mandinaring. Participants were provided with a detailed description

of the circumstances leading to the incident, the notification process, as well as insight into the response itself – who took part, what was done, and the challenges encountered. Inter-agency responsibilities, the role of the Navy as well as waste management were the primary issues encountered. Participants acknowledged that this oil spill served as a catalyst for realising the urgency and need for a functional NOSCP.



Case study: organising and managing a response, lessons learned from the floods

Mbassi Sanneh, NDMA

In recent years, The Gambia has devoted a considerable amount of effort on the development and implementation of systems to manage national-scale disasters. The management of and response to an oil spill will sit within the overall framework of the National Disaster Management Act and as such, the IMS and many administrative, strategic and coordination processes will be relevant in the event of an oil spill.

The newly developed framework and management systems for national disasters was tested in 2022 when the Country experienced nationwide, severe flooding, which required central coordination, widespread management of resources and considerable logistical planning. The experience gained during this time was presented during this session and participants were able to discuss lessons learned.

Round-table workshop: discussion and finalisation of response organisation, roles and responsibilities and initial discussion on response strategies, tactics and resources

All stakeholders, facilitated by Ms. Nicky Cariglia (Marittima Ltd.)

Based on feedback from participants, the agenda was modified to accommodate workshop sessions for the rest of the day to apply what had been learned so far into a collaborative session to further develop the NOSCP.

The most important outcomes of the session were:

- National organisation, agency roles and responsibilities and command and control for the NOSCP were finalised and appeared to be agreed upon. This will be reflected in the NOSCP.
- The addition of an “environmental unit” under shoreline operations to encapsulate and separate NEA’s technical role from NDMA’s operational role facilitated agreement on the organisation of shoreline-related functions.
- The inclusion of both the Navy and Fire and Rescue Services in the operational function of providing waterborne logistical support to shoreline operations served to share the burden of this component which will likely be important even in the event where no active response at sea is required.
- A list of future policy-needs was developed. It is unlikely all of these will be completed before the first version of the NOSCP is produced in December but will provide a good roadmap for future activities to continue to develop future iterations of the NOSCP.
- A nationally-relevant threshold for Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 oil spills was defined.
- Notification process was presented, discussed and a version that will be included in the NOSCP agreed upon.
- Usable but standard protocols for surveillance and assessment of oil spills at-sea and on the shoreline with proposed accompanying forms were presented for inclusion in the NOSCP.
- Response strategies for the main categories of shoreline (a combination of shoreline type and use) were presented and discussed in detail.
- Discussions on waste highlighted that this issue would require further discussion and may be a bottleneck in the event of a significant spill. NEA provided useful inputs into specific questions regarding storage and treatment capacities. The question of whether NEA regulations and processes would need to be updated to reflect any rapid approval process to avoid bottlenecks in the event of an oil spill was discussed. Some follow-up work for the NOSCP was identified.
- A list of equipment needs was developed. Equipment needs were discussed and these will be used to develop both the NOSCP and the future recommendations document that will be the final outputs of this project.
- The location of operational bases was discussed. On the basis that the equipment owned and housed by GPA is for their own needs, the question on the potential for an oil spill response base or station in the Mandinaring area was discussed.

This session was characterised by a high degree of participation from all stakeholders and provided invaluable information for driving forward the final stage of this Project .

5.2.4 Day 4

Claims and compensation and the international liability regime

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

The international regime of compensation for oil spills emanating from ships was presented by Dr. Franck Laruelle. The presentation included the regime covering oil spills from tankers (CLC and Fund Conventions), the regime covering bunker spills from other type of ships (Bunkers Convention) and the future regime covering spills of HNS not yet in force (HNS Convention).

The following discussion led to a reflection on what would happen in case of oil spills from other type of sources (i.e. not ships) and the fact that the national legislation would be the main driver in such circumstances.

Fisheries, tourism and environmental claims and introduction to post-incident environmental monitoring

Nicky Cariglia, Marittima Ltd.

Ms. Cariglia presented on what types of third party claims under the various admissibility criteria might be encountered. The presentation sought to tailor examples and the discussion to what might be encountered in The Gambia and used the work done on the Project to date to discuss claims specifically by area and in the context of the likely spill scenarios that could result in an oil spill.

Given the intensity of the workshop to date, and the fruitful discussions from the previous day, the agenda was amended to condense some of the presentations originally on the agenda. An introduction to post-incident environmental monitoring and damage assessment was also provided during this session.

An active discussion followed the presentation where a number of points relevant to drafting of the NOSCP were raised. The issue of how claims will be handled in the event of an oil spill requires finalisation, but agencies such as the GTB and DoFish will be instrumental in disseminating advice to claimants. The existence of an umbrella fisheries association and the means by which various fishers are registered and managed was also an important discussion point.

Compiling claims

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

Participants were shown an ITOPF film focused on claims and compensation which showed how claims should be compiled, some examples of real scenarios, as well as some of the common mistakes claimants can make and advice on how to ensure admissible claims are compiled and submitted correctly.

Dr Laruelle then presented further on the subject-matter, providing template examples of appropriate narratives, personnel and equipment-use logs, what to do and what not to do, as well as providing a comprehensive overview of the type of contemporaneous documents and records that should be kept during a response to facilitate timely and admissible compensation.

Joint Table-top Exercise based on ITOPF board.

The objective of the game is to put the participants in front of an incident scenario, following a maritime accident, and to ask them to select response strategies according to the evolving circumstances. Participants were tasked with: (1) the setting up of an incident information list (2) an assessment of the risks and sensitivities with regard to the information provided, (3) the development of a response strategy and its virtual implementation, and finally (4) the compilation of a claim consistent with the response resources deployed virtually during the exercise.

The exercise was very well received by the participants.



5.2.5 Day 5

Terminating a response

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

Dr. Franck Laruelle presented on key aspects and procedures that need to be in place to demobilise assets and terminate the response to an oil spill. The typical criteria used to decide

operations should be stood down were exposed and a few examples illustrating the subject matter were highlighted.

Case study: GULSER ANA

Franck Laruelle, ITOPF

The case study of GULSER ANA who ran aground and subsequently sank at the southernmost cape of Madagascar in 2009 was described by Dr. Franck Laruelle. The case study highlighted how the response was mounted and organised under P&I Club funding. Aspects from Salvage to shoreline clean-up and waste management were described in circumstances that could be relatively similar in The Gambia. Fisheries aspects and freshwater / seafood safety monitoring efforts were also highlighted to the participants.

Workshop wrap-up and overview of information needs

Nicky Cariglia, Marittima Ltd.

This presentation recapped the week and highlighted developments made relevant for the next stage of the Project. An overview of the components of a NOSCP were shown and relative to this, the progress under each heading was shown. A tentative list of annexes that will be drafted into the NOSCP was shown. This list had been developed over the week and based on discussions.

The presentation also summarised outstanding needs and requests for information from various stakeholders. This session provided participants with a final opportunity to discuss any matters or topics of particular interest.

5.3 Closing Ceremony

Attendance Certificates were presented to all participants together with a USB Flash Drive containing all the presentations and supporting documents used during the workshop.

Wandifa Saidyleigh, Director at GMA and GI WACAF focal point for the Gambia gave a Certificate of appreciation to the GI WACAF project manager and facilitators

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

Mr Malick Bah from National Environment Agency provided remarks, alongside a vote of thanks by Mr Sompo Ceesay of PURA and closing remarks by Mr. Ousman Touray, Deputy Director general for the Gambian maritime Administration.

6. Recommendations from GI WACAF

This workshop was part of an ongoing Project. As such, recommendations fall under two categories:

- Short term – to facilitate finalisation of the NOSCP

- Medium-long term – considerations for the authorities and stakeholders once the initial version of the plan has been considered for adoption.

Short term recommendations:

1. Stakeholders to provide a finalised list of estuary-facing villages in BAC and Kerewen LGA (North Bank).
2. NEA to review current waste management facility licensing processes and if necessary develop policy with regards to waste management processes specific for oil spills to avoid delays in the event of an oil spill. NEA also to identify a list of potential sites that could be used in the event larger areas are required for long term storage of wastes.
3. Stakeholders to provide the main contact point for each agency in the response organisation.

Medium-long term recommendations:

1. GMA to consider development of an oil-spill response station in the Mandinaring area. Also to be explored is the potential for co-management and development of this with GP and other relevant stakeholders.
2. Various policies may require a longer process of discussion. Recommended policy discussions will be provided in detail in the final recommendations document at the close of this Project but are summarised here:
 - a. Continue ratification process of relevant IMO Conventions
 - b. Transboundary communication, notification and assistance process to be agreed with Senegal.
 - c. Develop dispersant-use policy
 - d. Integrate oil spill response considerations into general waste management capacity building projects currently in progress in The Gambia.
 - e. Review and identify potential sustainable funding mechanisms to build and maintain oil spill response related resources and capacity without reliance on international aid.
 - f. Build appropriate equipment stockpile and identify suitable operations base located close to Mandinaring.

Note: A detailed action plan with specific recommendations will be provided to the Gambian authorities later this year when the first draft of the contingency plan will be shared for review and then finalisation.

7. Feedback from the Participants

It was felt by all that the workshop's objectives were completed. The success of the event was confirmed by the positive feedback received from the participants through the evaluation questionnaire.

They considered that the work session allowed them to make huge progress in the clarification of roles and responsibilities and the organisation of a response from both an inter and intra-agency perspective.

Overall, the participants expressed their appreciation for the quality of the workshop and its value, and they now feel more prepared to go ahead with the development and finalisation of the national Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

8. Conclusion

The workshop was well attended, with a good representation of stakeholders which are involved in the national oil spill contingency planning process and an exceptional degree of engagement. Keeping the sessions dynamic to respond to the direction of discussions appeared to be a valuable aspect of the workshop. The workshop sparked renewed interest and enthusiasm among stakeholders on oil spill matters and highlighted the urgency of having a functional contingency plan.

Overall, the objectives of providing training to a wide base of stakeholders while progressing with the other activities associated with development of the NOSCP were met and exceeded.

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9. Annexes

9.1 Annex 1 – Workshop Program

Day 1 – Monday 11 September	
08:00	Breakfast & Registration of participants
09:20	<p>Opening ceremony and workshop introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome Address by <i>DG - GMA</i> • Welcome Address by <i>Anaïs Guillou, GI WACAF Project Manager</i> • Remarks by <i>Executive Director NDMA</i> • Keynote Address by <i>Permanent Secretary MOTWI</i>
10:00	Group photograph
10:30	<p>Presentation of the GI WACAF Project and introduction of the workshop <i>Anaïs Guillou, GI WACAF Project Manager</i></p> <p>Introduction of the facilitators and objectives of the workshop and programme</p>
10:50	<p>Introduction and orientation: Introduction and update to NOSCP project and overview of spill response - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i></p> <p>Status update and recap of the NOSCP Project, context setting for workshop and an introduction of detailed objectives for the workshop.</p>
11:30	Fate and behaviour of oil - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
12:30	The environmental and economic impacts of oil spills - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
13:30	Lunch
14:30	Introduction to response techniques (Presentation + Video: ITOPF response techniques) - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
15:00	Contingency planning part 1: an introduction - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i>
16:00	Coffee break
16:15	Contingency planning part 2: oil spill risk assessment and ESI mapping: focus on The Gambia – <i>Julke Brandy (delivered remotely).</i>
17:00	Planning for day 2 and end of the day

Day 2 – Tuesday 12 September	
08:00	Breakfast for participants
09 :00	Incident management and command and control in practice – <i>Farra Jobe, Gambia Navy</i>
09:30	Overview of incident management systems - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
10:30	Spill assessment: monitoring and surveillance - <i>Franck Laruelle</i> Presentation and ITOPF Video
11:30	Break
12:00	Response strategies and techniques in practice: focus on The Gambia - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i>
13:30	Lunch
14:30	Introduction to waste management - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
15:30	Coffee break
16:00	Waste management in practice: The Gambia - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i>
16:15	Introduction to chemical dispersants - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i>
17:00	Planning for day 3 and end of the day

Day 3 – Wednesday 13 September	
09:00	Welcome
09 :20	Case Study: 2022 pipeline spill at Mandinaring – <i>Sompo Ceesay, PURA</i>
11:00	Case Study: organising and managing a response, lessons learned from the Floods - <i>Mbassi Sanneh, NDMA</i>
10:30	Break
11:30	Roundtable workshop to finalise response organisation and roles and responsibilities (to be continued) - <i>Nicky Cariglia and Franck Laruelle</i>
13:30	Lunch
14:40	Roundtable workshop to finalise response organisation and roles and responsibilities (to be continued) - <i>Nicky Cariglia and Franck Laruelle</i>
15:30	Coffee break
15:50	Roundtable workshop to finalise response organisation and roles and responsibilities - <i>Nicky Cariglia and Franck Laruelle</i>
16:45	Planning for day 4 and end of the day

Day 4 – Thursday 14 September	
09:00	Welcome
09 :30	Claims and compensation and the international liability regime - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
10:00	Claims and compensation: fisheries and tourism - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i>
10:30	Coffee break
11:00	Claims and compensation: fisheries, tourism and environmental damage claims (including introduction to principles in post-spill environmental impact assessment and reinstatement) - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i>
12:00	Claims and compensation: compiling a claim - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
13:30	Lunch
14:30	<u>Tabletop exercise: ITOPF game</u> - <i>Franck Laruelle and Nicky Cariglia</i>
17:15	Planning for day 5 and end of day

Day 5 – Friday 15 September	
09:00	Welcome
09 :05	Response termination, debriefing and lessons learned - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
09:45	Case study: GULSER ANA - <i>Franck Laruelle</i>
10:30	Post-incident impact monitoring and assessment in practice - <i>Nicky Cariglia</i>
11:00	Coffee break
11:30	Conclusion and Closing ceremony - Workshop conclusion and presentation of certificates <i>Anaïs Guillou, GI WACAF Project Manager</i> - Closing address by <i>DG – GMA / ED-NEA</i>
13:00	End of workshop

9.2 Annex 2 – List of participants

No	Name	Institution
1.	Momodou Saidyleigh	Dept. Fisheries
2.	Wandifa Saidyleigh	GMA
3.	Kebba Manneh	GPA-Ferries
4.	Paschal T. Mendy	GMA
5.	Eliman Gindeh	GMA
6.	Bakary Sonko	GMA
7.	Muhammed Janneh	GMA
8.	Baba Darboe	GMA
9.	Adam Sanyang	GMA
10.	Famalang Bajo	GMA
11.	Ida Ndure	GMA
12.	Mustapha Jawara	GMA
13.	Sainey Bah	GMA
14.	Bubacarr Ceesay	GPA
15.	Ebrima Cham	PURA
16.	Sompo Ceesay	PURA
17.	Fatou Darboe	PURA
18.	Pa Amadou Bah	MOTWI
19.	Salim Toure	GPS
20.	Abdoullah K. Jagne	GT Board
21.	Sulayman Camara	Petroleum Commision
22.	Bakary Jadama	BAC
23.	Pa Ousman Touray	Gam Petroleum
24.	Sanna Dahaba	NDMA
25.	Mbassi Sanneh	NDMA
26.	Wurra Bah	KMC
27.	Oumie Bah	GMA
28.	Katchi Darbo	GPA
29.	Lamin Jarju	NEA
30.	Mbassey Bojang	NEA
31.	Omar Sey	NDMA
32.	Abdoulie Njie	Navy
33.	Alhagi Jah	BCC
34.	Dawda Jallow	DPWM
35.	Luntang Konateh	NEA
36.	Kolley Suwai	GNPC
37.	Momodou B/C Ceesay	NDMA
38.	Jainaba Sonko	GMA
39.	Nyange Jeng	NDMA
40.	Salifu K. Touray	GFRS

9.3 Annex 3 – Opening Speeches

9.3.1 Welcome Address by the GI WACAF Project Manager (Ms Anais Guillou)

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

It is an honour for me to deliver this welcome address 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 national oil spill contingency planning.

I would like to thank the Government of The Gambia and in particular the Gambian Maritime Administration for organising this workshop. This workshop also benefits from the technical and financial support of the IMO and the IPIECA within the framework of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa. As you may know, the GI WACAF project established in 2006 aims to strengthen the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills by promoting cooperation between the public and private sectors, in particular the oil industry. This workshop is the sixth joint effort between the Gambian authorities and the GI WACAF project. Our cooperation is therefore a long-term one.

The subject that brings us together today is the development of a national oil spill contingency plan for The Gambia. To support the Gambia with the development of its NOSCP, the PRCM and the GI WACAF have set up this specific and reinforced technical assistance over several months. And I'd like to take the opportunity to congratulate you once again for your engagement and the great job you 've done so far.

The national contingency plan is a key document describing the national preparedness and response system in place to ensure an adequate, effective and coordinated response in the event of an oil spill. It is therefore essential to lay the foundations of the plan, taking into account the national context of the Gambia, the specific risks and sensitivities, and the country's administrative and territorial organisation. Its development and, above all, its implementation require the commitment of all the institutions concerned, as well as public and private operators in the oil, mining, port and maritime transport sectors. It is the contribution and complementarity of each of the players concerned in terms of human resources, logistics and financial resources, in addition to the resources of the State, that will make the National Plan an effective mechanism.

Over the next five days, the key objective of this national workshop will be to provide training to relevant national stakeholders on the fundamentals of oil spill response, through technical presentations, case studies and table-top exercise and work sessions. The workshop will also aim to finalise operational components of the NOSCP. 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.

After this workshop, the work will continue between key stakeholders and Nicky Cariglia the consultant supporting the Gambia over the last few months under the banner of the PRCM and the GI WACAF.

I will not conclude without once again assuring you of the commitment of the IMO and IPIECA to support you in your efforts to put in place an effective national preparedness and response system for The Gambia.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the Gambia Government and particularly to the Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure for supporting this important event. I also would like to express my thanks to Mr. Wandifa Saidyleigh, Head Of Technical Department & Principal Marine Surveyor at Gambia Maritime Administration who supported the organization of this Workshop as the GI WACAF Focal Point of The Gambia, 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.

9.3.2 Remarks by the Executive Director of National Disaster management Agency

Good morning Ladies and Gentlemen,

I acknowledge the presence of the Permanent Secretaries, Office of the Vice President, and the Ministry of Works, Infrastructure and Construction

Director General, GMA

GIWACAF Representatives

And the media

According to Gambia Maritime Administration, The Gambia's interest in oil exploration is increasing, coupled with the proliferation of petroleum and petroleum products in the country. Thus, our exposure and vulnerability are increasing because of pollution and threats to the ecosystem.

It is with delight that we are here to conduct a milestone training and development of a National Oil Spill & Response Plan for the country and the first of its kind in NDMA history. This plan will complement the Gambia Multi-hazard National Contingency Plan 2022-2025 implementation plan to address emerging hazards and a menace to the country.

This training and plan will strengthen the response capacity of the country and responders to understand and respond to oil spillage disaster management and risk reduction employing operational skills for activation and deactivation by defining roles and responsibilities.

Distinguished ladies, gentlemen, and participants

NDMA's collaboration with GMA has been tirelessly in consultation and working with all institutions to formulate this plan with the GIWACAF team from inception. Numerous physical and Zoom meetings were held coupled with document sharing.

These efforts are valuable! And a building block for effective disaster management and risk reduction through a multi-hazards approach creates new knowledge for the personnel and institutional growth of technicians trained to reduce risks and disasters in the country.

To resonate with disaster dynamics, I am urging all of us to take this training and development of the plan wholeheartedly to apply the knowledge and skills gained from the technical expertise to our respective jurisdictions. Therefore, the know-how (skills) on knowledge and

application is incumbent on every institution to help protect safer and build resilient communities and the country.

I will appeal to the Gambia Maritime Administration with the technical expertise for the implementation of the plan do not hesitate to contact NDMA whenever the need arises for coordination.

Under the leadership of the Vice President, as the Chairperson for the disaster governing council, NDMA will support the coordination for the implementation of the Oil spill plan by intensifying collaboration and enhancing the capacity to do away with the old fashion of doing things differently to achieve the Sendai Framework for Action and the SDGs.

We acknowledge IMO and GIWACAF's financial and technical support to develop the long-awaited plan through a Technical Assistant to conduct a coastline survey and meetings with relevant stakeholders in the country from the 10th to 15th of June 2023 to identify potential areas for spillage to the plan development.

I thank you all for your valuable time from your busy schedule to attend these five days training and plan development.

9.3.3 Keynote Address by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Works and Infrastructure (M. Louise Moses Mendy)

Protocol

I greet you and welcome you all to this all-important National Workshop.

It's with great pleasure and honour that I address you on this important event whose objective is to produce a National policy document on oil spill preparedness and response.

The development of the Gambia's National Oil Spill Contingency and Response Plan has been a major concern for the Gambia Maritime Administration and stakeholders over the years but became even more pressing following The Gambia's ratification of the OPRC 1990 Convention in 2019. The Convention now becomes binding on The Gambia and its article 6 requires that national contingencies in response to oil pollution be put in place. This workshop is a follow-up to the kick-off mission in April and Technical consultations and site assessments. At the end of this workshop, you will not only develop the capacity in Oil response techniques, but The Gambia will inch closer to acquiring a response plan that is benchmarked to international best practice.

The development of a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan will mark a major milestone for the Gambia in fulfilling its obligations under OPRC 1990 but more so, in ensuring the country becomes prepared for the uncertain and often extremely tough and challenging situations involving oil spills. Spills involving heavy oils pose serious environmental threats that have far-reaching economic, social and health implications to coastal states. Depending on their magnitude, they have the potential to destroy livelihoods and the environment over vast areas- sometimes spreading across numerous countries. The minor oil spill incident at Mandinaring on May 2022 is an eye-opening experience for The Gambia. This spill although minor has overwhelmed the collective synergies of the concerned institutions involved in the cleanup exercise.

Preparedness is vital and very often a major determinant in the outcome of oil spill response measures. Thus, a country's success in incident and accident response could be hinged on its ability to coordinate, mobilise and execute response measures during an oil spill. I must state that preparedness is never enough and even the most advanced countries may become resource challenged when dealing with large-scale oil spills

I am hopeful that this workshop will enhance the capacity of local stakeholders to respond to oil spill incidents in more organized and coordinated manner.

I want to thank the IMO and GI-WACAF and the consultants for their support and commitment in ensuring that the Gambia has a robust and realistic Oil Spill Contingency Plan. I wish to commend the focal persons of the various institutions who have been dedicated and continue to do so, in ensuring that this plan is finalized and becomes operational.

It is my understanding that all stakeholders will take ownership of this plan once completed whilst NDMA will take charge of its overall national coordination.

I thank all stakeholder institutions and recognize their great commitment to the realisation of this plan.

I look forward to positive outcomes a session that will produce a well-informed stakeholder group with skills to execute their roles in the plan more effectively.

I want to recognize the efforts of the organizing committee that has put things together to enable us converge for this important national assignment. I thank you all once again for your commitment which is demonstrated by your attendance. Whilst wishing you a fruitful deliberation I hereby declare this workshop open.

9.4 Annex 3 - Closing Speeches

9.4.1 Workshop Evaluation by GI WACAF Project Manager

Distinguished Guests,
Workshop Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are approaching the end of our workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

The activity gathered 40 participants with key national institutions, organizations and companies. Dynamic exchange and discussions were carried out throughout the workshop. We hope you have enjoyed the week as much as we have and that you've achieved a sound foundational knowledge on all things relating to oil spills and oil spill response. Ensuring all key stakeholders have undertaken this training will not only help with drafting of the NOSCP in the final stages of this project but will also prove invaluable in the event of a real spill.

We appreciate everyone's hard work, and the dedication particularly during the interactive focus group / workshop was remarkable. This sort of multi-agency collaboration is fundamental in achieving a functional and practicable NOSCP. This level of engagement has also allowed us to capture the recommendations, future needs and objectives that will underpin and guide GMA's preparedness activities beyond the adoption of The Gambia's first

national oil spill contingency plan. This workshop has provided all of us with renewed momentum as we progress towards the final stage of this project.

The 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. This capacity building effort will be yet another example of collaboration between the Government of the Gambia and the GI WACAF Project.

In concluding, our heartfelt thanks go to the Director General of GMA, Mr Karamo B Janneh for accepting to deliver the closing speech to the present activity. I would also like to thank all the other GMA staff who spared no efforts in providing us great working conditions throughout 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.

I thank you for your attention.