





GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013

Swakopmund, Namibia



<u>NOTE</u>

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IMO/IPIECA. 2013. Report of the GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013. 55 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 GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013 was organised from the 4-8 November 2013 and was hosted by the Namibian Ministry of Works and transport in Swakopmund, Namibia. This biennial event is the fifth of its kind, following the launch of the GI WACAF Project in April 2006, in Libreville, Gabon, and the regional meetings held in Pointe-Noire in December 2007, Yaoundé in November 2009, and Lagos in October 2011. The theme of the conference was "Sustaining momentum in a changing world of oil spill risks" the objectives were to:

- 1. raise awareness on oil spill preparedness and response issues with an emphasis on the challenges in Region;
- 2. facilitate information sharing and lessons learned in the region;
- 3. review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference held in 2011, in Lagos, Nigeria; and
- 4. determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2014-2015 to strengthen oil spill response capabilities in the region.

The conference combined general topics, technical topics, working group sessions and, finally, a tabletop exercise.

Questions and comments followed the various presentations, as well as the working group sessions. Information sharing between government and industry delegates during the five days allowed the identification of key recommendations for the 2014-2015 biennium of the GI WACAF Project, whilst also addressing the following topics:

- **Legislation:** Promote ratification and implementation of the international conventions relating to preparedness and compensation OPRC 90, CLC 92 and Funds 92;
- National contingency planning: Promote effective implementation of the National oil spill contingency Plan (including: vulnerability mapping, risk assessment, policy of use of dispersant, IMS)
- Information, communication, training and exercises: Improve information and communication within and between countries, and industry. Strengthen government/ industry training and exercises program.



- **Technical and operational issues:** development of joint government/ industry actions and technical capacity building projects on issues relating to oil spill response.
- **Regional cooperation: Implementation of the Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan**, including the establishment of a regional centre, harmonization of dispersant use policy, Customs and Immigration procedures, and establishment of a compensation mechanism (for vessel based incidents and non-vessel based incidents), etc.
- **Support from international organisations, i.e.** IMO and IPIECA within the framework of the GI WACAF Project.

In addition, delegates of each country assessed the level of preparedness in their country and drafted a National Action Plan highlighting the priority actions to improve the national level of preparedness in the country. They also specified the type of practical support that would be required from the national authorities and from the GI WACAF Project to ensure priority actions were completed.

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 Regional Conference is the largest event for oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation activities in West, Central and Southern Africa, and forms an integral part of the biennial management system of the GI WACAF project. The event gathers industry and government focal points from across the region with the objective to exchange experiences, review progress achieved, and prioritise project goals for the next biennium of work activities.

3. Sponsors

We would like to address a special thanks to the sponsors of this Conference without whom this regional event would not have been possible. Thanks to Total who sponsored the interpretation and public address for this event. Thanks to Chevron who sponsored all the lunch breaks. Thanks also to BP who sponsored the opening ceremony cocktail. Finally thanks to the Ministry of Works and Transport, and to the Ports of Namibia who provided the Secretariat.

4. Objectives of the Conference

The specific objectives of the conference were to:

- 1. Raise awareness on oil spill preparedness and response issues with an emphasis on the challenges in the Region;
- 2. Facilitate information sharing and lessons learned in the region;
- 3. Review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference in 2011;
- 4. Determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2014-2015 in order to strengthen oil spill response capabilities in the region.



5. Programme of the Conference

The workshop was organised over five days (See **Error! Reference source not found.** for the complete program).

- <u>Monday</u>
 - Opening ceremony and introduction of the workshop
 - 2012-2013 Highlights from the country delegates on the implementation of National Oil Spill Contingency Plans, and the improvement of the response capabilities
- <u>Tuesday</u>
 - o 3 working groups based on the 6 keys objectives of the GI WACAF Project
 - Conferences on Trans boundary issues, Regional oil spill contingency plan, dispersant use policy
- Wednesday
 - Table top exercise
 - National reviews introduction
- <u>Thursday</u>
 - \circ 3 working groups based on the 6 keys objectives of the GI WACAF Project
 - National reviews
- <u>Friday</u>
 - Recommendations for the next biennium
 - The next steps for the GI WACAF Project
 - Closing ceremony



6. Location, dates, and participants

The Conference was held from the 4th to the 8th November 2013, at the Sea Side Hotel, in Swakopmund, Namibia.



The Regional Conference 2013 of the GI WACAF Project was attended by Government and oil and gas industry delegates across the region. A total of 100 participants were presents during each day of the events.

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 Error! Reference source not found.

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

Table 1: List of invited government representatives



Representatives from the industry

The large numbers of oil company delegates at the conference, and their active participation during the various sessions, stands out as a strong indicator of industry support for the project. The involvement of the GI WACAF industry focal points will help facilitate the joint implementation of activities scheduled for the next biennium 2014/2015. The full list of representative from the industry is available Annex 3.

Experts

The panel of experts invited to prepare and facilitate the technical sessions and to help the delegates in the preparation of their action plan is listed in the table 2 below. These experts represented various organisations such as IMO, IPIECA, ITOPF, CEDRE, and OSRL....

OSRL	Andy Nicoll	
	lan High	
ITOPF	Franck Laruelle	
CEDRE	Christophe Rousseau	
OSPRI	Peter Taylor	
IMO	Dandu Pughiuc	
	Benjamin Jeanne	
IPIECA	Anton Rhodes	
Abidjan Convention	Romain Chancerel	

Table 2: List of experts



7. Activities and proceedings

7.1. Opening ceremony

Opening speech IMO

Dandu Pughiuc, Deputy Director, MED, IMO

The speech can be found in Annex 4

Opening speech of the Chairman of the GI WACAF Project Dandu Pughiuc, Deputy Director, MED, IMO

The speech can be found in Annex 5

Opening speech of the Minister of Works and Transport Hon. Erkki Nghimtina, Minister of Works and Transport

7.2. Proceedings of the Regional Conference

DAY 1 Monday, 04 November 2013

Session 1: Introduction of the Conference and its objectives

Anton Rhodes, IMO/ IPIECA GI WACAF Project Manager

Mr Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager, provided an overview of the objectives of the GI WACAF Project. The project is managed using a two year cycle, and 61 national activities and 5 regional activities have been held since the launch of the project in 2006. Joint industry-government exercises held in Gabon, Cameroon and Mauritania in 2012 and 2013 were highlighted as good examples of activities which lead to improved oil spill preparedness and response. The achievements of the GI WACAF between 2006-2013, measured using key performance indicators were also highlighted. The future development of the GI WACAF programme was outlined and it was explained that an action plan for 2014-2015 will be produced based on the outcomes of the GI WACAF Regional Conference.

Session 2: Regional overview

Benjamin Jeanne, IMO/ IPIECA GI WACAF Project Consultant

Mr Benjamin Jeanne presented a Regional overview of the evolution of shipping traffic and of offshore production of oil. He then presented the evolution of the risks of oil spill incident in the region, by studying the case of the evolution of shipping in the Port of Lomé, Togo, and the evolution of offshore oil production in Angola.



Finally, he focused upon the trend and risks associated to deep and ultra-deep offshore production and the necessity for the GI WACAF Project to bring an answer to these new and evolving risks.

<u>Session 3</u>: 2012-2013 Highlights – National exercise to test and update the NOSCP - Mauritania Babana Ould Yahya, Director of the Merchant Navy, Mauritania

Mr Babana Ould Yahya presented the National exercise to test and update the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (POLMAR Plan), held from the 30 June to the 4 July 2013, in Nouakchott, Mauritania.

Mr Babana Ould Yahya presented the objectives, the overall organisation and the main outcomes of the exercise. He emphasised the importance of working together during the different stage of the preparation and during the conduction of the exercise.

<u>Session 4</u>: 2012-2013 Highlights – Sub Regional workshop on Incident Management System Pinehas Auene, SAR Coordinator, Ministry of Works and Transport, Namibia

Mr Pinehas Auene presented the Sub-regional workshop on Incident Management System (IMS), held from the 22 to the 24 October 2012.

Mr Pinehas Auene emphasized the importance of developing oil spill sensitivity maps. He also stressed the fact that the IMO guidelines on Incident Management System are for guidance purposes and not for direct implementation. The main objective is to ensure that national response systems cover the management of all types/ all magnitudes/ all locations of incident and functionally includes local/provincial contingency plans.

Session 5: 2012-2013 Highlights – National workshop to update the NOSCP

Jean Paul Mwamba Nyembo, Directeur National CICG, Democratic Republic of Congo

The objectives of the presentation were to show the various steps and strategies in order for the oil industry operators and the shipping industry to work together in the same committee with the government agencies and the civil society in order to reflect on the implementation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

The ultimate goal was to obtain the voluntary agreement of all partners in the view of establishing an emergency fund. Given that almost all the countries of west, central and southern Africa were represented, the purposes of this presentation was to show the initiation and the several stages in establishing an emergency fund, as experienced by the DRC. The other objective was to share this experience in countries encountering the same obstacles as the DRC. The permanent Fund emergency response is one of the key elements in the implementation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

Session 6: ASCLME – AfriCOG Presentation

James Stapley, ASCLME Project

This presentation briefly covered certain achievements of the UNDP supported GEF financed Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME) Project and its partners in the western



Indian Ocean to share some "lessons learned" through fellow African nations and organisations, along with noting the upcoming SAP implementation project, WIO-SAPPHIRE. In particular, it focussed on the possibilities multilateral partnerships provide, using those the Project has facilitated to more effectively implement the sustainable development and management of marine and coastal resources in the western Indian Ocean region (through the LME/Ecosystem approach) as a case study. The need for the WIO region to build on the "lessons learned" in West, Central and Southern Africa with regard to oil and gas was noted. A recent (September 2013) development is the foundation of an African Centre for Capacity-Building in Ocean Governance (AfriCOG), which seeks to become a facilitating "hub" for the creation and strengthening of a disseminated network of member institutions through mechanisms such as: capacity building activities; reinforcing core institutional competencies and advantages; creation, testing and deployment of novel management advice; information exchange and the sharing of expertise in interdisciplinary issues of ocean governance across Africa. Delegates were invited to approach AfriCOG with requests for information and to explore potential synergies, partnerships and joint activities.

For more information, please see the websites <u>www.asclme.org</u> and <u>www.AfriCOG.net</u>, or contact us through <u>info@asclme.org</u> or <u>info@africog.net</u>.

DAY 2 Tuesday, 05 November 2013

On Tuesday 5 November 2013, delegates were organized into three working groups. Each group was provided with a rapporteur to elaborate and present the outcomes during the afternoon debriefing session. The objective of these working groups was to discuss regional level issues regarding oil spill response preparedness in the region and propose recommendations to strengthen the level of preparedness within the framework of the GI WACAF Project: legislation, incident management system, and finally, contingency planning. A roaming facilitator and a presenter were dedicated to each topic and moved through the three groups

The results of each group discussion for the three topics were summarised in plenary session and are summarized below.

Working group session: Legislation

Franck Laruelle, Technical Manager, ITOPF All the participants

The discussions that took place during the working group session on legislation were focused on the necessity to understand the compensation mechanisms and the claims processes. The need to have training regarding liability and compensation and assistance for claims was highlighted. Discussions regarding shipping and non-shipping compensation claims (floating platform) also took place.

<u>Working group session</u>: Incident Management System Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response Limited All the participants



During the working group session on incident management system, the discussions were focused on the need to exercise IMS in a cross-boundary scenario. The difference in the range of experience level between the countries of the region was also highlighted.

Working group session: Contingency Planning

Peter Taylor, Deputy Manager, OSPRI All the participants

During the working group session on contingency planning, the discussions were focused on the need to clarify the alert mechanisms between the private and the public sector, and notably in case of an oil pollution on the shore. The need to make provision for emergency funding in order to allow the response to start right after an oil spill incident occurs was also highlighted. Finally, the groups acknowledged the need to develop national and regional dispersant policies as well as national waste management policies within the National oil spill contingency plans.

Session 4: Regional oil spill contingency plan

Romain Chancerel, Abidjan Convention

Mr Romain Chancerel, representative of the Abidjan Convention Secretariat presented an overview of the legal framework within which the activities of the Abidjan Convention are implemented. After presenting a historical elements that led to the implementation of the Convention and its revised Emergency Protocol, Mr Romain Chancerel detailed instruments developed by the Abidjan Convention for the prevention and the mitigation of marine oil pollution, namely, the implementation of a Regional oil spill contingency plan, a regional coordination centre and the development of environmental standards in a context of increasing offshore oil exploration and exploitation in West, Central and Southern Africa.

Session 5: Transboundary issues

Richard Santner, Technical Authority - Senior Advisor, Oil Spill Response, BP

The countries of GI WACAF program need to develop regional (bi-lateral and sub-regional) arrangements, building from their national capability; to address transboundary oil spill risks and support mutual cooperation.

Various regional arrangements already exist internationally, and we can adapt the successful features to our GI WACAF program. These include:

• Clear policy and political commitment to support regional cooperation thru a binding arrangement

• Clarity on lead national government agency, their roles/responsibilities and how to connect this across governments and with individual oil companies

• Common reporting systems for reporting oil pollution incidents and sharing response information

• Shared strategy for response issues – e.g. dispersant policy and activity, air space controls, surveillance activity, reporting and coordination of command posts

- Customs and Immigration arrangements specifically for emergency response conditions
- Joint training and exercises



The GI WACAF program will incorporate workshop activities that support these aims during 2014-15.

Session 6: Dispersant use policy

Thomas Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate, Exxon Mobil

Mr Thomas Coolbaugh emphasized the importance of dispersants as an important tool for use during an oil spill response. Indeed, a well prepared and practiced contingency plan, and a clear policy for dispersant use, significantly increases the likelihood of an effective dispersant operation. Finally, Mr Coolbaugh stressed that a consistent approach to the creation of national and regional policies for dispersant use would be beneficial to the global oil spill response community.

DAY 3 Wednesday, 06 November 2013

Exercise session

All the participants

Exercise scenario in Annex 7

<u>Session 2</u>: Subsea well risks and response measures

Andy Nicoll, Ian High, Oil Spill Response Limited

Mr Andy Nicoll introduced the topic by referencing ITOPF statistics to highlight the dramatic decline in ship-sourced oil spills over the last forty years. Two significant offshore well blowouts in 2009 (Montara) and 2010 (Macondo), however, had served to raise global awareness to an emergent oil spill risk which needed to be addressed. He went onto describe the work of a number of industry committees established under the Global Industry Response Group that have been working on comprehensive Risk Assessment methodology to evaluate sub-sea well risks in a way that complements the existing oil spill preparedness framework. One of the preparedness measures discussed was the provision of capping equipment at strategic locations which can be brought to bear in a well-blowout situation. Ian High described the equipment that OSRL is now establishing for the oil industry on a subscription-to-access basis at four strategic locations worldwide, including South Africa.

Mr Andy Nicoll concluded the presentation with some personal observations, noting that specialised equipment provision, whilst part of the solution, cannot be effective without adequately trained people working to a well-rehearsed and tested plan.

Session 3: Sub regional exercise planning

Peter Taylor, Deputy Manager, OSPRI

Peter Taylor (OSPRI – the GI effort administered by IPIECA in the Caspian Sea and Black Sea regions) presented on the experience of developing a regional exercise programme under the Bucharest Convention and its Emergency Protocol for the Black Sea. The implementation of cooperation through a regional plan between the six littoral States of the Black Sea was introduced. This regional plan is the mechanism to coordinate support in case of major incidents, working within the



frameworks of the respective national oil spill contingency plans and in full alignment to the OPRC Convention. The stepwise development of exercising was described, from simple communication tests to table-top and biennial full scale incident management exercises. The first major exercise held in the region was outlined – i.e. Exercise SULH, hosted by Turkey in 2007 – and key lessons learned from the exercise programme summarised, both in terms of good practice and areas for improvement. The Black Sea region is in process of ensuring the exercise programme remains sustainable, with support and commitment of the littoral States and various other organizations, including the private sector.

DAY 4 Thursday, 07 November 2013

On Thursday 7 November 2013, delegates were organized into three working groups. Each group was provided with a rapporteur to elaborate and present the outcomes during the afternoon debriefing session. The objective of these regional groups was to discuss regional level issues regarding oil spill response preparedness in the region and propose recommendations to strengthen the level of preparedness within the framework of the GI WACAF Project: Regional cooperation, Training and exercise, and finally, response capabilities. A roaming facilitator and a presenter were dedicated to each topic and moved through the three groups

The results of group discussion for the three topics were summarised in plenary session and are summarized below.

Working group session: Regional cooperation

Richard Santner, Technical Authority - Senior Advisor, Oil Spill Response, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project, BP All the participants

The discussions that took place during the working group session on Regional cooperation highlighted the fact that a few bilateral agreements were existing in the region, and that they needed to be tested through sub-regional exercises. Sub regional cooperation arrangements are in place for SAR and fishery control, piracy control. It was recommended to use this existing framework to formalise oil spill response cooperation (same agencies involved) through the development of adequate procedures. Finally, the need for bi- and multi-lateral workshops between neighbouring countries was highlighted with two necessities:

- The need to bring together both GI WACAF Focal Points and lead agency representatives

- The need for involvement of political / diplomatic level.

<u>Working group session</u>: Training & Exercise Andy Nicoll, Advocacy Manager, Oil Spill Response Limited All the participants



The discussions that took place during the working group session on training and exercise highlighted the fact that exercises need to be conducted on a regular basis:

- Alert / notification exercise at least 4 times a year.
- Deployment of equipment exercise at least once a year.
- Integrated exercise (IMS) at least once every 2 years.
- Regional exercise at least once every 5 years.

It has been acknowledged that exercises are a perfect vehicle for building trust and understanding between Government and industry.

Finally, the role of the GI WACAF Project has been highlighted:

- Importance of having exercises using satellite imagery
- Help develop industry / government cooperation
- Help facilitate cross-border exercises
- Importance of having an outside observer to comment without bias

Working group session: Response capabilities

Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, CEDRE All the participants

One of the major issues raised during the discussions was the ability to dispose of oiled wastes in large quantities, and the absence of waste management policy within the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

The discussion then focused on onshore response strategies and techniques and management of non-professional personnel.

DAY 5 Friday, 08 November 2013

Session 1: Recommendations for the next Biennium

Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Director, CEDRE

Mr Christophe Rousseau presented the recommendations for the next biennium of the GI WACAF Regional Conference. The recommendations were elaborated thanks to the discussions that took place during the 6 working group sessions and the plenary sessions.

The detailed recommendations can be consulted in part 8 of this report, on page 18.

Session 2: The next step for the GI WACAF Project

Anton Rhodes, IMO/ IPIECA GI WACAF Project Manager

Based upon the recommendations provided by Government and Industry Focal Points throughout the Conference, Mr Anton Rhodes provided a strategic overview of the GI WACAF work programme for 2014 – 2015. See below slide.

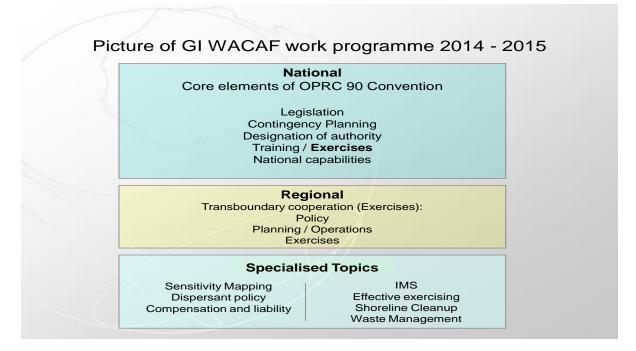


The speaker explained that future GI WACAF activities would be listed under 3 broad categories: 1) National level activities focused upon the core elements of the OPRC 90 Convention, 2) Regional / Sub-regional activities, and 3) Specialist topics.

At the national level, GI WACAF would prioritise the continued support of practical exercises to test the respective National Oil Spill Contingency Plans (NOSCP).

At the regional and sub-regional level, there would be an increased focus upon trans-boundary cooperation between adjoining countries that shared common oil spill risks. Particular emphasis was placed upon trans-boundary exercises. Potential groupings of countries included 1) Cameroon and Nigeria, 2) Angola, Namibia, and South Africa, 3) Angola, Congo, and DRC.

With regards to specialised topics, it was recommended that in addition to existing GI WACAF focus topics (such as sensitivity mapping, dispersant policy, claims and compensation), focus should also be placed upon: IMS, Effective Exercising, Shoreline Cleanup, and Waste Management.



The speaker then presented the process for implementing the proposed GI WACAF work plan. It was explained that the verbal recommendations from the Regional Conference, as well as the document submissions by Governments (Country Profile, and Matrix of Preparedness), would be used to develop a draft Action Plan for the new work Biennium 2014 – 2015.

The Draft Action Plan would be circulated in January 2014 for review amongst the GI WACAF Steering Committee before final sign off and endorsement in February 2014. The Managers of the Programme would then begin the process of reaching out to the various country Focal Points to begin the process of implementing the various activities.



7.3. Closing ceremony

Closing speech IMO

Dandu Pughiuc, Deputy Director, MED, IMO

Closing speech of the Chairman of the GI WACAF Project

Richard Santner, Technical Authority - Senior Advisor, Oil Spill Response, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project, BP

Closing speech of Mr Pinehas Auene, GI WACAF Focal Point in Namibia

Pinehas Auene, SAR Coordinator, Ministry of Works and Transport, Namibia



8. Recommendations

Information provided by delegates during the conference allowed for the identification of the following key recommendations to strengthen the oil spill response capability in the 2014 - 2015 work biennium.

Legislation

- Ratify and implement the international conventions in the national legal framework (continuous action)
- Understand the compensation mechanisms:
 - National mechanisms
 - International mechanisms
 - Private mechanisms
 - Identify assistance for compensation claims

Contingency planning

- Maintain a clear definition of role and responsabilities:
 - Lead authority
 - Involved administrations and agencies
 - Industries
 - Clarify the alert mechanisms between the public and the private sector
- Make provision for an National emergency fund
- Develop or clarify the national dispersant policy (continuous action)
- Develop a strategy for shoreline cleanup
- Develop a strategy for waste management
- Develop a strategy for non-professionals management

Training and exercises

- Develop training for shoreline clean-up
- Develop training for waste management
- Develop training for:
 - on-site commander
 - non-professionnals



- Define a national exercise policy:
 - Alert / notification exercise. At least 4 times a year.
 - Deployment of equipment exercise. At least once a year.
 - Integrated exercise (IMS). At least once every 2 years.
 - Regional exercise. At least once every 5 years.
- Invite neighbouring countries and industry for national exercises

Response capabilities

- Develop shoreline cleanup capabilities
- Develop waste management capabilities

Regional cooperation

- Develop bi-multilateral, sub-regional, and zonal cooperation
- Rely on mechanisms that operate daily (SAR) for developing procedures
- Draw on existing effective mechanisms in other regions
- Test procedures regularly
- Encourage, promote exchanges on a regular basis

Incident Management System

- Encourage, promote use of the IMS, especially in the view of facilitating the interface with the industry
- Clarify the implementation of the IMS in the case of a cross-border exercise



9. Conclusion

The objectives of the GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013 were successfully achieved and the expected outcomes were delivered. Of particular note were working group sessions which contributed to raise the expertise of the participating GI WACAF Focal Points, enabled productive discussions between countries, and allowed for the elaboration of recommendations for the biennium 2014/2015.

The national review session resulted in the following outcomes:

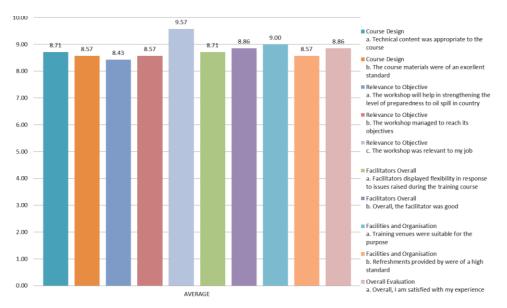
1. The country profiles were updated and will be soon be uploaded on to the GI WACAF website: www.giwacaf.org;

2. The matrixes of preparedness were updated and will provide an indication on objectives and priorities for the next biennium, 2014-2015, and will also enable benchmarking of progress achieved in the region

3. The national action plans were updated and provide a list of priority actions, with an indication of dates and organisation/s in charge. In conclusion, the GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013 proved to be an excellent framework to strengthen oil spill response capability in West, Central and Southern Africa. The event provided all the necessary outcomes to launch the biennium 2014/2015 as required by the biennial management system cycle of the GI WACAF Project.

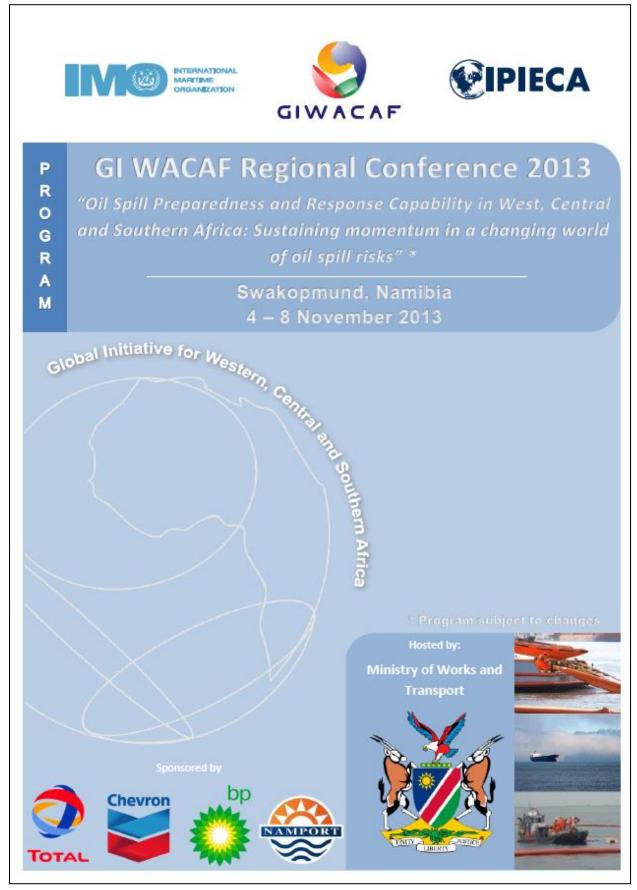
As has always been the case with GI WACAF, the successful implementation of the biennium work plan will require the support and commitment of the Government and Industry Focal Points.

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 Annexe 8)





Annex 1 - Programme





Dates and location

The GI WACAF Regional Conference will be held from the Monday 4th to Friday 8th 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



Workshop Objectives

1 raise awareness on oil spill preparedness and response issues with an emphasis on the challenges in the region;

2 facilitate information sharing and lessons learned in the region;

3 review the progresses achieved since the last regional conference; and

4 determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2014-2015 to strengthen oil spill response capability in the region.

Contacts

Anton Rhodes, IMO / IPIECA - GI WACAF Project Manager

Tel: +44 (0) 207 725 7205/ Cell: +44 (0) 7738 993 689

Email: Anton.Rhodes@ipieca.org

Benjamin Jeanne, IMO / IPIECA - GI WACAF Project Consultant

International Maritime Organization, 4 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR, United kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)20 7463 4063 / Cell: +44 (0)75 8091 3902 / Fax: +44 (0)20 7587 3210

Email: bjeanne@imo.org



The GI WACAF Project

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF) is a partnership between the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA) to enhance the capacity of countries to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. 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, Central and Southern Africa 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) 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.

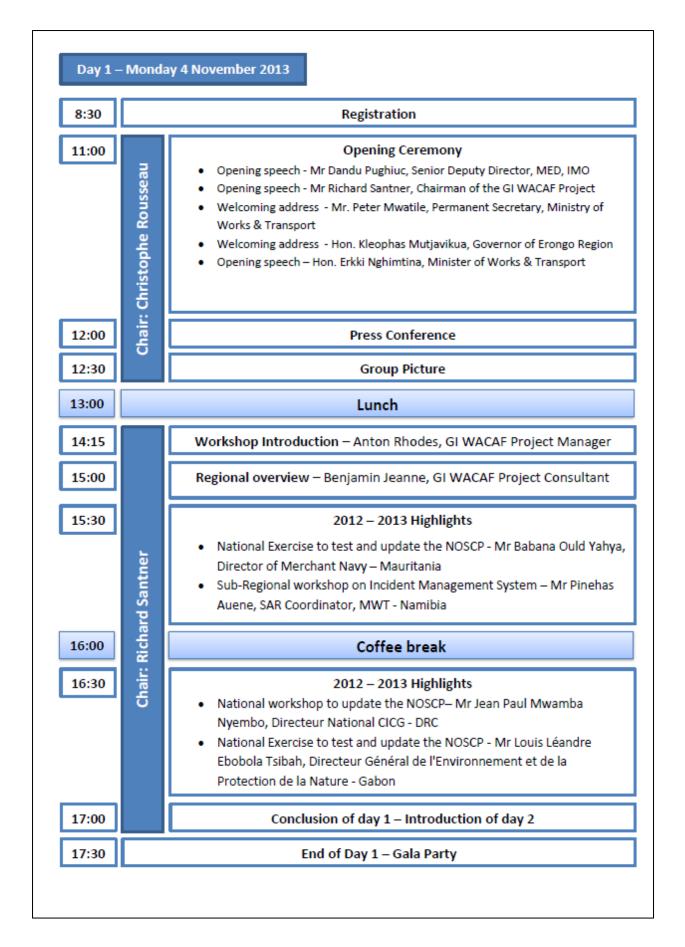
The scope is to organise workshops, training courses, seminars and deployment exercises with the national authorities in charge of oil spill response, in partnership with local oil industry business units.

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:

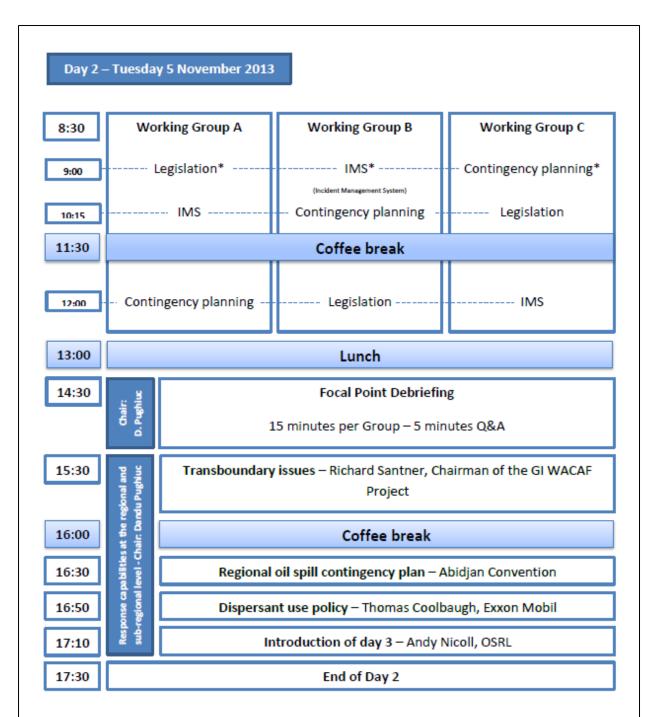
- Goal 1: Legislation: Promote the ratification of the relevant international Conventions.
- Goal 2: Contingency plan: Develop National Contingency Plans for all the countries of the region.
- Goal 3: Designation of authority: Obtain clarity on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.
- Goal 4: 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.
- Goal 6: National capabilities: Support participating countries in developing their own national response system.







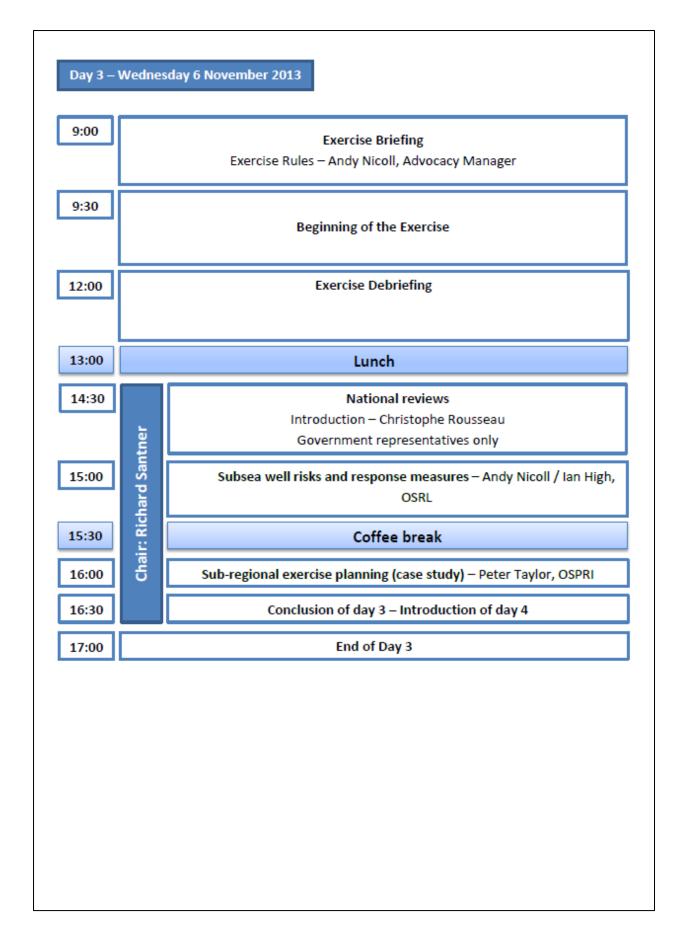
GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013 Swakopmund, Namibia – 4 - 8 November 2013



*List of facilitators, presenters and rapporteurs

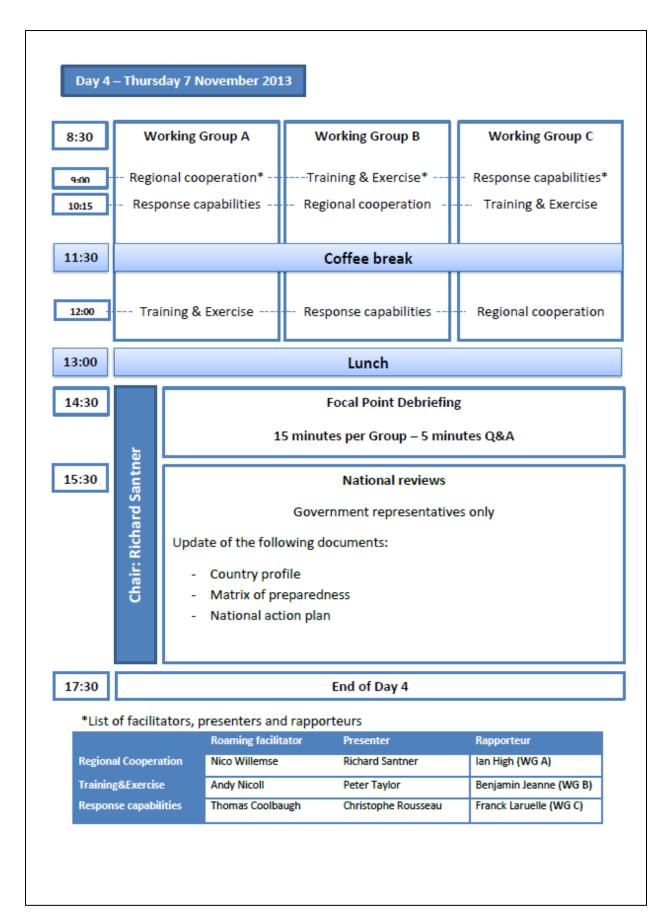
	Roaming facilitator	Presenter	Rapporteur
Legislation	Dandu Pughiuc	Franck Laruelle	lan High (WG A)
IMS	Richard Santner	Andy Nicoll	Benjamin Jeanne (WG B)
Contingency planning	Christophe Rousseau	Peter Taylor	Thomas Coolbaugh (WG C)



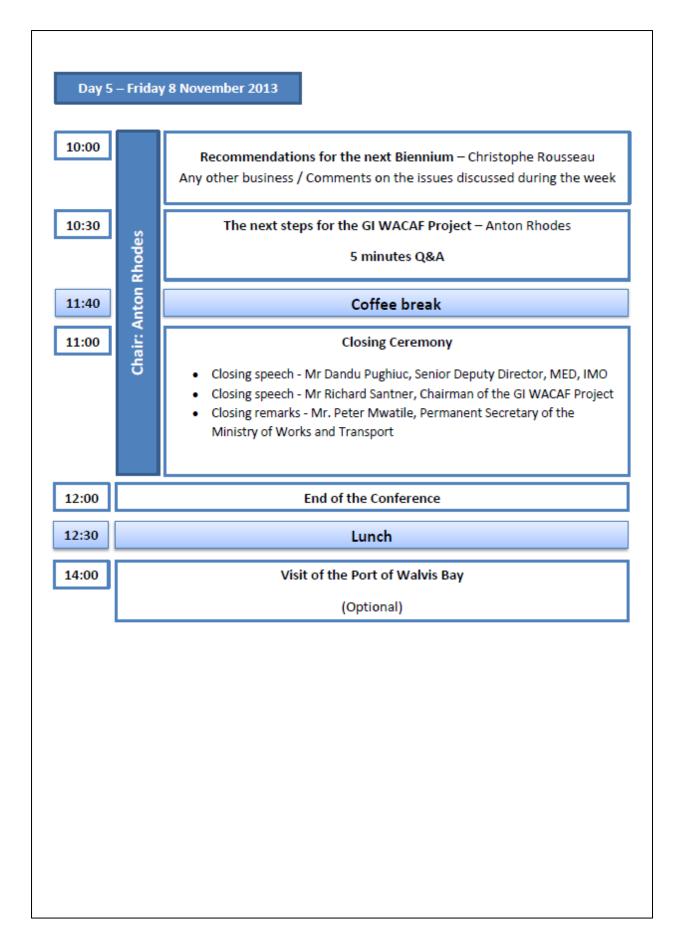




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Annex 2 – List of speakers





Mr. Dandu Pughiuc, Senior Deputy Director, Sub Division for Implementation, Marine Environment Division - IMO

Mr Dandu Pughiuc spent eight years at sea serving on different types of vessels. In 1985, he joined the Romanian Maritime Administration within the Ministry of Transport. During his 12 years in the public service, his work dealt with maritime training and maritime fleet operations. Between 1994 and 1997, he served as Chief Inspector, Head of the Maritime Safety Administration. He joined the International Maritime Organization in March 2000 as Chief Technical Adviser for the Global Ballast Water Management Project (GloBallast). In March 2004, he was appointed Head, Office for Ballast Water Management, and thereafter, in January 2012, as Deputy Director and Head, Marine Biosafety Section, Marine Environment Division. In January 2013, he was appointed Senior Deputy Director, Sub Division for Implementation, Marine Environment Division.





Mr. Richard Santner, Technical Authority - Senior Advisor, Oil Spill Response - BP

Richard Santner has 21 years experience in oil spill preparedness and response at ITOPF, OSRL and now BP. At BP he has been a crisis manager for BP's global shipping business, upstream/downstream businesses across Europe, Middle East and Africa and at BP's corporate HQ. He has responded to spills in 26 countries and trained/consulted in many more. During the Macondo event, he led the shoreline assessment and response program across the four US States. For 15 years he has worked with the IMO and IPIECA and authored technical manuals and guidelines. He is accountable for BP's global oil spill preparedness/response standards and capability. Richard Santner was an architect of the GI WACAF program launch in 2006, and is now GI WACAF Chair since 2011.





Pinehas Natangwe Auene, Deputy Director – Marine Pollution Control & SAR - Namibia

Mr. Auene's maritime career spans 17 years in the ship management and regulatory spheres. In his current position as head of Marine Pollution Control and SAR in the Ministry of Works and Transport, his main outcomes are minimizing the risk of marine pollution in Namibian waters and maximizing the number of persons saved from maritime and aviation incidents at sea. He is currently coordinating projects aimed at reforming Namibia's oil spill preparedness and response system notably developing Namibia's coastal sensitivity maps and reviewing the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP). Auene holds several high level positions in the region: he serves on the Management Board of the Benguela Current



Commission (BCC) as well as the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) Project Steering Committee. As regards professional membership, he is a member of respectively the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (ICS) and the Nautical Institute (NI). Mr. Auene holds a Masters degree in Maritime Affairs from the World Maritime University as well as other qualifications in ship management, shipping and international trade.

Mr. Christophe Rousseau, Deputy Manager - Cedre

Mr. Christophe Rousseau was originally trained as a university scientist and marine biologist; he was most logically mobilized by the French Navy, during his military service, to participate in the setting up of the French national accidental marine pollution working group established after the Amoco Cadiz major disaster. Since then, his entire career has been centred on the preparedness and fight against accidental water pollution of all forms. As a full time staff member of Cedre since 1980, he has been involved in all the activities of the centre, moving successively from field operations to their management in crisis cells and decision centres, and taking over the full responsibility of the Cedre training department and of its media relations (1988). Deputy Manager of Cedre since 1995, he is now in charge of coordinating information and documentation, all training activities conducted by Cedre as well as the contingency planning branch.

Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh, Distinguished Scientific Associate – Exxon Mobil

Dr. Thomas Coolbaugh is currently a Distinguished Scientific Associate in the Oil Spill Response Technology group of ExxonMobil Research & Engineering (EMRE). Focus areas include response technologies such as oil spill, remote sensing and detection of oil spills, advocacy and training. He has been with ExxonMobil since 1988. Tom received his B.A. degree in chemistry from Amherst College (Massachusetts, USA) and his Ph.D. in chemistry from the California Institute of Technology under the direction of Prof. Robert Grubbs - 2005 Nobel Laureate in Chemistry. In 1993, Tom obtained an M.S. in the Management of Technology from Polytechnic University in New York. Dr. Coolbaugh has extensive experience in a variety of research settings as a research scientist and research leader. Having been with ExxonMobil for more than 25 years, he leads EMRE's Oil Spill Response Technology group. He is a Vice Chair of the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) Oil Spill Working Group and a member of the American Petroleum Industry (API) Spills Advisory Group and the Marine Preservation Association Dispersant Advisory Committee. He was the GI WACAF Project Chairman from 2009 to October 2011 and is currently a member of the Steering Committee.

Mr Jean Paul Mwamba Nyembo, Director of the Marine and Coastal Environment – Democratic Republic of Congo









ExonMobil



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Mr Jean Paul Mwamba Nyembo graduated of the National Fire Service Academy (NFSA) in South Korea on emergency interventions in 2010. He graduated from the University of Lubumbashi with a bachelor degree in International Relations. He then graduated from the University of Kinshasa with a master degree in Environmental Sciences. Mr Mwamba Nyembo conducted several courses focused the marine environment, and several workshops with the IMO. He is currently holding the position of Director of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the DRC. He is the Coordinator of the Centre against Marine Pollution in the DRC, Focal Point for the GI WACAF Project as well as for the Abidjan Convention. Finally, Mr Mwamba Nyembo is also Coordinator of the National Plan Oil Spill Contingency Plan (Plan Polmarc) in the DRC.



Mr Babana Yahya M'Hamed, Director of the Merchant Navy - Mauritania

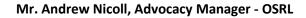
Mr Yahya M'Hamed graduated from the Merchant Navy Academy in Le Havre, France, and the National Merchant Navy School, in Nantes, France.

He was the Director of the "l'Ecole Nationale d'Enseignement Maritime et des Pêches (ENEMP)" during 5 years and is now Director of the Merchant Navy in Mauritania since 2010.

Mr Yahya M'Hamed is the IMO Focal Point as well as the GI WACAF Focal Point for Mauritania.



Oil Spill Response

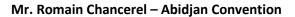


Mr. Andrew Nicoll is currently the Advocacy Manager for Oil Spill Response, managing the company's programme of external stakeholder engagement. He first joined the company in 1989 following 10 years as a deck officer in the UK merchant navy. He has worked both in industry and government, respectively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









Mr. Romain Chancerel owns a MSc Engineering in Coastal Environment obtained at University of Southampton in 2008. He has spent two years at the "Centre de la Mer" of Biarritz as Project Manager working on an EUfunded programme for coastal risk management. In September 2010 Romain joined Oil Spill Response in Southampton where he successfully completed a 3-months training programme to become a Spill Response Specialist. From March 2011 to August 2013, Romain took over the management of the GI WACAF Project and was particularly involved in the development of cooperation with private and public sectors to develop Oil Spill Response capabilities in West, Central and Southern Africa. Most recently, Romain joined the Secretariat of the Abidjan Convention which is a comprehensive umbrella agreement for the protection and management of the marine and coastal areas in West, Central and Southern Africa.

Dr. Franck Laruelle, Technical Team Manager - ITOPF

Dr. Franck Laruelle holds a PhD in marine biology from Brest University in France and previously worked with the environment and response / emergency response services of the French oil spill research organization CEDRE for 6 years. During that time, he has acted as a technical adviser on behalf of the French government on a number of spills, including ERIKA (1999) and PRESTIGE (2002). Franck joined ITOPF in 2006 and has since acted as a technical adviser on maritime incidents worldwide. Franck has attended a number of incidents involving tankers, including the main IOPC Fund cases of these last 10 years such as SOLAR 1 in the Philippines (2006) and HEBEI SPIRIT in South Korea (2007) as well as incidents involving bunker spills from other types of ships. Within ITOPF, Franck leads the HNS working group and was promoted to Technical Team Manager in January 2010.

Mr. Peter Taylor, Deputy Manager - OSPRI

Peter Taylor graduated from University with a degree in biological sciences. He spent six years in environmental consultancy prior to specializing in oil spill preparedness and response activities for the last 20 years. He has been involved in over 400 oil spill related projects in 40+ countries. These projects have included oil spill contingency planning, training and the development of exercises, alongside providing guidance during the response to major oil spills. Mr Taylor has been supporting IPIECA's inputs to the Global Initiative since 1998, helping promote effective contingency planning around the world. He has managed their Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative (Caspian Sea – Black Sea – Central Eurasia), known as OSPRI, since its inception in 2003 to the present.





ITOPF

GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013 Swakopmund, Namibia – 4 - 8 November 2013





Mr Anton Rhodes, Project Manager – GI WACAF

Anton holds a BA Hons in International Relations from the University of Aberdeen, and in 2009, graduated with a Masters degree in International Relations from the University of Cape Town, South Africa. Anton joined IPIECA in the same year, and became Project Manager of the IPIECA Oil Spill Working Group in 2011. In August 2013, Anton was appointed as Project Manager for the GI WACAF.



Mr Benjamin Jeanne, Project Consultant – GI WACAF

Benjamin graduated from the University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis, in France, with a Master's degree in Environmental Sciences. He worked for Total in 2011 and has joined the GI WACAF Project in September 2012. He is based at the International Maritime Organization Headquarters in London.





Annex 3 – List of participants

FAMILY		CONTACT DETAILS									
NAME, &											
FULLNAME	INSTITUTION	TELL:	FAX:	EMAIL ADDRESS							
S											
Alhaji	Maritime Admin.,	+23276601378		alhajiwurroh@yahoo.com							
Wurroh	Sierra Leone										
Jalloh											
Almeida	BP, Angola	+244912704179		almeid.faustino@BP.com							
Faustino											
Bozimor S.	NIMASA, Nigeria	08073282813		Martinsbozimor@yahoo.com							
Martins											
Octavio	Institution of	+(245)672289		octavio_cablal@yahoo.com.br							
Cabral	Environment										
Camara	Guinea	+224664209870		ibragaye@yahoo.com							
Ibrahima	Environment,										
N'gaye	Guinea										
Dibi Niage	CIAPOL, Côte	+0022102317246		dilimartin@yahoo.com							
Martin	d'Ivoire										
Dr. Oma	NIMASA, Nigeria	08069209351		omaofodile@yahoo.com							
Ofodile											
Erue	NIMASA, Nigeria	08068065060		Sandra.erue@yahoo.com							
Sandra											
Eygun	TOTAL EP, Angola	+244222673075		chritiane.eygun@total.com							
Christiane											
Imaobong	TOTAL E&P,	+234 803 313 5299		Ima.okpon@total.com							
Okpon	Nigeria										
Jean-Paul	Ministry of			nyembordc@yahoo.com							
Mwamba	Environment,										
Nyembo	DR.Congo										
Jombo	NIMASA, Nigeria	08069209351		bolonbosumthing@yahoo.com							
Boloubo											
Kau Joseph	Liberia Maritime	+231 886 736 210		kaukidaujoseph@yahoo.com							
	Authority, Liberia			kau.joseph@lima-liberia.com							
Keita	DNMM, Guinea	+224622582683		nomkekeita@yahoo.com							
Nounke											



Manuel		+244931677579		ogra@chevron.ocm
Graças de				
Deus				
Matozo	CHEVRON, Angola	+244 9123 40524		mtpi@chevron.com
Pitra				
Morris	EPA, Monrovia,	+231880814091		mgontor@gmail.com
Gontor	Liberia			
Musa Idris	NOSDRA, Nigeria	+2348033153547		lomusa2003@yahoo.com
о				
Nwuba	NIMASA, Nigeria	+2348033748192		katenwyba@yahoo.com
Catherine				
Oladipo	NOSDRA, Nigeria	+2348023198497		Dipozo4@yahoo.com
Obanewa				
Scott Smith	Conoco Phillips,	+18327039456		Scott.smith@conocophillips.co
	Angola			<u>m</u>
Tavares	CHEVLON, Angola			taur@chevron.com
Rodrigues				
Thomas B.	DMM, Benni	+229211314669	+229213158	tzountcheme@yahoo.fr
Zountchem			45	
e				
Tom	Exxon Mobil, USA	255184417		Thomas.coolbaugh@exxommob
Coolbaugh				<u>ile.com</u>
Usman	NIMASA, Nigeria	2348056309010		usmsirmoh2000@yahoo.com
Siraj				
Christian	SNH/CPSP,	237 77 506481		cfnsom@yahoo.com
Nsom	Cameroon			
Djahlin	Maritime Affairs,	90043495	22221796	Kdjahlin5@yahoo.fr
Kote	Тодо			
Diop	EPA, Accra	+221775298603		Amadoufa4@gmail.com
Dmadon				
Khousédia				
Djeri	Port Authority,	90281575		essofadjensamari@yahoo.fr
Samari	LOME, Togo			
Essofa				
Dr. Franck	ITOP, London, UK			Frank.laruelle@itop.yahoo.com
Laruelle				
lan High				



Manuel F.	DGA, Sao Tome			Maurorario2000@yahoo.com.b
do Rosario	and Principe			r
Nnamdi	TOTAL, Nigeria	+2348105433361		nnamdi.ahiamadu@total.com
Ahiamadu				
Peter	OSPRI, UK	+44 7584 305650		ptaylor@ipeca.org
Taylor				
Philippe	SNH, Cameroon	237 77742475		p_tango@yahoo.com
Tonga				
Richard	BP, UK			richard.santner@uk.bp.com
Santner				
Terrence	Department of	0123093070	0123093124	mabuelat@dot.gov.za
Mabuela	Transport, South			
	Africa			
Yannick	TOTAL, SA, France	+33559835505		yannick.autret@total.com
Autret				
Adewale	NIMASA, Nigeria	08069209351		bolonbosumthing@yahoo.com
Moses				
Baba				
Adriano	Ministry of Home			adrianotchuda@hotmail.com
Tchuda	and Transport,			
	Guinéé-Bissau			
Ahmadou	Sénégal	00221775623136		ahmadou27@yahoo.fr
Lo				
Amadou	Sénégal	221775298603		amadoufan@gmail.com
Khourédia				
Diop				
Dandu	IMO, London, UK			dpughiuc.imo.org
Pughiuc				
Jacques	Ministry of	+234 998207100		kiediatulu@yahoo.fr
Diatulu Nsunda	Transport Marchande			
INSUIIDA	Marine, DRC			
James	ASCLME, South	+27466362984	+27 46 622	iames stanlou@assime.org
Stapley	Africa	27400302304		james.stapley@asclme.org
			6621	
Којо	EPA, Ghana	+233264879187	+233302662	Kojo.efuman@gmail.com
Agbenor-			690	
Efuman				



M'hamed	Marine	00222 46 580458	00222	elbouyahya@yahoo.fr
Babana	Marchande		45253746	
Yahya	Director,			
	Mauritania			
Mouthoud-	Marine	242 055537774		mouthadj@yahoo.fr
Tchikaya J	Marchande,			
Félix	Congo			
Ngobo	DIGENAR, Congo	00242 066644090		ngobomedard@yahoo.fr
Médard				
Ousman	GMA, Gambia	+2209906762		ousmantouray2000@yahoo.co.
Touray				<u>uk</u>
Romain	PNUE,Abidjou,			romain.chancerel@unep.org
Chancerel	Côte d'Ivoire			
Santos	Ministry of	00240222525920		santosndong@yahoo.com
Ndongmba	Transport, Guinea			
	Equitorial			
Soulemane	Ministry of	+228 2221 3321		soule001@yahoo.fr
Abdel-	Environment,			
Ganiou	Tongo			
Omesuru	TOTAL, Nigeria	+2348106060078		omesuru.ake@total.com
Ake		+2348074090251		omesuru@gmail.com
Rousseau	CEDRE, France			
Christophe				
Ahissou	Direction De La	+22997981556		Ahissfils2000@yahoo.fr
Germain J.	Marine	+22921315845		
	Marchande, Benin			
Samuel	SNH/CPSP,			
Minkeng	Cameroon			
Faloimo	Nigeria National	+238033389233		
Regina D.	Petrol Co-			
	Operation NNPC,			
	Nigeria			
Isaac A. M.	Min of Safety and	061 2094417		
	Security			
Nasima	NAMPORT	064 2082332		nasima.g@namport.com.na
Gerson				
Shinana M.	Min of Safety and	061 2094417		



Α.	Security										
Auala N. M.	NDF – Navy	064 2017500		noddyauala@gmail.com							
	(MoD)										
Angula	MET - DEA	061 2842701	061 240339	saima@webmail.co.za							
Saima											
Selma	HRT Africa	0813214284		selma.usiku@hrtafrica.com.na							
Usiku											
Riaan	Municipality of	0811295017	064	rarcher@walvisbaycc.org.na							
Archer	Walvis Bay		2013378								
Kaoseb	Municipality of	0811295017	064 214410	ckaoseb@walvisbaycc.org.na							
Conradie	Walvis Bay										
Kazeundja	KAZ Trading	0814150861		kaztrading@iway.na							
Abraham	Enterprises cc										
Mushanana	Min of Home	0812787208		imushanana@gmail.com							
Irvine	Affairs &										
	Immigration										
Mulundu	Min of Home	0812440206		mulundu@iway.na							
Steven	Affairs &										
	Immigration										
Mapanka	Municipality of	0812912553		wilheilminamapanka2@gmail.c							
Wilhelmina	Henties Bay			<u>om</u>							
Elizabeth											
Simeon	MWT – DMA	064 207977	064 205266	gsimeon@mwtc.gov.na							
Gabes											
Auene N.	MWT – DMA	0816649188	064 205266	pauene@mwtc.gov.na							
Pinehas											
Moses	Xtreme Projects	0812475023		xpn@xtremeprojectsgroup.com							
Justy	Namibia										
Nangolo M.	MWT – DMA	061 2088025	061 240024	mnangolo@mwtc.gov.na							
Mathew											
Robert	Enigma Oil & Gas	061 300470		robertm@chariotoilandgas.com							
Mwanachil	Namibia										
enga											
Kandjala A.	SA to Hon.			atteayalala@mtcmobile.com							
	Governor										
	(Erongo)										
Kanime	MET			Itemb.kan@gmail.com							
			I								



Abraham				
Dumeni	OPM – DDRM	061 435100	061 226867	adumeni@opm.gov.na
Anna				
Amuulo	OPM – DDRM	061 4351032	061 226867	samuulo@opm.gov.na
Stefanus				
Awala	Min of Lands &	061 2965000		celina.awala@mlr.gov.na
Celina	Resettlement			
Simon T. A.	NDF – Navy	0811277901		
	(MoD)			
Elias N.	Ministry of Mines	061 2848256	061	nelias@mme.gov.na
	and Energy		2848200	
Titus Alfred	Ministry of	064 463181	064 463125	alfred.titus@gov.mof.na
John	Finance			
Uushini	NACOMA Project	064 403905	064 403906	sshitilifa@nacoma.org.na
Selma				
Kantika	NACOMA Project	064 403905	064 403906	intern2@nacoma.org.na
Kleopas				
De Wee	Luderitz Town	063 202041	063 202971	nico@ltc.com.na
Nicolaas	Council			
Eiman Tim	NAMPORT	064 2082339	064	eim@namport.com.na
			2082373	
Tshatumbu	MWT	061 2088037	061 240024	tshatumbu@mwtc.gov.na
George				
Muntande	Total, Namibia	0811276242	064 209140	bester.muntande@totalco.za
Bester				
Gabriel	Vivo Energy,	0811227013	064 209140	elias.gabriel@vivoenergy.com
Elias	Namibia			
Ihula	Municipality of	064 4104504		ihulajoseph@yahoo.com
Joseph	Swakopmund			
Aila Maria	Henties Bay			
Haufiku	Municipality			
Rynier Du	Engen, Namibia			
Preez				
Simataa	MWT	064 207977	064 205266	esimataa@mwtc.gov.na
Elvis				
Kantema	MWT	064 207977	064 205266	akantema@mwtc.gov.na
Annastasia				



Diwanga	MWT	061 2088030	061 240024	jdiwanga@mwtc.gov.na
Joseph				
lifo Selma	MWT	063 203969	063 203970	siifo@mwtc.gov.na
Amunjela	MWT	061 2088646	061	lamunjela@mwtc.gov.na
Laina			2088648	
Endjala	MWT	061 2088644	061	pendjala@mwtc.gov.na
Paulus			2088648	
Haifidi	MWT	061 2088038	061 240024	thaifidi@mwtc.gov.na
Tuyenikela				
0				
J. Madimba				
Nghiueuele	Puma Energy			
kwa Titus				



Annex 4 – Opening speech IMO

Honourable Erkki Nghimtina, Minister of Works and Transport Mr. Peter Mwatile, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Works and Transport Your Worship Juuso Kambueshe, Mayor of Swakopmund Mr Pinehas Auene, GI WACAF Focal Point Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege and an honour for me to deliver this opening address on behalf of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) at the GI WACAF Regional Conference of 2013. I would like to welcome you to this event on behalf of Mr. Koji Sekimizu, Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization, who sends his warm regards and best wishes for a successful outcome to your discussions over the next five days.

I know that all the IMO Members in the region and, indeed, the whole maritime community including our industry partners, would gladly join me in offering thanks and appreciation to the Government of Namibia - in particular, the Ministry of Works and Transport - for enabling us to bring this important regional event to the beautiful city of Swakopmund.

We live today in a global society supported by a global economy in which shipping plays a vital role underpinning international commerce and providing the most cost-effective delivery mechanism for the vast majority of the world trade. IMO has relentlessly sought to ensure that all forms of pollution that may be generated by ships operations are prevented and minimised and the affected parties are duly compensated. The Organization's 21 environmental treaties have significantly contributed to a marked reduction of marine pollution from ships, especially when it comes to major oil spill incidents, which have seen steadily decrease over the last few decades. IMO has long recognized the importance of comprehensive and well-rehearsed preparedness and response mechanisms that are needed to ensure prompt action to minimize the impact of a maritime oil spill.

Following the Exxon Valdez incident off the Alaskan coast, in 1989, the IMO Member States developed the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation. The OPRC Convention, as it became known, was adopted in 1990 and entered into force in 1995. The OPRC Convention provided for the first time a truly global framework to facilitate international co-operation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to major oil pollutions. It encourages States to develop and maintain an adequate preparedness and response capability while simultaneously, recognizing the importance of co-operation with the oil and shipping industries to address such emergencies.

Since the adoption of the OPRC Convention, the IMO Secretary-General has emphasized on many occasions the importance of its effective and uniform implementation and enforcement throughout



the world. Concern remains that the pace of accession to this instrument is still slow, although we know that the risk from oil spill is not diminishing and such spills may have lasting and disastrous consequences. The implications of slow pace of accession to OPRC Convention are even higher in a region such this, which is home to some of the major ports located in major maritime routes and which enjoys one of the highest oil exploration activities in the world. Still we have only 17 countries from the West, Central and Southern African region, which have ratified the Convention. I am, nevertheless, optimistic that more States will follow suit and accede to this important instrument at the earliest opportunity.

Through its Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP), IMO has coordinated and managed a number of activities aimed at promoting and building capacity for the implementation of the OPRC Convention as part of its continued efforts to pursue the UN goals related to environmental sustainability. In addressing the maritime developmental needs of developing countries in general, and taking into account the priority assigned to Africa, IMO's achievements with regard to capacitybuilding needs in oil spill response and preparedness, are evidenced with more than 20 regional and national activities carried out during 2012-2013 biennium that included training on development of sensitivity maps, oil spill trajectory modelling, the use of dispersants and the development of oil spill contingency plans.

To complement the technical cooperation interventions in the region, the GI-WACAF project jointly funded by IMO and eight oil company members of IPIECA was established in April 2006. We at IMO view this project as our flagship of the various GI regional initiatives we have in place today and as an outstanding example of successful cooperation with the oil and gas industry. I am sure we will hear more about this initiative from the Co-Chair of the Steering Committee of GI-WACAF project.

While tremendous progress has been achieved in combating oil spills, the continuous search for new oil and gas – coupled with the search for shorter routes for their transportation – is taking the shipping industry to places posing unprecedented challenges. Given the vast amount of oil transported daily, the huge distances involved and the increasingly harsh nature of the locations from which it is extracted, the potential for accidents and resulting oil spillages is still a matter of concern. It is in this context I would like to underscore the need for continued and coordinated efforts towards capacity-building to be prepared for and respond to oil spills. Considering the ever increasing maritime traffic and oil exploration in your region and, at the same time, its dependence on its coastal and marine environment as the main source of sustenance for coastal populations, there is simply no room for complacency when it comes to the OPRC Convention.

During the course of the week you will review the progress achieved by the region in the last two years and exchange experiences. You will also identify objectives and action plans, both at the national and regional levels, to strengthen oil spill response capability for the coming biennium. A key factor in maintaining a high level of oil spill response preparedness is, of course, training and IMO will remain committed to assist the West, Central and Southern African countries to meet this challenge.

The main expected outcome, at the end of the conference, will be to determine the priority actions for the coming biennium 2014-2015 to strengthen oil spill response capability in the region. To reach our objective, we are fortunate to have a group of respected experts with considerable international experience in all aspects of pollution response, practice and policy. We are even more fortunate to



have you, the policy and decision makers on oil pollution matters from the western rim of the African continent attending this Conference. Together we should be able to make good use of the next five days and progress our collective effort towards "cleaner oceans" and sustainable maritime transportation.

May I, once again, thank the Government of Namibia and in particular the Ministry of Works and Transport, for hosting this event and for their warm and generous hospitality. This Conference is beneficial for all involved and I wholeheartedly wish you the best of success during the next five days.

Thank you!



Annex 5 – Opening speech from the Chairman of the GI WACAF Project

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good Morning

It is both a pleasure and an honour for me to give this opening address in my role as the Co-Chair of the Steering Committee of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa at the occasion of this very important meeting, an event organised under the auspices of the GI WACAF Program.

And first of all, I offer my thanks to the government of Namibia, in particular the Ministry of Works and Transport for hosting this important event.

During the last 17 years the oil industry has built a longstanding partnership between the International Maritime Organization (the IMO) and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) and I would like to briefly discuss the roles of these organizations.

IPIECA and the IMO

IPIECA is the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. It was formed in 1974 following the launch of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). IPIECA involves both the upstream and downstream oil and gas industries on environmental and social issues and its membership covers over half of the world's oil production. The work of IPIECA is supported by a number of specialized industry member working groups that address the areas of biodiversity, climate change, health, oil spill preparedness, operations and fuels, reporting, and social responsibility.

The International Maritime Organization (the IMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations with a global mandate and its mission is to promote safe, secure, efficient, environmentally sound and sustainable shipping. This is pursued by adopting the highest standards of maritime safety and security, efficiency of navigation, and prevention and control of pollution from ships.

The Global Initiative

The IMO and IPIECA launched the Global Initiative in 1996 with the main objective to support countries in strengthening their oil spill response capabilities and to ensure the full implementation of variously international conventions. The Global Initiative is active at various degrees in six regions of the world: the Caspian and Black seas; the Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean; West, Central and Southern Africa; South-East Asia; and China.

The GI WACAF

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa, known as the GI WACAF, was launched in April 2006. It is a project jointly funded by the IMO and eight oil company members through IPIECA. Today, it covers 22 countries and since its creation significant progress has been achieved in improving oil spill response capability. Overall preparedness has increased substantially since 2006 and Anton Rhodes, the new Project Coordinator, will provide you the details later this morning. The



founding principles of this program are drawn from the Oil Spill Preparedness, Response and Cooperation Convention (OPRC):

1) The ratification of various international conventions and their effective transcription into the national legislation,

2) The development and approval of a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan,

3) The designation of a national authority and the roles and responsibilities of other stakeholders,

- 4) Establishing agreements for mutual assistance between countries,
- 5) Organizing training exercises to test and update the national structure in place, and
- 6) The identification of national resources.

Based on the progress that the GI WACAF Project has shown, it is certainly a highlight of the Global Initiative program.

Industry and government share the responsibility to prepare for oil spills

Recent incidents remind us of our need to be prepared in the event of a spill. In order to ensure that a response will be managed effectively, preparation for a spill is a responsibility that is shared by both Government and industry. It is our role here to explore together the continued development of operationally effective oil spill response in West, Central and Southern Africa. The importance of cooperation between government and industry with respect to oil spill preparedness and response should not be underestimated. In the event of a spill, to achieve the highest level of response effectiveness, all involved parties should act cooperatively and with a high degree of coordination.

I was one of the original architects of the GI WACAF program, launching it in Gabon. We set its course, influenced heavily by the views of government and industry delegates attending that first event from across the entire region. The importance of government and industry cooperation and mutual support was put at the heart of the program. It is fundamental to the program's success and this remains as important now as ever. In hand with this, the other underlying reason for success is that we set a clear focus on tangible results, making commitments to reach a better state of oil spill preparedness and response and then sustain the changes through continued effort to embed and improve capability step by step.

At the Conference here this week, and looking forward to what we need to achieve in the next biennium, there are three key areas for consideration:

- National Action Plans – build on past achievements and sustain their implementation. Each country is unique, needs a clear focus and to be supported consistently and well, going forwards;

- Regional Cooperation - at the sub-regional and Regional levels, to enable prompt and effective mutual support; and

- Specific Technical Developments - building on the core foundation of robust capability; identifying the next specific technical missions/activities which will take us forwards.

We are all involved in this, collectively part of the challenge, and a part of the solution for preparedness and response.



It is heartening to see how far things have come. But it does rely on each of us to continue that commitment, engage well in cooperative efforts, and to be clear on what tangible success looks like - having a clear idea of where we want to be. As I look around the room, I respectfully recognise that the true strength and energy of the program rests with each delegate here this week and with colleagues back home. I encourage everyone here to make this a very successful event, setting our course forwards.

In closing, I would like to extend thanks to all the partners involved in the preparation and delivery of this Conference: the Ministry of Works and Transport for hosting the meeting, the GI WACAF team (IMO and IPIECA) for the organization, UNIDO and GCLME for the long standing partnership with the GI WACAF program. And finally for the financial support of Total Angola and Chevron Angola.

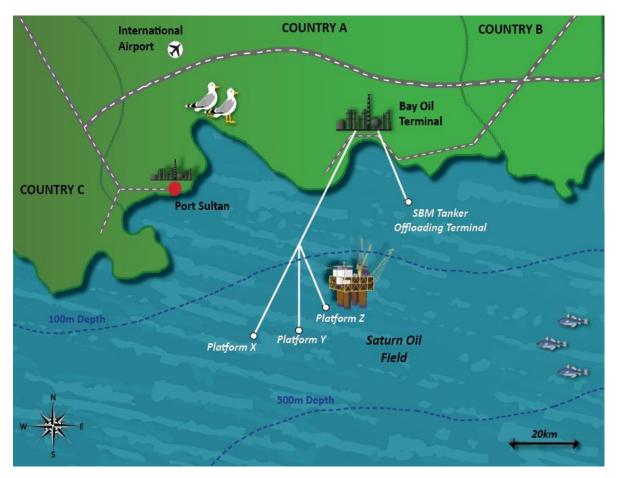
Thank you for your time and attention. The future is in our hands and I wish you all every success here this week.

Annex 6 - Closing speech



Annex 7 – Scenario of the exercise

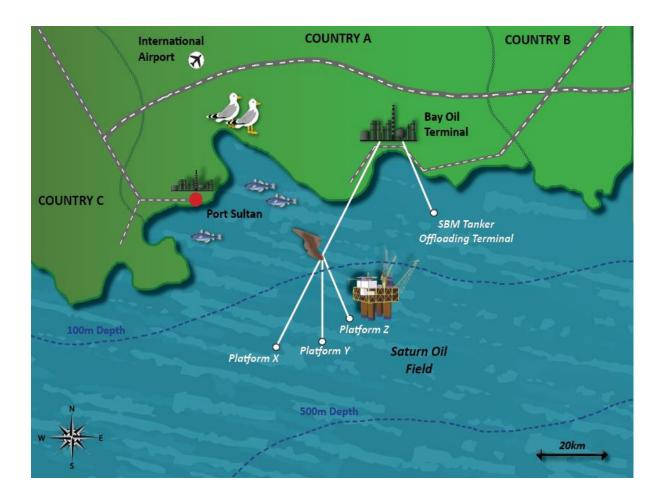
- The oil company "Bay Oil" has recently acquired the license to operate the onshore oil production and associated offshore loading terminal located in the Gulf of Guinea region of West Africa.
- The terminal receives and processes 300K bbls of Saturn Field Medium Crude Oil (API 35) per day.
- On average 2 tankers / week are loaded for world-wide export.
- All ships loading at the Single Point Mooring (SPM)are voyage-chartered by Bay Oil from independent operators or the oil majors depending on the market and availability
- The SPM offloading terminal can handle ships up to 150,000 DWT
- A tug owned and operated by Bay Oil is based in Sultan Port and assists with mooring / unmooring operations. An offshore support / supply vessel is stationed in the Saturn oil field (approx 40km south east of the port)
- The sub-sea 30" pipeline is 25 years old. It is buried and is the subject of regular annual intelligent pigging inspection.





Phase 1 Planning Tasks

- 1) Identify and list a range of credible oil spill scenarios applicable to the marine operations described.
- 2) Order the list in terms of local, national, or regional scale of impact and plot them on the impact matrix provided. What would be termed Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3 measures?
- 3) Taking account of the scenarios identified, use brainstorming techniques to list all reasonable oil spill preparedness measures appropriate to the situation.
- 4) Who are the stakeholders who will have in interest in the planning process or a response?



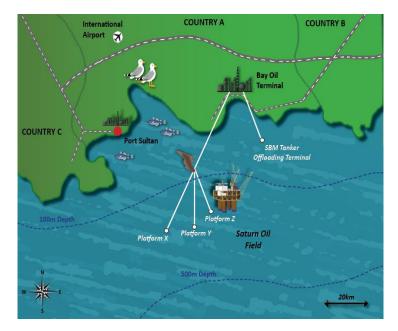


Phase 2 - Response

A crew-change helicopter reports to Port Sultan Coastguard a visual observation of oil on the water above the intersection of three feeder lines from the Saturn field in an approximate position 40km east-south-east of Port Sultan.

Weather – Onshore monsoon conditions:

- Sea and air temp 26^oC,
- Wind South easterly, 15kts, (Beaufort Force 4)
- Weather occasional rain, moderate visibility
- General Ocean surface currents at this time of year are westerly, rate 1.5 kts however unpredictable counter-currents are common close to shore



Phase 2 tasks

You are the National Oil Spill Team for Country A.

Describe an appropriate response with reference to the following:

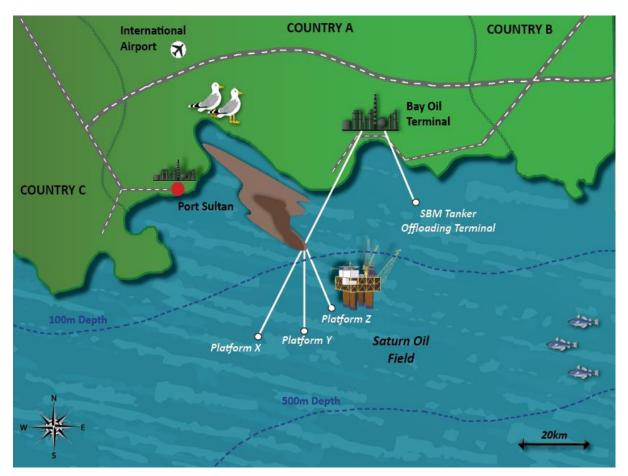
- The tiered framework of response
- Which stakeholders will be informed / involved?
- Response strategies to be employed
- Equipment resources required
- Arrangements for integration of additional support (equipment and personnel)

[NB: Assume you can have everything you need]



Phase 3 – International Cooperation

Aerial over-flight information from first-light 24 hours after the spill was first reported shows oil sheen extending 40 km to the shoreline and includes 20% black oil still emanating from the origin. International offers of assistance are being received following media reports that the local response has been slow and ineffective. The National Oil Company of Country B has offered 20 trained beach-masters and 5000m of shoreline protection boom. The lack of suitable vessels is a becoming a big problem.



Phase 3 Tasks

- How do you respond to the NOC of Country B?
- Will you have to modify your clean up response?
- What practical steps are needed to facilitate support from neighbouring countries / overseas?
- The Minister of the Environment from Country C is demanding information. What will you tell him?
- Summarise how you think the incident will develop over the following 5 7 days.



Annex 8 – Assessment form

Assessment form GI WACAF Regional Conference 2013 Swakopmund, Namibia 4 – 8 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
a. Technical content was appropriate to the course											
b. The workshop materials were of an excellent standard											
Any specific comments about the workshop design		-	-			- -					
Relevance to objective	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. The workshop will help in strengthening the level of preparedness to oil spill in the country											
b. The workshop manage to reach it's objectives											
c. The workshop was relevant to my job											
Any specific comments about relevance to objectives		-	-	-	-	-					
Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course											
b. Overall, the facilitator was good											



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

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

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

General Comments and Suggestions;



Annex 9 – Pictures





