



Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GI WACAF)

**Mission Report
National Oil Spill Contingency Plan Workshop**



Banjul, Gambia

3rd – 6th July 2012

HOSTED BY NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AGENCY



PREPARED BY: KOJO AGBENOR-EFUNAM

NOTE

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Executive Summary

Date: 3-6 July 2012; Banjul, Gambia

Type: National Workshop

Organised by:

National Disaster Management Agency; Gambia

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)

Number of delegates: 35 delegates

Workshop Objectives:

The purpose of this Workshop was to facilitate the building of oil spill response prevention and preparedness capacity within The Gambia and was aimed at providing the participants with the background knowledge on oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation at both international and national levels. Taking into consideration that Gambia has now an officially approved National Contingency Plan that was developed as integrated disaster management plan, which has an oil spill contingency planning component, an important element of the workshop was to provide up-to-date knowledge on the latest international developments with regard to national oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation.

Another important issue was that Gambia at present awarded an offshore oil exploration block to a company which will start exploration drilling in the near future.

At the organizational side the National Disaster Management Agency under the Vice President's Office which is responsibilities for all emergency planning in Gambia, including national oil spill contingency planning, established an oil spill task force, which is responsible for planning and execution of activities related to oil spills.

The Workshop discussed issues like international, national and local oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation, including but not limited to contingency planning, response management and organization, response policy, oil spill behaviour, fate and effects, assessment of oil spills, media relations, claims and compensation and termination of a response operation. During the morning session of Thursday, 5th July 2012 the Workshop made site visits to the National Water and Electricity Company (NAWEC) electricity production site in Banjul, the Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) and to a fuel depot operated by GAM PETROLEUM and located in Mandinary, outside Banjul. A simulation exercise was also conducted after the field trip to enable the participants put into practice what they learnt during the technical sessions.

The participants, representing government agencies, local authorities, the oil industry and local utility companies had the right background knowledge and experiences to receive maximum benefit of the issues under consideration.. Some participants had taken part in the national oil spill contingency planning process that has taken place in The Gambia, Senegal and within the the GIWACAF Region in the past. A good understanding of the issues surrounding the preparation of a response to oil spills was demonstrated during the Workshop by many relevant questions asked and issues considered.

Gambia National Workshop to Test and Update the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan

The Workshop was well received and participants expressed the view that the level was relevant and the outcome was satisfactory.

At the end of the Workshop it was noted that there is still an urgent need for assistance for the development of a robust National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia as the newly approved Gambia National Contingency Plan does not address the specifics of oil spill preparedness and response as recommended by the International Guidelines adopted by IMO and IPIECA.

The main recommendations of the Workshop is for the Government of The Gambia, as soon as possible to accede to the following IMO Conventions: OPRC 1990, CLC 1992 and Fund 1992; Clarification of lead Agency role versus operational responsible Authority; Development of environmental sensitivity maps for the coastline of Gambia; Continuous support for the development and early implementation of national oil spill contingency planning.

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1.0 Course Information

Course Title:	National Workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Planning.
Host:	The National Disaster Management Agency
Venue	Paradise Suites Hotel, Banjul, The Gambia.
Date	3-6 July 2012
Type	National Workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Planning. The presentations made by the external experts were based on the IMO Model Course, Level 3 for Managers and Senior Officials.
Organised by	The International Maritime Organization in co-operation with the Gambian Authorities
Supported by	The International Petroleum Industries Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) under the Global Initiative for West and Central. Africa (GI WACAF)
Number of participants	Approximately 35,
Number of trainers	2
Summary	<p>A national Workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Planning with the participation of Governmental and local authorities, the oil industry and local utility companies was held from 3rd to 6th July 2012, at the Paradise Suites Hotel in Banjul, The Gambia. The National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Petroleum, Gambia Ports Authority, Gambia Maritime Administration and National Environment Agency, in collaboration with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and supported by the International Petroleum Industries Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) under the Global Initiative for West and Central. Africa (GI WACAF) organised the workshop.</p> <p>The Workshop drew participants from the, Government Ministries, Departments and local authorities, the local oil industry and utility companies from The Gambia. The Presentations presented by the External Experts were based on the IMO OPRC Level 3 course.</p>

2. 0 Introduction

The Global Initiative

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

The GIWACAF Project

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

Mission

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

Scope of GIWACAF

The project area covers 22 West and Central African countries (See maps on project website, www.giwacaf.org). The scope is to organise workshops, training courses, seminars and deployment exercises with the national authorities in charge of oil spill response, in partnership with local oil industry business units.

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

These goals cover the requirements of the OPRC 90 Convention:

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

The IMO Support

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) has, since 1996, in collaboration with the International Petroleum Industries Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) under the Global Initiative for West and Central Africa (GIWACAF), provided support for the development of modern national and a Regional Oil Spill Contingency Plan for the West and Central African States. In parallel with this work, IMO has also supported the development of a regional framework on co-operation in case of major oil spills under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Regional Seas Programme for West and Central Africa..

With regard to the Gambia the IMO had, in the mid-1990s, provided the framework for a national oil spill contingency plan. In August 1998, a British consultant company developed a draft National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia. However, this draft Plan was never adopted and implemented. The IMO also assisted the Gambia to organize and conduct an International Workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Planning with the participation of Governmental and local authorities, the oil industry and local utility companies, which was held from 31 March to 03 April 2009, at the Paradise Suites Hotel in Banjul, The Gambia.

The Gambia has not yet ratified the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC), 1990, and its HNS Protocol from 2000. Neither is Gambia Party to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage by Ships, 1992 (CLC 1992) nor the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992 (FUND 1992).

The Gambia is Party to Annexes I - V of the International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL 73/78).

The Gambia is also party to the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region (Abidjan Convention 1981) and its Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency (Emergency Protocol (1981)). Gambia has actively participated in regional activities under the WACAF Convention.

In order to facilitate a wider understanding on matters related to oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation and to test the National Contingency Plan prepared under the auspices of the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) for The Gambia, the IMO and IPIECA were invited to assist in organizing a National Workshop on National Oil Spill Contingency Planning to be held within the period 3-6th July in Banjul, The Gambia..

The IMO Marine Environment Division in co-operation with the Technical Co-operation Division contracted Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam of the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana to work in collaboration with the IPIECA consultant, Mr John Østergaard, to assist the Gambia Focal Person, Mr Essa Khan, in the conduct of the National Workshop. The costs of Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam's consultancy were funded under the IMO Integrated Technical Co-operation Programme.

The following is the report of the Workshop prepared by Mr Kojo Agbenor-Efunam.

3. Course Preparation and Implementation

The preparatory work for the organisation of the International Workshop was carried out by the Marine Environment Division, IMO in close co-operation with the National Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Petroleum, Gambia Ports Authority, Gambia Maritime Administration and National Environment Agency of Gambia. These Administrations were also responsible for all practical and logistical arrangements in Banjul.

John Østergaard, consultant to IPIECA acted as the course director. He was assisted by Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, representing the IMO and representatives of the Authorities of The Gambia in delivering the course.

The programme of the National Workshop was developed upon arrival of the external experts in Gambia in close consultation with the Gambian organizers. The Workshop Programme is attached as Annex 1. Presentations provided by the external experts were based on the IMO OPRC Level 3 Model Workshop. In general, the Workshop Programme followed the recommended procedures for an IMO Model course. No background information on the qualifications and oil spill response knowledge of the participants were provided prior to the course.

The National Workshop was conducted in a meeting room at the Paradise Suites Hotel. The meeting room was adequate for the Workshop. Refreshments etc. were provided in an adjacent restaurant of the hotel. The seatings of the meeting room were comfortable and with adequate deskpace. The facilities were satisfactory and the logistics and services provided by the Organizing Authorities and the Hotel were excellent and contributed greatly to the overall success of the Workshop.

The standard IMO Level 3 Model Course presentations, including slides and documentation, the ITOPF Technical document series and other useful information were also provided to the participants in electronic format on USB sticks provided the GIWACAF project by the end of the Workshop.

4. Participants

Approximately 35 participants from The Gambia attended the Workshop, which was conducted by two external lecturers. The trainees came from governmental and local authorities and from the oil industry and local utility companies. In general all participants that could be involved in accidental marine or land pollution preparedness, response and co-operation participated. A List of Participants, based on the certificates issued, was developed by Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam is also attached under Annex 2

5. Lecturers

The two external lecturers covered the topics listed.

Mr. Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, IMO Consultant

Topics:

- Response Strategies and their limitations.
- Sensitivity Mapping – A case of Ghana
- Regional Cooperation under the GIWACAF Project
- Simulation exercise, debriefing and evaluation

Mr. John Østergaard, IPIECA Consultant.

Topics:

- Course Introduction
- Effects, behaviour and fate of spilled oil
- Contingency Planning, Response Management and Organization
- International co-operation and the legal framework
- Liability, Claims and Compensation
- Communications and Media relations
- Simulation exercise, debriefing and evaluation
- Closing ceremony

The current situation in Gambia

Presentations on the current situation in The Gambia was provided as follows:

Topics:

- **The Current Situation in The Gambia:** Representative of National Environment Agency
- **NAWEC:** Representative of NAWEC (National Water and Electricity Company)
- **Contingency Planning for Gambia Port Area:** Representative of Gambia Port Authority
- **GAMPETROLEUM;** Oil Terminal Emergency Plan by representative of GAMPETROLEUM

6. Course Overview

Course Programme

The Workshop commenced on Tuesday, 3rd July 2012 at approximately 10:30 GMT and terminated on Friday, 6th July 2012 at approximately 14:00 GMT. In consultation with the Gambian Hosts, the workshop programme was finalized at the premises of the NDMA on Monday 2nd July 2012. The Workshop Programme was designed and organized with one morning session from 09:00 hrs to 13:30 hrs and an afternoon session from 14:30 hrs to 16:30 hrs; 30 minute coffee/tea breaks were provided at 11:00 hrs. A copy of the programme is attached as Annex 1.

Opening of the National Workshop

Mr. Lang K Konteh of GAMPETROLEUM acted as Chairman during the Special Opening session.

The official Welcome Address was given by the Executive Director of the National Disaster Management Agency, Mr. Essa Khan. In his welcome address, Mr Khan drew the attention of the participants of disasters that pose as a threat to Gambians and provided the highlights of the officially adopted National Contingency Plan. He said that the National Contingency Plan is an integrated one covering five main disaster areas, including oil spill disasters. Mr. John Østergaard, the IPIECA Consultant, delivered the IMO/IPIECA Opening Statement. Mr. Østergaard's statement is attached as Annex 3.

The official Opening Statement and opening of the Workshop was presented by the Hon. Minister of Petroleum, Mrs Teneng Mba Jaiteh, who deputized for her Excellency the Vice President, Minister of Women's Affairs and Chairperson of Disaster Governing Council. The Minister's opening address is attached as Annex 4.

The official opening ceremony was well attended by the Gambia media and featured in the evening news of the national television station that same day. A private newspaper, The Voice also reported the opening event in its weekend (6-8 July) edition. A video clip of the news item is included with other documentation of the workshop on the submitted USB stick. The newspaper item is attached as Annex 5. The special opening session ended with a group photograph of the officials (See Annex 11 showing samples of the workshop photos).

7. Course Lectures and Sessions

Introduction

The Introductory session provided information on the administrative, practical and logistical arrangements for the course, as well as setting out the general objectives. It also provided a general introduction of the lecturers as well as the participants. It was emphasized that only by good co-operation and active participation by the delegates would it be possible to meet the objectives of the course.

Behaviour and Fate of an Oil Spill

This session provided information on the physical properties of various types of oil and how they evaporate, move on the seas surface, emulsify and disperse when they are released into the marine environment, and what effects all these factors will have on the response effort. It was important for the participants to have a good understanding of the natural weathering processes and how the physical and chemical properties of oil change after a spill has occurred. Although the individual processes that bring about these changes occur at the same time, their relative importance during the lifetime of an oil slick changes and this was emphasised to the participants.

The session also provided information on methods used for estimating key property changes and factors in determining oil type and weathered state, including factors in determining the likely trajectory of the spilled oil as well as the probability of the oil impacting the shoreline.

The current situation in Gambia

A number of presentations were given during this session as follows:

Current Situation in Gambia

The representative of the National Environment Agency presented the current situation of oil spill contingency planning in The Gambia.

Gambia Ports Authority

A representative of Gambia Ports Authority provided an overview oil spill contingency plan of the Gambia Port Area.

GAMPETROLEUM

The representative of GAMPETROLEUM presented the Oil Spill Response Plan for GAMPETROLEUM oil storage facilities in The Gambia.

Contingency Planning, Response Management and Organization

This session described the purpose and main types of national contingency plans, including the key components and main topics to be considered in the development of the Plan. The initial response actions and suggestion for a basic response organization and how this organization might be expanded in case of a major incident were described. The session also considered the characteristics of managing the incident during the initial or critical phase and described the factors that would be involved in commanding and controlling a response to an oil spill. The session then went on to look at issues to be considered when establishing a command centre and the main elements of logistic support. Matters to be considered in connection with response planning were also described as well as the factors relating to the provision for the needs of the response teams.

The session then went on to describe the purpose and legal basis of regional co-operation and gave examples of such co-operation in different parts of the world. Examples of co-operation and Regional Contingency Plans were also given.

Behaviour and Fate of an Oil Spill

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The session also provided information on methods used for estimating key property changes and factors in determining oil type and weathered state, including factors in determining the likely trajectory of the spilled oil as well as the probability of the oil impacting the shoreline.

Response Strategies and their limitations.

The main topic during this session described the oil spill response options available to responders. The lecture covered an overview of the main oil spill response strategies and a discussion on their limitations and issues which may arise. The SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of each of these options were presented. The response options discussed are Monitoring and Evaluating, Active Response Strategies such as Use of Dispersants, Containment and recovery, Protection, Shoreline clean-up and other options (in-situ burning and bioremediation)

The session also considered waste management issues during shoreline clean up operations and case studies of some selected major spills and the comparative quantum of wastes generated during the clean-up operations. Waste management challenges that could possibly arise were also highlighted.

Sensitivity Mapping – A case of Ghana

Mr Kojo Agbenor-Efunam presented how the sensitivity maps developed by Ghana in 2004 could be a useful tool in determining the response option and priority areas to be protected in a spill situation in Ghana. He highlighted the background to the development of the sensitivity maps, the risk assessment that was done and the identification of resources that could be impacted upon by an oil spill. Using the risk model, he demonstrated to the participants how sensitivity mapping could be a useful tool in reducing risk by identifying the sensitive areas (and less sensitive areas) and serving as input to oil spill preparedness (pre-spill), input to equipment dimensioning & training, input to combat strategies (real time) and input to end-of-clean-up decisions (post-spill). He demonstrated how a sample of the sensitivity map could help in protecting a very sensitive area of the Ghanaian coastline.

Mr. Agbenor-Efunam indicated that due to the recent oil find in Ghana the risk level has increased substantially from how it was before the sensitivity mapping was done in 2004. He therefore presented on the current challenges the country is facing as a result of the increase in the risk. He concluded on the opportunities the oil find also brings to the country and the fact that without sensitivity mapping communities and the nation's economic resources could be severely impacted in an event of oil spill.

Sensitivity Mapping

This session provided information on what sensitive resources are, benefits and uses of sensitivity maps, Priority ranking of sensitive resources, how sensitivity maps are developed and mapping requirements. The session highlighted the importance of ranking priority sensitive areas. The session also discussed ranking of biological resources, ranking of human use features, integrated ranking and ranking of beaches. Samples of sensitivity maps were also presented.

Communications and Media Relations

This session provided information on the needs of the media (newspapers, radio and television) and factors involved in successfully handling of the media. The media is becoming increasingly sophisticated and therefore information can be spread worldwide rapidly. This can have a significant impact on the reputation of the organisations involved in an oil spill. It is imperative to ensure that all media enquiries are handled efficiently. The importance of the media as a public information tool was also discussed. Guidelines for a successful media interview and recommendations on how to conduct a one-on-one interview were provided.

Liability, Claims and Compensation

This session provided the background for the international liability and compensation regimes for oil spills from tankers: the Civil Liability, the Fund Conventions and the Supplementary Fund (CLC 92, FUND 92 and Fund Protocols of 2000 and 2003). It presented a broad spectrum of the damages that can be compensated through this regime and described the role of the Protection and Indemnity (P&I) Clubs and the IOPC Fund. Examples were included explaining the factors affecting the admissibility of clean-up claims based on past spill case studies. Finally an introduction on the claim handling procedure was given with some recommendations on how to submit a claim.

International co-operation and the legal framework

This session provided detailed information on the background, aim, objectives and content of the OPRC 1990. It emphasises the obligations of a Party including the obligation to develop national and local contingency plans. Further the session focused on the obligation to report and assess any oil spill. The importance and the benefits of being a Party to the convention was highlighted. It was strongly recommended that The Gambia access the OPRC 1990, as soon as possible. The session continued with an explanation of the global tiered response system including regional agreements and conventions on mutual co-operation and assistance. It explained the basic framework for the regional arrangements under the UNEP Regional Seas Programme and provided examples on intergovernmental response centres, intergovernmental equipment stock piles and international response centres operated by the oil industry. An overview on the role and work of International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF) was provided.

Regional co-operation under the GIWACAF

The session provided detailed information on the Regional Co-operation under the GIWACAF project. The purpose and objectives of the project, results achieved so far and the project elements and management were the main focus of the presentation.

Table Top Exercise and Development of an Action Plan

The participants were divided into three groups. Each group included representatives of different authorities and the industry. The exercise scenario was a 50m³ spill of heavy fuel oil from a ruptured pipeline within the Banjul Port Area. The first part of the exercise focused on notification and alert procedures and the second part focused on the initial considerations when the details of the spill had been established. The Groups were given approximately 45 minutes to consider each part of the exercise. Each group appointed a spokesperson who presented the findings of the group at a plenary session at the end of the exercise. The findings of the group was presented on a Flip Chart and discussed with all in order to present a common view. The details of the exercise are given in Annex 6 .

The plenary session was followed by development of an action plan and update of the country profile using the GIWACAF form for developing action plan and updating of country profiles. The action plans developed by the three groups are presented in Annex 7.

8. Closing Ceremony

Mr Essa Khan, Executive Director, National Disaster Management Agency acted as chairman during the closing ceremony. He invited the IPIECA consultant to provide a short statement on the outcome of the National Workshop. The IPIECA consultant thanked the organisers for organising such a successful workshop and the participants for the enthusiasm shown from the beginning of the workshop till the closing. He also reminded the participants to put the information provided to good use.

Mr Essa Khan then invited the Chairman for the task force for oil spill contingency planning, Mr Sheriff Faye, from the Ministry of Petroleum to hand out the Workshop Certificates to all participants.

Mr Essa Khan again invited Mr Sheriff Faye to give a closing statement and officially close the Workshop.

Mr. Faye thanked the national organizing Agencies and the external experts for a job well done. He also thanked IMO and IPIECA for their support and for organizing the Workshop. He then declared the national Workshop for officially closed.

9.0 Course Review and Evaluation

Each morning, the lecturers began with a short review of the previous day's lectures together with a presentation of the programme for that day. The participants were invited to ask any questions relating to the programme or any issues arising from the previous day. The result of these daily reviews ensured that there was no need for final course review. At the end, the participants were invited to return the Evaluation Questionnaire.

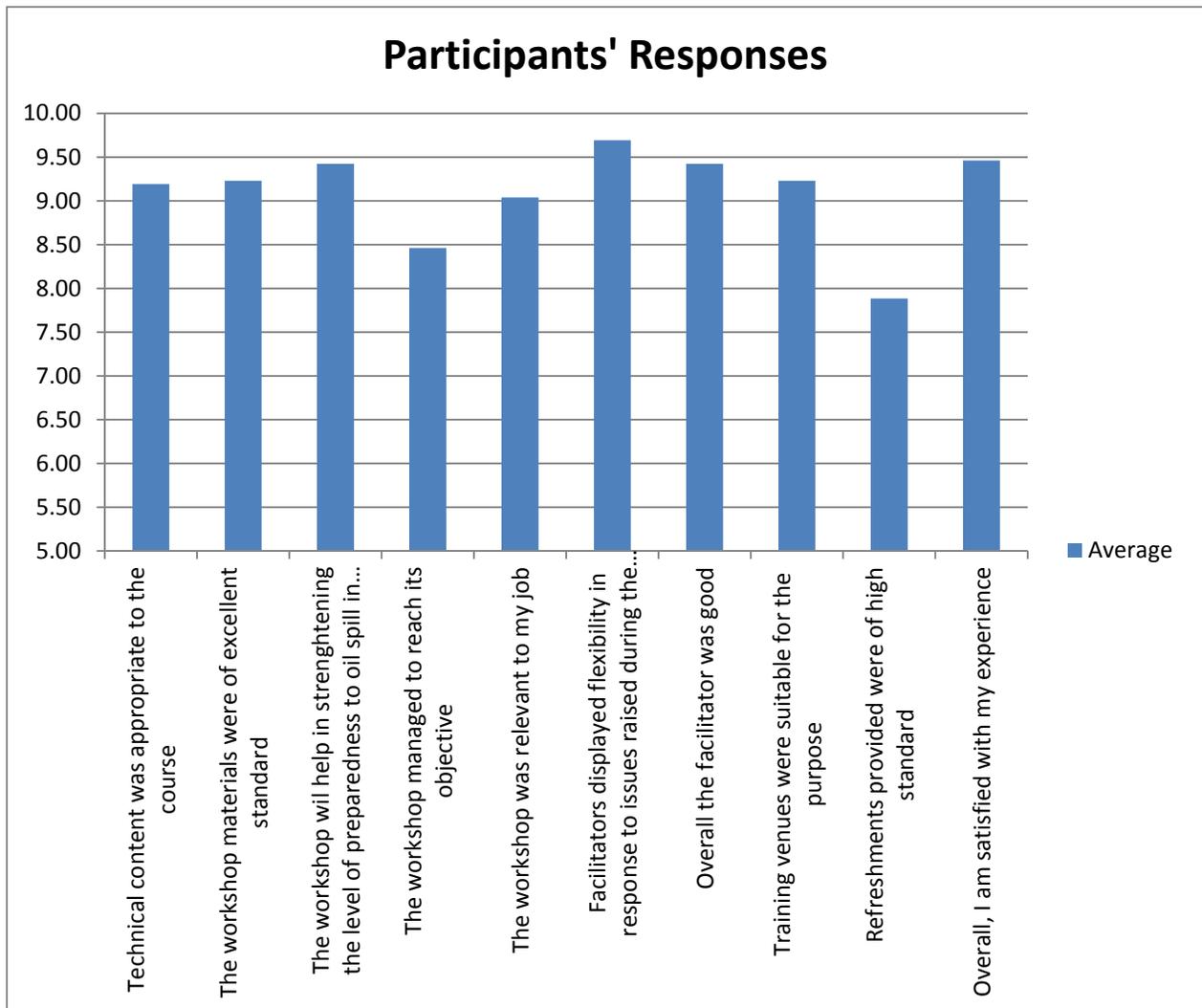
It was encouraging that the participants were pleased with the course and accordingly, no negative comments were received

10. The Evaluation Questionnaire

Evaluation questionnaires administered were based on the GIWACAF questionnaire looking at ten key areas under five (5) broad topics. These topics are:

1. Content Design
2. Relevance to objectives
3. Facilitators overall
4. Facilities and organisation
5. Overall Evaluation

The analysis of the completed evaluation questionnaires showed that overall there was a general satisfaction among the participants about the course content, objectives and organisation. They were also satisfied with the performance of the facilitators and were full of praise for the facilitators. The analyzed results are presented below. Two samples of the completed evaluation forms and the raw results are also attached as part of the Annex 8.



11. Conclusions

The training course has helped the participants from a wide range of authorities and private entities within The Gambia to obtain a better understanding of the different issues there have to be considered in connection with oil spill preparedness, response and cooperation.

The facilities and the support provided by the Gambian Organizers were excellent and the facilities are recommended as the venue for any future regional or national training activities organized in co-operation between The Gambia and IMO.

The Workshop was conducted by two lecturers; this gave a broad range of experience available to the participants.

The Workshop was conducted in the English language, also the official language of The Gambia. The extensive use of illustrations and animations were very much appreciated.

This Workshop confirmed again that, video clips, quality animation, and high quality slides illustrating an issue relevant to the subject under discussion increased the participants' alertness and facilitated a broader understanding of particular circumstances related to the various phases of an oil spill response operation or the issue under discussion or presented.

There is an urgent need for The Gambia to ratify a number of IMO Conventions related to oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation. The most important of these Conventions is the OPRC 1990 Convention, that will ensure that The Gambia can call upon international assistance in case of a major oil spill.

Other important conventions are the Civil Liability Convention, 1992 and the Fund Convention also from 1992. These two Conventions will ensure that The Gambia will be able to submit claims and ask for compensation for the expenditures related to the response and consequences of an oil spill from oil tankers.

12. Recommendations

It is recommended that The Gambia:

1. As soon as possible takes the necessary steps to ratify and implement the following IMO Conventions: OPRC 1990 and the OPRC-HNS Protocol of 2000, CLC 1992, Fund 1992 and its Protocol from 2002.
2. Under the Chairmanship of The Gambian Disaster Management Committee establish a National Oil Spill Planning Committee to be tasked with the further development and initiation of an operational and up-to-date National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia.
3. Consider the development of legal requirements for State and private oil handling entities to develop local Oil Spill Emergency Plans harmonized with the new National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia.
4. Initiate close co-operation with Senegal in order to develop a bilateral agreement on close co-operation and mutual assistance in case of a major oil spill.

5. When appropriate during the planning process consider a formal invitation to IMO to provide additional assistance for the development of the National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia.
6. Authorities clarify the lead Agency role versus operational responsible Authority
7. Develop an environmental sensitivity maps for the coastline of Gambia
8. Authorities provide continuous support for the development and early implementation of national marine oil spill contingency planning
9. Consider the need for national response equipment and develop an appropriate stores and maintenance facilities for response equipment (for example GPA)
10. Consider making pre-spill arrangement for hiring oil spill response equipment including boats of opportunity for towing of booms
11. Authorities provide support for the development of a national oil spill preparedness and response training and exercise strategy
12. It is further recommended that IMO continue to support the further development, up-dating and implementation of the National Marine Oil Spill Contingency Plan for The Gambia.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Programme

PROGRAMME FOR WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL OILSPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING VENUE: PARADISE SUITES HOTEL Banjul The Gambia 3rd – 6th July 2012				
Time	Tuesday (3 rd)	Wednesday (4 th)	Thursday (5 th)	Friday (6 th)
08.30-90.00am	Arrival and registration	The Contingency Planning Process (JO)	Field Trip NAWEC	Exercise Feedback and development of Action plan (All)
09.00 - 11.00am	Official Opening Ceremony - Prayer – Chairman - Welcome & Introductory Statement – ED NDMA - Brief Statement by IMO/IPIECA - Statement by Hon. Minister of Petroleum	Response Options and their limitations (KAE)	Field Trip GPA	Exercise Feedback and development of Action plan (All)
11:00-11.30am	Tea Break	Tea Break	Tea Break	Tea Break
11.30-12.30	Workshop Introduction (JO)	Liability and compensation (JO)	Field Trip GAM Petroleum at Mandinary	IMO/IPIECA Questionnaire
12.30-13.30	Effects of Spilled Oil (JM)			Course Closing Certificates
13.30-14.30	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
14.30-15.30	Current Situation in The Gambia: -NEA -GAM Petroleum -GPA	Sensitivity Mapping – A case of Ghana (KAE) Sensitivity Mapping (JO)	Simulation Exercise	End of course
15.30-16.30		Regional Co-operation within GIWACAF (KAE) Communication & Media Issues (JO)		

JO: John Østergaard
KAE: Kojo Agbenor-Efunam

Annex 2: List of participants

No.	Title	Name	Job title	Organisation	Cell or Tel	Fax	Email
1	Mr	Dawda Badgie		NEA	9956093		
2	Mr.	Sheriff Faye		MoP	9845290		
3	Mr.	Essa Khan		NDMA			
4	Ms.	Amie Secka Njie		GPA	9712912		
5	Mr.	Foday Conteh		DWR	7794502		
6	Mr.	Ansumana Touray		GNPC	9542003		
7	Mr.	Lawrence Drammeh		GNPC	9516167		
8	Ms	Mariama Ceesay		MoD	9853974		
9	Mr	Rohie BiTaye-Darboe		OP(PAU)	9556633		
10	Ms	Mbayang Njie		MOFEN	6158796		
11	Ms	Binta Sey		NDMA	9988716		
12	Mr	Poulo Joof		NDMA	9953016		
13	Mr	Hudul E.N. Colley		NDMA	9361683		
14	Alhaji	Amadou Saloum Diallo		NAWEC	9964161		
15	Mr	Landing K. Jatta		NAWEC	9963655		
16	Mr.	Katchi Daabo		GPA	9962931		
17	Mr.	Mamadou A. Bah		NDMA/URR	6912412		
18	Mr.	Bubacarr Zaidi Jallow		NEA	3653113		
19	Alhaji	Noah Abraham		GFRS	3850505		
20	Mr	Bubacarr Fofana		NDMA	9997109		
21	Ms	Edrissa Ken-Joof		MOE	9826331		
22	Mr.	Ousman Gibba		GPF	9906677		
23	Mr.	Ousman M. Touray		GPF	7679078		
24	Ms	Ngange Jeng		NDMA(WCR)	7716157		
25	Ms	Abba Nyassi		Gambia Navy	6827203		
26	Mr	Lang K. Konteh		GAM Petroleum	9977034		
27	Mr.	Lamin S. Tamba		NDMA	9936903		

No.	Title	Name	Job title	Organisation	Cell or Tel	Fax	Email
28	Ms	Ebrima Barry					
29	Mr	Ousman Touray		GMA	9906762		
30	Mr.	Momodou S. Bah		GFRS	3555467		
31	Mr.	Gibril Nying		GFRS	7795673		
32	Mr.	Burama Jaiteh		Galp Gambia Ltd	3377031		
33							
34							
35							

Annex 3: Opening speech OMI/IPIECA

**WORKSHOP ON
NATIONAL OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANNING
THE GAMBIA
HELD FROM 03TO06JULY 2012,**

IN BANJUL, THE GAMBIA

JO OPENING REMARKS

Mr Chairman, Thank you.

**Hon. Minister of Petroleum _____ Mr
Asa Khan Executive Director, National Disaster Management Agency. _____**

Excellencies.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thank you for your warm words of welcome here to Banjul, the Capital of Gambia. From a personal point of view, I am pleased to be in Banjul again, as I visited you beautiful City in 1994 and 2009. I am looking forward to my stay and to cooperate with all of you.

Secondly, I deem it a great honour to be here this morning to deliver some Opening Remarks on behalf of the IMO / IPIECA Global Initiative for West- and Central Africa.

I would like to welcome you all to this National Workshop on Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Gambia.

On behalf of the Global Initiative I wish to extend my appreciation to the Government of Gambia for hosting this Workshop, and in particular, to the Gambia National Disaster Management Administration for its efforts and the assistance provided in connection with all the local planning, arrangements and the logistics for this Workshop. Without your valuable support and hard work, it had never been possible to organize this Workshop.

The co-operation between IMO and the oil industry under the headline of the IMO/Industry Global Initiative has matured during more than sixteen years of close partnership. One of the activities within this partnership is the Global Initiative for West and Central African Countries, which provides the framework for the present Workshop.

I am also pleased to welcome Mr Kojo Agbenor-Efunam, Deputy Director, Environment Protection Agency of Ghana and The Focal Point of Ghana for IMO.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Gambia is not a new issue as national oil spill contingency planning has been under consideration for several years. The outcome of those considerations resulted in the official approval of The Gambia National Contingency Plan in 2011. The Gambia National Contingency Plan covers the national response to main civil disasters identified on a historical basis covering more than 60 years.

The national contingency planning process is a complex process, which needs to be under constant scrutiny, as the National Plan is a living document that constant is in need of up-dating in order to be in compliance with national and international developments.

From an international point of view it is noted that The National Contingency Plan has its background in appropriate and necessary national legislation that provides for the necessary powers to the National Disaster Management Agency to make it possible for Gambia to be prepared in the case of civil disasters, including any oil pollution should one happened within your national waters.

In addition, the national legislation should provide the legal background for the implementation of a number of International Conventions related to oil spill preparedness, response and co-operation. Some of the most important of these conventions are the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990, or the OPRC 1990, the International Convention on Civil Liability in cases of oil spills from tankers, 1992 and the International Convention for the Establishing of an Oil Pollution Compensation Fund, also from 1992.

One of the big advantages of being a Party to OPRC 1990 is that Gambia in case of a major oil spill can call for governmental assistance from more than 80 countries around the world. Among these 80 countries are almost all countries with advanced oil spill contingency systems in place.

The Civil Liability and the FUND Conventions from 1992 establish an international scheme for claims and compensation of costs related to oil spill response.

The traffic with loaded oil tankers in your ports is relatively small compared to many other West African States.

The National Contingency Plan identifies minor operational spills in connection with unloading and loading of imported refined oil products and the onwards sea or land transportation of such products to the consumers as an occasional risk.

In addition, and even if it is not very likely, you are faced also with the threat of a major oil spill from one of the many tankers that are navigating past your coast on their way to and from Europe and North America. A collision or a serious incident involving one of these big tankers could have serious consequences to your environment and the livelihood of many of your people living close to or working on the sea as fishermen or sailors.

Gambia is also Party to the Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central Africa and its Protocol concerning Co-operation in combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency – the WACAF or Abidjan Convention.

Both the international OPRC Convention and the Regional Abidjan Convention requires that Gambia has in place a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

From the side of the Global Initiative we hope that the present National Workshop will provide you with additional information that will facilitate the further development, maintaining and effective implementation of the National Contingency Plan

As you are be aware, the purpose of national oil spill contingency planning is to establish a framework for co-operation between the various authorities involved in the response to an oil spill and between the authorities and the private sector, most likely, the national and international oil industry in case of an oil spill incident.

Experiences gained during major oil spills around the world have again and again demonstrated the need for careful planning on action to be taken, if an oil spill should occur. Similar experiences have demonstrated that it is impossible to respond effectively and cost beneficially to an oil spill without prior comprehensive planning.

A second purpose of having this Workshop is to facilitate national capacity building in Gambia.

Only by continuous education and training of the personnel directly involved in national and regional contingency planning will it be possible to ensure a sustainable future for all the contingency planning work you have done already.

There are many issues that have to be considered and agreed to before your National Plan becomes operational. Let me just mention a few things to illustrate this point:

- First: The Government has to provide sufficient funding and necessary national legislation;**
- Second: The necessary oil spill response equipment has to be provided for;**
- Third: The National Plan should provide the necessary planning tools to ensure that the resources you have available are used in an efficient and cost-beneficial manner; and**
- Fourth: The National Plan should provide for adequate educated and trained personnel.**

Only by securing the necessary continuous support for the development and full implementation of the National Plan, will it be possible to ensure that Gambia is fully prepared to respond to an oil spill incident the day it happens.

During this National Workshop we will focus on some of the principles of oil pollution response and national oil spill contingency planning. It is our hope, that on Friday, when you return to your daily work and responsibilities, we will have agreed to an Action Plan that will ensure that the Oil Spill Sections of your National Contingency Plan will be maintained and up-dated as appropriate, and that you all will be keen to take active part in this process.

You're Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again, on behalf of IMO /IPIECA Global Initiative for West- and Central Africa, welcome to this National Workshop and my best wishes for a fruitful outcome.

Thank you.

Annex 4: Minister's Opening Speech

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, MRS TENENG MBA JAITEH, DEPUTIZING FOR HER EXCELLENCY THE VICE PRESIDENT, MINISTER OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS AND CHAIRPERSON DISASTER GOVERNING COUNCIL ON THE OCCASION OF THE NATIONAL OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN SIMULATION EXERCISE HELD AT THE PARADISE SUITES HOTEL ON TUESDAY 3RD JULY 2012

- The Executive Director of the NDMA
- Heads of Governmental and Private Sector Institutions and Agencies here present
- Lead Consultants for the Programme
- Heads of Petroleum Companies in The Gambia
- Participants
- Members of the Press
- Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen

It is my honour to be with you today at this important simulation workshop on the Gambia National Oil Spill Contingency Plan, representing Her Excellency The Vice President and Minister of Women's Affairs who could not be here due to other pressing state engagements and extends her apologies.

I therefore welcome you all on behalf of Her Excellency The Vice President and Minister for Women's Affairs who is also the Chairperson of the Disaster Governing Council. This very important national workshop on oil spill preparedness and response has been organized by the Gambia National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and facilitated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in collaboration with the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) under the Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa (GIWACAF) Project.

Therefore on behalf of The Government of The Gambia, I extend a warm welcome to our resource persons from IMO and IPIECA and wish you an enjoyable stay in The Gambia.

Distinguished Guests, ladies and Gentlemen,

In order to fully appreciate the dire need for the preservation of the human and ecological environment as well as the general marine environment, one needs to recognize the serious potential threats posed to the marine and local environment by oil pollution incidents involving ships, offshore units, seaports and oil exploration and production facilities both onshore and offshore. It is therefore important to be fully cognizant of existing international standards and practices in dealing with Maritime Safety and Marine Pollution Prevention. It is in this light that The Gambia Government in 2011 through the efforts of The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and its partners, developed The Gambia Multi-Hazard National Contingency Plan in which Oil Spill as a major hazard is clearly incorporated. This plan was validated and subsequently endorsed by Government in July 2011 and will remain effective until March 2013 when it will be reviewed and updated to be in tune with prevailing international standards.

The Gambia Multi-Hazard National Contingency Plan identifies key stakeholders in Disaster Response and Disaster Risk Reduction, maps out roles and responsibilities in emergency preparedness and response, standard operating procedures for emergency response, scenarios, triggers and early warning indicators, possible impacts as well as response and preparedness actions amongst others.

In the particular case of oil spills, the plan recognizes that there is a major environmental threat from the production and transportation of oil and other hazardous substances both in sea and on land. The treatment and disposal of sludge from heavy fuel oil by users could also prove hazardous to the environment if not handled according to properly laid down procedures. The transportation of petroleum products to and from depots, factories, retail outlets also has to be properly monitored to comply with national standards and procedures which are currently being developed by the Ministry of Petroleum. The identification of a possible Oil Spill Response Plan is also relevant within the context of the oil exploration program of The Gambia even though special contingency planning and response mechanisms are being developed for this activity by the Ministry of Petroleum and the petroleum exploration companies.

Although the Plan lays emphasis on the prevention of oil spills, it also addresses mitigating measures aimed at minimizing the

possible impact on the environment and people's health. In the event that there is an oil spill, major private sector operators are required to provide adequate support to the NDMA in terms of information, logistics and funds where necessary. It therefore clearly defines roles and responsibilities for all stakeholder institutions which must all familiarize themselves with the plan.

Distinguished Guest, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Gambia Government is fully cognizant of the need to shift away from crisis management to risk reduction and management. The development of The Contingency Plan as highlighted above and the specifics of the plan are a clear indication and demonstration of our collective will and resolve to anticipate and effectively respond to any emergency and disaster related to Oil Spill in The Gambia. On the other hand, we cannot effectively prepare for and mitigate the potential impact of oil spills if our plan is not fully tested. Other requirements also include the need to conduct sensitivity mapping, the development of a sensitivity mapping index, equipment for cleanup and effective short term response, oil trajectory modeling and the formulation of an effective Dispersants Use Policy. These elements are critical in the whole process of oil spill contingency planning.

In as much as we are preparing ourselves for potential oil spill emergencies at the national level, we have to recognize that oil spills particularly in the marine environment can have cross border implications. Marine currents and longshore drifts are natural phenomena that have no respect for international boundaries; therefore, we must recognize the need for regional and international collaborations in oil spill contingency planning and response. Regional and international collaboration is also very pertinent due to the fact that the response requirements, including equipment and finance can be so demanding that it can be beyond the capability of any one country within our sub-region.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Thus, the vulnerability of our environment to negative impacts arising from oil spill incidents cannot be overemphasized and therefore all the more reason why this particular simulation

exercise involving all stakeholders is so important. Participants and stakeholder institutions are therefore encouraged to work closely together to adhere to international standards and best practices as they relate to safety standards in the handling and transportation of oil and gas products as well as HSE Standards at operational level to mitigate against disasters. The devastating consequences of petroleum product disasters both on personnel and the environment is known to all and therefore every effort must be taken to adhere to the strictest operational HSE Standards. All stakeholders must also be well aware of their responsibilities and immediate, short and medium term actions to take when disasters do occur to minimize damage to life and property as well as the environment.

The unfortunate spill incidents around the world and the challenges the world had in responding to them should serve as a reminder to all stakeholders that no effort and resources should be spared in Oil Spill Management. The old English adage that prevention is better than cure is all the more relevant in the oil industry than in any other business. The unfortunate disaster at the British Petroleum (BP) Macondo oil well in the Gulf of Mexico is perhaps the most recent reminder of the imminent dangers inherent in oil and gas business both upstream and downstream and, the need to develop, a National Oil Spill Management Plan which must be periodically tested and updated as is being done today. The protection and preservation of our vulnerable environment for future generation of Gambians and the need to ensure that petroleum business is carried out with the strictest adherence to safety, must be of paramount importance to all stakeholders, both public and private, as well as our collective responsibility.

I would at this juncture extend my thanks and appreciation to the national task force comprising The Gambia Maritime Administration (GMA), The Gambia Ports Authority, the National Environment Agency (NEA), and, The Ministry of Petroleum for working closely with the NDMA in both the development of the Oil Spill contingency Plan and the preparation of this important national workshop.

I would in the same vein extend our thanks to the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Women's Affairs for their active role in

supporting the NDMA to mobilize additional resources to ensure the success of this programme.

Finally, I would once again register our appreciation to the consultants for coming down to Banjul to assist us in this simulation exercise we hope and pray that the lessons learnt today would be taken on board to ensure that we have a very robust Response Plan.

Distinguish Guests Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Her Excellency, The Vice President, Minister of Women's Affairs and Chairperson Disaster Governing Council I have the singular honour and privilege to declare, this simulation workshop on The Gambia National Oil Spill Contingency Plan officially open.

I thank you all for you kind attention.

Annex 5: Newspaper Clip



Annex 6: Simulation Exercise

<p style="text-align: center;">NCP Tabletop Exercise</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5th July 2012</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exercise Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop an understanding of the National Contingency Plan. • To familiarize stakeholders with their roles and responsibilities in managing an oil pollution incident
<p style="text-align: center;">Directing Staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steer and coach • Ask questions • Answer questions • Issue information <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; text-align: center; color: red; margin-top: 10px;"> Facilitate your actions </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">What do we expect from you !</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and assemble into teams • Discussions / debates • Reflection – future alterations – inputs to the Action Plan <small>(to be developed on Friday)</small> • Refer to NCP
<p style="text-align: center;">Rules of Play</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • React to injects as if they were real • Consider key issues and record decisions and actions on a flipchart for briefing purposes • Weather will be adjusted to suit • Time compression may be introduced 	<p style="text-align: center;">Scenario</p> <p>At 0400 am on 6th July 2012 a laden tanker delivering HFO to the storage tanks at the Banjul GAMPetroleum depot suffered a pipeline rupture and some light pollution has been seen in the vicinity of the vessel. The shipmaster and officials of GAMPetroleum are investigating the damaged pipeline and trying to ascertain the volume of oil released.</p> <p>Current weather is SSW wind, 16 knots but due to drop back to SW, 10 knots. Visibility = approximately 2 miles with drizzle.</p> <p style="color: red;">Position of the incident: see map</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">MET OFFICE</p> <p>Weather: Air Temperature: 23°C Sea Temperature: 18°C Wind Direction: South Westerly (SSW) Wind Speed: 11 knots Currents Direction: Westerly Current Speed: 1.4 knots Visibility: Moderate (3-4 nm)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TASKS</p> <p>What are your first actions? Which organisation is the lead Agency? Which organisations are likely to be involved at this stage?</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Situation Update #2 Time Comp</p> <p>REPORT received at 12.30, 05 July 2012 from the Operator It is reported that an estimated amount of 50 m3 of heavy fuel oil has been released. A significant slick is developing and spreading in the vicinity of the tanker . Aerial observation from over flight at 0800, 05 July, reveals that slick is moving in a south easterly direction along and towards the coastline.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">TASKS</p> <p>Assess the situation. What factors will you consider in your assessment? Assess your response priorities. Identify potential sensitive resources and a response strategy. Who should you inform? How will you deal with the curious onlookers and the media?</p>	<div style="background-color: #e0e0e0; padding: 20px; text-align: center;"> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">END OF EXERCISE !!!!!</p> </div>

Annex 7: Support document for the Working Groups for the National Action Plan

1. Legislation : To adapt the legal and institutional national framework and ensure sustainability of the NOSCP		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Ratification	Ratification of the Convention of Abidjan and of the Emergency Protocol			
	Ratification of the OPRC 90 Convention			
	Ratification of the OPRC-HNS 2000 Protocol			
	Ratification of the CLC 92 Convention			
	Ratification of the Fund 92 Convention			
	Ratification of the Bunker 2001 Convention			
	Ratification of the HNS 96 Convention			
Implementation	Implementation of the Abidjan Convention and its Emergency Protocol			
	Implementation of the OPRC 90 Convention			
	Implementation of the OPRC-HNS 2000 Protocol			
	Implementation of the CLC 92 Convention			
	Implementation of the Fund 92 Convention			
	Implementation of the Bunker 2001 Convention			
	Implementation of the HNS 96 Convention			
Approval	Approval of the NOSCP			
	Approval of the National Policy for the Use of Dispersants			
	Approval of the National policy for waste management			
Others ?...				

2. National Oil Spill Contingency Plan : To have a standardised oil spill preparedness and response system in place		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Management system	Setup of a national working group/ coordinator for the development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan			
	Development of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan			
	Crisis management system			
	Reporting & Alerting systems			
	Dedicated crisis management communication system			
	Information of the Public / Public Relation Officer / Communication advisor			
Policy	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			
Risk assessment and sensitivity mapping	Coastal oil spill sensitivity maps and identification of most sensitive sites			
	Trajectory Modelling			
	Risk Assessment (probability/ consequence)			
	Spill risk and scenarios			
Coordination with local plans	Integration of local contingency plans (port, terminals)			
	Integration of oil industry contingency plans			
Finance	Compensation system and claims management system			
	Financial commitment/ Compensation claims / Claims follow-up			
	Procedures for samples and evidence			
Others ?...				
3. Designation of authority : To ensure that all requested authorities (in regard of national/ international laws and NOSCP) are officially designated.		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Designation	Competent National Authority with responsibility for oil pollution preparedness and response officially designated			
	National operational contact point(s) responsible for the reception and transmission of oil pollution reports			
	National organisation(s) in charge of oil pollution preparedness and response			
	Authority which is entitled to act on behalf of the State to request or provide assistance			
Others ?...				
4. Trans-boundary and mutual assistance agreement: To ensure that cooperation and assistance at bi-lateral/ regional level is developed.		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Agreements	Regional agreement			
	Sub-regional agreement			
	Bilateral agreements			
	Government industry mutual assistance and equipment exchanges			
Access to external assistance	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-)regional assistance in place and tested?			
	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external international assistance in place and tested?			
	Mechanisms of management of the assistance in place? - Customs and Immigration procedures? - Logistics support for storage, transport and deployment of assistance?			
	Others ?...			
5. Training and exercise developed by the country : To develop the expertise and competence in the country.		In place	In progress	To Do Priority ?
Sustainability	Policy to sustain the implementation of the NOSCP?			
	Policy for the re-enforcement of the national response capabilities in place?			
	Policy for the regular audit and update of the NOSCP?			
Training	Policy for the training of the nationals in place?			
	Yearly training program for all personnel involved at all level? (consistent with			

	international standards and customized to the needs of the country)			
	Introductory level			
	OPRC level 1			
	OPRC level 2			
	OPRC level 3			
	Train the trainers			
	Other seminar and workshop developed by the country			
Exercise	National exercise program, including local operators and the oil industry			
	Crisis management exercise (Table top)			
	Notification exercise			
	Mobilisation exercise			
	Government deployment exercise			
	Industry deployment exercise			
	Joint Industry government exercise			
Others ?...				
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 (i.e. communications equipment and infrastructure)		In place	In progress	To Do Priority?
Response equipment	Storage facilities and maintenance of equipment			
	Oil spill response equipment acquisition			
	Communication equipment acquisition			
	Equipment Inventories			
Logistical support	Organisation of the logistical support in place for offshore and onshore operations? Realistic? Rapid to mobilize?			
	System for the sharing of public and private response resources in place??			
Centre	Response Centre (Communications, Meeting Rooms)			
	Training centre (documentation – resource centre for oil spill response and preparedness)			
Others ?...				

N o	High Priority Actions	Challenges/ blockages	Process(es) to overcome challenges and blockages	Person / authority / organisation in charge of implementing	Estimated time line for completion
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					

Annex 8: Group Action Plans

Group A

N°	Actions	Coordinator in charge	Dead line
1	Information of the public/public relations officer/communication Adviser	NDMA	Dec 2013
2	National dispersant used policy (list of approved dispersants. Pre-approved areas of use, and condition of use	NEA	Dec 2013
3	Integration of local contingency plans (ports and terminals)	NDMA	December 2013
4	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-regional and international assistance in place and tested)	NDMA	July 2013
5	Policy for the re-inforcement of the national response capability in place	NDMA	November 2013
6	Policy for training of nationals in place (yearly training programmes for all personnel involved at all levels (consistent with international standards and customized to the need of the country	NDMA	October 2013
7	Government deployment exercise	NDMA	July 2013
8	Industry deployment exercise	NDMA	August 2013
9	Joint government industry exercise	NDMA	January 2014
10			

Group B

N°	Actions	Coordinator in charge	Dead line
1	Dedicated crisis management communication system	NDMA	September 2012
2	Information of the public / public relations officer / communication adviser	NDMA	September 2012
3	Trajectory modelling	Gampetroleum	August 2012
4	Integration of industry contingency plan	GPA	October 2012
5	Compensation system and claims management system	NDMA	November 2012
6	Government / industry mutual assistance and equipment	MOP	October 2012
7	Mechanisms to access and mobilize external (sub-regional and international assistance in place and tested)	Gampetroleum	October 2012
8	National exercise program including local operators in the oil industry	Gampetroleum/GPA/GN	November 2012
9	Notification mobilization, government deployment exercise	Gampetroleum, GN, GPA, Gambia Armed Force	November 2012
10	Joint Industry/government exercise	Gampetroleum	November 2012

Group C

N°	Actions	Coordinator in charge	Dead line
1	Sub-regional Agreement	NDMA	Dec 2012
2	Bilateral Agreement	NDMA	Dec 2012
3	Mechanism of Management of the Assistance in place	NDMA	January 2013
4	Response Centre	GMA/GPA	January 2013
5	Communication Equipment acquisition	GMA/GPA/Gampetroleum	June 2013
6	Oil Spill Response Acquisition	GMA/GPA Gampetroleum	June 2013
7	Storage facilities and maintenance of equipment	GMA/GPA/Gampetroleum	June 2013
8	Policy for training of nationals in place	NDMA	September 2012
9	OPRC Level 2	NDMA	January 2013
10	OPRC Level 3	NDMA	June 2013

Update to the Country Profile

1. Competent National Authority

Correct Contact person phone number to read +2209336380/+2209966380

Fax number is +2204399539

Website: www.ndma.gm

5. Training and Exercise

Add new training:

Training Name	Year	Type	Place
Contingency on oil spill training organised by GPA in collaboration with NDMA and IMO	March 2009	International workshop on oil spill contingency planning	Gambia

Annex 9: Assessment Result

Evaluation	Participants Responses																										Average
	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R16	R17	R18	R19	R20	R21	R22	R23	R24	R25	R26	R27	
Technical content was appropriate to the course	10	10	9	9	10	8	8	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	9	10	8	7	5	10	10	10	10	9.19
The workshop materials were of excellent standard	10	10	9	9	10	9	7	10	10	9	10	10	10	7	9	10	10	9	10	5	8	9	10	10	10	10	9.23
The workshop will help in strenghtening the level of preparedness to oil spill in the country	10	10	9	9	10	8	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	6	10	10	9	7	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	9.42
The workshop managed to reach its objective	10	10	8	8	6	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	9	6	10	0	9	8	10	10	8	7	10	10	7	10	8.46
The workshop was relevant to my job	2	10	10	9	10	9	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	9	10	10	10	7	10	10	2	10	9.04
Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course	10	10	9	9	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	8	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	9.69
Overall the facilitator was good	9	10	9	9	10	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	6	10	10	9	10	10	10	9	9	9.42
Training venues were suitable for the purpose	10	10	10	9	10	9	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	9	8	9	5	10	7	8	10	10	10	10	9.23
Refreshments provided were of high standard	9	10	10	8	9	9	7	10	10	9	10	10	9	4	10	7	5	5	3	5	6	7	9	10	5	9	7.88
Overall, I am satisfied with my experience	10	10	9	9	10	10	8	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	9	9	8	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	9.46

Annex 9: Samples of Completed Evaluation Forms

#

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa

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

Workshop name: SIMULATION TABLE TOP EXERCISE TO TEST AND UPDATE THE GAMBIA OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Name: AMIE SECKA NJIE

Date: 3 - 6 July 2012

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

Course Design	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Technical content was appropriate to the course											✓
b. The workshop materials were of an excellent standard											✓
Any specific comments about the workshop design											

Relevance to objective	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. The workshop will help in strengthening the level of preparedness to oil spill in the country											✓
b. The workshop manage to reach it's objectives											✓
c. The workshop was relevant to my job											✓
Any specific comments about relevance to objectives											

Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course											✓
b. Overall, the facilitator was good											✓
Any specific comments about facilitators; Very active, tolerance, and Patience											

#

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa

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

Workshop name: SIMULATION TABLE TOP EXERCISE TO TEST AND UPDATE THE GAMBIA OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Name:

Date: 3 - 6 July 2012

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

Facilities and Organisation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Training venues were suitable for the purpose											✓
b. Refreshments provided by were of a high standard											✓
Any specific comments about facilities											

Overall Evaluation	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Overall, I am satisfied with my experience											✓

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

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

Every bit of course was very useful, and hope the duration will be increase to 7 days.

General Comments and Suggestions; I did enjoyed the Course, and Promise to Live up to expectation

None

#

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa

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

Workshop name: SIMULATION TABLE TOP EXERCISE TO TEST AND UPDATE THE GAMBIA OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Name: MARIAMA CEESAY

Date: 3 - 6 July 2012

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

Course Design	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Technical content was appropriate to the course											✓
b. The workshop materials were of an excellent standard											✓
Any specific comments about the workshop design											

Relevance to objective	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. The workshop will help in strengthening the level of preparedness to oil spill in the country											✓
b. The workshop manage to reach it's objectives											✓
c. The workshop was relevant to my job											✓
Any specific comments about relevance to objectives											

Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course											✓
b. Overall, the facilitator was good											✓
Any specific comments about facilitators; The facilitator are great and are commended for a job well done											

#

The Global Initiative for West and Central Africa

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

Workshop name: SIMULATION TABLE TOP EXERCISE TO TEST AND UPDATE THE GAMBIA OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Name:

Date: 3 - 6 July 2012

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

Course Design	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Technical content was appropriate to the course											✓
b. The workshop materials were of an excellent standard											✓
Any specific comments about the workshop design											

Relevance to objective	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. The workshop will help in strengthening the level of preparedness to oil spill in the country											✓
b. The workshop manage to reach it's objectives											✓
c. The workshop was relevant to my job											✓
Any specific comments about relevance to objectives											

Facilitators Overall	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a. Facilitators displayed flexibility in response to issues raised during the training course											✓
b. Overall, the facilitator was good											✓
Any specific comments about facilitators; They are good											

It not at 100% standard but they are in good condition and I think that is the most important.

I am so grateful to attend this course because it has added to my knowledge and I can step in if it's occur in the country.

#

Annex 10: Photos

OPENING CEREMONY



TECHNICAL SESSION

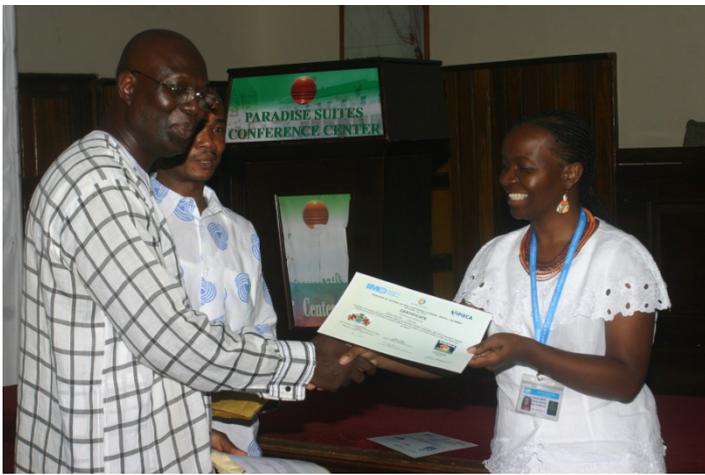




FIELD TRIP (NAWEC and Banjul Port)



CLOSING AND PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATES



Annex 11: List of Acronyms Used in the Report

CLC 92	The 1992 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage
FUND 92	International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITOPF	International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation
MARPOL	International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOSCP	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
OPRC 1990	International Convention on Oil Spill Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990
P & I Clubs	Protection and Indemnity Associations
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
WACAF	Convention for Co-operation in the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the West and Central African Region, and its Protocol concerning Co-operation in Combating Pollution in cases of Emergency.