

GI WACAF

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

Christophe Blazy
Technical Adviser

christophe@sea-alarm.org

13 July 2021



Table of contents

■ I) Overview of Oiled Wildlife Response

- Level of Sensitivity
- Response Objectives
- Oiled Wildlife Response (OWR) Management

■ II) Sea Alarm expertise and role

- Global/European expertise: GOWRS & EUROWA
- Best Practice/tool development

■ III) Challenges of responding in Africa

- Regional Wildlife Response Profile for WACAF Region
- Sea Alarm planning projects in Africa (Gabon, Congo, Angola)

I) OVERVIEW OF OILED WILDLIFE RESPONSE

Level of Sensitivity- Human activities



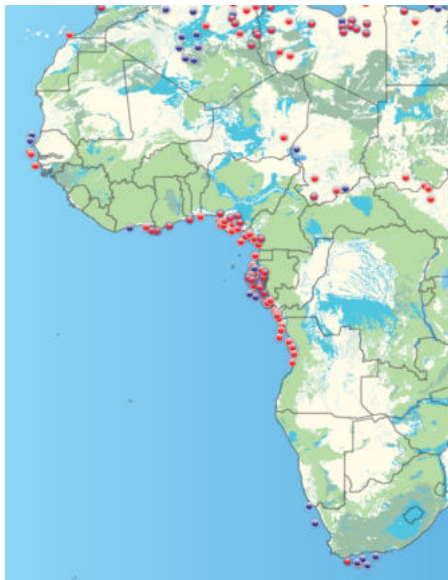
Offshore platforms (Oil and gas)



Major ports



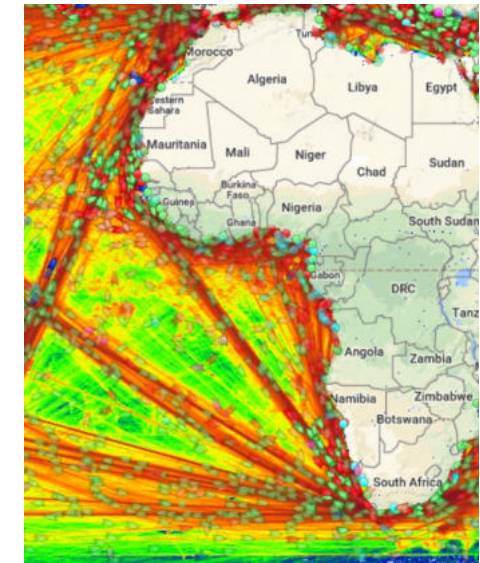
Shipping



© 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)

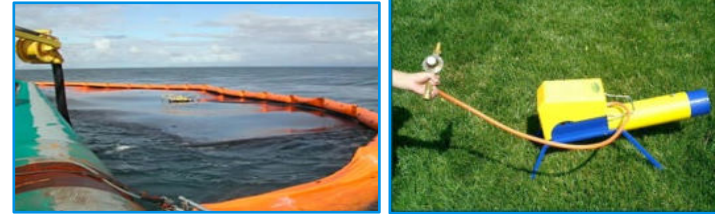


Response Objectives

- Assess, monitor and document the impacts



- Prevent animals from being oiled



- Mitigate the impacts

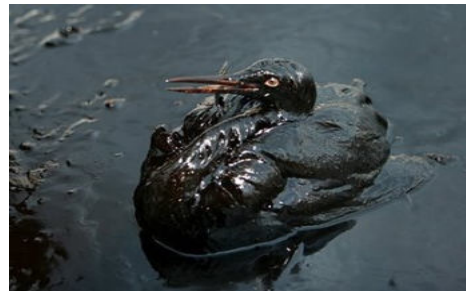
- Rehabilitation
- Euthanasia



- Optimise use of resources, maximise efficiency

Response Objectives

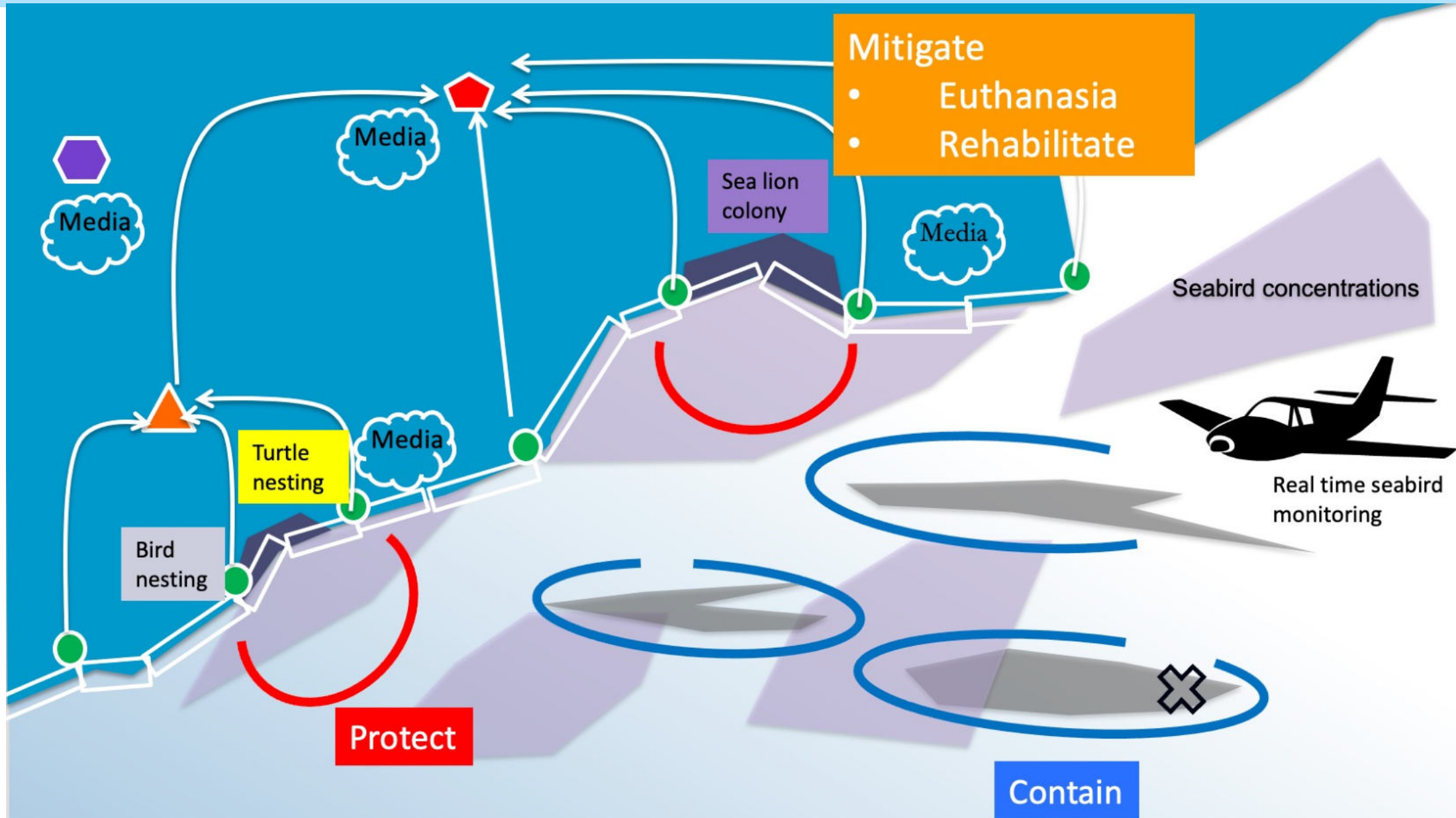
- Inform and involve the public
- Manage costs and reputation
- Ensure health and safety responders



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



OWR Management - Challenges

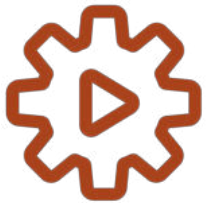


OWR Management - Challenges



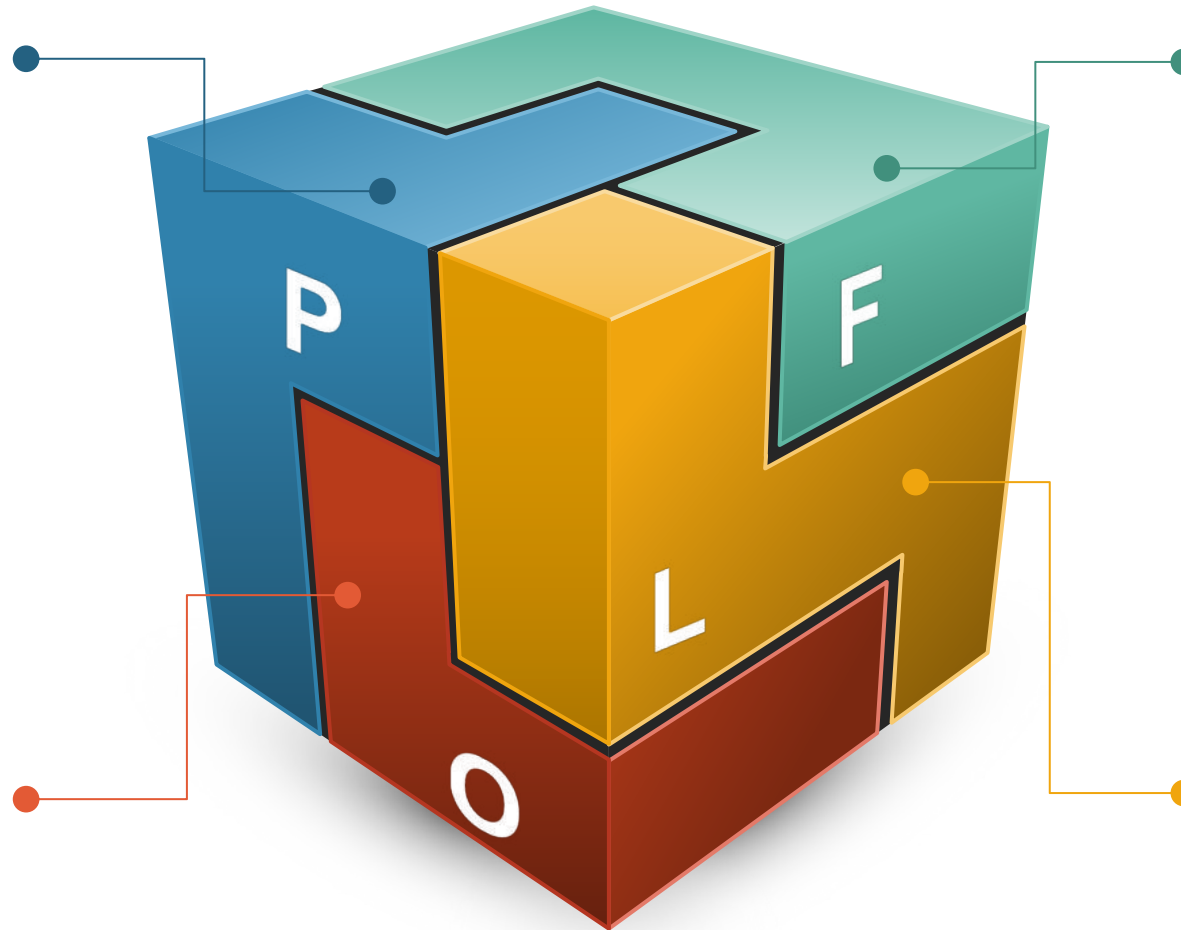
Planning

Collecting information
Incident Action Plan
Strategies
Analysis
Designing
Documenting



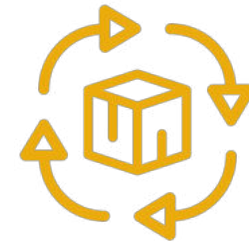
Operations

Actions
Tactical implementation
Optimised resources
Effectiveness



Finance

Contracts
Legal/policy framework
Budget

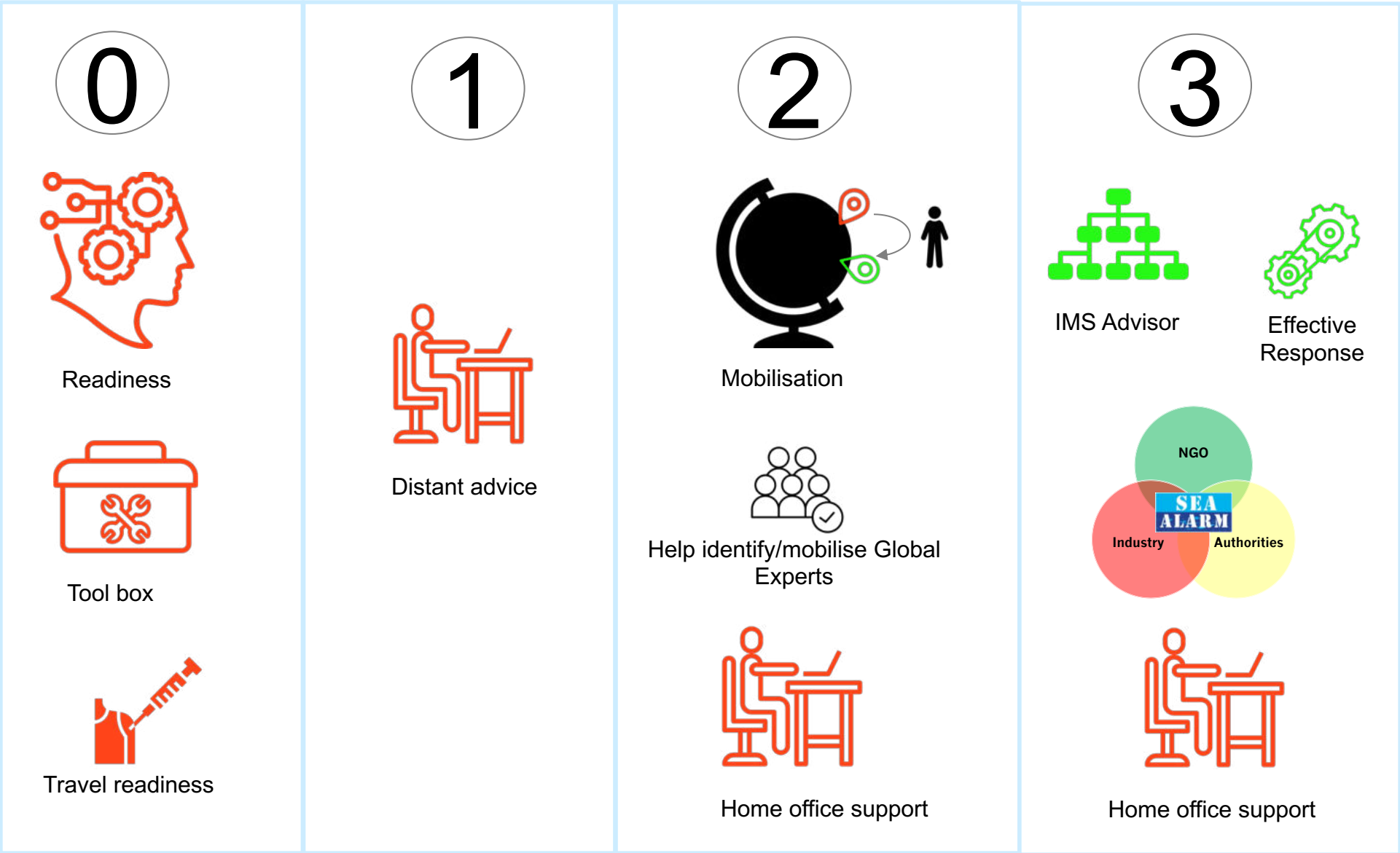


Logistics

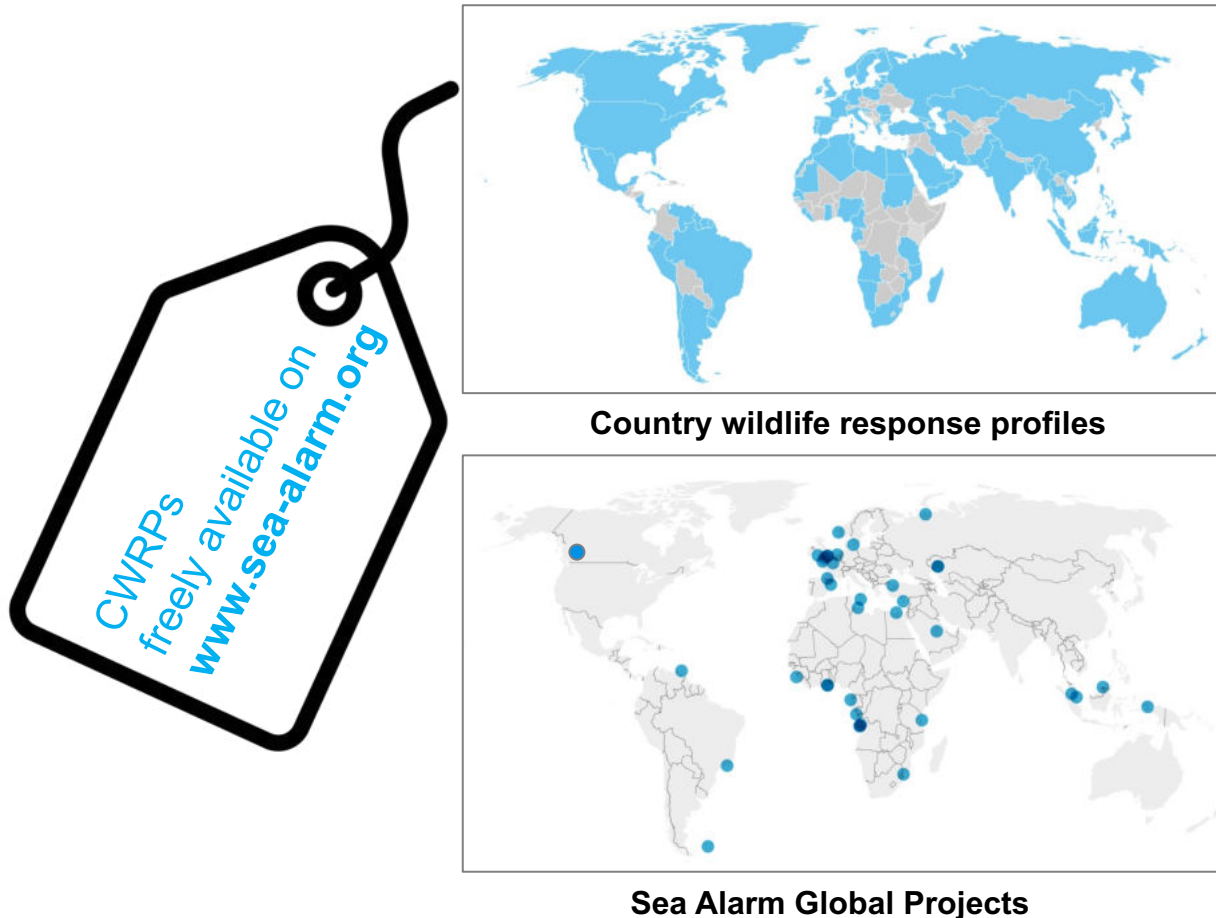
Optimise Resources
Services
Transportation
Facilitation

II) SEA ALARM EXPERTISE AND ROLE

Overview of Sea Alarm's Response role



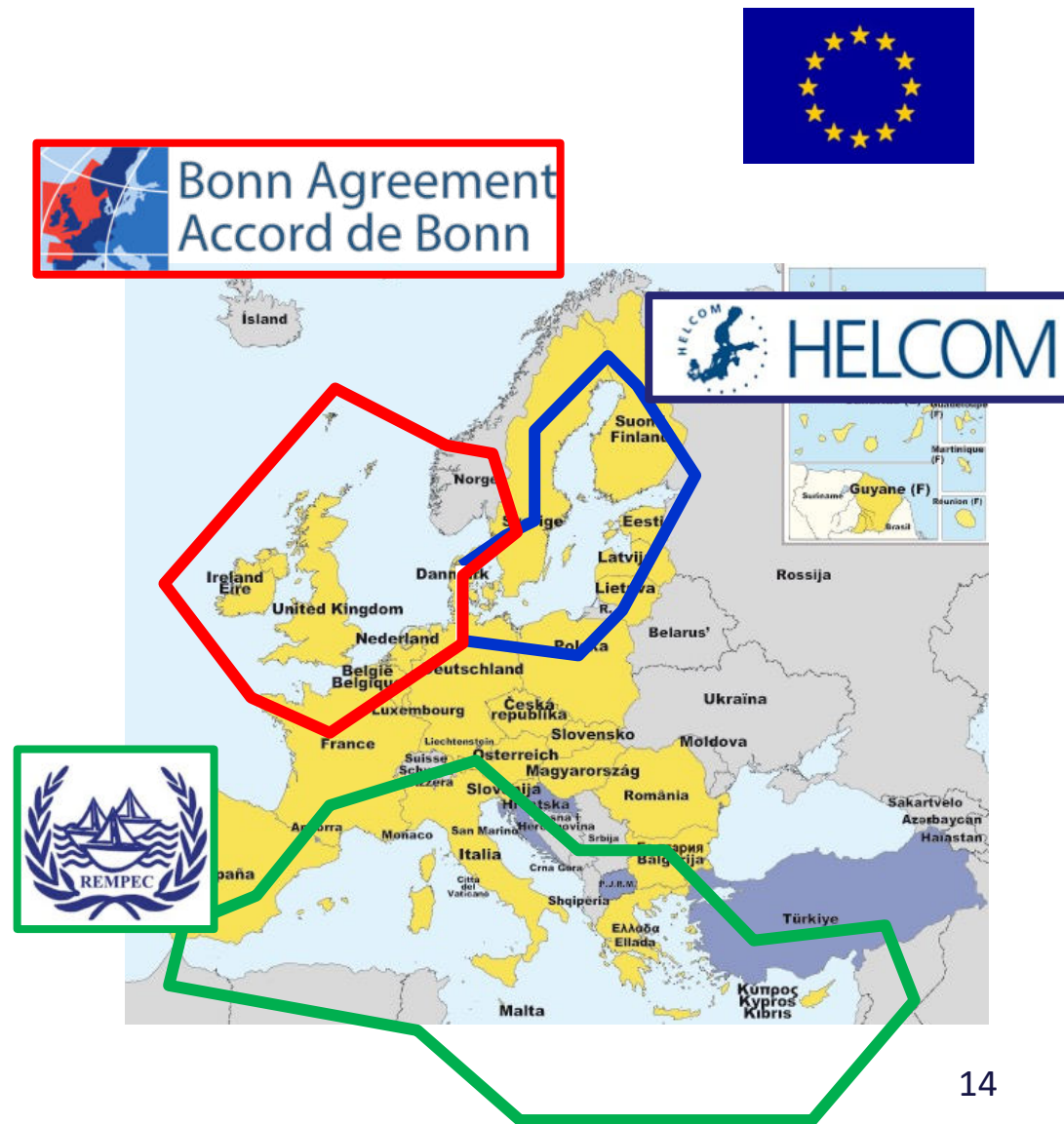
Sea Alarm Preparedness activities



- 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

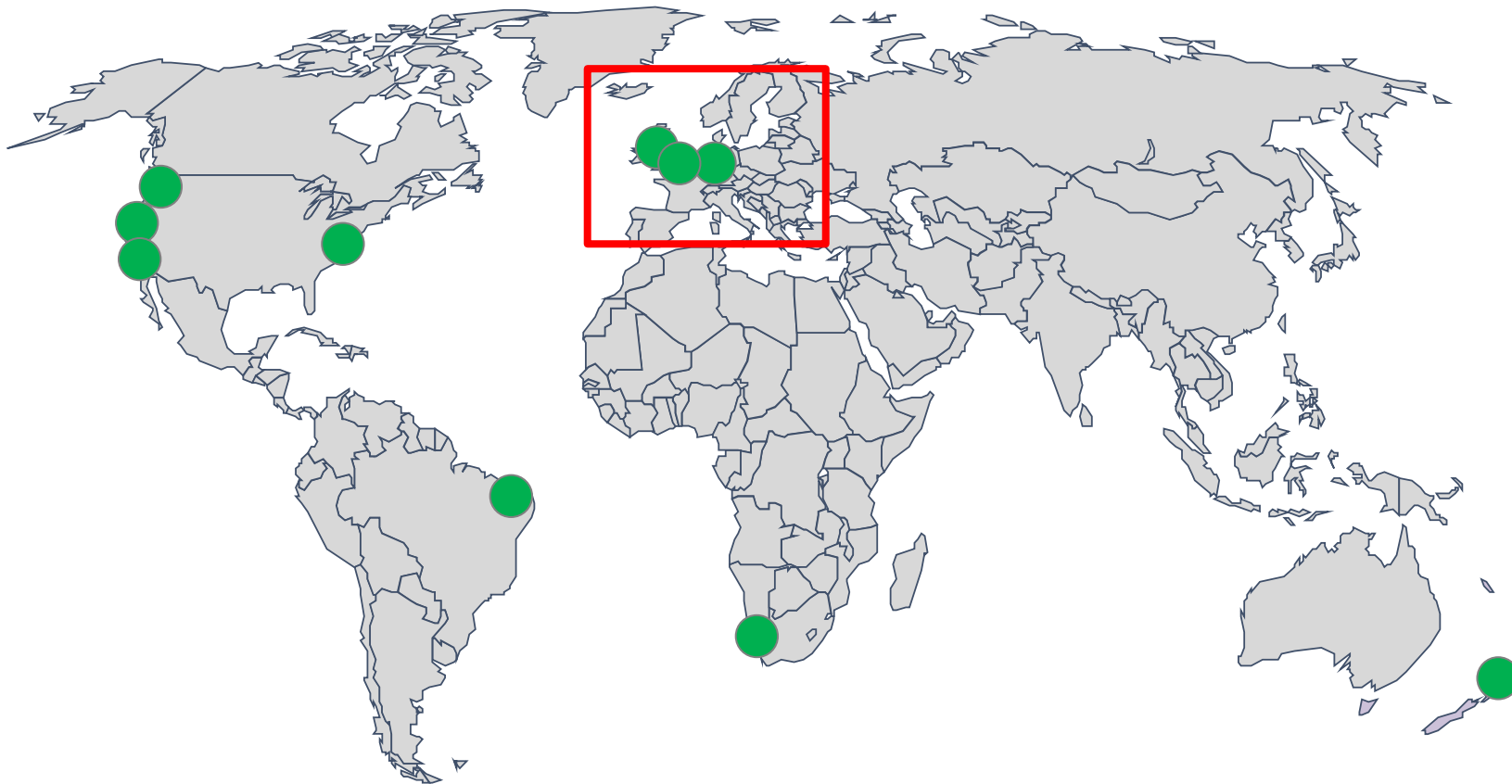
- Observership in Regional Agreements (HELCOM, Bonn Agreement and Barcelona Convention/REMPEC)
- Relationships with national authorities
- Policy development to consider OWR



Global capabilities

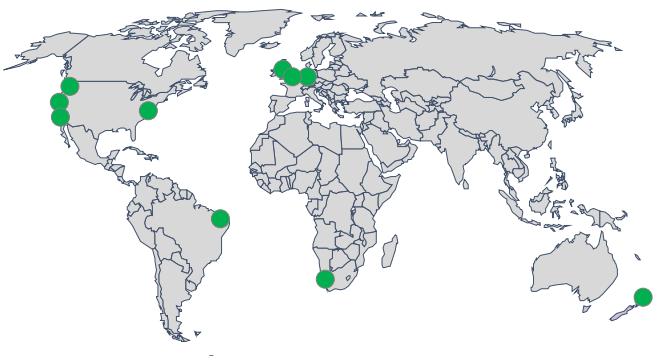
Global OWR System

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

EUropean Oiled Wildlife Assistance (EUROWA)

Who is involved?



WWF - Finland



WWF - Poland



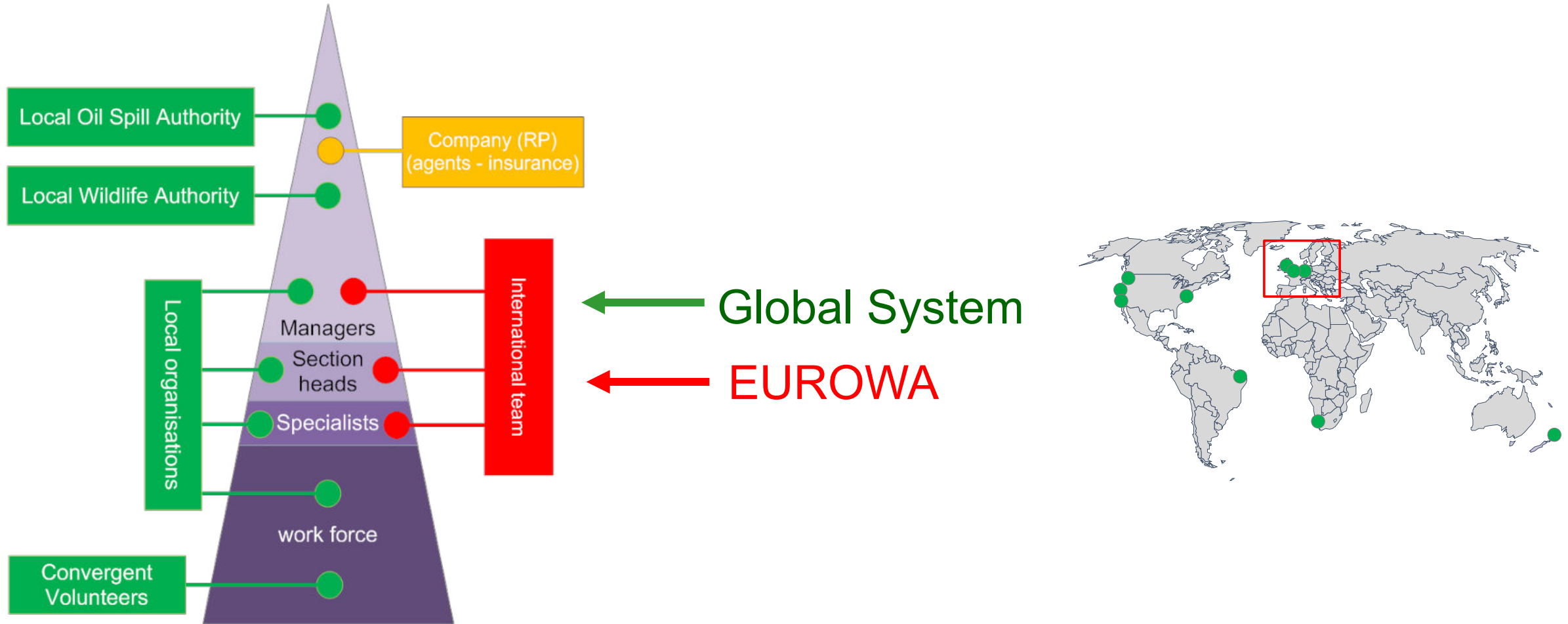
- Network initiated via EU funding (2015-2016) to improve Europe preparedness
- 8 Organisations + Sea Alarm Coordinating role (Secretariat)
- Standards of Good Practice & Training courses
 - Seabird response
- Equipment stockpile (Belgium)
- Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to support European Authorities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



Read more on
www.eurowa.eu

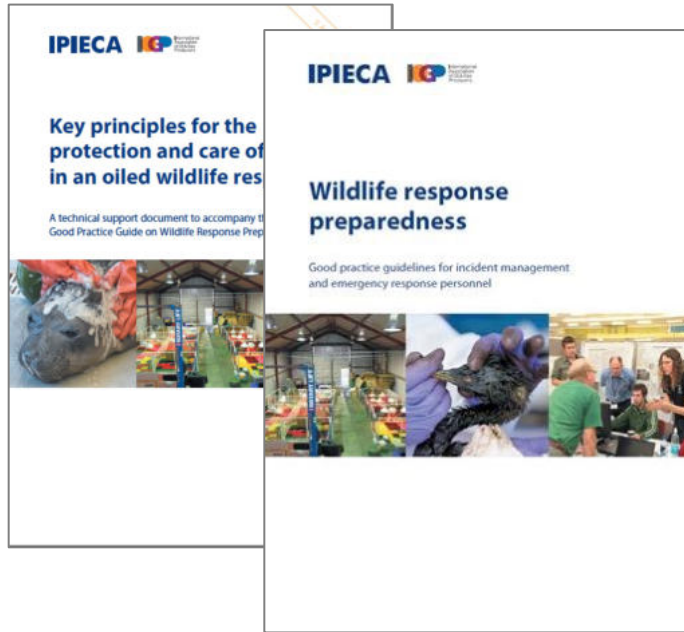
International emergency assistance

Ability to compose a response team



Best Practice/Tool Development

International 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

Regional level



- 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

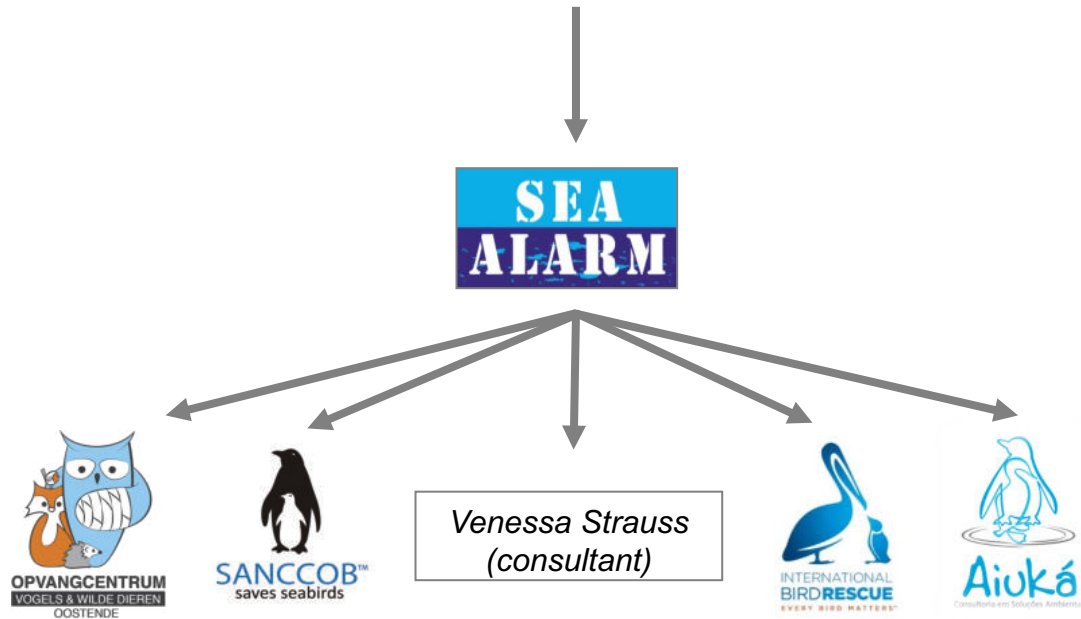


Results on available data including

- 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