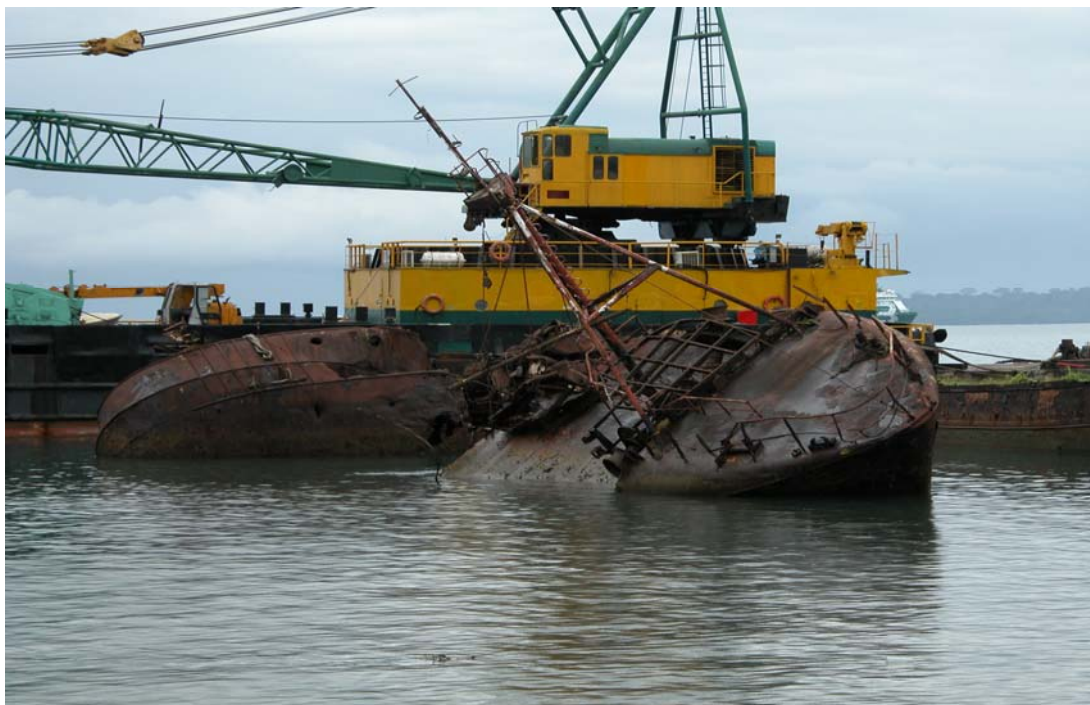


US Forest Service Assessment Mission Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea

**Final Report
July 13, 2006**

Mission Dates: June 3 – 13, 2006



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I. Executive Summary

A June 2006 visit by a US Government team of experts to Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea found little coordination among government agencies in either country, and no clear planning structure in place in order to allow for effective response in the event of a maritime disaster such as an oil spill. Though sources in the region note that up to now there have been no significant spills or leaks in the pipeline or port areas, the capacity of government agencies to respond to eventual spills is extremely limited in both Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea. A US Government team will return to the region later this year to conduct workshops with stakeholders, including government agencies and private oil companies, and discuss the application of the Incident Command System to respond to eventual disasters and other events requiring emergency response.

In Cameroon, the USG team found overall little coordination or capacity among government agencies in regard to planning for possible marine disasters, such as oil spills. Of note, there are no national oil spill reporting requirements in Cameroon. Though Cameroon began drafting a national contingency plan for oil spill response several years ago, it has not been finalized nor published due to the lack of consensus on which government of Cameroon agency would have overall authority for coordinating response efforts. It was unclear how tasks and responsibilities would be assigned among the dozen plus agencies which would be involved in managing an oil spill or other disaster. Government of Cameroon officials seemed over-confident in their reliance on private industry operators to provide material support in the event of a maritime disaster.

The USG team found the government of Equatorial Guinea to be even less advanced in terms of capacity and supporting legislation for disaster preparedness. This oil producing state does not have a national contingency plan, nor a transparent command and control system, and has yet to designate a lead ministry to oversee oil spill response operations. Nevertheless, both the volume of oil and gas production and the amount of maritime activities are increasing. Private sector contacts recounted examples of unclear, contradictory, and inconsistent policies by government ministries. Overlapping mandates of the Ministry of Mines and Ministry of Environment and Fisheries complicate the picture, resulting in confusion regarding who the interlocutor should be for industry representatives. As in Cameroon, government of Equatorial Guinea officials seem to rely totally on private oil firms to respond to any crisis.

II. Background

Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea are among the countries reaping the benefits of the Gulf of Guinea oil boom, which began in the late 1990's. As such, these countries are experiencing rapid expansion of oil and gas exploration, drilling and production. This accelerated development of the petroleum and gas industry in the Gulf of Guinea raises an important concern regarding the richly biodiverse marine environment in this region of the world. Both countries recognize the need to address the environmental risks that arise as oil investment moves forward. However, at present, the governments of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea lack sufficient capacity to adequately monitor, mitigate, and respond to environmental challenges and disasters.

In an attempt to lessen US dependence on energy procured from politically volatile states, the US aims to secure a greater percentage of its energy from the Gulf of Guinea. Protecting the viability of energy production, as well as the unique marine environment in the Gulf of Guinea, are high US government priorities in Africa. In order to address the issues of disaster prevention / mitigation as well as marine conservation in the Gulf of Guinea, the US Department of State Regional Environmental Officer for West and Central Africa began dialoguing with the Africa Program Coordinator of US Forest Service (USFS) International Programs in late 2005. Funding was secured in February 2006 via an Africa Regional Economic Support Funds (ESF) grant to improve marine disaster prevention and preparedness in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.

This report will detail the fact-finding mission executed in June 2006 by USFS, US Coast Guard, and US Department of State. Based upon research and communications with stakeholders carried out before and during the mission, it is the desire of the USG team to conduct Incident Command System workshops in both Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea to examine and improve government capacity to respond to oil spills and other disasters, as well as to assist in developing viable, well-practiced disaster contingency plans.

III. Principal Activities and Findings in Cameroon

In Yaoundé, US Forest Service Incident Command System (ICS) Expert Bob Becker met with US Embassy representatives and a number of Government of Cameroon Ministry Representatives (including the Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Civil Protection, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, and the Ministry of Environment) and NGOs, and presented an overview of ICS. ICS is a system that was developed by USFS in the early 1970s as a functionally based, standardized emergency management system, initially designed to manage wildland fires. Since then, ICS has been adapted to the "all risk" environment for use by all response disciplines. Key features of ICS include delegated authority, modular structure (the ability to scale up or down depending on the size and complexity of the event,) and the ability to integrate any type of resource into the management structure. In 2003, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) mandated ICS as the national emergency management

system to be used for all hazards at all levels of government in the US. ICS has been adopted internationally by a number of governments and international organizations as the most effective management system to employ in mitigating any type of emergency.

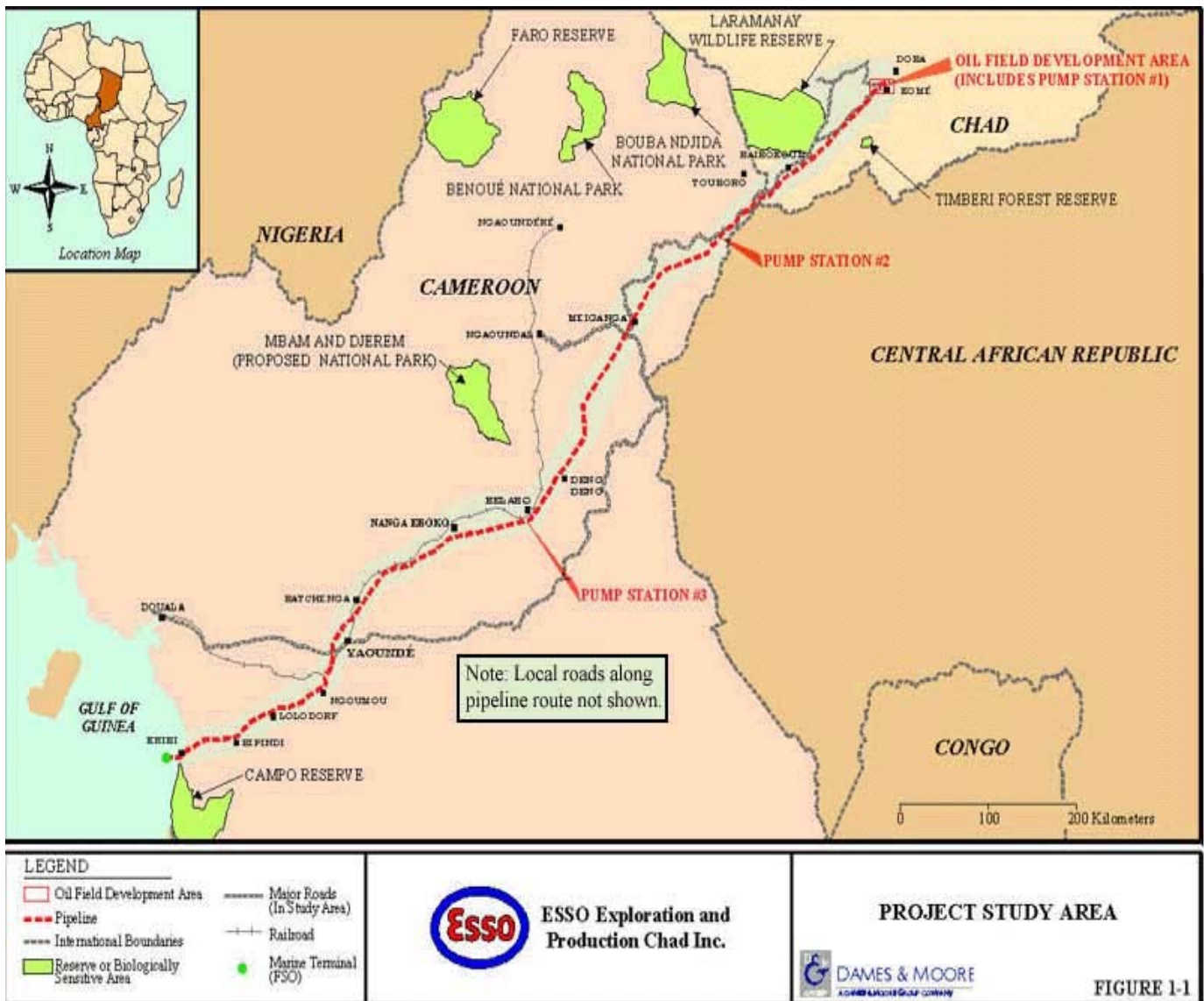
This presentation was made in order to both edify Embassy staff on what ICS is and how it is used, and to glean the insight of host-country stakeholders as to the feasibility of ICS proving effective as a form of response in the Gulf of Guinea, as it has in other countries such as Canada, India, and Australia. All stakeholders were extremely receptive to ICS, and encouraged by the prospect of implementing this system in Cameroon where no National Contingency Plan exists and government capacity to respond to oil spills and other disasters is next to nil.

Bob Becker continued on from the capital city of Yaoundé, to Cameroon's principal port city, Douala, where he was joined by three additional team members: Lauren Chitty, US Forest Service; Jim Elliott, US Coast Guard; and Matt Cassetta, US Department of State Regional Environmental Officer for West and Central Africa. In Douala, the team met with representatives of the oil industry (TOTAL, COTCO, PERENCO, PECTEN,) in addition to Government of Cameroon Merchant Marines (Ministry of Transportation) and the Port Authorities, who provided a tour of Douala Port to the USG team. Through these meetings, it became apparent to the USG team that the Government of Cameroon lacks consensus among government ministries in regard to the division of responsibilities that fall under the jurisdiction of various government agencies. The USG team was repeatedly informed by Government of Cameroon ministers and officials that no National Contingency Plan exists for Cameroon, as the officials were aware of no such plan. Of note, however, is the fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was commissioned by the World Bank to prepare a National Oil Spill Contingency Plan shortly following the construction of the Chad – Cameroon Pipeline (see http://www.esri.com/mapmuseum/mapbook_gallery/volume19/environment2.html); this has never been ratified by the government. Leadership roles as well as the division of tasks and responsibilities that would be required during any sort of disaster response remain unclear to Cameroon government ministries, whose roles (and even existence) seem to be in a state of flux.

Government of Cameroon officials were quite frank in revealing their heavy reliance upon the multi-national oil companies that are present in Cameroon to provide disaster response support in the event of an oil spill or other maritime disaster. The major oil industries operating in Cameroon do have well documented oil spill contingency plans, stockpiles of dispersants and equipment, and utilize ICS (or an ICS derivative) to respond to maritime disasters. The companies' disaster response plans include a 3-tiered spill classification system, wherein responses range from the responsible body acting alone to mitigate the effects of a small spill, to mobilizing assistance from other multi-national oil companies, to calling in Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) to respond out of Southampton, England, for the largest magnitude spill. The representatives with whom the USG team met from a variety of private industry operators indicated that their respective companies hold them to certain standards in regard to spill reporting and response. Notably, however, the government of Cameroon has no national oil spill reporting requirements. Additionally, no legal framework exists in Cameroon by which natural resource damage assessments can be made or compensation for lost or damaged natural resources can be obtained.

Another point of importance to note is the fact that Cameroon has not ratified the International Convention on Oil Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC), which addresses oil spills from offshore oil exploration and production platforms, ports, oil handling facilities, and ships. OPRC was adopted by an International Maritime Organization (IMO) Diplomatic Conference in 1990 to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance between states and regions when preparing and responding to major oil pollution incidents.

While, generally speaking, the interaction between oil industry and government officials is limited to nonexistent in Cameroon regarding oil spill prevention and response operations, some positive development has been made. A Chad Pipeline Steering Committee has been created, which is comprised of representatives of various Government of Cameroon ministries, and acts as a quasi-monitoring group for environmental externalities along the 1066 km route of the Chad – Kribi pipeline.



Map available at: <http://www.cig.ensmp.fr/~monget/geoint/oilandgas/data/images/pipeline.jpg>

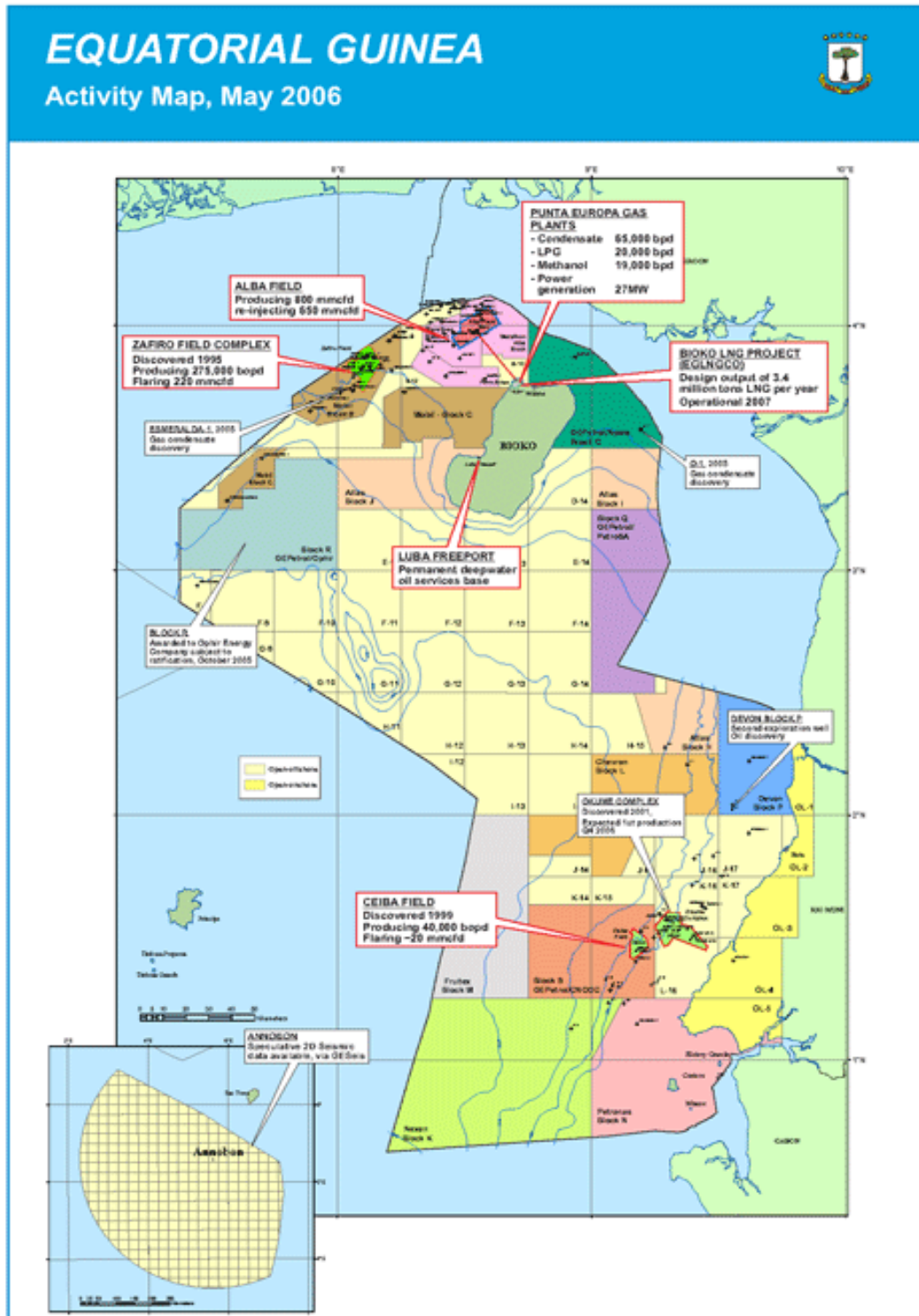
The pipeline, which was financed by a consortium comprised of affiliates of ExxonMobil, Petronas, and ChevronTexaco, with ExxonMobil affiliate EssoChad serving as the operator, bears the distinction of being the single largest private sector investment in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition to the collaboration required among the pipeline steering committee members, there is consensus between industry officials and government ministries that government capacity to manage a marine casualty or environmental incident must be augmented. In meetings with the USG team, stakeholders indicated genuine interest in a collaborative workshop (or series of trainings) to discuss and learn about ICS as an organized, thorough system of response to any sort of disaster that might arise in Cameroon. It is clear to the USG team, as well as to in-country stakeholders that, ultimately, lead national ministries must be designated, all stakeholders must plan, train and exercise together, and a national contingency plan must not only be endorsed, but enforced by the government.

A contingency plan is of especial importance in Cameroon where a variety of factors coalesce to yield the country particularly susceptible to the most negative effects that oil spills can bring. Sensitive marine environments such as mangroves are found along the coast, where oil is collected relatively close to the shoreline and in fairly shallow water. The Chad-Cameroon Pipeline, for example, ends only 9 km out from the shoreline at Kribi, and PECTEN informed the USG team that they operate in water no deeper than 50 m. (Contrast this with ExxonMobil's operations 40 km offshore from Malabo, Equatorial Guinea.) What this means in the case of Cameroon is that, in the event of an oil spill, contaminants can quickly spread to the mangroves and other areas along the shoreline, where dispersants cannot be used, and oil collection / clean-up is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

In addition to oil spill response, a particular concern about response capacity in the country was raised regarding Lake Nyos, a carbon dioxide laden crater lake in northwestern Cameroon, which killed some 1700 people with its toxic gases in 1986, and which continues to threaten lives in this region of the country. Although one powerful soda spray jet has been installed to help release the pressure of the dissolved gas in the lake, scientists agree that this is not sufficient to ensure the safety of those who live in the vicinity of the dormant volcano, and the government simply lacks the ability to respond were another disaster to occur.

With such threats looming on the horizon as potential oil spills and other marine disasters, and a lake known to emit toxic gasses, having a well-practiced national disaster response plan is recognized by the government of Cameroon to be of vital importance. ICS has proven invaluable in many countries across the globe as a way to provide accurate information, strict accountability, planning, and cost effective operations and logistical support for any type of disaster. Enthusiasm was voiced by stakeholders with whom the USG team met in Cameroon to consider its implementation in this country, as well.

IV. Principal Activities and Findings in Equatorial Guinea



Map available at: <http://www.equatorialoil.com/>

The USG team continued on to Malabo, Equatorial Guinea from Douala, Cameroon. In Malabo, the team met with four multi-national oil and gas companies (MARATHON, EG LNG, AMPCO, and EXXON-MOBIL) as well as Equatorial Guinea's Minister of Fisheries and Environment, and US Embassy representatives. In Equatorial Guinea, the team also conducted driving tours of the main port of Malabo, K-5 (which also serves Malabo, but is used exclusively by the oil companies,) and Luba, (which is located on the western side of Bioko Island,) in addition to touring the MARATHON, EG LNG, and AMPCO facilities located in Malabo.

It was apparent to the USG team that the government of Equatorial Guinea is even less advanced than Cameroon in terms of capacity and supporting legislation for disaster preparedness. As was the case in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea does not have a National Contingency Plan, nor a transparent command and control system; the government has neglected to designate a lead ministry to oversee oil spill response operations; the government fails to maintain the trained personnel and equipment to respond to a marine casualty or oil spill, relying instead on the private oil and gas industry to play this role; and Equatorial Guinea has not ratified the International Convention on Oil Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC). The lack of government capacity is particularly astonishing when one considers the fact that the CIA World Factbook identifies Equatorial Guinea as presently having the second highest per capita income in the world, after Luxembourg.

On the whole, Equatorial Guinea is plagued by unclear, inconsistent, and contradictory policies set by government ministries with competing interests and rights of jurisdiction. The Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment seem to be the primary government agencies disputing the leadership role regarding offshore oil and gas production, at present, which complicates further an already muddy picture, and renders the industry representatives confused and frustrated in their attempts to work in collaboration with the government of Equatorial Guinea. It is important to note, however, that the government officials as well as industry representatives with whom the USG team met, indicated a sincere desire to bridge this great divide and improve government capacity to respond to marine disasters. All parties were receptive to and supportive of all stakeholders participating in ICS trainings together, in order to improve government capacity to respond to disasters. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there is currently no national framework in place to prevent or respond to oil spills or marine casualties, and the volume of oil and gas production and maritime activities are all increasing.

ExxonMobil representatives indicated that their company, alone, pumps 250,000 barrels per day, half of which is crude for private interests, half of which is taken by the state-owned oil company, GE Petrol. (According to ExxonMobil representatives, oil provides 75% – 85% of the revenue of the government of Equatorial Guinea.) In addition to the extraction taking place by other active companies, the new EG LNG facility is scheduled to begin operations by early 2007, and has already been contracted to make monthly shipments of liquefied natural gas to Lake Charles, Louisiana.

With oil and gas activity on the rise, it is particularly disturbing that there is no national framework to prevent or respond to oil spills or marine casualties in Equatorial Guinea. The southern part of Bioko Island provides habitat to several endangered species in addition to hosting four species of marine turtles, which come ashore to nest. The government of Equatorial Guinea acknowledges its “good fortune” in not having had to cope with a spill of any magnitude, to date, and is quick to point out the importance that they place on the environment, evidenced by the government’s collaboration with Conservation International and President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo’s recent signing of a presidential order declaring 37% of the country’s entire landmass as protected areas. Nevertheless, as is the case in Cameroon, the government of Equatorial Guinea has relied almost exclusively upon the capacity of multi-national oil companies to respond to marine disasters. Despite the fact that the oil companies have, to date, come to the country’s aid, Equatorial Guinea’s inability to respond to crises is a recipe for disaster, which the government and oil companies active in Equatorial Guinea all acknowledge. (ExxonMobil was recently called upon to extinguish a fire that broke out in the capital city of Malabo, as the government lacked the capacity to respond alone.)

In addition to supporting the idea of training stakeholders in ICS, the Minister of Fisheries and Environment has requested the assistance of the USG team in reviewing and revising the legal framework for environmental regulation and biodiversity consideration, which the Minister of Fisheries and Environment says the Government of Equatorial Guinea hopes to pass as law before the end of 2006. The USG team views this as an important opportunity to potentially assist in incorporating a viable disaster response plan into the legislation that is being crafted. Successfully including a system such as ICS in Equatorial Guinea’s environmental law would be a huge first step towards improving the government’s disaster response capacity.

V. Recommendations

After extensive discussion with US Embassies and major government and industry stakeholders in both Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea, the USG team proposes conducting two 4-day workshops towards the end of October / beginning of November 2006: one in Douala, Cameroon, and one in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The purpose of the workshops will be to teach ICS to Cameroonian and Equatorial Guinean government officials, encourage the exchange of ideas between government and multi-national oil industry actors, and to assist the governments of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea in drawing up and practicing their own disaster contingency plans.

The Incident Command System will provide a framework for governmental, industry, and non-governmental organization representatives to functionally work together to respond to oil spills as well as natural disasters, conduct major search and rescue operations, and carry out security operations. During this multi-hazard course, students will review case studies and conduct exercises to determine the role of each organization during an actual response operation. The goal of the course and exercises is to serve as an impetus to finalize national contingency plans and build a more participatory response framework that addresses the needs of all stakeholders. The ICS training will aim to impart information on all sorts of disaster response. As the Gulf of

Guinea boasts a particularly sensitive marine environment, emphasis will be placed during training upon protecting the most fragile marine habitats.

These 4-day sessions will involve interactive learning, and should include no more than 30 strategically-selected participants in each country. The ICS workshops will be instructed by a USFS ICS Expert Instructor (Bob Becker) in collaboration with one US Coast Guard ICS Expert and Oil Spill Response Technical Advisor, and one NOAA / HAZMAT (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration / Hazardous Materials) Expert. A team leader from USFS Africa Programs (Lauren Chitty) will arrive in the region 3 – 5 days before the first workshop is scheduled to begin, in order to confirm and prepare for such on-the-ground logistical needs as translation (English – Spanish in Malabo; English – French in Douala,) hotel accommodations for out-of-town participants (such as government participants in Douala who reside in Yaoundé,) workshop venue preparation, and material collection for participants.

Prior to arrival in-country, the USG team will require some logistical support from US Embassy staff in making preparations for the ICS workshops, possibly including funds transfers and advance payments for things including but not limited to catering and translation services and equipment. Additionally, USFS, the coordinating agency, will continue to require logistical support from the US Department of State's Regional Environmental Officer for West and Central Africa, who is based in Libreville, Gabon.

In addition to hosting an ICS course and exercise in each country, the USG team agreed to provide input into the evolving natural contingency plans for Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea, at their request.

Government ministers with whom the USG team met in both Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea agreed to provide feedback / guidance (via conference calls and email correspondence) regarding subject-relevance as the USG team prepares for the ICS training sessions in October.

ExxonMobil indicated willingness to further contribute to this capacity-building effort by providing the use of a training facility on their grounds in Malabo.

The Embassy Branch Office in Douala has offered the use of part of their new office facility for training in Cameroon.

At the conclusion of each workshop, the USG team and stakeholders from the respective countries will jointly identify next steps.

VI. Modalities for USG Team (USFS, US Coast Guard, NOAA) Collaboration with the governments of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea

The USG mission to Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea in October / November 2006 to conduct ICS training workshops will require the following support from host country governments:

- Feedback on workshop objectives / training scenarios during planning, prior to arrival in country. This should be accomplished via telephone calls and email exchanges.
- Input regarding workshop invitee list.

- Clarification of Ministries' mandates, as roles become more clearly defined within the governments of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.
- Draft copies of each country's evolving National Contingency Plan / legislation regarding national response to environmental crises, particularly as relates to oil and gas extraction and transport.
- Documentation of legislation or regulatory measures regarding the state's environmental priorities and protection strategies.

The USG mission to Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea in October / November 2006 to conduct ICS training workshops will require the following support from US Embassies:

- Feedback on workshop objectives prior to arrival in country. This should be accomplished via telephone calls and email exchanges.
- Input regarding workshop invitee list, and assistance in working with host country governments to ensure that the most appropriate government officials take part in the ICS workshops.
- Clarification of Ministries' mandates as roles become more clearly defined within the governments of Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.
- Assistance in obtaining draft copies of each country's evolving National Contingency Plan / legislation regarding national response to environmental crises, particularly as relates to oil and gas extraction and transport.
- Assistance in obtaining documentation of legislation or regulatory measures regarding the state's environmental priorities and protection strategies.
- Logistical support in determining / contracting for services including but not limited to venue, hotel rooms, copy service, transportation, and translation.
- Dedicated embassy staff member to be the point person for duration of the project.
- Assistance / guidance in conducting funds transfers via funds cite cables or other mechanism(s).

VII. Potential Workshop Participants

Through discussions with government officials and oil companies in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea, the following have been identified as key organizations to consider for invitation to the ICS workshops projected to be held in October/November 2006. As is indicated above, it is essential to limit the number of participants to 30 strategically-selected participants per workshop, in order to maximize the ICS learning experience. The USG team will continue to consult with stakeholders and partners in order to choose the 30 best-suited participants from each country from the below lists. Some of the organizations below might receive invitations for multiple participants.

Potential Invitees for Workshop in Cameroon:

1. SNH (Société National de Hydrocarbons)
2. Ministry of Mines
3. Ministry of Fisheries and Environment
4. Major oil companies (TOTAL, COTCO, PERENCO, PECTEN)
5. Petroleum Ministry
6. IMO (International Maritime Organization)
7. Fire Brigade
8. Merchant Marines (Ministry of Transportation)
9. Ministry of Defense (Navy)
10. Civil Protection
11. Port Authority
12. NGOs (such as International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent)
13. OSRL (Oil Spill Response Limited)
14. Cameroonian equivalent of NOAA
15. Representative from the Pipeline Steering Committee
16. ITOFP (International Tank Owners Pollution Federation)
17. CEDRE (Centre de Documentation de Recherche et de'Expérimentation)
18. IPIECA (International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association)
19. WACAF (West and Central Africa Region—a Global Initiative of IPIECA)

Potential Invitees for Workshop in Equatorial Guinea:

1. MMIE (Ministry of Mines and Energy)
2. MFE (Ministry of Fisheries and Environment)
3. Ministry of Transportation (lead IMO representative in Equatorial Guinea)
4. Ministry of Defense / National Security
5. GE Petrol (parastatal oil company)
6. Major oil and gas companies ((MARATHON, EG LNG, AMPCO, EXXON-MOBIL)
7. Ministry of Communications
8. Ministry of Health
9. NGOs (such as Conservation International)
10. Police

VIII. 2006 Working Timeline

June	USFS / US Coast Guard Assessment Mission to Cameroon & Equatorial Guinea
July	Team members identified for Oct / Nov Mission
Aug / Sept	Planning for Oct / Nov mission in consultation with host country governments and multi-national oil companies
Oct 25	Arrival of USG team leader in Malabo to prepare for 2 workshops
Oct 30–Nov 2	ICS Workshop #1 (conducted by USFS, USCG, NOAA) in Malabo
Nov 6 – 9	ICS Workshop #2 in Douala

Annex 1: Key Contacts in Cameroon & Equatorial Guinea

Cameroon

Mr. Richard W. Nelson, Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy Yaounde
yaoundedcm@state.gov; tel: (237) 220 1500 Ext. 4174

Mr. Augustine Ndum, Permanent Secretary of the Pipeline Steering Committee, Yaounde
tel: 220 98 60

Mr. Robert Heater, U.S. Embassy in Douala
tel: (237) 342 53 31; (237) 793-3991

Mr. Samuel Billong Bisseck, Chief of Security and Environment, Total E&P Cameroon
(237) 340 58 73

Mr. Alexis Poutchkovsky, Hygiene, Safety and Environment, Total E&P Cameroon
tel: 33 (0) 5 59 83 62 58

Mr. Michel Steiner, Safety Advisor Cameroon Oil Transportation Company (COTCO)
tel: (237) 343 35 00

Mr. Guillaume Emmanuel Kwelle, Public and Governmental Affairs, COTCO
tel: (237) 343 35 00

Mr. R. Mouthe Ambassa, Director Quality Health Security, Perenco Cameroon
tel: (237) 342 32 91

Dr. C. H. (Kees) Smit, HSS&E Manager, Pecten Cameroon Company
tel: (237) 342 66 99; (237) 631 08 06

Mr. Olivier Rogaar, Operations Manager, Pecten Cameroon Company
tel: (237) 343 5740; (237) 941 60 44

Mr. PONDY OTTO SIMON EMMANUEL, Administrator of Maritime Affairs, Cameroon
Ministry of Transport tel: 342 89 56

Ms. Yvonne Moune Bossambo, Administrator of Maritime Affairs, Cameroon
Ministry of Transport tel: 342 89 56; 978 35 20

Captain Charles Rene Kontelizo, Captain of the Port / Harbor Master Douala
tel: (237) 342 13 33

Mr. Clemence Emmanuel Tchatchoua Tchande, Public Relations, Port Authority Douala
tel: (237) 342 73 22

Equatorial Guinea

Ms. Sarah Morrison, Chargé d'Affaires, U.S. Embassy in Equatorial Guinea
usembassymalabo@yahoo.com; tel: (240) 098895, 098307

Ms. Maureen McGovern, U.S. Embassy in Equatorial Guinea
mcgovernm@state.gov; tel: (240) 098895

Mr. Fortunato Ofa Mbo Nchama, Minister of Fisheries and Environment
tel: + 240 266108; + 240 275 213; + 240 273 474

Mr. Scott Hudson, Manager Health, Environment, Safety & Security, EG Global LNG
Services, Ltd. tel: 713 296 2302

Mr. Alan J. Ward, Marathon E.G. Production Unlimited
(240) 9 4283

Mr. Alan Fung, Atlantic Methanol Production Company, LLC

tel: 1 (713) 328 1348

Mr. Joe Zepeda, Industrial Emergency Services

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Mr. Kenneth Walters, Safety, Health, Environment and Security Manager, Exxon-Mobil

(240) 27 0706; +1 713 431 9028

Mr. Jim Seale, Exxon-Mobil

Ms. Leigh A. Evans, Public Affairs Manager, Exxon Mobil

tel: +1 713 431 9041; +240 21 3264

Mr. Rogelio Viteri Ungaretti, Security Consultant Drum Cussac (working for

ExxonMobil) tel: +1 713 431 9047; + 240 247 290

Mr. RD Parks, District Manager, MI SWACO, A Smith/Schlumberger Company

tel: 240 94532

Annex 2: Mission Itinerary

Saturday, June 3

19:15 Robert Becker arrives Yaounde

Monday, June 5

8:15 Pick up at Hilton hotel (met by Benjamin Menguède)

8:30-9:30 **Event:** Meeting with Joseph-Claude Abena, Chief of Forestry Department,
Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife

Location: Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Room 809

Accompanied By: Benjamin Menguède

10:00-11:30 **Event:** U.S.F.S. Emergency Management Presentation

Location: U.S. Embassy, Multi-Purpose Room

11:30-13:00 **Event:** Meeting with Director of Civil Protection representative,
Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization

Location: Embassy (multi-purpose room or P/E conference room)

Accompanied By: Benjamin Menguède, Tad Brown,

Tuesday, June 6

9:30-10:00 **Event:** Courtesy call with DCM Richard Nelson

Location: Embassy, DCM's office

12 :00 Depart Yaounde via GOV en route Douala

15 :30 Bob Becker arrives Douala. Meet Rob Heater, Embassy Branch Office
(EBO) Director.

LCDR Jim Elliott (US Coast Guard) & Lauren Chitty (US Forest Service IP) arrive
Yaounde, Cameroon

Wednesday, June 7, 2006

Jim Elliott & Lauren Chitty to US Embassy, Yaounde
Meet Jeanette Livingston, Tad Brown

Depart Yaounde, arrive Douala. Join Bob Becker. Meet Matthew Cassetta, US Dept of State, Environmental Officer for Central & West Africa.

Meet Rob Heater, Embassy Branch Office (EBO) Director.

17:00 Meeting at TOTAL E.P. (base Elf) with M. Billong (S.H.E. mgr.)
[TOTAL = French company]

Thursday, June 8, 2006

8:00 Meeting at COTCO H.Q. with Messrs. Gruat, Steiner, Kwelle

11:00 Meeting at Perenco H.Q. with M. Moute (SHE mgr.)

15:00 Meeting w/ Merchant Marines (part of Ministry of Transportation)

17:00 Visit and meeting at the Port Authority with Kontelizo & Tchatchoua

Friday, June 9, 2006

7:30 PECTEN (Shell) meeting at base

Depart Douala, Cameroon; arrive Malabo, Equatorial Guinea

17:50 meeting with Sarah Morrison & Maureen McGovern at Embassy

Saturday, June 10, 2006

Team field trip to Luba, Equatorial Guinea

Sunday, June 11, 2006

15:00 – 17:50 Team meeting and planning session

Monday, June 12, 2006

9:30 meeting with Sarah Morrison, Embassy Malabo

12:00 meeting with Minister of Fisheries and Environment

15:00 meeting with EG LNG, MARATHON, AMPCO and tour

Tuesday, June 13, 2006

Debrief with Sarah Morrison @ Malabo Embassy

9:00 visit to Malabo Port
visit to K5 Port

11:00 OSAC (Overseas Safety Advisory Council) meeting at Exxon Mobil

13:00 Meeting with Exxon Mobil

22:00 Depart Malabo