

# GI WACAF Regional Conference 2015

*“Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in West, Central and Southern Africa:  
Taking the next step to strengthen national and regional capability”*

**Hotel Holiday Inn, Accra, Ghana  
16 – 19 November 2015**

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

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Hosted by:

**Environmental  
Protection Agency  
(EPA)**



**ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION  
AGENCY, GHANA**



**NOTE**

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## Executive summary

The 6<sup>th</sup> GI WACAF Regional Conference was organised in Accra, Ghana at the Holiday Inn Hotel, from 16 to 19 November 2015. It gathered delegates from different ministries and agencies as well as representatives from the private sector from 20 countries of the region.

The event was hosted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of the Republic of Ghana within the framework of the GI WACAF Project. The Conference was supported by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and IPIECA, the global oil and gas association for environmental and social issues.

Around 75 participants attended the Conference. The list of participants is attached as Annex 4 of this report.

The objectives of the Regional Conference focused upon the following:

1. Raise awareness on oil spill preparedness and response issues with emphasis on the challenges in the region;
2. Facilitate information sharing and lessons learned in the GI WACAF Region;
3. Review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference (Namibia, 2013); and
4. Determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2016-2017 to strengthen oil spill response capability in the region.

In order to address these objectives, the participants were guided through four days of presentations, case studies, working group sessions, table-top exercises and discussions.

The main recommendations identified during the Conference were:

1. Maintain focus on the key categories identified during the 2013 GIWACAF Regional Conference:
  - Strengthen specific elements within National Oil Spill Contingency Plans;
  - Develop trans-boundary response capabilities; and
  - Maintain support for core elements of the OPRC 90 Convention.
2. Incorporate additional topics to the key categories listed above:
  - Support application of the international conventions relating to claims liability and compensation for spills;
  - Promote ratification of the Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (BUNKER 2001);
  - Promote the usage of Net Environmental Benefits Analysis (NEBA), where applicable, throughout the work programme;
  - Focus on Dispersants, Incident Management System (IMS) and NEBA in trans-boundary workshops; and
  - Support closer integration with Abidjan Convention.



3. Have flexibility to provide additional support on request on topics such as:

- Surveillance;
- Wildlife Response; and
- In-situ Burning.

A detailed presentation of the recommendations is available on page 17 of this report.

In addition to these recommendations, each national delegation assessed the level of preparedness in their country and drafted a National Action Plan, highlighting how the GI WACAF Project might support them.

The active participation and the expertise of all delegates as well as the organisation of the event with the support of the Environmental Protection Agency of the Republic of Ghana were greatly appreciated and were key to the success of the Regional Conference.

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## 1. Presentation of the GI WACAF Project

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

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

The Project is jointly funded by IMO and nine oil companies Members (BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, ENI, ExxonMobil, Marathon, PERENCO, Shell and TOTAL) through IPIECA.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Introduction

The GI WACAF Project was launched with the broad aim of achieving tangible improvement in oil spill response preparedness and cooperation within the 22 countries of West, Central, and Southern Africa. The following six aspects of preparedness were focused upon: legislation, planning, training, exercise and capacity for implementation.

The initial gap analysis results showed low levels of national preparedness and response capability across the region. Between 2006 and 2009, the project undertook over 25 workshops across 16 different countries in the region focusing predominantly on developing the foundational elements of oil spill response and preparedness. Since 2010, the GI WACAF Project has begun to evolve to a work programme that reinforces these foundational elements but focuses more on regional and sub-regional activities, supporting exercises to test capability, and provides guidance and assistance on an increasingly varied array of technical topics tailored to support ongoing in-country developments.

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 prioritize project goals for the next biennium of work activities. The topic of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference was “Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in West, Central and Southern Africa: taking the next step to strengthen national and regional capability”.

## 3. Objectives of the Conference

The objectives of the Regional Conference focused upon the following:

- Raise awareness on oil spill preparedness and response issues with emphasis on the challenges in the region;
- Facilitate information sharing and lessons learned in the GI WACAF Region;
- Review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference (Namibia, 2013); and
- Determine priority actions for the coming biennium 2016-2017 to strengthen oil spill response capability in the region.

## 4. Programme of the Workshop

The Conference was organised during four days. The programme is available in Annex 1, and is summarised below:

- Monday, 16 November 2015
  - Registration
  - Opening ceremony
  - Introduction of the Conference
  - Regional overview
  - 2014-2015 Highlights in the region



- Tuesday, 17 November
  - Working group sessions on NEBA, IMS and International Cooperation
  - Working group sessions on Dispersant policy, Shoreline clean-up and Legislation
  - Debriefing
- Wednesday, 18 November
  - Table-top exercise on NEBA application
  - Exercise debriefing
  - Technical session
- Thursday, 19 November
  - National reviews: Country profiles, National actions plans and future topics
  - Recommendations for the next biennium and next steps for the GI WACAF Project
  - Closing ceremony

## 5. Location, dates, and participants

The workshop was held at the Holiday Inn in Accra, Ghana from 16 to 19 November 2015. In attendance, there were 75 participants from government and the oil and gas industry. Twenty of the twenty-two GI WACAF Member States were represented at the event. The list of participants is attached as Annex 4. The list of government delegates is available below:

Country	Name
Angola	Baptista Vunge Andre
Benin	Fabrice Yehonnou Tchegbenton Metonwaho (GI WACAF Focal Point)
Cabo Verde	Joao Lopes Rosario (GI WACAF Focal Point)
Congo	Médard Ngobo (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Jean-Richard Balou
Cote d'Ivoire	Martin Diagne Dibi (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Aya Odette Kouakou épouse Coulibaly
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Jean-Paul Mwamba Nyembo (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Adalbert Mbaya Kakasu
Equatorial Guinea	Santos Ndong Mba
Gabon	Roger Bibang Eya (representing the GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Allyanoh Mouenzi-Mouenzi
	Roseline Mboukou Foutou
	Marie-Jocelyne Obiang Mbenga
Ghana	Kojo Agbenor-Efunam (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Abdul Nasir Inusah
Guinea	Ibrahima N'gaye Camara (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Moudjitaba Sow
	Nounke Keita
Guinea Bissau	Octávio Cabral (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Carlos Da Silva
Liberia	John Cuffey Blegbeh (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Daniel Tarr
Mauritania	Babana Ould Yahya (GI WACAF Focal Point)
Namibia	Pinehas Auene (GI WACAF Focal Point)
Nigeria	Idris Olubola Musa (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Haruna Baba Jauro



<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	Manuel Fernandes de Ceita Vaz do Rosario (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Mé-Chinhô Costa Alegre Albano
<b>Senegal</b>	Jean-Pierre Lamane Tine (GI WACAF Focal Point)
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Ronald Moore (representing the GI WACAF Focal Point)
<b>The Gambia</b>	Al-haji Sanneh (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Rohey Samba-Jallow
<b>Togo</b>	Abdel-Ganiou Soulemane (GI WACAF Focal Point)
	Kote Djahlin Agbemenyanwot
	Djeri Samari Essofa

The experts invited to facilitate this workshop were:

- Babatunde Anifowose, Coventry University
- Rupert Bravery, ExxonMobil and Chairman of the GI WACAF Project
- Franck Laruelle, International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)
- Thomas Liebert, International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds)
- Robert Limb, Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)
- Andy Nicoll, Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)
- Dandu Pughiuc, Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- Anne Reglain, International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)
- Christophe Rousseau, Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux (Cedre)
- Peter Taylor, Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative (OSPRI)

The GI WACAF Secretariat, Mr Anton Rhodes and Ms Chloé Blais, also attended the Conference.

The list of experts and their biographies are available in Annex 3.

## 6. Activities and proceedings

### 6.1. Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony took place on Monday, 16 November 2015 at 10.30 a.m. Ms Odelia Ntiamoah was the Master of ceremonies arranged by EPA. The programme of the opening ceremony is available in Annex 2.

Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Deputy Director of Oil and Gas of the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana and Focal Point for the GI WACAF Project, provided an introduction to the Conference. The following representatives from the different Ministries of the Government of Ghana delivered opening speeches:

- Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Petroleum (See annex 5)
- Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (See annex 6)

Mr. Rupert Bravery delivered the Opening Remarks as the Chairman of the GI WACAF Project. His speech is attached in Annex 8.



Mr. Dandu Pughiuc, Senior Deputy Director, Marine Environment Division, delivered the IMO Opening Remarks (attached as Annex 7).

The opening ceremony was concluded by a group picture. The photos of the Regional Conference are available at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/giwacaf/sets/72157659321110234>.

## **6.2. Proceedings of the Regional Conference**

### **DAY 1 Monday, 16 November 2015**

#### **Session 1: Introduction of the Conference**

*Mr. Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF*

To introduce the Conference, the Project Manager presented the evolution and success of GI WACAF since its launch in 2006. Data submitted by the countries confirm a significant increase in the overall level of oil spill response capability across the region in 10 years. Another important evolution is the diversification of the work programme, with table-top exercises and sub-regional activities.

Mr. Rhodes presented the priorities identified during the 2013 Regional Conference for the 2014-2015 biennium:

- Continue to support the implementation of core elements of the OPRC 90 Convention;
- Develop trans-boundary response capability through the organization of bilateral exercises;
- Strengthen specific elements within the National Oil Spill Contingency Plans: waste management, dispersant use, IMS, shoreline clean-up and sensitivity mapping.

Against these categories the Project Manager explained what had been achieved in terms of activities delivered. The identified specific elements were addressed mostly during sub-regional workshops, in order to reach out on these topics as widely as possible. GI WACAF also organized, for the first time, bilateral exercises between Nigeria and Cameroon and Gabon and Congo. When focusing on the core elements of OPRC 90, GI WACAF organized national workshops. A large-scale deployment exercise in Cameroon also took place. To summarize, over 1,000 participants attended GI WACAF events, many new focus topics were introduced into the work programme, and there was much more diversification in terms of the type of activities that were delivered.

One of the key questions for GI WACAF is also how to measure progress, in order to identify the impact of the Project in the region. Since its launch, the GI WACAF has been using six Key Performance Indicators. However, as capabilities have improved since 2006, the Project Manager explained that the GI WACAF will also focus on supplementary elements: sensitivity mapping, dispersant policy, shoreline clean-up, waste management, bilateral cooperation and IMS. Starting in 2015, the Project will be able to measure progress in the region against these elements.

To conclude, Mr. Rhodes introduced the objectives and the programme of the Conference.

## **Session 2: Regional Overview**

*Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana and GI WACAF Focal Point*

After presenting the main environmental and socio-economic impacts related to an oil spill, Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam focused on the main risks of oil spills in the GI WACAF region and Ghana in particular. He highlighted the significant increase of maritime traffic with the example of the Port of Tema, Ghana, where the volume of shipping has increased by 64% in the last 10 years. Oil production is also a major challenge as the region is one of the world's biggest producers. The current developments related to offshore production in Ghana were also presented.

The introduction of the Conference and the Regional overview were followed by four presentations by the GI WACAF Focal Points, highlighting what has been achieved within their respective countries since the last GI WACAF Regional Conference.

## **Session 3: 2014-2015 Highlights: Gabon**

*Mr. Roger Bibang Eya, Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature du Gabon*

Gabon is one of the oldest and biggest producers in the region and 70% of the production is offshore. The country also has two main ports. Mr. Bibang Eya presented the different activities organized with the GI WACAF in the last two years: a joint deployment exercise, a sub-regional workshop on liability and compensation, a table-top exercise to test communication lines with Congo and a sub-regional workshop on shoreline clean-up and waste management. For each activity, Mr. Bibang Eya gave an overview of the programme and of the main recommendations. Finally, he listed the main national priorities, such as the finalization of the sensitivity maps and the update of the NOSCP.

## **Session 4: 2014-2015 Highlights: Côte d'Ivoire**

*Mr. Martin Niagne Dibi, Centre National Anti-Pollution de Côte d'Ivoire*

Mr. Dibi explained that there is an increasing risk of offshore oil spills in the Gulf of Guinea. Côte d'Ivoire is vulnerable as it is a new oil producer and its coast is located along one of the major shipping routes. An incident could have significant impacts on the environment and the national economy. In the last two years, Côte d'Ivoire focused on different topics, with the support of GI WACAF or other organisations like Cedre, including ratification of relevant conventions, update of the Plan POLLUMAR, development of a policy on the use of dispersants, testing of national capacities through table-top and deployment exercises and development of sensitivity maps. These activities were valuable to build trust between public and private stakeholders in the country.

### **Session 5: 2014-2015 Highlights: Nigeria**

*Mr. Idris Musa, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency of Nigeria (NOSDRA)*

Nigeria has important petroleum activities, mainly concentrated in the Delta Region. Mr. Musa identified the main oil spill risks in the country, for example a tanker accident, a well blowout or pipeline failure. Since 2013, NOSDRA has worked on different topics to improve preparedness and response in the country including the review and update of the NOSCP to integrate IMS, development of several related policies (for example, the Pipeline Integrity Management Programme) and tools and training. Mr. Musa also focused on the bilateral exercise organised with GI WACAF between Nigeria and Cameroon to test the communication lines. He listed the positive observations as well as the recommendations. This new type of activity was well-received in the country as it helped identify gaps that could not be spotted with national exercises alone.

### **Session 6: 2014-2015 Highlights: Namibia**

*Mr. Pinehas Auene, Directorate of Maritime Affairs of Namibia*

Namibia has 1,570 km of coastline classified as national park with high ecological and economic sensitivities. The country's risk profile is changing: even though it does not yet produce oil, there is offshore exploration under way and Namibia is located alongside a major shipping route. Mr. Auene also gave an overview of the major incidents and the associated response that occurred in the last 30 years. The second part of the presentation was dedicated to recent developments. In 2015, the updated NOSCP and strategic and tactical sensitivity maps were finalized. GI WACAF also organized a national workshop on Waste Management to support Namibia in the development of national waste management guidelines. The main priorities for next year are the organization of a bilateral exercise and the development of a dispersant policy.

### **Session 7: Conclusion of Day 1 and Introduction of Day 2**

*Mr. Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager*

Mr. Rhodes thanked the delegates for their participation and introduced the main elements of the working group sessions organised during the second day. The day ended with a gala evening.

### **DAY 2 Tuesday, 17 November 2015**

The second day was dedicated to working group sessions. Delegates were divided into three groups. Each group appointed two rapporteurs to capture and present the outcomes of the discussions during the afternoon debriefing session. The objective was to discuss different topics related to oil spill response preparedness and develop recommendations to strengthen the level of preparedness within the framework of the GI WACAF Project. Roaming facilitators and presenters were dedicated to each topic and moved through the three groups.

## **Session 8: First Working Group Sessions**

The selected topics discussed during the morning session were:

- **Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)**

*Mr. Peter Taylor (IPIECA) and Mr. Thomas Liebert (IOPC Funds)*

Mr. Taylor explained the four steps of the NEBA process: compile and evaluate data to identify an exposure scenario and potential response options, predict outcomes for a given scenario, balance trade-offs for each feasible response option and select the best option.

The discussion that followed helped delegates to better understand and apply the concept of NEBA in the context of oil spill preparedness and response. Participants also identified the need for GI WACAF to help countries to integrate NEBA in the NOSCP, especially for the countries which have not finalised this plan yet. It was also mentioned that existing tools to collect data should be used and adapted in case of an oil spill in order to optimise resources.

- **Incident Management System (IMS)**

*Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL) and Mr. Rupert Bravery (ExxonMobil)*

Mr Nicoll gave an overview of the key principles and the structure of IMS, as well as the risks associated to poor incident management.

During the discussions, several countries of the region explained that they had integrated an Incident Management System into their NOSCP. However, delegates identified the need to test this system at a national but also at a bilateral level, through table-top exercises.

- **International Cooperation**

*Dr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF) and Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)*

Dr Laruelle highlighted the importance of international cooperation in the OPRC 90 Convention. He used the case study of the “Ievoli Sun” oil spill in the English Channel to illustrate the benefits of international cooperation during an incident.

The different groups identified the lack of formal bilateral or sub-regional agreements in the region as one of the main challenges. Some priorities such as the establishment of a list of emergency contacts in the region were discussed. At an operational level, exchange of technical information (such as dispersant policies or IMS) would be useful before an oil spill occurs. This could be done through sub-regional activities supported by GI WACAF.

## **Session 9: Second Working Group Sessions**

The following topics were discussed by the three working groups during the afternoon:

- **Dispersant Policy**

*Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL) and Mr. Peter Taylor (IPIECA)*

Mr. Nicoll outlined the main elements that are found in policies on the use of dispersant and product approval regulations. He also talked about the challenges related to the perceptions associated with dispersants.

In the discussions that followed, some country representatives mentioned that they do not have the necessary information to confidently implement this response option. Some others are in the process of drafting a national policy but are facing questions regarding product approval, geographical limits, etc.

- **Shoreline clean-up**

*Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre) and Dr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)*

Mr. Rousseau detailed the four stages of Shoreline response and gave an overview of the elements to consider before an oil spill occurs. He also emphasised the objective to mitigate adverse environmental effects of the response.

The conclusions of the discussions were that for most of the countries in the region, the integration of shoreline clean-up strategies into the NOSCP still remains a challenge. The designation of the authority in charge was highlighted as one of the main issues. The cooperation with the industry was identified as useful support as companies have developed tactical local plans. Waste management is a topic that is currently being discussed in some countries but most of them do not have a formalised policy yet.

- **Legislation**

*Mr. Thomas Liebert (IOPC Funds) and Ms Anne Reglain (ITOPF)*

Mr. Liebert introduced the three tiered approach to maritime conventions and gave an overview of the status of key conventions in the region. This was followed by a focus on the importance of implementation into national law of IMO conventions and the risks of outdated legislation.

The discussions showed that the level of ratification of relevant international Conventions in the region has significantly improved (with the exception of the Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage). However, most of the countries have been experiencing issues to implement them into national law. Legal assistance was identified as a key element to move forward in this area.

### **Session 10: Working Group Debriefing**

*Rapporteurs of the Working Groups*

Each rapporteur presented a summary of the main points discussed during the Working Group sessions. The feedback from each rapporteur was captured to draft the recommendations presented on the last day of the Conference (see page 16 for summary of recommendations).

### **Session 11: Conclusion of Day 2 and Introduction of Day 3**

*Mr Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager*

Mr Rhodes thanked the participants for their active involvement in the working group sessions which helped to identify valuable recommendations. He also outlined details related to the table-top exercise that would take place on the following day.

## **DAY 3 Wednesday, 18 November 2015**

### **Session 12: Exercise Briefing on NEBA application**

*Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL)*

Mr. Nicoll introduced the rationale and the objectives of the table-top exercise. He also reminded participants of the concept of NEBA, which was discussed during the working group sessions on the second day.

### **Sessions 13 and 14: Table-top exercise on NEBA application and debriefing session**

*Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL), Dr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF) and Mr. Peter Taylor (IPIECA)*

The scenario used for the exercise was an oil spill following a collision between the loaded tanker “Atlantic Sunrise” and an FPSO.

Participants were part of an advisory committee reporting directly to the Incident Commander to provide advice on response strategy. The different groups had to analyze the situation and were asked to develop a response recommendation for the Incident Commander using the four steps of the NEBA process: compile and evaluate data; predict outcomes; balance tradeoffs; and select the best option. The feedback from the participants was that the exercise was highly beneficial to understand how to apply the NEBA concept in case of an oil spill.

### **Session 15: Technical session – JIP overview and update**

*Mr. Robert Limb (OSRL)*

Mr. Limb introduced and gave an update on the Joint Industry Project on Oil Spill Response. After the Montara and Macondo accidents, the industry identified several key capability areas and worked on good practices guidance, technical reports and outreach material. Mr. Limb gave some examples

with the work done on dispersant, risk assessments or surveillance and modelling. To conclude, the presenter shared the main priorities of the second phase of the Project, with the translation of the material or the analysis of the social impacts of oil spills.

#### **Session 16: Technical session – OSPRI overview**

*Mr. Peter Taylor (IPIECA)*

Mr. Taylor introduced OSPRI, which is a Project aligned to the Global Initiative to help countries on oil spill preparedness and response covering the Black and Caspian Seas. The presenter shared examples of recent activities in different countries of the region: development of a dispersant policy in Romania, drafting of a National Contingency Plan in Kazakhstan and trans-boundary cooperation between Georgia and Azerbaijan.

#### **Session 17: Technical session – Case study: Waste Management and Shoreline clean-up in Madagascar**

*Dr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)*

Dr. Laruelle provided in-depth explanations on the response to the oil spill following the grounding of the Gulser Ana carrying dry rock phosphate in Faux Cap, Madagascar in 2009. The main challenges were related to logistics and access as this was a remote location. The political context at the time was also complicated. Different sensitivities (tourism, water wells, reef with corals and subsistence fishing) were identified. The presenter then described the primary and secondary response strategy to clean-up and to manage waste. He concluded with the environmental monitoring efforts included chemical analysis of collected samples, conducted to respond to environmental concerns.

#### **Session 18: Latest developments in the claims handling process under the CLC and Fund Conventions**

*Mr. Thomas Liebert (IOPC Funds)*

Mr. Liebert started with an overview of the international compensation regime, presenting the rationale, the three tier system, the compensation limits and the main types of claims covered. He also explained the role of the IOPC Funds. The second part of his presentation was dedicated to recent developments. Following an incident caused by a floating storage unit converted from an oil tanker, a Working Group has been working on the definition of a “ship” and its various implications for the compensation regime. A guidance document will be ready in 2016. Another topic currently being discussed is the large number of claims for small amounts. To help countries with this issue, the IOPC Funds revised the Claims Manual and other available tools. The new guidance is available on the IOPC Funds website at <http://www.iopcfunds.org/publications/>.

#### **Session 19: Technical session – Wildlife response**

*Ms Anne Reglain (ITOPF)*

The objective of this presentation was to introduce this new topic to the participants. Ms Reglain outlined the wildlife at risk in the WACAF region and the impacts of oil spills on wildlife. She also

described the different response strategies and rehabilitation stages. The case study of the Treasure oil spill incident in South Africa was used to describe the preventive measures and the rehabilitation process of oiled penguins. One of the final recommendations from the expert was to understand that wildlife response is part of the overall response planning.

### **Session 20: Technical session – MetOcean Data, Oil Spill Response and Modelling in the Gulf of Guinea**

*Dr. Babatunde Anifowose (University of Coventry)*

Oil spill contingency planning and response require a systematic understanding of baseline environmental parameters amongst others. GI WACAF countries have frameworks at different stages of development that can support this but they need to be integrated well ahead of potential major incidents (e.g. Macondo) for an effective and coordinated marine pollution response in the Gulf of Guinea. Therefore, the presentation advanced the need for an Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS) and data sharing 'Memorandum of Agreement' between the 22 GI WACAF countries and industry parties. As countries are at different stages of developing NOSCPs, this initiative could be led by the Regional Coordinating Centre/NOSDRA with the support of the GI WACAF Project. There is scope to seek additional support from intergovernmental agencies like the World Bank if need be.

### **Session 21: Technical session – Using custom-made resources in oil spill response**

*Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre)*

In the past, local communities impacted by oil spills have been able to react and find solutions by adapting means and materials that are used for their daily activities. This enabled them to respond to the pollution as quickly as possible and to mitigate adverse impacts. The presentation highlighted several custom-made resources used around the world for at-sea response, shoreline clean-up, protection, recovery or intervention in highly sensitive areas. Because manufactured equipment is not always available or sufficient, communities should utilise the specific characteristics of the impacted site, their knowledge of the environment and of local materials and vegetation easily available. Mr Rousseau insisted on the fact that using custom-made resources should not be improvised during the crisis. They have to be created and tested during the planning process.

### **Session 22: Technical session – In-situ burning**

*Mr. Andy Nicoll (OSRL)*

Mr. Nicoll gave an historical perspective on in-situ burning as a response technique before explaining how it works. Advantages and challenges related to this method were discussed. If the right combination of conditions (oil type and sea conditions) is observed, burning oil is a proven response option. Mr Nicoll also insisted on the logistics required during In-situ burning: specific equipment, transportation, emergency procedures and burn control, aerial surveillance, air monitoring and smoke plume modelling. To conclude, he mentioned that the IPIECA/OGP JIP produced a Good Practice Guide on In-situ Burning which is available in English on the JIP website.

### **Session 23: Technical session – Surveillance Strategy**

*Dr. Franck Laruelle (ITOPF)*

Using pictures, Dr. Laruelle highlighted the importance of aerial surveillance as a first step in the response to get a comprehensive picture of the incident: it helps to locate and identify oil at sea, quantify the volume, establish the nature of the pollution, validate current and trajectory, provide data for modelling, identify sensitive resources, prioritise shoreline clean-up, assess response feasibility, assist at-sea operations and monitor response efficiency. The presenter also insisted on the importance of experienced observers, thorough preparation and good communication to maximise the benefits of aerial surveillance and avoid mistakes. Several guides are available on the topic.

### **Session 24: End of Day 3 and Introduction of Day 4**

*Mr. Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager*

The programme for the last day, in particular the session dedicated to National reviews, was presented.

## **DAY 4 Thursday, 19 November 2015**

### **Session 25: Presentation of new website**

*Ms Chloe Blais, GI WACAF Consultant*

Ms Blais introduced the new version of the GI WACAF website which will be available in December 2015. She highlighted the main improvements. Users will be able to find more information on all the activities organized since 2006 as well as country information and relevant documentation on oil spill preparedness and response.

### **Session 26: National reviews**

*All delegates*

National review forms were circulated to allow delegates to update their country profile, assess the level of preparedness of their country, set objectives for the coming biennium and draft an action plan for the achievement of these objectives. Copies of the country profiles which were updated in 2013 were distributed with the form. The delegates were requested to update the content. The changes provided by the focal points will be integrated and the new documents will be available on the GI WACAF website ([www.giwacaf.org](http://www.giwacaf.org)). The full template is available in Annex 10.

The core of the form consisted of the matrix of preparedness which details preparedness indicators of the OPRC 90 Convention. For each of these indicators, the delegates were asked to identify whether these actions were implemented and if not, if they were a priority for the country for the next biennium. The highest priorities constitute their national action plan and will be used by GI WACAF to identify activities in 2016 and 2017. Delegates were also asked to assess their level of

interest in potential topics related to preparation and response to oil spills such as NEBA or surveillance.

### **Session 27: Recommendations for the next Biennium 2016-2017 and next steps for the GI WACAF Project**

*Mr. Christophe Rousseau (Cedre) and Mr. Anton Rhodes (GI WACAF)*

The workshop concluded with a summary of the main recommendations which had been identified by delegates during the Conference. It was explained that the input provided by delegates would be used to develop the work programme for the next biennium (2016-2017) and next steps for the GI WACAF Project.

- **On Legislation:**
  - Continue to ratify and implement international conventions
  - Understand the various mechanisms of compensation available at the national and international level and from private funds
  - Identify support for the preparation of compensation claims
  - Train the personnel in charge of developing national law to implement international conventions
- **On Incident Management System:**
  - Promote IMS and its integration into NOSCPs
  - Clarify the use of IMS in the case of a trans-boundary incident
  - Improve the efficiency of national IMS through national and bilateral exercises
- **On International Cooperation:**
  - As a priority, establish and test lists of emergency contacts for national authorities and industry representatives
  - Develop bilateral, sub-regional and regional cooperation
  - Leverage existing mechanisms (for example, SAR)
  - Overcome potential diplomatic barriers by focusing on operational agreements
  - Test the procedures on a regular basis
  - Encourage regular exchanges between countries on oil spill response
- **On Net Environmental Benefits Analysis (NEBA):**
  - Promote the integration of NEBA into NOSCP and annexes (sensitivity maps, policy on the use of dispersant, IMS, operational procedures)
  - Encourage the use of NEBA during exercises
  - Publish information on NEBA on the GI WACAF website
- **On Shoreline Response:**
  - Promote the implementation of Shoreline response in NOSCPs and local plans
  - Identify a national coordinator where needed
  - Develop operational procedures
  - Integrate shoreline clean-up options into sensitivity maps
  - Identify availability of national capability
  - Create a minimum stockpile (PPE etc.)

- Organise training and exercise, in particular for future beach masters
- Promote local skills and expertise
- **On Dispersant Policy:**
  - Continue to support the implementation of national dispersant policies, using IMO and IPIECA templates (with list of approved dispersants, geographical limits of use and decision process)
  - Develop a regional strategy on dispersant use
  - Publish information on dispersant on the GI WACAF website

A high level summary of these recommendations is available in the Section 7 of this report.

### 6.3. Closing ceremony

On behalf of the IMO, Mr. Thomas Liebert thanked the delegates for the active involvement in the Project that has shown great results in the last ten years. He reiterated the availability of IMO, IPIECA and other organisations like IOPC Funds, Cedre, ITOPF or OSRL to support countries to strengthen their national capabilities.

Mr. Anton Rhodes, on behalf of IMO/IPIECA, thanked EPA for the co-organisation and management of the event, the hotel staff and the translators for their support and the participants for their contributions.

Mr. Rupert Bravery, Chair of the GI WACAF Project, insisted on the importance of industry and government partnership and how the results of the partnership were evident in all of the achievements of the GI WACAF Project.

Mr. Agbenor-Efunam congratulated the participants for their endeavours and hard work over an intense four-day Conference. He officially closed the workshop.

Each participant received a certificate and a USB stick compiling all the presentations and supporting documents used during the Conference.

## 7. Recommendations

The following high level recommendations, based on the conclusions from the different sessions, were presented on the last day of the Conference:

1. The 2016-2017 GI WACAF work programme will maintain the focus on the key categories identified during the previous Regional Conference (Namibia 2013) as the objectives have not been fully achieved yet:
  - a. Implement the core elements of the OPRC 90 Convention through support for the development of NOSCP and an emphasis on exercises to test these plans.
  - b. Strengthen specific elements within the National Contingency Plans with a focus on Waste management, Dispersant policy, Incident Management System, Shoreline clean-up and assessment and Sensitivity mapping.
  - c. Develop trans-boundary response capabilities by organising trans-boundary exercises between neighbouring countries sharing similar oil spill risks.

2. Additional priorities can be added to these key categories:
  - a. Support the implementation into national law of CLC 1992 and promote the ratification of the Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (BUNKER 2001).
  - b. Include the concept of NEBA into the work programme in a more explicit and systematic way.
  - c. Organise trans-boundary workshops to provide a sub-regional approach on dispersant, IMS and NEBA.
  - d. Improve the cooperation between the GI WACAF Project and the Abidjan Convention.
3. GI WACAF should be able to provide additional support to specific requests on topics that are not part of the work program which are of interest for some countries; for example, surveillance or wildlife response.

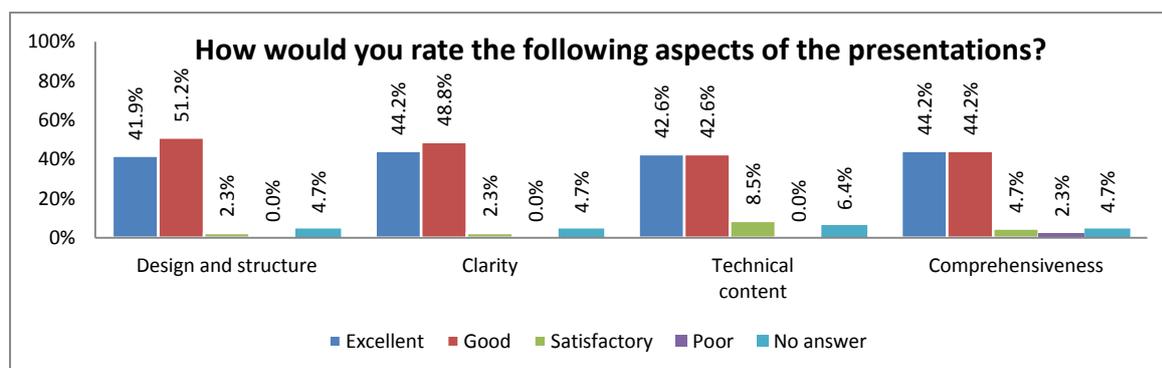
More detailed outcomes will be identified through the analysis of the national reviews completed by the different delegations.

## 8. Conclusion

The Regional Conference achieved its objectives and the benefits were numerous. The Focal Points remain engaged and interested in the Project and are keen to find out how other countries in the region are approaching oil spill response and preparedness. There were also knowledge sharing and detailed discussions amongst the participants. The table-top exercise and the technical sessions provided practical insight on key aspects to strengthen oil spill response capability. The working group sessions enabled productive discussions and led to the development of recommendations for the biennium 2016-2017. These recommendations set ambitious objectives which will require the full commitment of the GI WACAF Focal Points from both government and the oil and gas industry.

Finally, the Regional Conference was the opportunity to ensure the work programme reflects the fact that countries are at varying stages of oil spill response capability and that activities must be tailored to their needs.

The success of the event was confirmed by the positive feedback received from the participants. 93% of delegates considered that the objectives of the Conference were achieved and 95% said they were likely to use the information in the future. Delegates also rated different aspects of the sessions. The results are displayed below:



Annex 1 – Programme



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# GI WACAF Regional Conference 2015

*“Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in West, Central and Southern Africa:  
Taking the next step to strengthen national and regional capability”\**

**Hotel Holiday Inn, Accra, Ghana  
16 – 19 November 2015**

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

\* Programme subject to changes

Hosted by the  
Environmental Protection  
Agency (EPA)

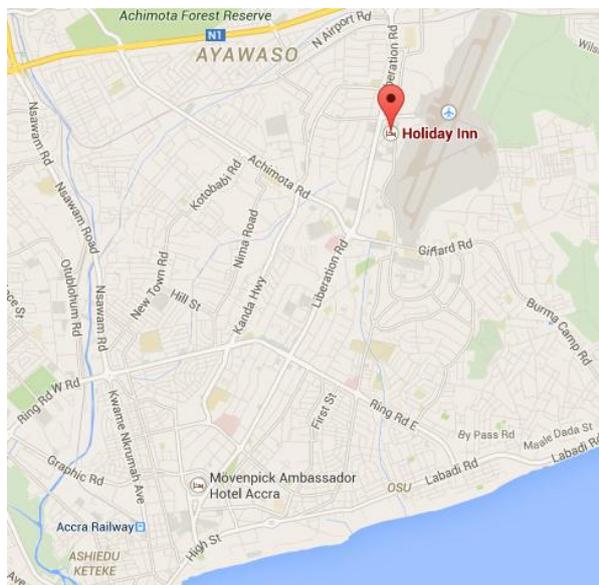


## Dates and location

The GI WACAF Regional Conference will be held from the Monday 16 to Thursday 19 November 2015 at the Holiday Inn Hotel, in Accra, Ghana.



## Map



### Address:

Plot 19 & 20, Airport City Airport By-Pass Road  
P.O. Box 97  
Accra, Ghana

### Contact details:

Tel: +233 302 785 153

Fax: +233 302 785 212

E-mail: [accra@holidayinnaccraairport.com](mailto:accra@holidayinnaccraairport.com)

## **Conference Objectives**

1. Raise awareness on oil spill preparedness and response issues with emphasis on the challenges in the Region;
2. Facilitate information sharing and lessons learned in the WACAF Region;
3. Review the progress achieved since the last Regional Conference (Namibia, 2013); and
4. Determine priority actions for the 2016-2017 Biennium to strengthen oil spill response capability in the Region.

## **Contacts**



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**Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana – Deputy Director Oil and Gas (*Host in Ghana*)**

Tel: +233 302 664 697/8 / Cell: +233 264 879 187

Email: [kojo.efunam@gmail.com](mailto:kojo.efunam@gmail.com)

## Presentation of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa

Launched in 2006, 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 to emphasize the promotion of public/private partnerships for effective oil spill response.

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

The Project is jointly funded by the IMO and 9 oil companies members (BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, Eni, ExxonMobil, Marathon, Perenco, Shell and Total) through IPIECA.



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

The GI WACAF Project is based on an effective management system comprising of six goals of preparedness to prepare for and respond to marine oil spills. These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 1990 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 on a regular basis

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

**Day 1 – Monday 16 November 2015**

8:30	<b>Registration</b>
10:30	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold; padding: 5px;">Chair: Christophe Rousseau, Cedre</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Opening Ceremony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcoming address – Ghana Government representative</li> <li>Opening speech – Ghana Government representative</li> <li>Opening speech – Dandu Pughiuc, Senior Deputy Director, International Maritime Organization</li> <li>Opening speech – Rupert Bravery, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project</li> </ul> </div> </div>
12:00	<b>Group Picture</b>
12:30	<b>Lunch</b>
13:30	<b>Introduction</b> – Anton Rhodes, GI WACAF Project Manager
14:30	<b>Regional overview</b> – Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana
15:00	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold; padding: 5px;">Chair: Christophe Rousseau, Cedre</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2014 – 2015 Highlights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recent GI WACAF activities in Gabon – Louis-Léandre Ebobola Tsibah, Gabon</li> <li>Review of activities related to Oil Spill Preparedness and Response 2013-2015 – Martin Diagne Dibi, Côte d’Ivoire</li> </ul> </div> </div>
15:45	<b>Coffee break</b>
16:15	<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold; padding: 5px;">Chair: Christophe Rousseau, Cedre</div> <div style="flex-grow: 1; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2014 – 2015 Highlights (continuation)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlights of Oil Spill Preparedness and Response Activities in Nigeria – Idris Olubola Musa, Nigeria</li> <li>Oil Spills Risks Associated with Maritime Activities in Namibia – Pinehas Auene, Namibia</li> </ul> </div> </div>
17:00	<p><b>Conclusion of Day 1</b> – Christophe Rousseau</p> <p><b>Introduction of Day 2</b> – Anton Rhodes</p>
17:30	<b>End of Day 1 – Gala Evening</b>

**Day 2 – Tuesday 17 November 2015**

<b>8:30</b>	<b>Working Group A</b>	<b>Working Group B</b>	<b>Working Group C</b>
<b>8:45</b>	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)	Incident Management System (IMS)	International Cooperation
<b>9:45</b>	IMS	International Cooperation	NEBA
<b>10:45</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		
<b>11:15</b>	International Cooperation	NEBA	IMS
<b>12:15</b>	<b>Lunch</b>		
	<b>Working Group A</b>	<b>Working Group B</b>	<b>Working Group C</b>
<b>13:15</b>	Dispersant Policy	Shoreline clean-up	Legislation
<b>14:15</b>	Shoreline clean-up	Legislation	Dispersant Policy
<b>15:15</b>	Legislation	Dispersant Policy	Shoreline clean-up
<b>16:15</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		
<b>16:45</b>	<b>Working Group Debriefing</b> 25 minutes per Group		
<b>18:00</b>	<b>End of Day 2 – Anton Rhodes</b>		

**List of facilitators and presenters:**

	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Presenter</b>
<b>NEBA</b>	Thomas Liebert, IOPC Funds	Peter Taylor, IPIECA
<b>IMS</b>	Rupert Bravery, ExxonMobil	Andy Nicoll, OSRL
<b>International cooperation</b>	Christophe Rousseau, Cedre	Franck Laruelle, ITOPF
<b>Dispersant policy</b>	Peter Taylor, IPIECA	Andy Nicoll, OSRL
<b>Shoreline response</b>	Franck Laruelle, ITOPF	Christophe Rousseau, Cedre
<b>Legislation</b>	Anne Reglain, ITOPF	Thomas Liebert, IOPC Funds

**Day 3 – Wednesday 18 November 2015**

<b>9:00</b>	<b>Exercise Briefing on NEBA application – Andy Nicoll, OSRL</b>
<b>9:30</b>	<b>Exercise on NEBA application</b> Andy Nicoll, OSRL; Franck Laruelle, ITOFF and Peter Taylor, IPIECA
<b>10:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>11:00</b>	<b>Exercise (continuation)</b>
<b>11:30</b>	<b>Exercise Debriefing</b>
<b>12:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>13:00</b>	<b>Technical Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Joint Industry Project (JIP) overview and update – Robert Limb, OSRL</li><li>• Developing Oil Spill Preparedness: OSPRI's recent experiences – Peter Taylor, IPIECA</li><li>• Case study: Shoreline clean-up and Waste Management in Madagascar – Franck Laruelle, ITOFF</li><li>• Latest developments in the claims handling process under the CLC and Fund Conventions – Thomas Liebert, IOPC Funds</li><li>• Wildlife Response – Anne Reglain, ITOFF</li></ul>
<b>15:00</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
<b>15:30</b>	<b>Technical Session (continuation)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MetOcean Data, Oil Spill Response and Modelling in the Gulf of Guinea – Dr Babatunde Anifowose, University of Coventry</li><li>• Using Custom-made Resources in Oil Spill Response – Christophe Rousseau, Cedre</li><li>• In-situ Burning – Andy Nicoll, OSRL</li><li>• Surveillance Strategy – Franck Laruelle, ITOFF</li><li>• Presentation of new GI WACAF website – Chloe Blais, GI WACAF</li></ul>
<b>17:15</b>	<b>End of Day 3 and introduction of Day 4 – Anton Rhodes</b>

**Day 4 – Thursday 19 November 2015**

9:30	Chair: Christophe Rousseau	<b>National reviews (Government) – Anton Rhodes</b> Country profiles <i>Industry Representatives welcome</i>
11:00		<b>Coffee break</b>
11:30		<b>National reviews (continuation)</b> National Action Plans Future topics for consideration <i>Industry Representatives welcome</i>
12:00		<b>Lunch</b>
13:30		<b>Recommendations for the next Biennium 2016-2017 and next steps for the GI WACAF Project – Anton Rhodes</b>
14:30		<b>Closing Ceremony</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Closing speech – Dallas Laryea, Regional Coordinator for West and Central Africa (Anglophone), International Maritime Organization</li><li>• Closing speech - Rupert Bravery, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project</li><li>• Closing speech – Executive Director, Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana</li></ul>
15:30		<b>End of the Conference</b>

## Annex 2 – Programme of the Opening Ceremony



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# GI WACAF Regional Conference 2015

Hotel Holiday Inn, Accra, Ghana  
16 – 19 November 2015

## OPENING CEREMONY 10:30 – 12:30

- Opening Prayer – Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Deputy Director/Oil & Gas, EPA
- Welcome Address – Daniel Amlalo, Executive Director, EPA
- Opening speech – Hon. Hanny-Sherry Ayittey, Minister, Fisheries and Aquaculture Development
- Opening speech – Dandu Pughiuc, Senior Deputy Director, International Maritime Organization
- Opening Speech – Hon. Dzifa Ativor, Minister, Transport
- Opening Speech – Hon. Emmanuel Buah (MP), Minister, Petroleum
- Opening speech – Rupert Bravery, Chairman of the GI WACAF Project
- Keynote Address – Hon. Mahama Ayariga (MP), Minister, Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
- Closing Prayer – Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Deputy Director/Oil & Gas, EPA

HOSTED BY:



MC: ODELIA NTIAMOAH



## Annex 3 – List of speakers and facilitators

	<p><b>Babatunde Anifowose</b> <i>Senior Lecturer/Course Director</i> <i>MSc. Petroleum and Environmental Technology programme</i> <i>Faculty of Engineering, Environment &amp; Computing</i> <i>Coventry University, UK</i></p>  <p>A member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers (HSSE Technical Discipline), Dr Babatunde Anifowose undertook a PhD research degree in the Environmental Science subject area fully funded by the Petroleum Technology Development Fund (2007 to 2010) at the Water Sciences Research Group, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom. He has been privileged to attend many Continuous Professional Development courses including training on the 'Concepts of Oil Spill Fate and Transport Forecasting' provided by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and 'Slow Water and Fast Water Booming Techniques' provided by the US Environmental Protection Agency both funded by the American Petroleum Institute. He attended a full residential (week-long) training tagged "the Science of Oil Spills" at the NOAA campus in Seattle, Washington USA. In addition, he undertook a full residential (week-long) hands-on training on meshing and hydrodynamic modelling (for oil spill trajectory simulation) organised by HR Wallingford, Oxford, UK.</p> <p>Babatunde's broader research interests focus largely on the assessment and mitigation of environmental impacts across the oil and gas value chain including EIA investigation of oil and gas projects in tropical Africa that involves oil spill travel time prediction / oil spill trajectory simulation, hydraulic geometry principle, oil and gas transportation, and also GIS and environmental remote sensing applications. Babatunde's research work experience dates back to about 15 years ago on a World Bank commissioned project on Rural Travels and Rural Transport Infrastructure in the riverine areas of selected oil producing communities in Nigeria's Niger-Delta. He has served as an adviser to DFID's Commonwealth Scholarship Commission on the quality of scholarship applicants and their suitability for UK post-doctoral fellowships in the field of Environmental Science relating to oil pollution. He has also served on an industry project to unravel how localised hydrodynamics may have influenced oil behaviour. Babatunde has been a friend of the Transportation Research Board of the US National Academies of Science's committee on Transportation of Hazardous Materials – AT040 since 2008. He is a member the British Hydrological Society (with the Institution of Civil Engineers) inter alia.</p>
	<p><b>Pinehas Auene</b> <i>Deputy Director: Marine Pollution Control and SAR</i> <i>Directorate of Maritime Affairs of Namibia</i></p>  <p>Mr. Auene's maritime career spans 19 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. Mr. Auene holds several high level positions in the region: he serves on the Management Board of the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) and is a member of the Sub-Regional SAR Coordinating Committee for the Southern Africa Maritime SAR Region. He is the GI WACAF National Focal Point for Namibia.</p> <p>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 Master's degree in Maritime Affairs from the World Maritime University as well as other qualifications in ship management, shipping and international trade.</p>



**Kojo Agbenor-Efunam**  
*Deputy Director Oil and Gas*  
*Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana*



Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam (formerly, Wilson Kwadzo Tamakloe) holds a BSc (Hon) Degree in Geological Engineering from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science & Technology, Kumasi, Ghana and MSc Degree in Petroleum Geosciences from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway. He also has a Diploma in Petroleum Policy and Resource Management; certificates in Oil spill Contingency Planning, Exclusive Economic Zone Management, Compliance & Enforcement, Geo-information and Information Technology Management Systems. He has worked in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ghana for the past fifteen years as an Environmental Inspector, Geoinformation Management Specialist & IT Trainer, Desk Officer for the Ghana National Oil Spill Contingency Plan until his recent portfolio of being the Head (Deputy Director) of the Petroleum Department, a department he was instrumental in creating within the EPA. He is currently the International Maritime Organisation focal person for Ghana under the GI WACAF project. He has travelled widely representing the EPA and the country in international fora, where he delivers papers and make presentations on behalf of the EPA and the country on environmental issues and particularly, oil spill contingency planning in Ghana.



**Rupert Bravery**  
*Emergency Preparedness and Response Advisor, ExxonMobil and*  
*Industry Chairman of the GI WACAF Project*



Rupert Bravery is currently Emergency Preparedness and Response Advisor for ExxonMobil covering Europe, Africa and Middle East. Responsibilities cover all Petroleum and Chemicals businesses as well as Corporate functions. In addition to oil spill response, he also has experience in crisis handling in natural disasters, civil unrest and cyber and other security issues using IMS and Crisis Management processes. Rupert undertakes training in both tactical and strategic crisis response including organising and evaluating major emergency response exercises. He has been with ExxonMobil since 1981.

He is the Chair of two Global Initiative organisations, GI WACAF and OSPRI, which covers the Black Sea, Caspian and Central Eurasia. He sits on the Committee of IPIECA's Oil Spill Working Group.

Rupert has a BA with Honours in Economics and is a Fellow of the University of Sussex. He is also professionally qualified in Road Haulage operations.

Outside of the industry, Rupert is Chairman and Trustee of a UK Charity, the Johnson Beharry VC Foundation, whose aim is to get youths out of street gangs into sustainable long-term employment.



**Martin Niagne Dibi**  
*Director*  
*Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution (CIAPOL)*



Dr. Dibi holds a PhD in Physics (1985) and has more than 25 years of experience in Environmental management. He is currently the Director of the Ivorian Antipollution Centre (*Centre Ivoirien Anti-Pollution* or CIAPOL).

CIAPOL is the responsible authority for marine pollution in Cote d'Ivoire. The Centre comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment. Among the duties of CIAPOL is the implementation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan or Plan POLLUMAR.

Dr. Dibi joined CIAPOL in 2000 and held several positions within the organisation. He now supervises the 150 persons working at CIAPOL. Dr. Dibi initiated the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan and of the national sensitivity maps. Relevant IMO Conventions (OPRC 1990, CLC 1992 and Fund 1992) were also ratified under his leadership. Dr. Dibi has been the GI WACAF Focal Point for Cote d'Ivoire since 2008. He is also the Focal Point for the Abidjan Convention.

	<p><b>Louis-Léandre Ebobola Tsibah</b> <i>Managing Director</i> <i>Direction Générale de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature du Gabon</i></p>	
	<p><b>Gabriel Gyamfi</b> <i>Spill Response Specialist</i> <i>Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)</i></p>	
	<p><b>Franck Laruelle</b> <i>Technical Team Manager</i> <i>International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)</i></p>	
	<p><b>Thomas Liebert</b> <i>Head, External Relations &amp; Conference</i> <i>International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds (IOPC Funds)</i></p>	

	<p>Organization (IMO) in London and subsequently Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL) where he held various positions, including a secondment with IPIECA, the oil and gas industry association, an assignment at the OSRL base in Singapore and the position of Global Head of Operations prior to joining the Funds. At the Funds, Mr. Liebert oversees the Organisations' external relations, the oil reporting system, the information services and the meetings of the governing bodies. He is also the focal point at the IOPC Funds on matters related to the 2010 HNS Convention.</p>
	<p><b>Robert Limb</b> <i>Chief Executive</i> <i>Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)</i></p>  <p>After graduating in Chemical Engineering from the University of Exeter, Robert joined Dresser Atlas Houston in 1980, subsequently holding progressively senior positions in operations, sales and management roles globally. In 1994 he moved to Singapore as Vice President Asia Pacific. Following the acquisition of Western Atlas by Baker Hughes in 1998 Robert moved back to Houston as Vice President Global Operations and then Vice President Sales. In 2005, he left Baker Hughes, joined Vetco Aibel and became President of Aibel Holdings. In 2009 Robert left Aibel and joined Total Safety Inc. as Senior Vice President International Operations. In 2013 he was appointed CEO of Oil Spill Response Limited since when he has also chaired the Global Response Network.</p>
	<p><b>Idris Musa</b> <i>Director, Oil Field Assessment,</i> <i>National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency</i></p>  <p>Mr. Idris Olubola Musa was born in September, 1957 at Ife-Olukotun in the present Kogi State, North Central, Nigeria. He attended Government Secondary School, Omu-Aran in Kwara State, Nigeria, from where he proceeded to the School of Basic Studies (Kwara Polytechnic) in Ilorin, Kwara State for his Higher School Certificate Course. He was admitted to the University of Ibadan where he bagged a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geography in 1979. He obtained a Master's Degree in Urban and Regional Planning also in the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. He holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration which he obtained in the University of Ilorin, Nigeria in 1992.</p> <p>Mr. Musa's working career started in the private sector where he rose to the position of Executive Director in charge of Operations and Finance of Oluyori Bottling Industry Nigeria Limited. He joined the Federal Civil Service of Nigeria in 1996. In the Civil Service, his career so far has spanned municipal solid waste management, as well as environmental management in the oil and gas industry, particularly, oil spill management. Apart from being a pioneer staff of the National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency in Nigeria, he was indeed the desk officer for the preparatory framework for the establishment of the Agency. He has attended several courses both within and outside Nigeria on oil spill management. Prominent among these includes Levels One to Four (1-4) Incident Command System. He deployed his vast knowledge in oil spill management when Nigeria experienced a major oil spill incident over 40,000 barrels in one of her deep offshore oil facilities in December, 2011. He was instrumental to Nigeria's bidding for the hosting right of the Secretariat for the Regional Emergency Co-ordination Centre for Marine Pollution in West, Central and Southern Africa; a feat Nigeria won in Cape Town, South Africa in March, 2014. Mr Musa is currently the Focal Point Officer for Nigeria in the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa, as well as the Director, Oil Field Assessment, National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency in Nigeria.</p>

	<p><b>Andy Nicoll</b> <i>Advocacy Manager</i> <i>Oil Spill Response Ltd (OSRL)</i></p>	
	<p>Mr. Andrew Nicoll (Andy) is the Advocacy Manager for Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), 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, managing a Tier 1 response base for BP and as a Counter Pollution Officer for the UK MCA respectively. He has tactical response experience gained at over 30 spills in UK and Europe, and in 2010 performed as Technical Advisor to the SCAT Programme Manager for the Macondo incident in the Gulf of Mexico. He is an Incident Manager as defined in the company's Approved Competency Management System has also held positions as the Principal Trainer and Operations Team Manager for OSRL prior to his current assignment.</p>	
	<p><b>Dandu Pughic</b> <i>Senior Deputy Director</i> <i>Marine Environment Division, International Maritime Organization (IMO)</i></p>	
	<p>Dandu Pughic 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.</p>	
	<p><b>Anne Reglain</b> <i>Technical Adviser</i> <i>International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF)</i></p>	
	<p>Anne has a BSc in Environmental Engineering and Planning and an MSc in Environmental Engineering. Before joining ITOPF, Anne worked as Total SA Secondee to IMO's Regional Centre in the Caribbean (REMPEITC). In this capacity, she has acted as a technical adviser and consultant to countries and territories of the wider Caribbean region. Her role included facilitating and assisting in the development of national legislation, development of national response capabilities as well as training on the implementation of regional and international conventions and protocols relevant to marine pollution from ships (including OPRC, MARPOL and Ballast Water Management). Anne joined ITOPF in 2014 and has since acted as a technical adviser on maritime incidents worldwide.</p>	
	<p><b>Christophe Rousseau</b> <i>Deputy Manager</i> <i>Centre de Documentation de Recherche et d'Expérimentations sur les pollutions accidentelles des eaux (Cedre)</i></p>	
	<p>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</p>	

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.



**Peter Taylor**

*Manager*

*OSPRI, Oil Spill Preparedness Regional Initiative (Caspian Sea - Black Sea - Central Eurasia)*



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.



**Anton Rhodes**

*GI WACAF Project Manager*

*The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa*



Anton holds a BA Hons in International Relations from the University of Aberdeen, and in 2009, graduated with a Master's 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 GI WACAF.



**Chloé Blais**

*Consultant for the GI WACAF Project*

*The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa*



Chloé graduated from the University of Grenoble (France) with a Master's degree in International Economics. She also has a Master's degree in Political Science from Maastricht University (Netherlands). She worked for Total in Paris and Moscow during 3 years before joining the GI WACAF Project in September 2014. She is based at the International Maritime Organization Headquarters in London.

## Annex 4 – List of participants



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## **Annex 5 – Opening speech from the Representative of the Ministry of Petroleum of Ghana**

**Speech by Director Petroleum, Lawrence Apaalse, on behalf of the Hon. Minister of Petroleum on “Ghana’s Petroleum Sector and the Preventive Measures in place to minimize the Risk of Oil Spill” at the Opening of the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GI WACAF) Regional Conference, Holiday Inn, Accra, November 16-19, 2015**

Mr. Chairman,  
Hon. Min. Environment, Science, Technology & Innovation,  
Hon. Min. Fisheries & Aquaculture Development,  
Hon. Min. Transport,  
The Chairman Global Initiative for West, Central & Southern Africa (GI WACAF) Project,  
Representatives of IMO Present, Representatives of the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA),  
Oil Companies Executives Present,  
Chief Executive & Directors of EPA,  
The Media,  
Distinguished Invited Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am Lawrence Apaalse, Director of Petroleum, standing in for the Min. of Petroleum, Hon. Emmanuel Kofi Armah-Buah. Let me convey his sincere apology for not being able to join you in this all important conference due to some other equally pressing engagement.

The Hon. Minister also wishes me to convey his appreciation to the organizers for organizing this sixth biennial event in Ghana and for your kind invitation.

Ladies and gentlemen, thousands of pockets of oil spills occur each year globally. They occur mainly due to negligence, the breakdown of equipment, deliberate dumping or natural disasters such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill in the Prince William Sound in Alaska in 1989 in which approximately 25% of the ship’s 50 million gallons of oil was spilled, causing unprecedented levels of environmental havoc hitherto unexpected.

In general, oil spills may come from blowouts at wellheads, as happened recently in the Macondo well in the Gulf of Mexico, hose leakages, interconnections between FPSOs or production platforms and offtake tankers etc.

Mr. Chairman, as to the Petroleum Sector in Ghana, I wish to state that E&P activities encompasses land and maritime environments, spanning upstream and downstream which you are all familiar with. I will therefore rather be brief on the oil and gas exploration and production activities in the country and dwell more on specific Government initiatives which have been and are being put in place to prevent or minimize spills.

Since the Jubilee discovery in 2007, Ghana has witnessed the influx of multinational companies into the oil & gas sector. Over the past two years, a number of International Oil and Service Companies have relocated their regional offices to Ghana and thus gradually making our dear country the regional hub of the petroleum industry. Regional hub, indeed, because as we speak now a second FPSO is due in Ghana for the TEN development in 2017, and probably, a fourth in the not too distant future.

These positive signs of business confidence do not come without the necessary ills, particularly, ills of environmental hazards such as spills. It is the anticipation of these ills that Government continues to ensure that the necessary legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for the efficient management of the oil and gas industry are firmly established.

Distinguish invited guests, as you all know, the starting point of oil and gas activities is the licensing phase, and government, action through the GNPC and the Petroleum Commission, has always ensured that environmental concerns are firmly enshrined in the Petroleum Agreements with International Oil Companies. For instance, environmental permits for drilling, covering pollution issues under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, is an integral part of all agreements. The permits, among other things, require contractors to put in place suitable procedures and safeguards to prevent or drastically minimize any risks to accidental spillage of hydrocarbons. One significant condition under such permits require representatives of Contractor, GNPC and the PC to be on board drilling vessels to ensure compliance with approved operating procedures, including those of discharge mud to the seafloor.

Other interventions by Government to prevent or minimize oil spills include but not limited to:

- Putting in place rules and regulations for cleaning of tanks, ship-to-ship transfers, bunkering etc.
- Enshrining in our national constitution, the E&P law, GNPC Law, PC Act, among others, clauses to compel all to conduct activities in environmentally friendly manner;
- The stringent requirement for all E&P companies to conduct EIA and submit report to the EPA prior to the start of drilling operations;
- Imbibing the culture of carrying out Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment (ESHIA) on site to involve the local communities as a means of awareness creation;
- Putting structures such as the Petroleum Security Coordinating Centre (PSCC), Vessel traffic Monitoring and Information System (VTMIS) etc. in place to manage and monitor the maritime environment;
- Planning the construction of a Forward Operating Base (FOB) in the oil region;
- The passing of LI 2010, Ghana Shipping (Protection of Offshore Operations and Assets) Regulations, for the establishment and protection of safety zones in line with article 260 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and;
- Zonalisation policy and initiative of BOST to lay pipes rather than vehicular transportation of finished products.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen, Distinguished Invited Guests, I am aware that there are also initiatives in place for the management of oil spills in Ghana including the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) and the signing onto Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL), the global oil spill response body which exists to respond to oil spill wherever in the world they may occur.

But since you invited me to speak on preventive and not curative measures, I wish to end here and make way for the technical experts you have undoubtedly gathered here, to brainstorm on priority action to strengthen oil spill preparedness and response capabilities in the region.

I thank you for making the Ministry of Petroleum a part of the 2015 Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa Regional Conference. THANK YOU ALL.

## **Annex 6 – Opening speech from the Representative of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation of Ghana**

### **Keynote address by the Honourable Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) – Mahama Ayariga (MP)**

Honourable Ministers of State

Representative of IMO

Representative of IPIECA

Distinguished Delegates

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

The discovery of the usefulness of petroleum to mankind has over the years revolutionized our mode of transport, lightening, manufacturing of goods, agriculture etc. In fact, without petroleum our life would have probably ground to halt a long time. Though we have and do talk about alternative energy sources, none of these energy sources have matured enough to totally replace petroleum. That is, for the foreseeable future we would have to depend on oil and gas.

However, important as petroleum is to mankind its exploitation and use are not without problems. In 2010, we all watched the horrific incident of the Deepwater Horizon incident, which occurred in the Gulf of Mexico. More than five years have passed since that incident yet the ecosystem of the Gulf of Mexico affected by this release is yet to recover fully from the effects of that spill.

Distinguish ladies and gentlemen; despite everybody's effort and preventive systems we build, disasters do and will always happen. The key watchword is therefore PREPAREDNESS. We, in Ghana, are not uninformed of the devastating effect of an oil spill on the environment and the people. That is why though Ghana did not find oil and gas in commercial quantities until 2007, when the Jubilee Field was discovered; we set in motion the preparedness vehicle in 1986. Knowing the devastating effects an oil spill can have on a country, after an initial risk assessment, we developed the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) at that time. We also set out certain specific goals for ourselves so as to have a certain level of preparedness for management of an oil spill in case it does happen. Some of these goals are:

1. Development of environmental sensitivity maps of the entire coast of Ghana;
2. Development of policy on the use of dispersant in our marine environment;
3. Guidelines on the importation and use of dispersants;
4. Guidelines on management of oily waste generated as a result of an oil spill;
5. Continuous review of the NOSCP, training and conducting exercises.

Ghana through collaborative effort of its partners and key stakeholders has been able to achieve all these goals set out in the NOSCP. We have developed the policy on dispersant use, the guidelines on the importation of dispersants, the guidelines on management of oily waste and the environmental sensitivity atlas of the coastal area of Ghana. We have also reviewed the NOSCP on a number of occasions and in the process of completing another revision of the NOSCP.

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen; all these achievements at our national level would not have been realized had it not been the continuous support Ghana received from the International Maritime Organization (IMO) from the onset. The IMO has been a supportive partner for Ghana's oil spill preparedness efforts. From 1986 up till date the IMO and its partner International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) have been supporting Ghana on the national level and through the flagship project – the GI WACAF. Since its inception in 2006, Ghana has benefited in all the bi-annual GI WACAF Conference and also Sub-regional Conferences. The innovative feature of the GI WACAF of promoting public/private partnership for effective oil spill response has presented to the countries of the Region the unique opportunity for strengthening our preparedness and response systems. The cross-fertilization of ideas from the industry and the public institutions in the 22 countries has enabled our countries to work together in moving our various levels of preparedness to a much more appreciable level within the Region.

Nevertheless, since disaster preparedness is not a onetime event but a continuous process, we cannot rest on our oars and start parting each other on the back. We have to keep the boat afloat all the time. The Government of Ghana is always ready to support efforts in Regional integration and collaboration. That is why, as important stakeholder in this regional effort, we have accepted to host this unique event this year.

Our gathering, here in Accra, is an effort, to find out whether collectively we are on the right track. If not, what do we do to be on that track? If we are on track, what do we do to improve the system we have built? This is our task for the next three days. We believe that assembled here are the right people for the task; for the countries and the enterprises that you represent thought that you are the right person for the current assignment. As delegated from your various countries and enterprises, the trust the public and your employers placed in you is enormous. You cannot afford to let them down by not fully participating in this event.

Ghana is a beautiful, warm and friendly country. You are also invited to explore Accra and enjoy the hospitality of Ghanaians.

I therefore wish to declare the GI WACAF REGIONAL CONFERENCE 2015 opened and also wish you a fruitful discussion and enjoyable stay in Ghana.

Thank you.

## Annex 7 – Opening remarks from the IMO representative

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Petroleum

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Transport

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Mr Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Deputy Director of the Environmental Protection Agency and 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 2015. 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 four 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 Ghana - in particular, the Environmental Protection Agency - for enabling us to bring this important regional event to the vibrant city of Accra.

Next year signals important milestones for both the GI WACAF project, marking its 10 year anniversary, and the Global Initiative Programme, the umbrella government industry initiative under which the project operates, will be celebrating 20 years since its launch in Cape Town in 1996. This Conference, therefore appears the perfect opportunity to reflect on the progress we've made together in the region over the past decade, and in keeping with the theme of this year's Conference, we will be also be looking forward to the 'next steps' for strengthening oil spill preparedness and response capability; the main objective of the Global Initiative. I would also like to take this opportunity to officially welcome our new industry co-chairman of the Steering Committee of the GI WACAF project, Mr Rupert Bravery of Exxon Mobil, who takes over from Mr Scott Smith of Conoco Philips following his retirement last month. I have no doubt that we will continue to develop our effective partnership, and further support industry government cooperation in the region.

Since its launch in 2006, the GI WACAF project has implemented over 70 workshops, training courses and conferences, following which we have seen significant advancements in preparedness in the region. Of particular note is the progress made with designating national authorities responsible for oil pollution preparedness and response in each country, as well as the development of national contingency plans, which are now in place throughout the vast majority of the region. This should be a real source of pride for all the member countries of this project.

A source of pride for both IMO and IPIECA, representing the oil and gas industry, who together facilitate the administration of GI WACAF, is how the project has been embraced by the region, demonstrated in the commitment and enthusiasm shown by both our industry and government



focal points, as well as the participants who attend GI WACAF activities. Your collective successes in the field of spill preparedness and response clearly demonstrate the effectiveness and momentum of this project and help to foster the continued support of its sponsors, such that we can confidently plan ahead and determine how the project might further develop to meet the demands of this rapidly developing region; this encompasses one of our main objectives this week, to plan for the future and discuss how the project might adapt to better address the much changed landscape of pollution preparedness and response we find here before us today.

The foundation of the GI WACAF project is entrenched in the various elements of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation or the OPRC Convention, as it became known, which, to note another milestone was adopted 25 years ago this year, prompted by the lessons learned in responding to the EXXON VALDEZ incident. This Convention provides a truly global framework to facilitate international co-operation and mutual assistance in preparing for and responding to major oil pollutions. Encouraging 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. Its effective implementation will continue to be the major focus area for the project, concentrating on six core goals that include assisting with the ratification and implementation of the various IMO Conventions related to all aspects of spill preparedness and response, not only OPRC, but the various oil pollution compensation conventions as well. We will continue to assist with training and exercises, as well as the further development of National Contingency plans. However we are conscious of the great advancements made in many of these areas by many of the countries represented here, and so we very much seek your input on the specific topics of most interest to you, and how you would like to see the work programme of the project develop.

The process of adapting and developing the work programme began at the very successful and effective last Regional Conference in Namibia in 2013, where following the feedback received there we introduced specific topics such as shoreline clean-up techniques, waste management, sensitivity mapping, incident management systems and trans-boundary cooperation into the work programme, and many of you may have already been involved with the subsequent activities implemented. What we would like now is confirmation from you that these topics are indeed a useful addition to the project aims, and which you would like to work on in more depth. In addition we want to know of any other areas of interest you might like to include in the Programme, to enable us to effectively plan for the coming biennium. The future direction of the project can only be shaped by you, the government and industry of the WACAF region, IMO and IPIECA will be happy to assist where we can, however the direction and future success of the project rests on your shoulders.

IMO supports the GI WACAF project through its Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) and over the last biennium has undertaken numerous national and sub-regional activities, particular highlights include the bi-lateral communications exercises between Nigeria and Cameroon, as well as between Gabon and Congo held this year which were a first for the project, and in my view a clear demonstration of how far we have progressed. Of course there is much work still to do, as with every region in the world. The Deep Water Horizon incident of 5 years ago continues to be a stark reminder that even those countries who might be viewed as having a high level of preparedness and response capability, cannot address every possible spill scenario, and may ultimately need help from their neighbours and further afield. Building bi-lateral and multi-lateral relationships are essential

and we hope to continue to support this effort through more exercises and sub-regional workshops in the future.

Whilst 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, effective implementation of both the project and the OPRC Convention it supports, are as critical as ever.

The main expected outcome, at the end of the conference, will be to determine the priority actions for the coming 2016-2017 biennium to strengthen oil spill response capability in the region and IMO remains committed to assist the West, Central and Southern African countries meet this challenge. 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 four days and progress our collective effort towards “cleaner oceans” and sustainable maritime transportation.

May I, once again, thank the Government of Ghana and in particular the Environmental Protection Agency, 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 four days.

Thank you

## Annex 8 – Opening remarks from the Industry Chair

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Petroleum

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Transport

Mr the Representative of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

Mr Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Deputy Director of the Environmental Protection Agency and GI WACAF Focal Point

Mr Dandu Pughiuc, Senior Deputy Director, International Maritime Organization

Distinguished Delegates

Ladies and Gentlemen, good morning

It is a pleasure for me to undertake this opening address as the new Industry Co-Chairman of GI WACAF at the occasion of this important conference, an event organised under the auspices of the GI WACAF Program.

My esteemed colleagues have spoken eloquently of the achievements of this program over the past 9 years and I pay tribute and give respect to what has been achieved by so many people during that period.

I offer my thanks to the Government of Ghana, in particular the Environmental Protection Agency for hosting this important event.

The story of GI WACAF is of a project that has managed to successfully adapt and support the changing needs of its country and oil company members, in a region that has made rapid advancements in oil spill response capability and in which oil spill risks continue to evolve.

From my time, originally as a member and then Vice-Chairman of GI WACAF I have seen first-hand that government and industry cooperation remain at the heart of the Project. It is this mutual support that is fundamental to the Project's success.

In conjunction with this philosophy, the Project continues to set a clear focus on tangible results, making commitments to reach a best in class state of oil spill preparedness and response through agreed strategic goals and plans.

I remain convinced that the Government and Industry Focal Points of the Project, who drive the project agenda and support the implementation of activities, remain an essential ingredient for success.

Based upon the strong foundations of Government and Industry partnership and local ownership of the project, it is little surprise that GI WACAF has helped to achieve significant results.

Whilst strong progress has been made, the risk of oil spills remains present in the region. The picture today is one of substantially expanding oil and gas activity across the West Africa. At the centre of this expansion has been the deep water sector, which has generated greater levels of productivity

from existing oil producers, and exploitation of new oil fields in countries such as here in Ghana. The growing levels of oil and gas activity have coincided with, and contributed to, a large increase in the level of shipping activity in the region.

Looking forward to the next 10 years of oil and gas activity, we can expect levels of production to continue to increase and, as deep water technologies are developed further, there will be a growing trend towards Ultra Deep Water and Pre Salt exploration.

With these developments in mind the need for cooperation and collective action between Governments and the oil and gas Industry is as relevant today as it was when GI WACAF was launched in 2006.

At the GI WACAF Regional Conference in Namibia (2013), Government and Industry Focal Points outlined their priority goals for the current biennium, which comes to a close at this December. The recommendations provided by delegates at that conference served as country validation to the foundation and programme activity upon which the GI WACAF Strategic Plan is based.

With regard to our Conference this week, we are tasked with the same goal. The next four days will be a fantastic opportunity to identify what can and should be achieved during the next biennium. The input all of you provide during the various technical and working group sessions will dictate the content of the future GI WACAF work programme.

During this Conference there will be three key areas for consideration:

- OPRC 90 – build on past achievements and sustain the implementation of the key OPRC elements.
- Trans-boundary Cooperation - at the sub-regional and bilateral 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.

To ensure these sessions are properly facilitated, we have gathered a large panel of experts, with considerable individual expertise and an enormous collective wealth of international experience in all aspects of preparedness and response.

The GI WACAF program, implemented here in Africa, is regarded as a model of success and rightly so. It is very encouraging to see how far things have progressed since 2006. But it does rely on each of us to continue that commitment, to engage fully in cooperative efforts, to have a clear understanding on what tangible success looks like and where we want to be in two years time and beyond that.

As the GI WACAF Industry Chairman, I offer my commitment in support of the program although ultimately the future direction of this project is in your hands.

In closing, I would like to extend thanks to all the partners involved in the preparation and delivery of this Conference: with particular thanks to the GI WACAF team from IMO and IPIECA and once again to the Government of Ghana and EPA for hosting of this important conference here in the vibrant city of Accra.

## Annex 9 – Evaluation questionnaire

### EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE GI WACAF Regional Conference Accra, Ghana, 16-19 November 2015

#### Arrangements prior to the activity

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

#### During the activity

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

Clarity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Technical contents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Comprehensiveness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10	How would you rate the use of the following? <i>(tick one box in each case)</i>				
	excellent	good	satisfactory	poor	
Course materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
IMO reference materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other resource materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Group and practical activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
Field trips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>

**At the end of the activity**

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

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13 Are there any topics which should be added? Yes  No   
If yes, please list them:

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

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

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

Comments:

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

## Annex 10 – Template of the National review form

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

# National Review and Action Plan to strengthen national oil spill response capabilities

Working document to identify the needs and priorities for 2016-2017

Regional Conference - Accra, Ghana  
16 – 19 November 2015

Global Initiative for Western, Central and Southern Africa

[Name of the country]

[Flag of the country]



## Main objectives

The objectives of this document are to:

- Update the Country Profile information
- Develop a National Action Plan for the 2016-2017 biennium. This information will be used by the GI WACAF Secretariat to develop the work programme for 2016-2017.

## Description of the different steps

### Step 1. Identification of delegates

In this first section, list the delegates who participated in the completion of the present document.

### Step 2. Update of the Country Profile

The purpose of this section is to review and update the Country Profile.

### Step 3. Identification of the level of preparedness and priority actions

Delegates will assess their level of preparedness using the Matrix provided with this document.

### Step 4. Definition of the National Action Plan for 2016– 2017

Delegates will identify their priorities for 2016-2017.

### Step 5. Identification of Future Priority Topics for GI WACAF

Delegates will assess their level of interest in potential topics related to preparation and response to oil spills that could be integrated into the Project's work programme in the future.

## Step 1: National delegates

Fill in the following table with the list of national delegates involved in the completion of the present document.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Email (or tel. number)</b>

## **Step 2: Your Country Profile**

### **Objective**

Delegates are requested to go through their Country Profile to check if any updates are needed and validate its content. The Country Profile that is provided has been downloaded from the GI WACAD website. The date of the last review is indicated on the profile; for most of them it was updated during the last Regional Conference in Namibia in 2013.

### **Outcomes**

Provide the updated Country Profile to the GI WACAF Secretariat.

## Step 3. Matrix of preparedness

### Objectives

Fill in the Matrix of Preparedness below to identify the status of preparedness and actions that need to be taken in priority.

### How to fill the form?

1. Identify your status of preparedness for each element of the Matrix of Preparedness: has the action been implemented or not?
2. If the action has not been implemented, assess the level of priority for your country (low, medium or high priority). This will help you to identify the highest priorities to establish your National Action Plan (step 4).

## Matrix of preparedness

### 1. Legislation

To adapt the legal and institutional national framework and ensure sustainability of the NOSCP:

1. Legislation		Imple- mented	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
<b>Ratification</b>	Ratification of the Abidjan Convention and its Emergency Protocol				
	Ratification of the OPRC Convention (1990)				
	Ratification of the OPRC-HNS Protocol (2000)				
	Ratification of the CLC Convention (1992)				
	Ratification of the Fund Convention (1992)				
	Ratification of the Bunker Convention (2001)				
	Ratification of the HNS Convention (1996)				
<b>Implementation</b>	Implementation of the Abidjan Convention and its Emergency Protocol				
	Implementation of the OPRC Convention (1990)				
	Implementation of the OPRC-HNS Protocol (2000)				
	Implementation of the CLC Convention (1992)				
	Implementation of the Fund Convention (1992)				
	Implementation of the Bunker Convention (2001)				
	Implementation of the HNS Convention (1996)				

## 2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

To have a standardised oil spill preparedness and response system in place:

2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan		Imple- mented	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
<b>Management system</b>	Set up of a national working group/coordinator for the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan				
	Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan				
	Incident management system in place				
<b>Policy</b>	National Dispersant use policy (List of Approved Dispersants; Pre-approved area of use; Conditions of Use)				
	National policy for waste management				
	Policy for in-situ burning				
<b>Risk assessment and sensitivity mapping</b>	Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites				
	Trajectory Modelling				
	Risk Assessment (probability/consequence)				
	Spill risks and scenarios				
<b>Coordination with local plans</b>	Integration of local contingency plans (ports, terminals)				
	Integration of oil industry contingency plans				
<b>Finance</b>	Compensation system and claims management system				
	Financial commitment/Compensation claims/Claims follow-up				
	Procedures for samples and evidence				

### 3. Designation of authority

To ensure that all relevant authorities (in regards to national and international laws and the NOSCP) are officially designated:

3. Designation of authority		Imple-mented	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Designation	Competent National Authority with responsibility for oil pollution preparedness and response officially designated				
	National operational contact point responsible for the reception and transmission of oil pollution reports designated				

### 4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement

To ensure that cooperation and assistance at bilateral and regional level are developed:

4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement		Imple-mented	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
Agreements	Sub-regional agreement				
	Bilateral agreement				
	Government industry mutual assistance and equipment exchanges				
Access to external assistance	Mechanisms to access and mobilise external assistance in place and tested				

## 5. Training and exercise developed by the country

The aim of this section is to identify expertise and competence in the country:

5. Training and exercise developed by the country		Imple-mented	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
<b>Sustainability</b>	Policy for the regular audit and update of the NOSCP				
<b>Training</b>	Policy for the training of the national stakeholders in place: annual training programmes for personnel involved at all levels (consistent with international standards and customised to the needs of the country)				
<b>Exercise</b>	National exercise programme, including local operators and the oil industry				

## 6. National resources

To ensure that sufficient and appropriate equipment is available in the country to:

- Deal with oil spill incidents up to a certain level (i.e. minimum Tier 1 equipment)
- Enable prompt alerting procedures as well as operational communications

6. National resources		Imple-mented	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority
<b>Response equipment</b>	Storage facilities and maintenance of equipment				
	Oil spill response and communication equipment acquisition				
	Equipment inventories				
<b>Logistical support</b>	Organisation of the logistical support in place for offshore and onshore operations				
<b>Centre</b>	Response Centre (communications, meeting rooms)				
	Training centre (documentation, resource centre for oil spill response and preparedness)				

## Step 4. Definition on a National Action Plan

### Objective

Based on the priorities identified in the Matrix of Preparedness, develop an Action Plan to strengthen oil spill response capability with 5 priority actions.

### How to complete the form?

For the 5 priority actions identified, complete the table below. For each action, identify the national organisation in charge and a deadline for delivery.

### Table for the development of an Action Plan

N°	Actions	Organisation in charge	Deadline
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

## Step 5. Identification of Future Priority Topics for GI WACAF

### Objective

Express the level of interest of your country in the different topics introduced during the Regional Conference which are currently not part of the GI WACAF work programme.

### How to complete the form?

For each topic, please indicate if your country has a high, medium, low or no interest in integrating this topic into the future GI WACAF work programme. If the topic is not applicable to your country, please indicate it.

Potential topics that could be included in the GI WACAF work programme in the future	Level of interest and relevance for your country				
	High interest	Medium interest	Low interest	No interest	Not applicable
Net Environmental Benefits Analysis (NEBA)					
Wildlife response					
Tiered Preparedness and Response					
Surveillance Strategy					
In-situ Burning					

## Annex 11 – Pictures



6<sup>th</sup> GI WACAF Regional Conference  
Accra, Ghana – 16 – 19 November 2015



The photos of the Conference are available at:  
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/giwacaf/albums/72157659321110234>