

# MARITIME SAFETY AND SECURITY INITIATIVES IN THE GULF OF GUINEA

Victoria, Seychelles 19 March 2018



**BIENVENUE** 

**WELCOME** 

**BEM-VINDO** 

**BIENVENIDO** 



#### **SUMMARY**

- I. History of the ICC
- II. Missions
- III. Gulf of Guinea Maritime Safety and Security Architecture
- IV. Challenges
- V. Strategy of the ICC



## 1. HISTORY OF THE ICC

2009
Protocol regarding the strategy for securing vital maritime interests of ECCAS States

2011 Increase in number of acts of piracy 2011 Seizure by President Yayi Boni of the UNSC

2011 UNSC Resolution 2018 – bilateral or regional maritime patrols 2012 UNSC Resolution 2039 – urged states to develop a regional anti-piracy strategy following a

Declaration of Heads of State and Government

Memorandum of Understanding between ECCAS, ECOWAS, and GGC

**Code of Conduct** 

Creation of the ICC

24-25 June 2013 Summit of Heads of State and Government in Yaoundé

> 10 August 2013 GGC Integrated Maritime Strategy

22 June 2013 Meeting of Foreign Ministers

31 January 2014 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy – Horizon 2050 21 June 2013
International
symposium on
security challenges
in the Gulf of
Guinea

29 March 2014 ECOWAS Integrated Maritime Strategy 19 March 2013
Inter-ministerial
ECCAS/ECOWAS/GGC
Conference on Maritime
Safety and Security

summit convened

8-12 February 2016 1st Meeting of Senior ICC Officers Held

11 SEPTEMBER 2014 INAUGURATION OF THE ICC

22 FEBRUARY 2017 INSTALLATION OF STATUTORY STAFF







# SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF ECCAS, ECOWAS, AND CGG ON MARINE SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE GULF OF GUINEA



YAOUNDÉ, CAMEROON, 24-25 JUNE 2013



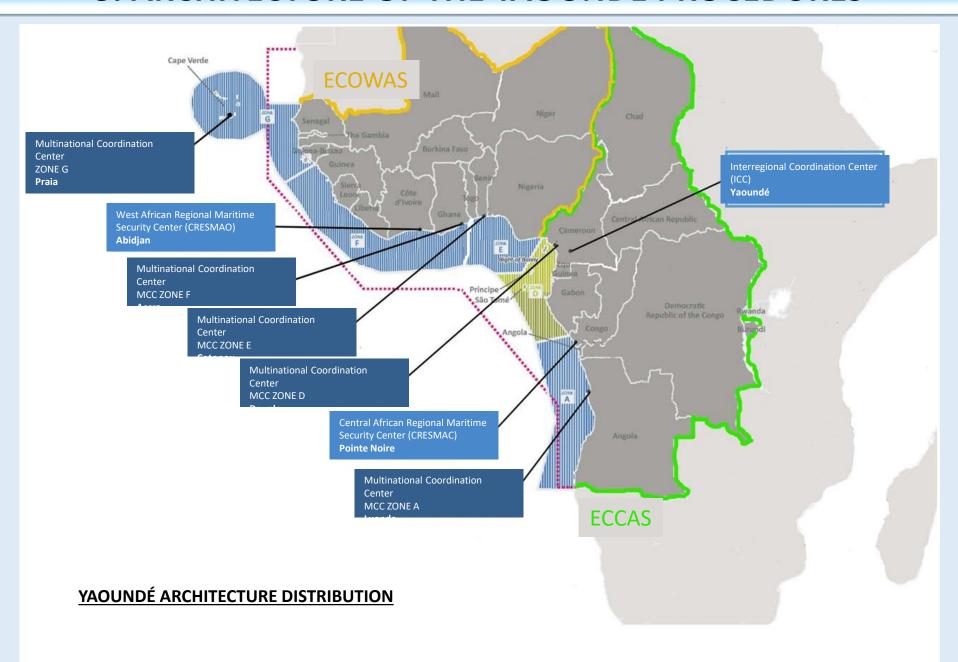
### 2. MISSION OF THE ICC

Ensure a collective response to maritime threats in West and Central African waters with the goal of promote economic development through the "blue economy" of all member states. Coordinating information sharing and joint operational activities between CRESMAO and CRESMAC and working with Member States' maritime "focal points" and the Maritime Security Committees, which include civilian and military components from the Member States. ICC will work closely with international partners and the marine industry to coordinate programs intended to prevent and respond to illegal actions at sea in order to foster safe and secure navigation in ports and along the coastal trade routes of the Gulf of Guinea. ICC programs are based on four (4) strategic pillars:

- Strengthen Member States' maritime legal capabilities;
- Enable effective joint law enforcement actions at the regional level among Member States;
- Conduct training and regional exercises to support joint law enforcement operations;
- and Improve knowledge of the regional maritime domain and the sharing of information among Member States.

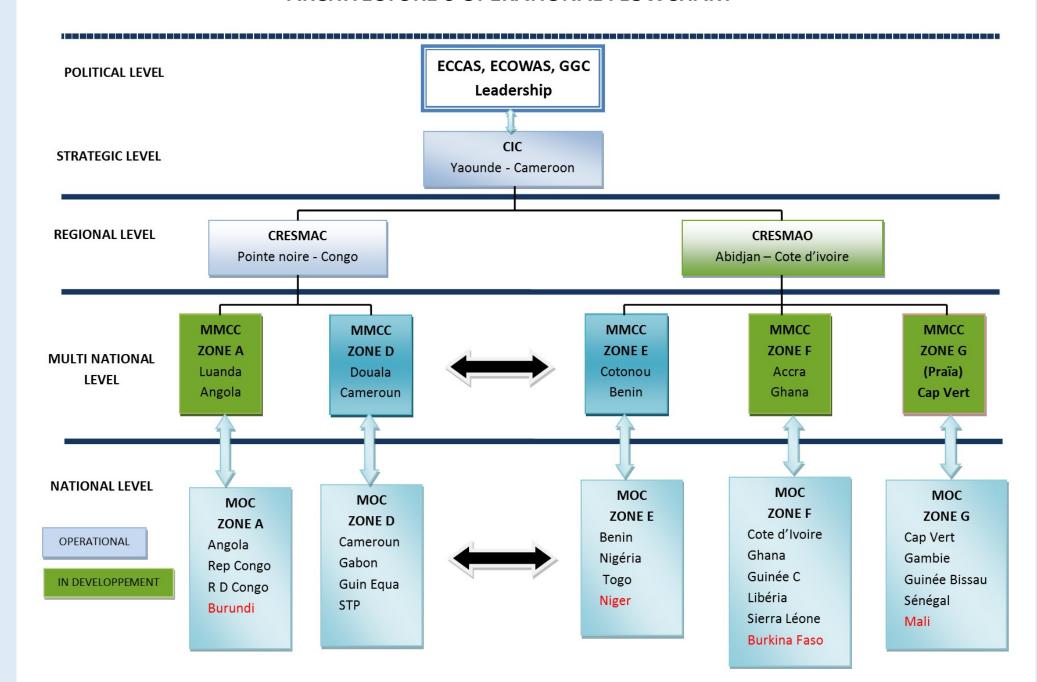
#### 3. ARCHITECTURE OF THE YAOUNDÉ PROCEDURES







#### ARCHITECTURE'S OPERATIONAL FLOWCHART





# 4. CHALLENGES

- Institutional challenges;
- Functional challenges;
- Sovereign challenges (legal obstacles);
- Financial challenges;
- Strategic challenges;
- Challenges in coordinating partner initiatives.



# Institutional challenges

- Complex structures with 4 stages;
- Statutory dependence of CRESMAC/CRESMAO on CER;
- Need to clarify levels of structural or statutory dependence;
- Impulse, recording, and reporting levels and hierarchy and decision/validation/approval autonomy.



# Functional challenges

- ICC←→CRESM, CRESM←→CMC, and CMC←→MOC exchange procedures;
- This challenge is related to the statutory dependence on CERs.



# Sovereign challenges (legal obstacles)

- The architecture's level of influence on national structures and the nature of the reports;
- Managing an intervention and joint armament of a Member
   State's vessel at the expense of other States (...)



# Financial challenges

- The architecture's financing system;
- Harmonization of Personnel Regulations;
- Mobilization of autonomous means or States/CER contributions
  - Mobilization of fiscal resources;
  - Mobilization of resources stemming from partner contributions;
  - Resources from services that are part of the architecture's structures.



# Strategic challenges

- Multiplicity of regional strategies and diversity of methodologies;
- Need for interregional harmonization of regional strategies (ECOWAS, ECCAS, AU, EU, etc.);
- Need for an interregional strategy thanks to confusion between the Yaoundé Code of Conduct and interregional strategy.



# Challenges coordinating partner initiatives

- Range of offers from valued partners;
- However, project coordination and, above all, self-determination (and not a command or issuance) are necessary;
- Formulation, implementation, and evaluation processes must be joint and not multilateral.



### 5. ICC STRATEGY

- Dialog and consultation;
- Define and clarify missions;
- Repositioning on interregional and regional agendas;
- Political lobbying;
- Structure partner support and recentralize partner support coordination;
- Conference for technical and financial partners;
- Study and implementation of sustainable, progressive, empowering SMR.
- Timeline: 2018-2026



#### MERCI POUR VOTRE AIMABLE

#### THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

**OBRIGADO** 

**GRACIAS** 



http://cicyaounde.org

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