GULF OF GUINEA

BETWEEN

CHALLENGES

AND

MARITIME STRATEGIES

PRESENTATION CV LOÏC MOUDOUMA

PRÉPARATION ACSS SEYCHELLES, 14-MARS-18

SCOPE OF PRESENTATION

- •Are there threats that are limited to some countries or are all of a regional nature?
- •Identify the main marine safety concerns in your area at this time.
 - How has the threat evolved in recent years?
 - Have the modalities of the different crimes changed?
 - •Are there new threats?
 - •Are there any visible threats on the horizon? What are the trends?
- What should we talk about that we have not discussed

Are there threats that are limited to some countries or are all of a regional nature?

Répartition Géographique des Menaces par Région

GOLFE DE GUINEE (ZONE D CMC)

- Illegal fishing
- Theft of Resources (oil bunkering);
- Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Persons;
- Trafficking in Goods (Small Arms and Drugs);
- Piracy and insecurity of the maritime routes;
- Terrorism and Money Laundering;
- Climate Change and Coastal Erosion;
- Environmental aspects;
- Discharge of toxic waste;
- Pollution by oil spills
- Acting States
- Regional Agreements (mutual assistance and non-aggression)
- Autonomy of Support by States;

GOLFE D'ADDEN (Opération ATALANTE)

- Illegal fishing
- The theft of Resources (oil bunkering);
- Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Persons;
- Trafficking in Goods (Small Arms and Drugs);
- Piracy and insecurity of maritime routes;
- Terrorism and Money Laundering;
- Climate Change and Coastal Erosion;
- Environmental aspects;
- Discharge of toxic waste;
- Pollution by oil spills
- Failing State
- Support by a Resolution

MER MÉDITERRANÉE

- Theft of Resources (oil bunkering);
- Illegal Immigration and Trafficking in Persons;
- Trafficking in Goods (Small Arms and Drugs);
- Terrorism and Money Laundering;
- Failing State
- Support by a Resolution

Identify the main maritime safety concerns in your area

- •98 attacks (38 piracy, 60 brigandage) were recognized in 2017, more than 77% near Nigeria. Despite the protective measures implemented by the Nigerian forces, the numbers of piracy and brigandage remain close to 2016.
- •It has been now recognized connection between periods of increase in number of attacks with activities of Boko Haram off the coast of gulf of guinea.
- •The strategy for stealing hydrocarbons is revolved.
- The assailers are concentrating now on crews hostage taking and the goods stealing during very brutal and rapid attacks.

Les Prises d'Otages

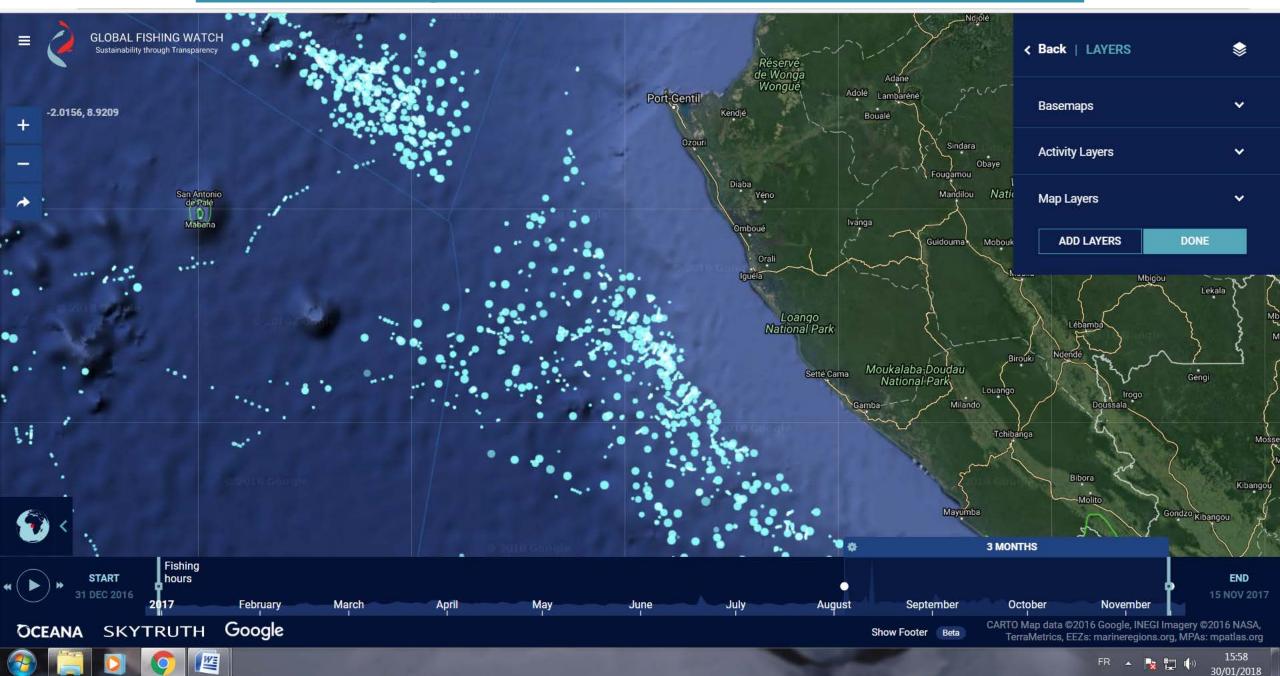


1,921
SEAFARERS
SUBJECTED TO ATTACKS





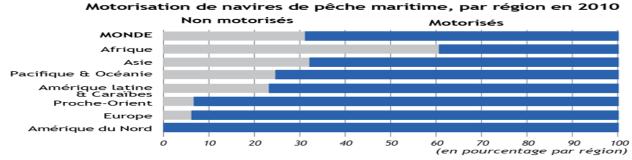
La Pèche Illégale dans tous les États de la CEEAC



African Fishing Fleet to Reduce Illegal Fishing









Source: F.A.O. 2013. Réalisation : Y. Bouvet, UBO-Brest

EVOLUTION OF THE THREAT





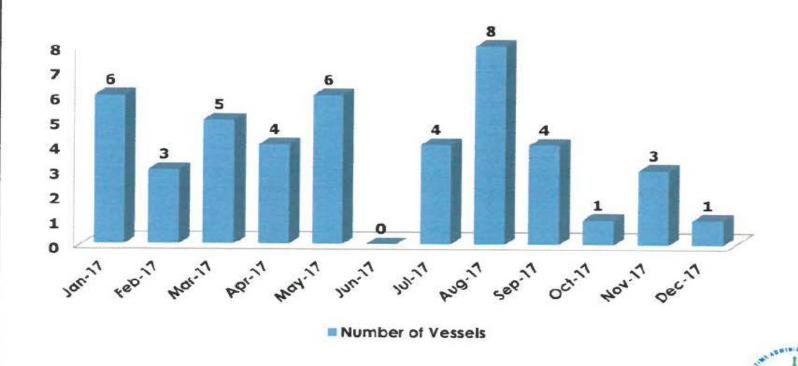
Destroyed Illegal Refineries, Barges, Auxiliary Equipment, Suspects Arrested by the Nigerian Navy from January 2015 – December 2017

Sena	Month	ILLEGAL REFINERIES DESTROYED	BARGES DESTROYED/ IMPOUNDED	ARRESTED (WOODEN, COTONOU)	BOATS DESTROYED (WOODEN, COTONOU)	SPEED BOAT	SUSPECTS ARRESTED	OUTBOARD ENGINES	DRUMS	JERRY CANS	TANKER TRUCKS	VEHICLES	GEFEETANKS	PUMPING MACHINES	GENERATORS	SURFACETANKERS	ARMS/AMMO	STORAGETANK	VESSELS	WELDING MACHINE	HOSE	REMARKS
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(1)	(9)	(h)	(0)	0)	(k)	0	(m)	(n)	(0)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(2)	(t)	(v)	(v)	(w)
19.	Jul 16	6	2	6	10	15	13	7	74	-	-	-	4	18	2	4		6		2	2	
20 .	Aug 16	1	1	2	6	1			103	Nei I	-	- 2		. 1	546		-	4	3	-	-	
21.	Sep 16	- F	141	I	14	2	11	10		33-33	2	4	17	6	200	243	(*)	-	1	-	-	
22 .	Oct 16	9	3	9	43	11	43	12	181	50-0	-	-		5		4	-	8	1			
23 .	Nov 16	22	3	8	22	5	3	3	63	1000	-	-	-	2		20		10	2	5	7	
24.	Dec 16	22	3	6	15	6	25	7	311		12	_10	4	5	344		4		4		1	
25 .	Jan 17	49	25	14	20	10	7	2	40	20	15	3		20	4	40	34	92	2	5	- 5	
26 .	Feb 17	108	11	2	35	5	65	4	16	160	-	+	7.4	9	3395	48	98	80	2	2	1	
27 .	Mar 17	136	3	6	20	15	20	6	2,728	54	-	4		23	ite	374	284	285				
28 .	Apr 17	58	4	8	18	3	23	2	38		-	3		14	1	43		160	2	1	9	
29.	May 17	111	4	3	29	24	53	6	929	- 12	<u>_</u>	÷	-	1.7		29		53	2	1	3	
30 .	Jun 17	75	1	2	6	341	4	4	31	459		1		8	2	14		69	1			
31.	Jul 17	103	3	1	14	3		3	25	10	-	*	-	24	1	47		151	1	1	3	
32 .	Aug 17	291	4	2	15	3	7	8	2,009	1,000	-	-	-	14		95		208	2		1	
33 .	Sep 17	74	1	1	43	6	38	11	416	1,690	1		1	-11	2	67	43	559	-	1	1	
34.	Oct 17	41	7/40		4	15		1		100		-	, sa ,	4	2		17	164	-	1		
35 .	Nov 17	65	140	4	15	10	4	15	166	63	-	-	-	16	2	26		159	-	-	-	
36 .	Dec 17	110	2	3	8	2	2	3	6		-	-	-	-11	2	59	10	537	-	-	-	
TO	TAL	1,446	95	99	439	152	551	149	8,524	7,841	28	39	131	301	36	931	849	2,884	42	33	50	



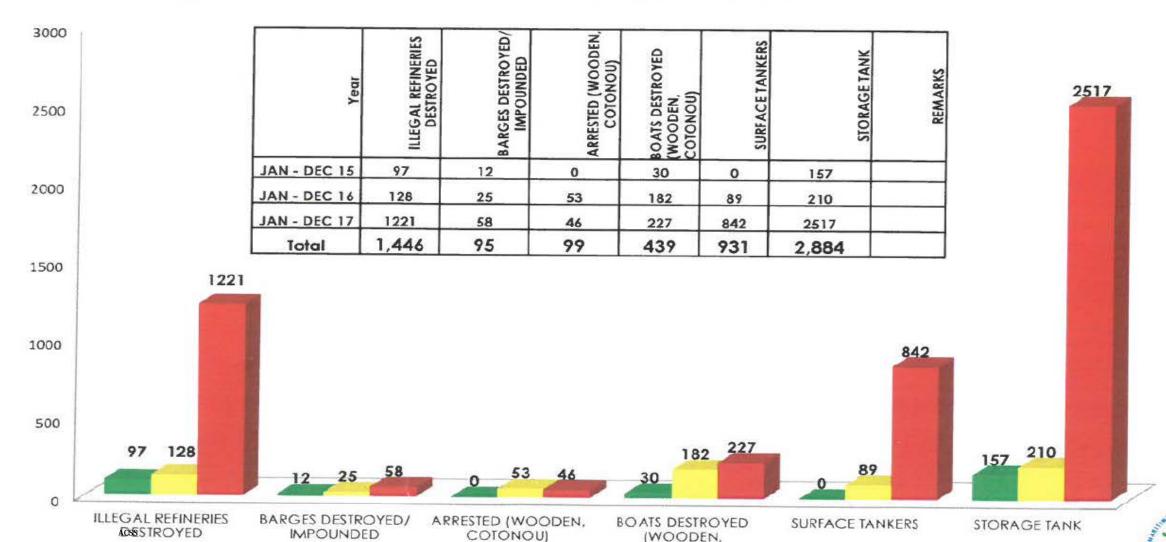
Number of Arrested Vessels involved in Illegal Bunkering, Crude Oil Theft, Lifting of Illegally Refined Petroleum Products, from January – December 2017

Ser	Month	Number of Vessels					
(a)	(b)	(c)					
1	Jan-17	6					
2.	Feb-17	3					
3.	Mar-17	5					
4.	Apr-17	4					
5.	May-17	6 0					
6.	Jun-17						
7.	Jul-17	4					
8.	Aug-17	8					
9.	Sep-17	4					
10.	Oct-17	11					
11.	Nov-17	3					
12.	Dec-17	1					
Total	ACSS	45					





Destroyed Illegal Refineries, Barges, Wooden Boats, Surface/Storage Tanks, from January 2015 – December 2017



Greenpeace : « La pêche illégale menace la sécurité alimentaire en Afrique »

Tackling illegal fishing in western Africa could create 300,000 jobs

Blue Economy

Par Khadim Mbaye | 21/11/2017, 17:36 | 524 mots

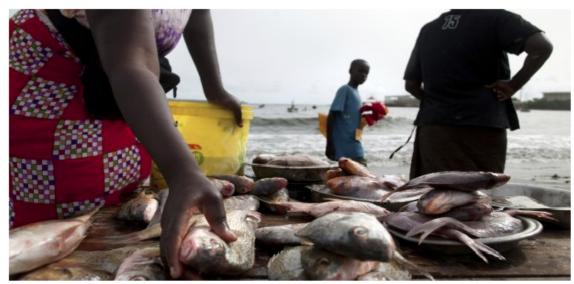












(Crédits : Reuters)

Ce lundi 21 novembre, on célèbre la journée internationale de la pêche artisanale. Une date choisie par l'ONG Greenpeace pour publier un rapport accablant sur « Le coût de la destruction des océans ». En Afrique de l'ouest, la surpêche et la pêche illégale continuent à causer des ravages avec des conséquences alarmantes pour les populations locales. Détails.

Overseas Development Institute report says crackdown on illegal fishing, and building up national fleets, could generate billions of dollars for the region



▲ A fisherman with a catch of angelfish, near Serrekunda in the Gambia. The report says if regional governments build up fish processing industries and indigenous fishing fleets, they could generate \$3.3bn. Photograph: Alamy



FORGOTTEN ASPECTS OF MARITIME SECURITY IN AFRICA



MARITIME GOVERNANCE IN AFRICA

- LOW COHESION (TEAM EFFORT AMONG INSTITUTIONS ACTING AT SEA;
- THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES IS VERY POOR (LACK OF ADEQUATE AND DEDICATED FINANCING);
- CONFLICTING LEADERSHIP OF MINISTERS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS ACTING AT SEA
- TOO MANY SAMPLES THAT INCREASE TAXES;
- VERY GOOD ASSETS BUT LACK OF LOGISTIC SUPPORT;
- FINANCING SOLUTIONS ARE THE SOLELY HEAD OF STATES PRIVATE DOMAIN;
- AFRICAN STRATEGIES USUALLY RELY ON FOREIGN FINANCES.

Accord de pêche Gabon – UE : Cap vers un protocole

amélioré?

Thon UE

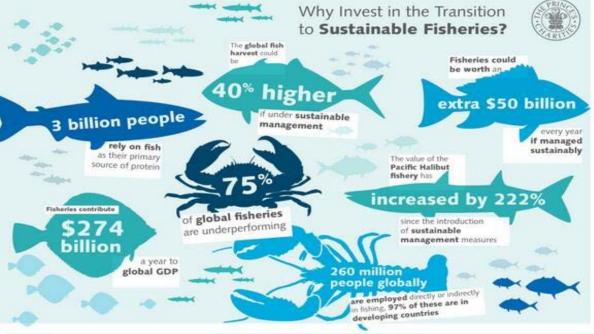
After Gabon install better means of maritime surveillance, the EU forced to declare 40,000 tons in TOPICS: Accord Afrique 2015 instead of 5,000 tons / year within the past years.





A THEOREM

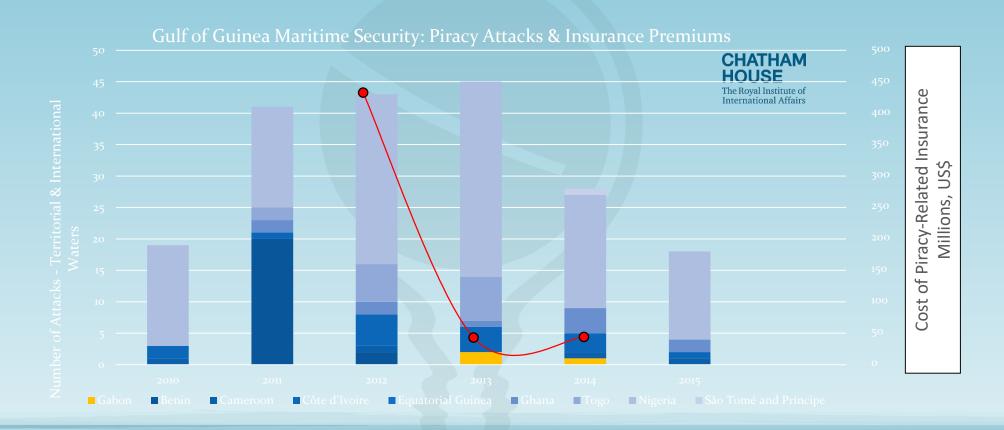
AGEOS



Sciences: Le navire norvégien "Dr Fridtjof Nansen" entame sa tournée africaine depuis Casablanca



Direct impact of piracy on the Gulf of Guinea countries.



SOURCES: UN Office on Drugs & Crime; Oceans Beyond Piracy & Maritime Piracy Humanitarian Response Programme



Informations Sharing

THE US SHARE

- AIS;
- SEA-VISION;
- RADAR (SURETRACK);
- IBM SAMETIME CHAT;
- GLOBAL FISH WATCH;

VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)

AFRICANS MUST START SHARING INFORMATION FROM FISHING BOATS THAT FISHING ILLEGALY FROM ONE BORDER TO ANOTHER.

AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AIS)

AFRICANS MUST MAKE IT MANDATORY FOR ALL SHIPS CROSSING THAT MARITIME DOMAIN.

