

**GI WACAF**

## **Webinar #4: Wildlife response in case of an oil spill**

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- Best Practice/tool development

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- Sea Alarm planning projects in Africa (Gabon, Congo, Angola)

# **I) OVERVIEW OF OILED WILDLIFE RESPONSE**

# Level of Sensitivity- Human activities



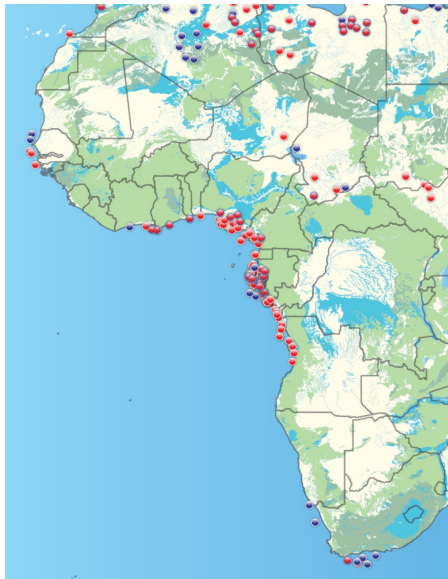
Offshore platforms (Oil and gas)



Major ports



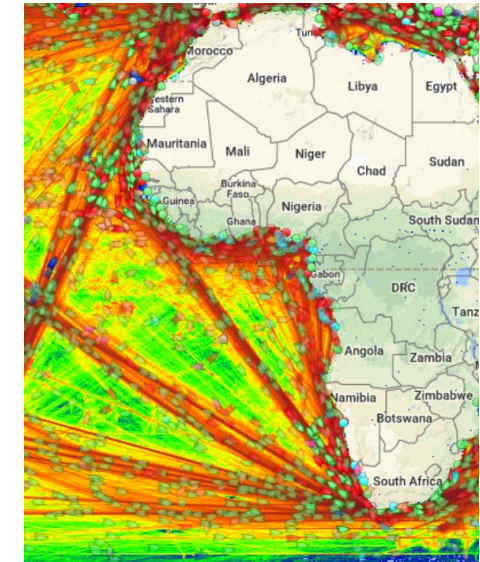
Shipping



© Sems Exploration



© United Nations of the  
African Union Commission



© Marine Traffic



# Level of Sensitivity – Ecological Risks

## Sensitive Ecosystems

Rich, diverse but fragile ecosystems



Protected areas  
in the WACAF region

## Sensitive Species

IUCN red-listed species (identified as vulnerable to extinction, endangered or critically endangered)





# Response Objectives

- Assess, monitor and document the impacts



- Prevent animals from being oiled



- Mitigate the impacts

- Rehabilitation
- Euthanasia



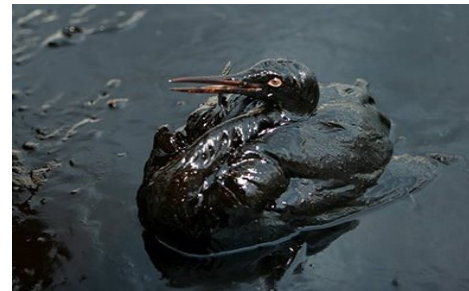
- Optimise use of resources, maximise efficiency

# Response Objectives

- Inform and involve the public



- Manage costs and reputation

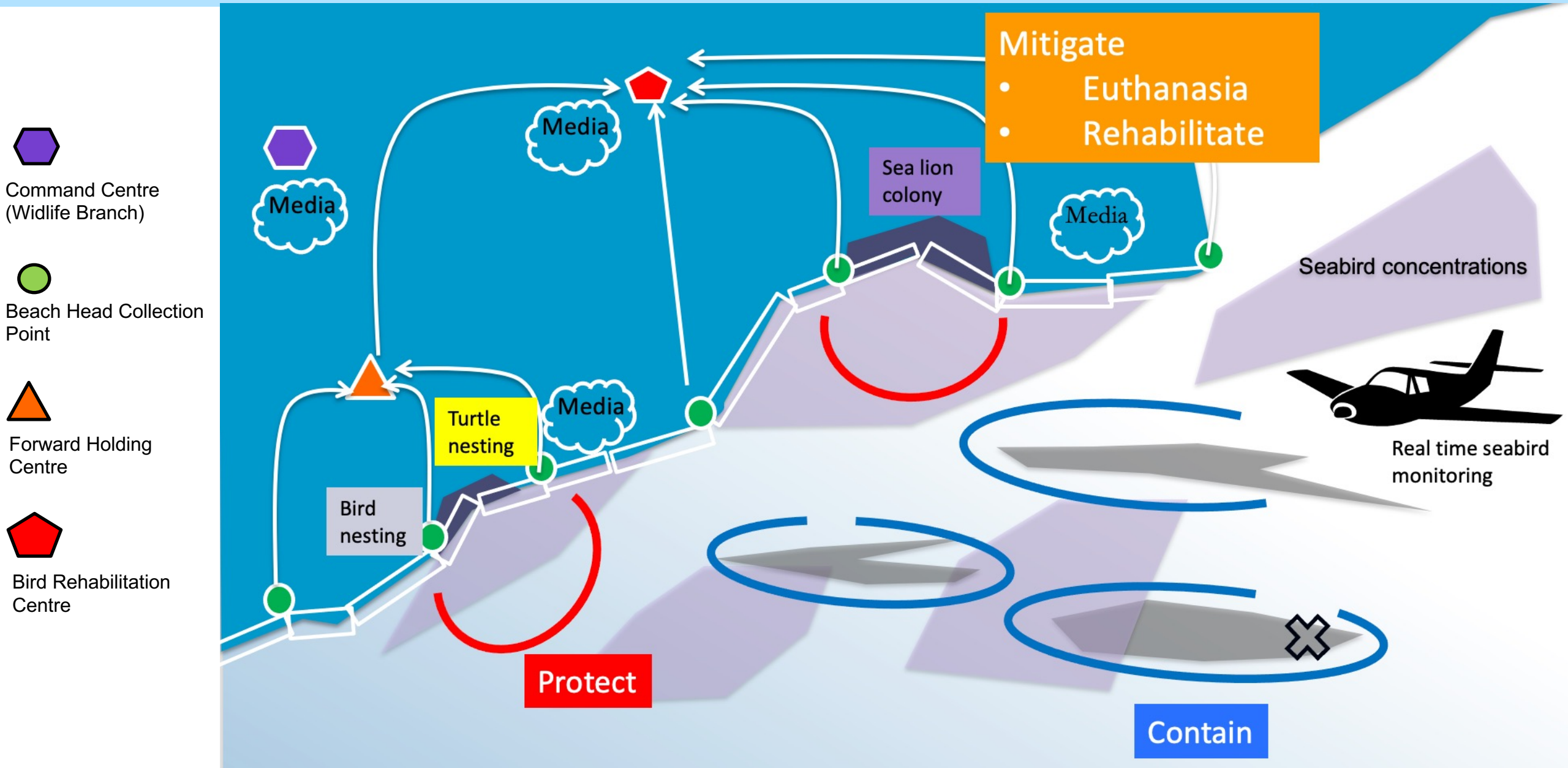


**Preparedness \$  
is cheaper than  
reputation \$**

- Ensure health and safety responders



# OWR Management - Challenges



# OWR Management - Challenges



## Planning

Collecting information  
Incident Action Plan  
Strategies  
Analysis  
Designing  
Documenting



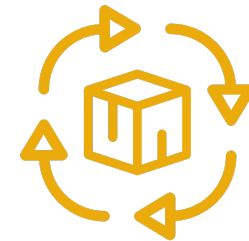
## Operations

Actions  
Tactical implementation  
Optimised resources  
Effectiveness



## Finance

Contracts  
Legal/policy framework  
Budget

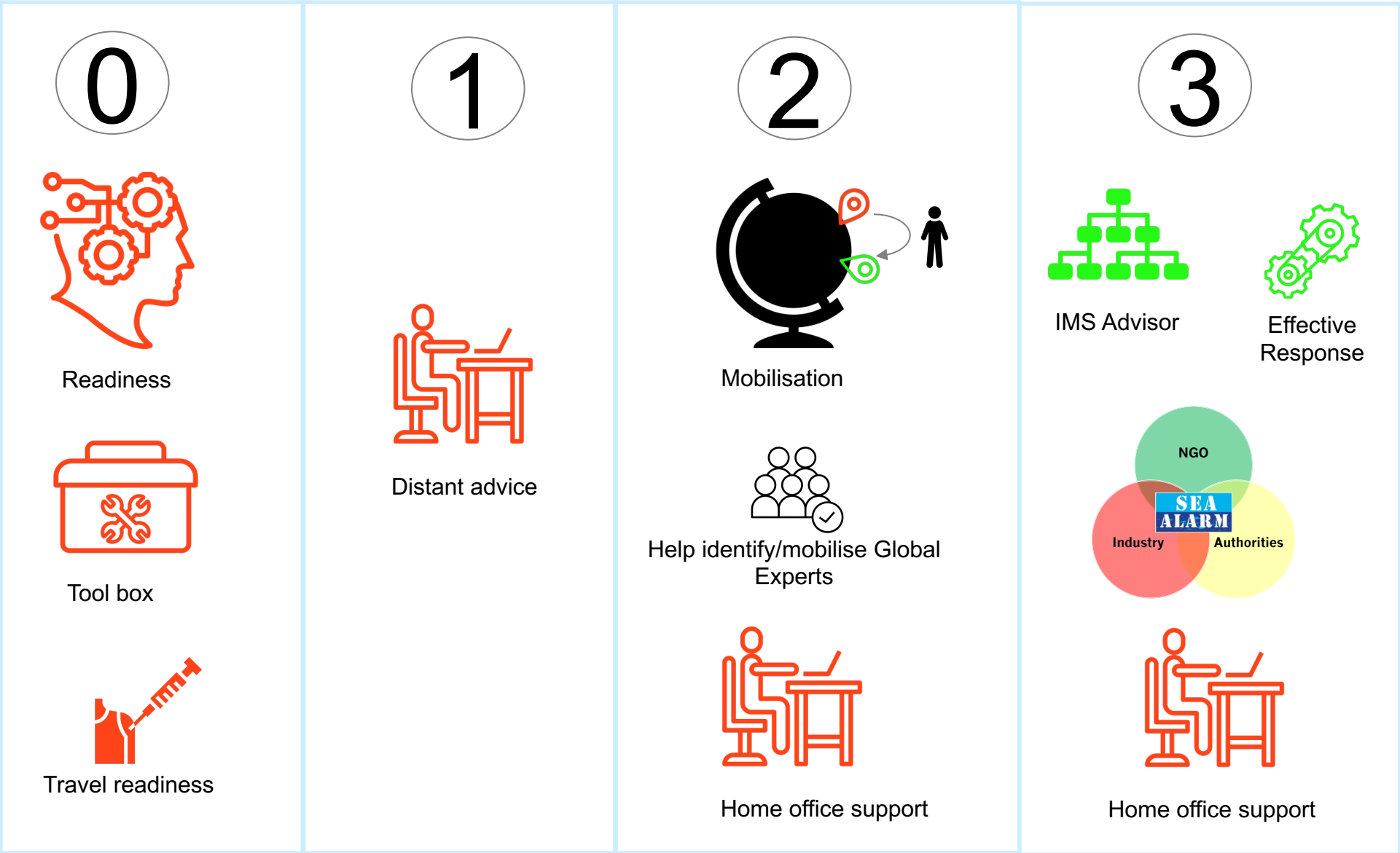


## Logistics

Optimise Resources  
Services  
Transportation  
Facilitation

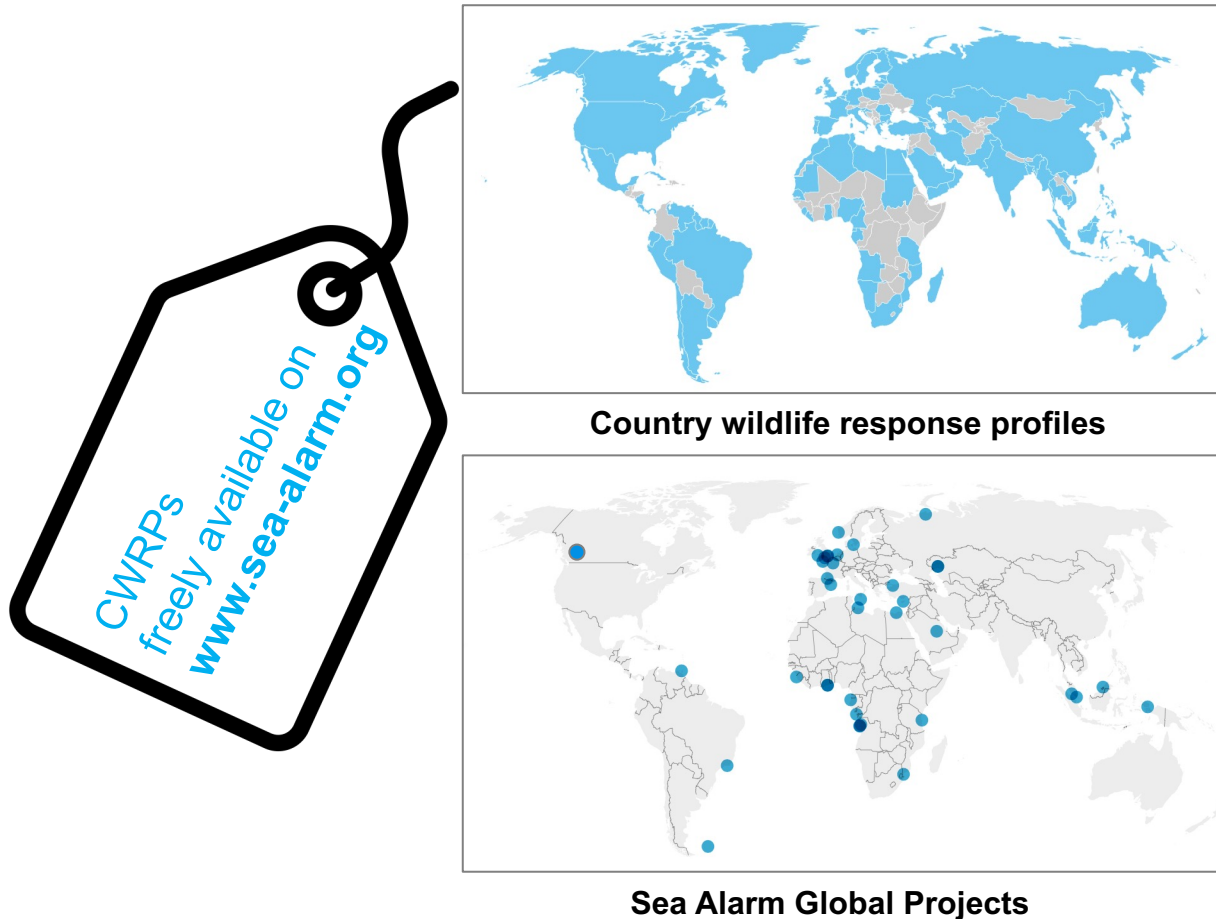
## **II) SEA ALARM EXPERTISE AND ROLE**

# Overview of Sea Alarm's Response role





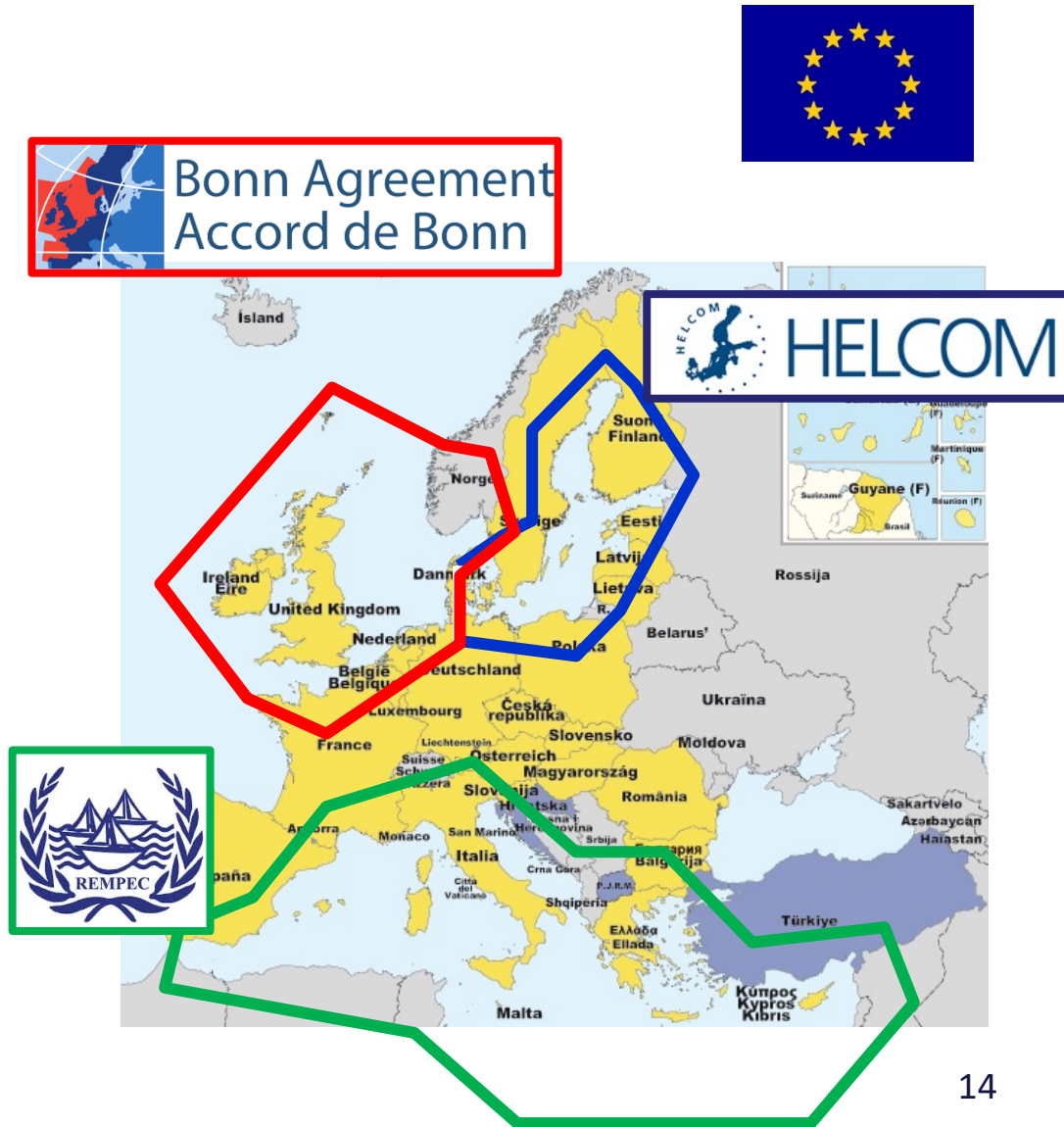
# Sea Alarm Preparedness activities



- Sea Alarm-OSRL Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
- Country wildlife response profiles
- Advocacy, raising awareness (Oil industry, Govts, NGOs)
- Engage stakeholders, bridge gaps, find solutions, assist
- Expertise networks development, support
- Develop good practice / lessons learnt
- Training, exercises, planning

# Sea Alarm preparedness activities

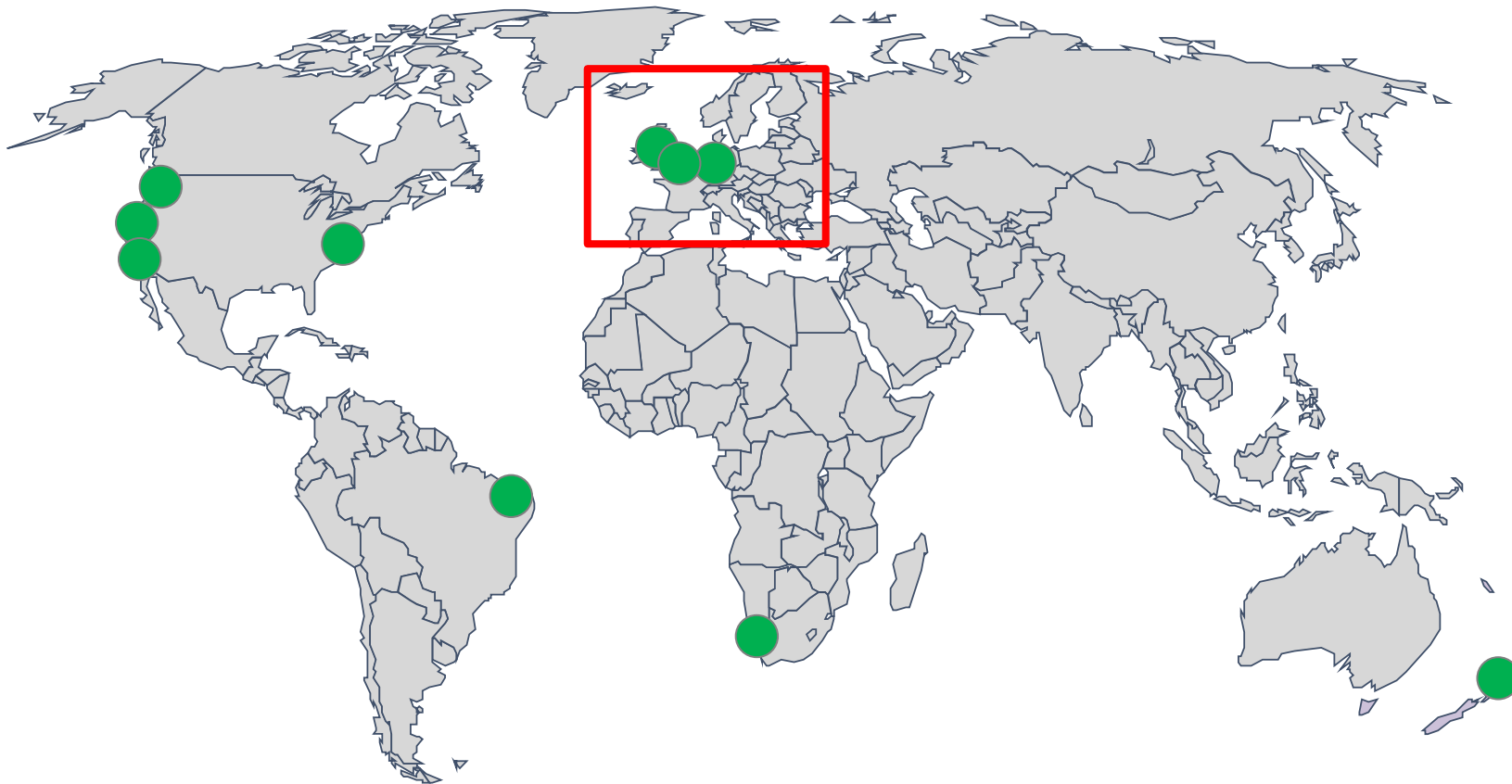
- Observership in Regional Agreements (HELCOM, Bonn Agreement and Barcelona Convention/REMPEC)
- Relationships with national authorities
- Policy development to consider OWR



# Global capabilities

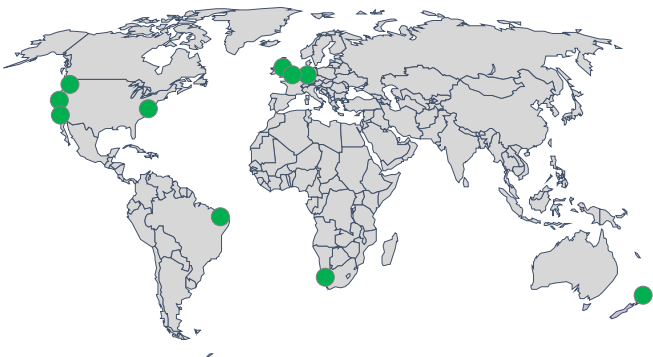
Global OWR System

EUROWA Module



# Global Oiled Wildlife Response System (GOWRS)

## Who is involved?



- Network informally initiated in 2011
- Long time relationships between 10 current members + Sea Alarm  
Coordinating role
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
- Other expertise accessible via network
- Oil industry in process of contracting GOWRS
- Sea Alarm provides 24/7 notification

Read more on  
[www.oilspillresponse.com](http://www.oilspillresponse.com)

# EUropean Oiled Wildlife Assistance (EUROWA)

## Who is involved?



WWF - Finland



WWF - Poland



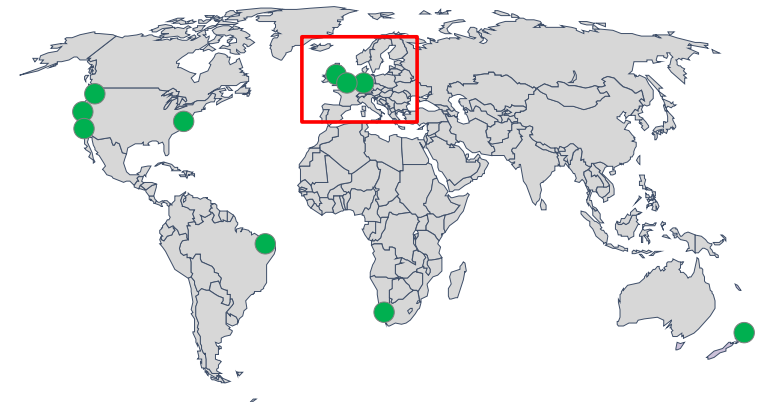
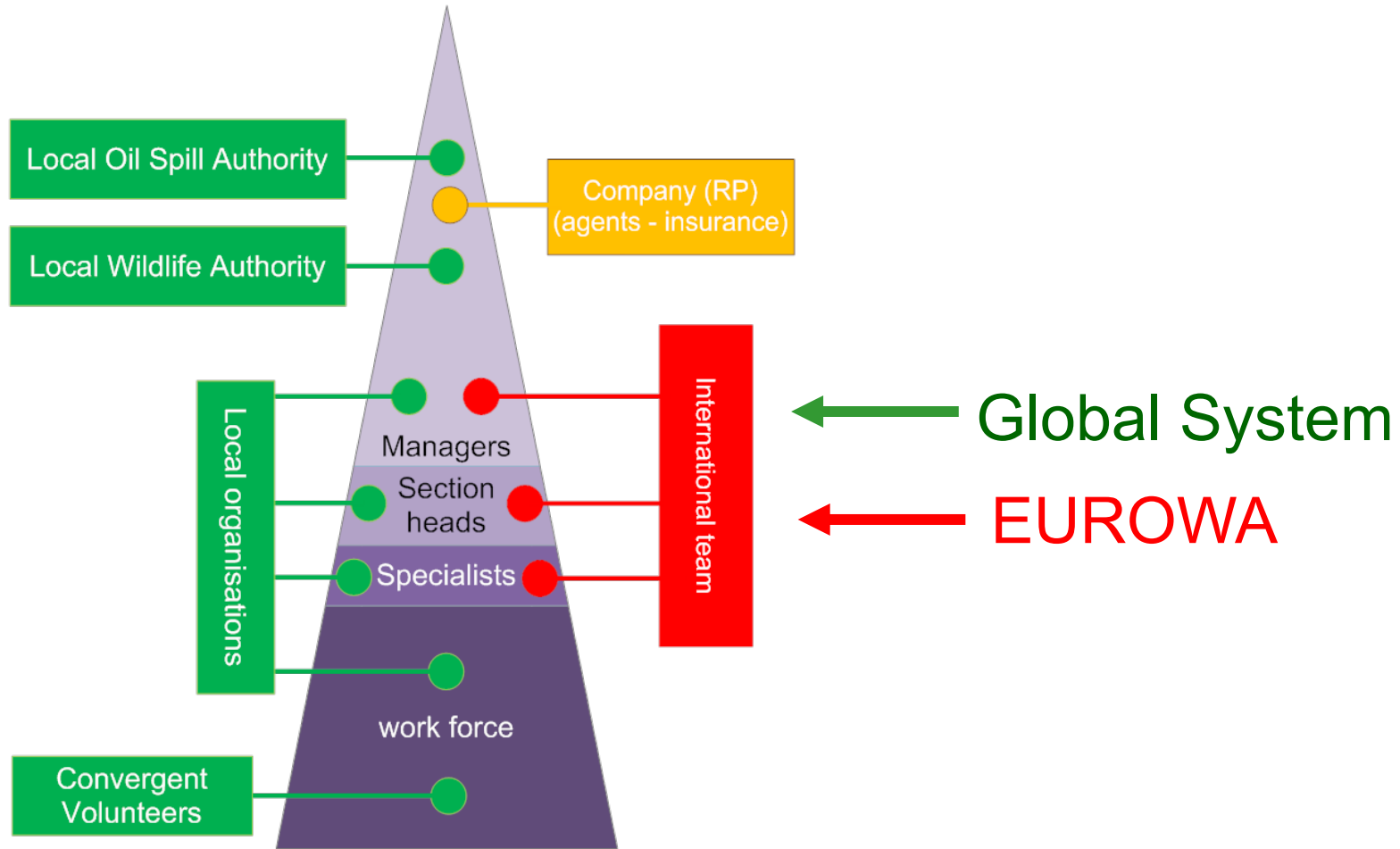
- Network initiated via EU funding (2015-2016) to improve Europe preparedness
- 8 Organisations + Sea Alarm Coordinating role (Secretariat)
- Standards of Good Practice & Training courses
  - Seabird response
- Equipment stockpile (Belgium)
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to support European Authorities
- Currently: EUROWA-2 Project (2021-2022)
  - New training packages and tools
  - Sea turtle branch



Read more on  
[www.eurowa.eu](http://www.eurowa.eu)

# International emergency assistance

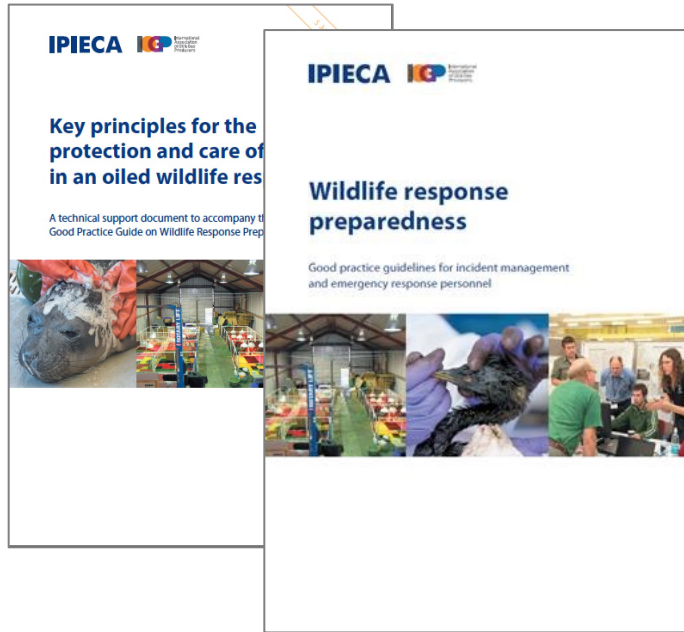
## Ability to compose a response team





# Best Practice/Tool Development

## International level



## Regional level



- Cooperation with oil industry
  - Industry funds for network management
  - Oil companies are end-users of services
- Network's key Principles (Standards) published by IPIECA/IOGP

- EU funding aiming at preparedness in Europe
- Relationships with national authorities in Europe
- Network's Manuals (Protocols) published by EUROWA



# Trainings available from expert groups





### **III) CHALLENGES OF RESPONDING IN AFRICA**

# Level of OWR Preparedness of the WACAF Region



Sea Alarm's **Country  
Wildlife Response Profile**

Sea Alarm's **Regional  
Response Profiles**



A. Equipment, trained personnel and some experience with large scale spills



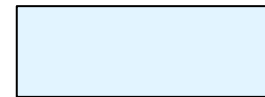
B. Some experience with small to moderate spills, has some equipment and training and/or has access to external experts



C. Limited or no actual experience but some equipment, and internal or external expertise available



D. Has limited or no experience and is lacking equipment and/or expertise



U. No Sea Alarm's CWRP available

Not shown on the map: Islands of Cape Verde and Sao Tome e Principe, both on category U  
Marocco was represented on the map even if not part of the WACAF region

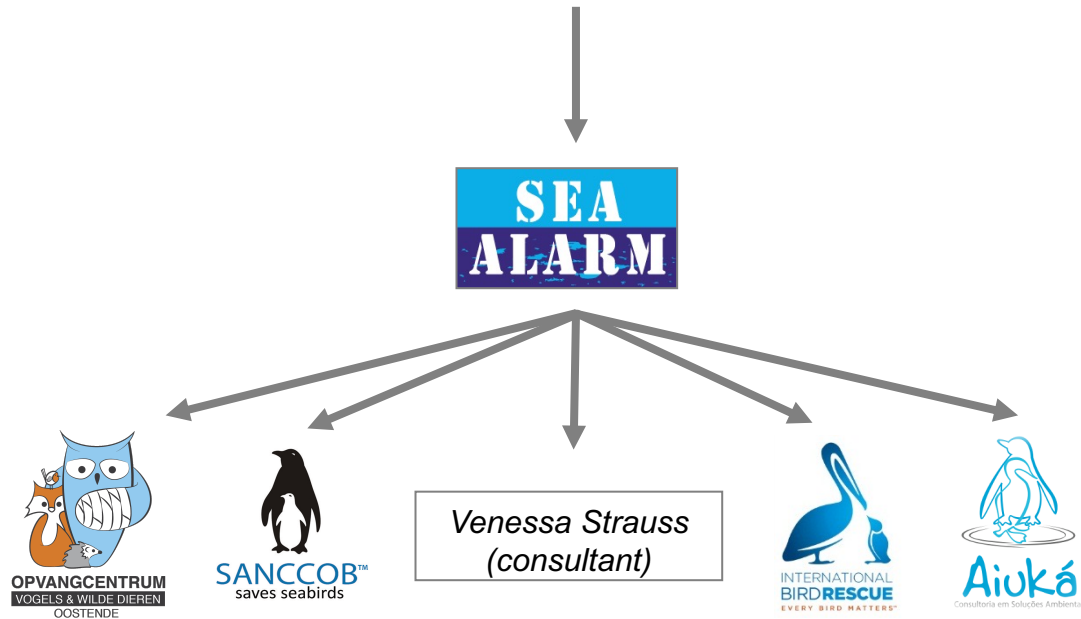


Results on available data including

- GI WACAF Country Profiles
- Sea Alarm experience in the region

# Past planning projects in Africa

Oil companies



## ■ Congo

- Plan + recommendations

TOTAL E&P CONGO

## ■ Gabon

- Plan + recommendations

TOTAL GABON

## ■ Angola

- Oiled Wildlife Response Plans for CoP Angola and TEP Angola
- First responder training
- Joint Industry Project scoping & design

TOTAL E&P ANGOLA  
ConocoPhillips

## Past planning projects in Africa

## Standard Approach for Planning



# Conclusions

- High sensitivity and high risks in the WACAF region
- Existing tools to further Oiled Wildlife Preparedness
- Global experience available (planning, training, exercises, etc.)
- GOWRS and EUROWA are expert networks (response and advice) available
- Sea Alarm is happy to provide further guidance

# THANK YOU!





# QUIZ

1) What is the biggest challenge you see in your country to develop Oiled Wildlife Preparedness?

2) Do you think GI WACAF should develop more activities to address Oiled Wildlife Preparedness and Response?

- Yes
- No