



**THE INTER-REGIONAL COORDINATION CENTER'S
FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM
2017 - 2021
(NON BUDGETED VERSION)**



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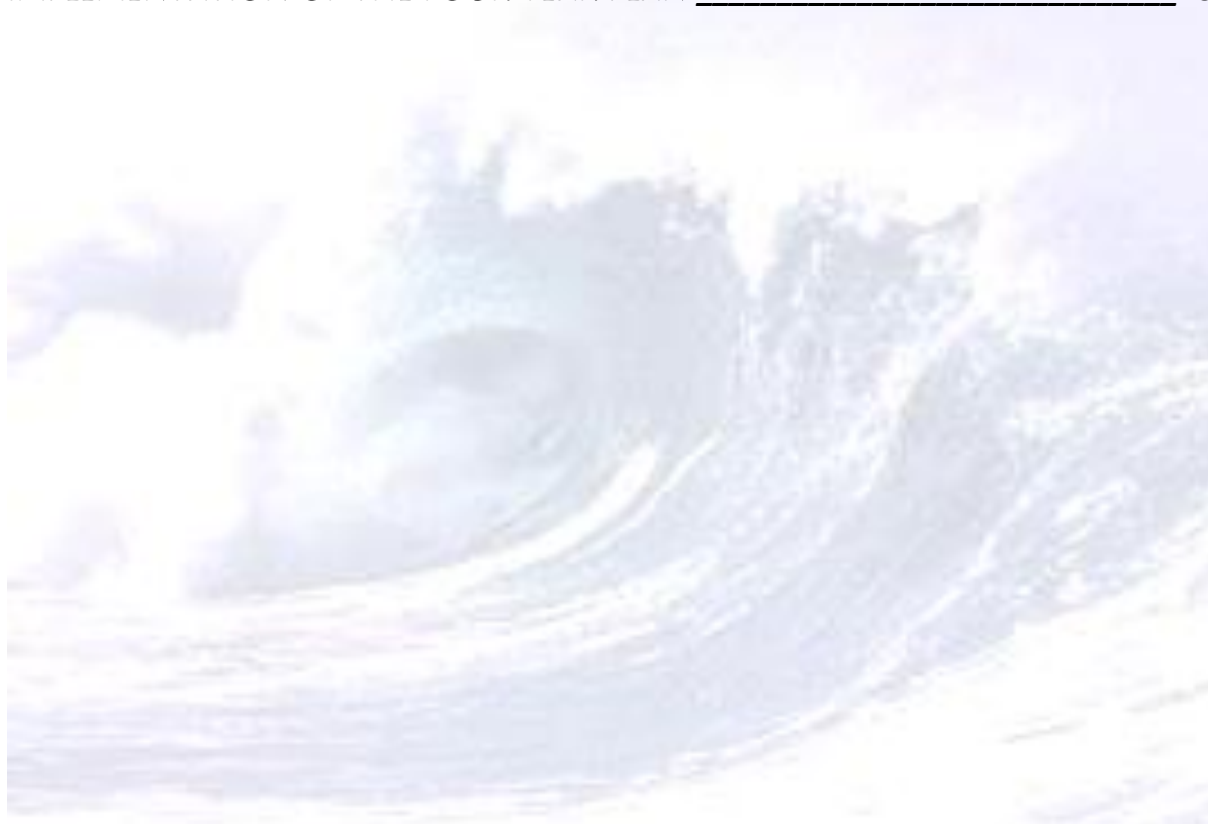
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I-CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

The security situation in the Gulf of Guinea maritime area has been a cause for concern since the early 2000s in light of rampant armed attacks, the hijacking of vessels, hostage-takings and assaults on some coastal cities, unreported and unregulated illegal fishing, environmental pollution, etc.

In spite of the significant measures taken by the respective States, much still remains to be done in order to secure this maritime space sustainably.

It is against this backdrop therefore that the United Nations' Security Council adopted Resolution 2018 (2011) on 31 October 2011 to tackle the illicit activities conducted at sea. The Council then adopted Resolution 2039 (2012) on 29 February 2012 encouraging Gulf States, through ECCAS, ECOWAS, the GGC to summon a joint Summit to develop a regional strategy to tackle maritime piracy in collaboration with the African Union.

As a follow up to these Resolutions, the Yaounde Summit held from 24 to 25 June 2013, which brought together Gulf of Guinea countries, ECCAS, ECOWAS and GGC, with support from UNOWA and UNOCA, adopted a number of decisions aimed at ensuring that the West and Central Africa common maritime space is safe and secure.

This Summit saw the creation of the Interregional Coordination Center (ICC), headquartered in Yaounde (Cameroon) and tasked with implementing the regional maritime safety and security strategy.

Article 3 of the Additional Protocol to the Memorandum of Understanding between ECCAS, ECOWAS and GGC on the functioning of the ICC entrusts the ICC with the mission of bolstering cooperation, coordination, resource pooling and interoperability, in a drive to implement the regional safety and security strategy in the common maritime of West and Central Africa.

The ICC's Four-Year Plan for 2017 - 2021 is being drafted in order to fulfill the missions spelled out in Article 3, paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned Additional Protocol. It outlines the programs to be implemented during the four years and the activities scheduled for the first eighteen months.

The above plan aims at stepping up safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea maritime space by endowing the ICC with the required resources in coordination with the bodies and institutions established by regional organizations and member States.

II-PRIORITY PROGRAMS 2017 - 2021

A. Objective 1: Building the legal and judicial capacities of member States on maritime safety and security.

Specific objective 1. Building the legal capacities of member States.

Outcome 1.1 Legal instruments and the state of signatures and ratifications will be catalogued.

Activity 1.1.1 Inventory of International conventions applicable to maritime safety and security and legislations in force within member States.

Activity 1.1.2 Take stock of signatures and ratifications of international conventions.

Outcome 1.2 The discrepancies between the legal instruments will be identified.

Activity 1.2.1. Comparative analysis of the various national laws.

Activity 1.2.2 Drafting guidelines in view of harmonizing national laws.

Outcome 1.3. Laws in West and Central Africa are now harmonized.

Activity 1.3.1 Advocacy in member States.

Activity 1.3.2 Mainstreaming the guidelines into national laws.

Specific objective 2. Building the legal capacities of member States.

Outcome 2.1 The competences of jurisdictions have been extended to include unlawful acts at sea.

Activity 2.1.1 Advocacy for the extension of legal competences.

Activity 2.1.2 Adoption of laws extending the competences of jurisdictions by member States.

Outcome 2.2 The capacities of agents in charge of enforcing the law have been built.

Activity 2.2.1 Training of agents in charge of enforcing the law.

Activity 2.2.2 Regional and inter-regional experience-sharing among judicial staff.

Activity 2.2.3 Provision of documentary support to national jurisdictions.

Specific objective 3: Promoting judicial cooperation nationally, regionally and inter-regionally.

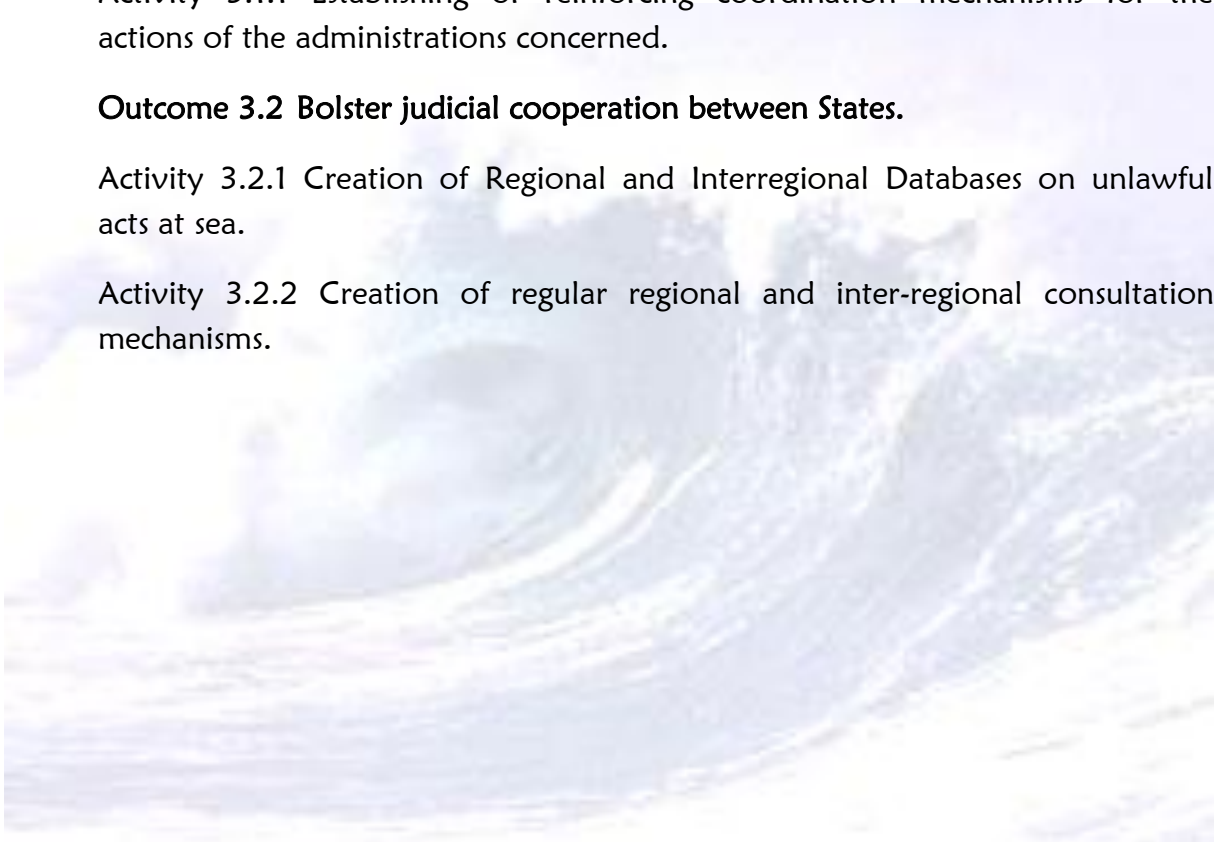
Outcome 3.1 Reinforcing synergy between various national judicial administrations and institutions.

Activity 3.1.1 Establishing or reinforcing coordination mechanisms for the actions of the administrations concerned.

Outcome 3.2 Bolster judicial cooperation between States.

Activity 3.2.1 Creation of Regional and Interregional Databases on unlawful acts at sea.

Activity 3.2.2 Creation of regular regional and inter-regional consultation mechanisms.



GENERAL OBJECTIVE	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	RESULTS	ACTIVITIES	COSTS (€)	
	1 Building the legal capacities of member States.	1.1 Legal instruments and state of signatures and ratifications catalogued.	1.1.1 Inventory of International conventions applicable to maritime safety and security and legislations in force within member States.		
			1.1.2 Take stock of signatures and ratifications of international conventions.		
		1.2 Discrepancies between the legal instruments will be identified.	1.2.1. Comparative analysis of the various national laws		
			1.2.2 Drafting guidelines in view of harmonizing national laws		
		1.3. Harmonized laws in West and Central Africa	1.3.1 Advocacy in member States.		
			1.3.2 Mainstreaming of guidelines into national laws.		
		2 Building the legal capacities of member States.	2.1 The competences of jurisdictions have been extended to include unlawful acts at sea	2.1.1 Advocacy for the extension of legal competences	
				2.1.2 Adoption of laws extending the competences of jurisdictions by member States	
			2.2 Capacity building for agents in charge of enforcing the law done	2.2.1 Training of agents in charge of enforcing the law	
	2.2.2 Regional and inter-regional experience-sharing among judicial staff				
	2.2.3 Provision of documentary support to national jurisdictions				
	3 Promoting judicial cooperation nationally, regionally and inter-regionally		3.1 Reinforced synergy between various national judicial administrations and institutions	3.1.1 Establishing or reinforcing coordination mechanisms for the actions of the administrations concerned	
		3.2 Reinforced judicial cooperation between States		3.2.1 Creation of Regional and Interregional Databases on unlawful acts at sea	
			3.2.2 Creation of regular regional and inter-regional consultation mechanisms		

ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED DURING THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS

First, the legal capacities of member States will be reinforced.

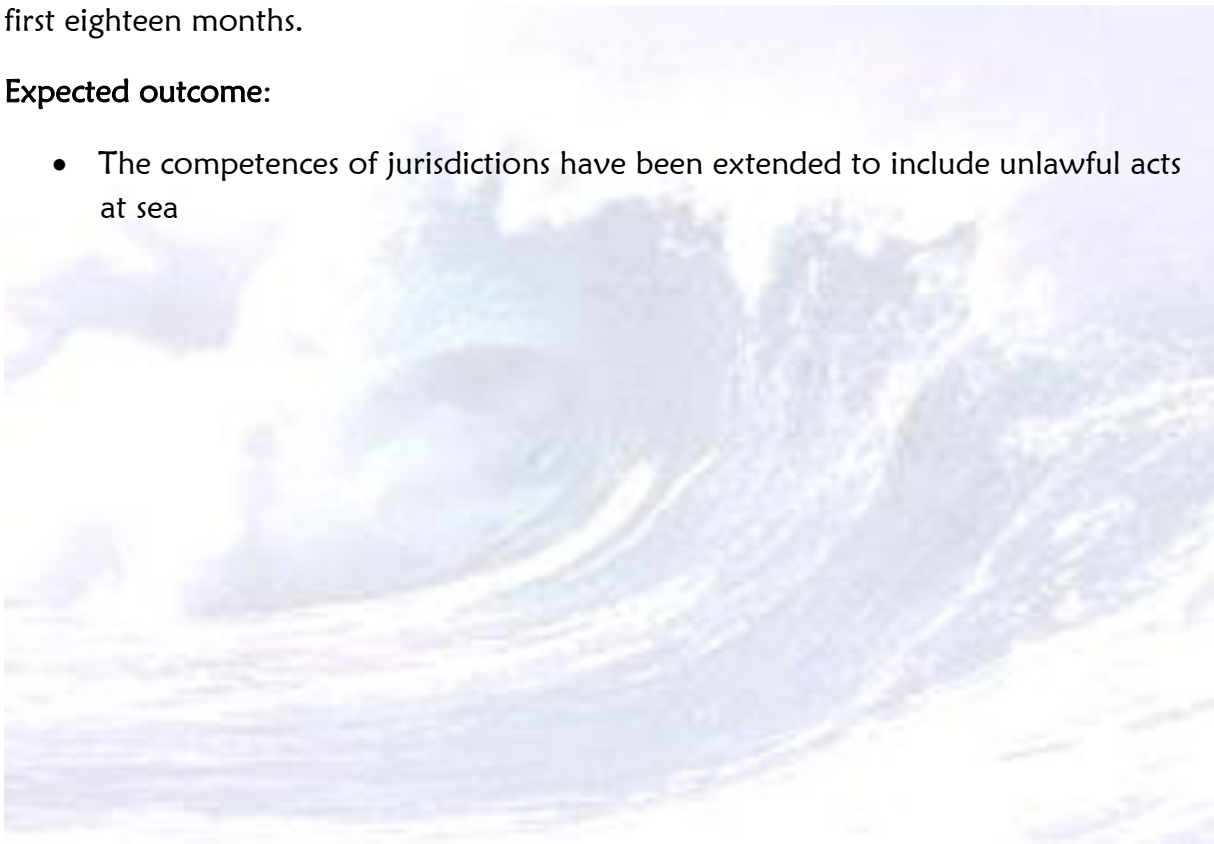
The expected outcomes will be:

- Legal instruments and state of signatures and ratifications catalogued;
- Discrepancies between the legal instruments will be identified;
- Laws in West and Central Africa are harmonized.

Secondly, regarding the specific objective on building the judicial capacities of member States, advocacy will be carried out in view of extending legal competences over the first eighteen months.

Expected outcome:

- The competences of jurisdictions have been extended to include unlawful acts at sea



B. Objective 2: Improving the professional skills and aptitudes of agents in charge of enforcing the law in the maritime sector

Specific objective 1. Drafting standards in terms of trainings and drills in West and Central Africa

Outcome 1.1 The needs and offerings in terms of trainings and drills have been identified

Activity 1.1.1 Inventory of stakeholders for training/drills and their offers.

Activity 1.1.2 Needs assessment and assessment of training/practice levels.

Outcome 1.2 Training Norms are available

Activity 1.2.1 Drafting Norms.

Activity 1.2.2 Endorsing and Popularizing Norms.

Specific objective 2. Coordinating training programs and drills

Outcome 2.1 Training/Drill Norms are harmonized

Activity 2.1.1 Technical and Financial support for training programs (short and long term).

Activity 2.1.2 Monitoring trainings and drills.

Activity 2.1.3 Regular meetings between institutions/stakeholders in charge of trainings/drills.

Activity 2.1.4 Assessing training and drill programs.

Outcome 2.2 Availability of regional and inter-regional expertise

Activity 2.2.1 Creation and Management of a Database of Trainers and Trainees.

General Objective	Objectives Objectives	Results	Activities	Costs (€)
Improving the professional skills and aptitudes of agents in charge of enforcing the law in the maritime sector	1. Drafting standards in terms of trainings and drills in West and Central Africa	1.1 The needs and offerings in terms of trainings and drills have been identified	1.1.1 Inventory of stakeholders for training/drills and their offers	
			1.1.2 Needs assessment and assessment of training/practice levels	
		1.2 Training Norms are available	1.2.1 Drafting Norms	
			1.2.2 Endorsing and Popularizing Norms	
	2. Coordinating training programs and drills	2.1 Training/Drill Norms are harmonized	2.1.1 Technical and Financial support for training programs (short and long term)	
			2.1.2 Monitoring trainings and drills	
			2.1.3 Regular meetings between institutions/stakeholders in charge of trainings/drills	
			2.1.4 Assessing trainings and drills	
	2.2 Availability of regional and inter-regional expertise	2.2.1 Creation and Management of a Database of Trainers and Trainees		

ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED DURING THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS

First, at least one (1) trip will be taken yearly by 2 members of the Division to 19 cities with the aim of identifying the training and drill needs of member States, MCC, CRESMAC and CRESMAO (2017-2018).

Expected outcome:

- The drafting and dissemination of standard training programs and study programs for the GoG completed.

Secondly, technical and financial support will also be sought during this period in order to smoothly conduct all short, special trainings for lawyers (IMLI) and the staff directly or indirectly involved in State action at sea (at ISMI and RMU). This will be done in 2018

There will be two expected outcomes for this objective:

- A team of maritime lawyers has been set up to complete the harmonized draft maritime laws for the GoG and the ratification / domestication of international laws and instruments.
- Standard Operating Protocols will be drafted, harmonized and standardized for all Maritime Operations Centers (MOC) as well as sea operations in MOCs.

Thirdly, a database of trainers and interns will be created and managed.

The expected outcome of this activity is:

- Efficient coordination of future trainings across the region, has been ensured.

C. Objective 3: Contributing to information sharing on ways to secure the maritime space.

Specific objective 1. Providing maritime sector players with credible and secure information in real time.

Result 1.1 The stakeholders will be informed on the maritime situation.

Activity 1.1.1 Inventory of available information collection, analysis and dissemination systems in the Gulf of Guinea and in neighbouring regions.

Activity 1.1.2 Drafting Communication Concepts.

Activity 1.1.3 An assessment of needs in terms of equipment in order to operationalize the concept of communication.

Activity 1.1.4 Equipping the ICC, CRESMAO, CRESMAC and the MCC.

Activity 1.1.5 Staff Training on the implementation, exploitation and maintenance of equipment.

Activity 1.1.6 Information Collection, Processing and Dissemination.

Activity 1.1.7 Equipment Maintenance.

Outcome 1.2 Synergy of Action between the Centers is established.

Activity 1.2.1 Drafting and Adoption of Standard Operating Protocols.

Activity 1.2.2 Pooling of Means of Communication.

Activity 1.2.3 Networking the ICC, CRESMAO, CRESMAC and MOC.

Activity 1.2.4 Information sharing between Centers.

Specific objective 2. Facilitating the use of information for judicial and administrative purposes.

Outcome 2.1 A Database for Criminal activities is available.

Activity 2.1.1 Drafting and adopting modalities for criminal information sharing.

Activity 2.1.2 Creation and Management of a Database of perpetrators of crimes.

General Objective	Objectives Objectives	Results	Activities	Costs (€)	
Contributing to information sharing on ways to secure the maritime space	Providing maritime sector players with credible and secure information in real time	The stakeholders will be informed on the maritime situation	Inventory of available information collection, analysis and dissemination systems in the Gulf of Guinea and in neighbouring regions		
			Drafting Communication Concepts		
			An assessment of needs in terms of equipment in order to operationalize the concept of communication		
			Equipping ICC, CRESMAO, CRESMAC and MCC		
			Staff Training on the implementation, exploitation and maintenance of equipment		
			Information Collection, Processing and Dissemination		
			1.1.7 Equipment Maintenance		
	1.2 Synergy of Action between the Centers is established		1.2.1 Drafting and Adoption of Standard Operating Protocols		
			1.2 Pooling of Means of Communication		
			1.2.3 Networking the ICC, CRESMAO, CRESMAC and MOC		
			1.2.4 Information sharing between Centers		
	2. Facilitating the use of information for judicial and administrative purposes		2.1 A Database for Criminal activities is available	2.1.1 Drafting and adopting modalities for criminal information sharing	
				2.1.2 Creation and Management of a Database of perpetrators of crimes	

ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED DURING THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS

To begin with, an inventory of existing systems and procedures in MOCs, MCCs and CRESM as well as benchmarking in similar centers outside the Gulf of Guinea will be done.

The expected outcomes for this objective will be:

- Identified information sources in the Gulf of Guinea (institutional and private);
- Organizational, informational and technological reviews surveyed;
- Standard Operating Protocols surveyed;
- Best practices identified.

Secondly, the drafting of a communication concept and a needs assessment for the operationalization of the communication concept will be done.

The expected outcome of this objective will be:

- Description of needs per sector.

Thirdly, data collection, processing and dissemination will be conducted.

The expected outcome of this objective will be:

- The information exchange with private sector stakeholders (ship-owners, manufacturers, ports...) is established.

Fourthly, networking between ICC, CRESMAC, CRESMAO, MCC and MOC will be established, and Standard Operating Protocols for information sharing and information sharing among these bodies will be adopted.

The expected outcome of this objective will be:

- Technical and linguistic interoperability between these centers is effective.

D. Objective 4: Contributing to determining, delimiting and demarcating maritime borders and peaceful dispute resolution.

Specific objective 1. Providing States with information on the delimitation and demarcation of borders.

Outcome 1.1 Information on the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders is available.

Activity 1.1.1 Situational report on the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders.

Activity 1.1.2 Directory of Programs/Borders underway, related (bilateral, regional, multilateral) agreements/treaties.

Activity 1.1.3 Inventory of maritime border delimitation and demarcation methods and techniques.

Specific objective 2. Promoting the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders of Gulf of Guinea States.

Outcome 2.1 Gulf of Guinea States are committed to the maritime border delimitation and demarcation process.

Activity 2.1.1 Consultation meetings between Gulf of Guinea States.

Activity 2.1.2 Advocacy campaigns for the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders.

Activity 2.1.3 Capacity building for State technicians on the subject.

Activity 2.1.4 Exchange of best practices on maritime border delimitation and demarcation.

Activity 2.1.5 Sourcing financial and technical support.

Specific Objective 3 : Promoting the peaceful resolution of maritime border conflicts in the Gulf of Guinea.

Outcome 3.1 Mechanisms for peaceful maritime conflict resolution in the Gulf of Guinea are activated.

Activity 3.1.1 Activation of bilateral, community or regional mechanisms...

Activity 3.1.2 Meetings for sharing best practices.

General Objective	Objectives Objectives	Results	Activities	Costs (€)
Contributing to determining, delimiting and demarcating maritime borders and peaceful dispute resolution.	1 .Providing States with information on the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders	1.1 Information on the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders is available	1.1.1 Situational report on the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders	
			1.1.2 Directory of Programs/Borders underway, related (bilateral, regional, multilateral) agreements/treaties	
			1.1.3 Inventory of maritime border delimitation and delimitation methods and techniques	
	2 Promoting the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders	2.1 Gulf of Guinea States are committed to the maritime border delimitation and demarcation process	2.1.1 Consultation meetings between Gulf of Guinea States	
			2.1.2 Advocacy campaigns for the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders	
			2.1.3 Capacity building for State technicians on the subject	
			2.1.4 Exchange of best practices on maritime border delimitation and demarcation	
			2.1.5 Sourcing financial and technical support	
	3. Promoting the peaceful resolution of maritime border conflicts in the Gulf of Guinea	Mechanisms for peaceful maritime conflict resolution in the Gulf of Guinea are activated	3.1.1 Activation of bilateral, community or regional mechanisms... 3.1.2 Meetings for sharing best practices	
	Unforeseen			

ACTIVITIES TO BE CONDUCTED DURING THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS

The program for the delimitation, demarcation and definition of maritime borders and peaceful conflict resolution has three main objectives:

- Providing States with information on the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders;
- Promoting the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders
- Promoting the peaceful resolution of maritime border conflicts in the Gulf of Guinea.

Firstly, all possible information on maritime disputes will be collected and disseminated to the 25 member States. This information concerns for instance: everything on the delimitation and demarcation of maritime borders in all countries where there have been problems or which could be potentially problematic; all the programs implemented by Gulf of Guinea countries, all the agreements or treaties which were reached concerning the issue of maritime borders; everything on mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of maritime border disputes. Finally, all the methods, know-how and techniques employed by Gulf of Guinea States to delimit, demarcate or define maritime borders.

All 19 coastal cities will be visited. In the end, a report will be submitted in all four working languages of the ICC. This report will be sent to all member States of the Gulf of Guinea in order to keep everyone informed. The planned trips to these countries are key in order to gather fresh information. This is especially bearing in mind that the officers in charge cannot base themselves on internet only.

Expected outcome:

- The expected outcome is that updated information on the delimitation, the definition and demarcation of maritime borders will be known to all member States.

This move will be taken one step further. This will be a chance to shoot two birds with a single stone in the sense that one will not be able to take 3 trips to the same country due to limited resources. These trips will serve as an opportunity to achieve the second objective of the program which is to promote the delimitation, definition and demarcation of maritime borders in the minds of decision makers of the Gulf of Guinea, to facilitate the concrete implementation of the delimitation, definition and demarcation of maritime borders.

In order to achieve this objective, five activities will be conducted:

- Organizing diplomatic consultation meetings between Gulf of Guinea States with on-going maritime disputes to bring them to the negotiation table: they are eight in number
- Organizing advocacy campaigns with the help of civil society organizations in each country, to raise awareness among country officials on the delimitation, demarcation and definition of maritime borders
- Building the capacities of State technicians on the delimitation, demarcation and definition of maritime borders; this is due to the very technical nature of the subject matter. To succeed in this endeavor considering that it is very costly, a second advocacy campaign by the civil society will be conducted in each country in order to draft an advocacy strategy to enable the Civil Society to educate country officials at the highest level, to secure their commitment to source out funds from international partners
- Facilitating the exchange of best practices on maritime border delimitation, definition and demarcation. To achieve this, a report will be drafted and endorsed by all stakeholders during a workshop which will be held
- Seeking technical and financial support. This activity is slightly similar to the third which focuses on capacity building for technicians on the delimitation, definition and demarcation of maritime borders.

Out of the five activities planned to this effect, we will conduct the easiest ones, i.e., advocacy with the Civil Society for:

Educating officials of the countries concerned on the delimitation, definition and demarcation of maritime borders; building the capacities of technicians tasked with following through on the definition and demarcation of maritime borders; seeking out technical and financial partners.

One week will be dedicated to preparations before travel for each country, and two weeks of intense activities in the country concerned. During the first week, data will be collected for situational awareness on the delimitation, definition and demarcation of the maritime borders of the country concerned. Two meetings will be held during the second week with the civil society to develop a strategy for each advocacy campaign planned.

The two phases will be conducted simultaneously,

The expected outcomes will be:

- Advocacy campaigns with the civil society for country officials on the delimitation, definition and demarcation of maritime borders;
- Advocacy with the civil society for country officials to seek out international partners to fund technicians' capacity building training on the delimitation, definition and demarcation of maritime borders.



III – SYNERGY, COMPLEMENTARITY, COORDINATION AND FOLLOW UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOUR-YEAR PLAN

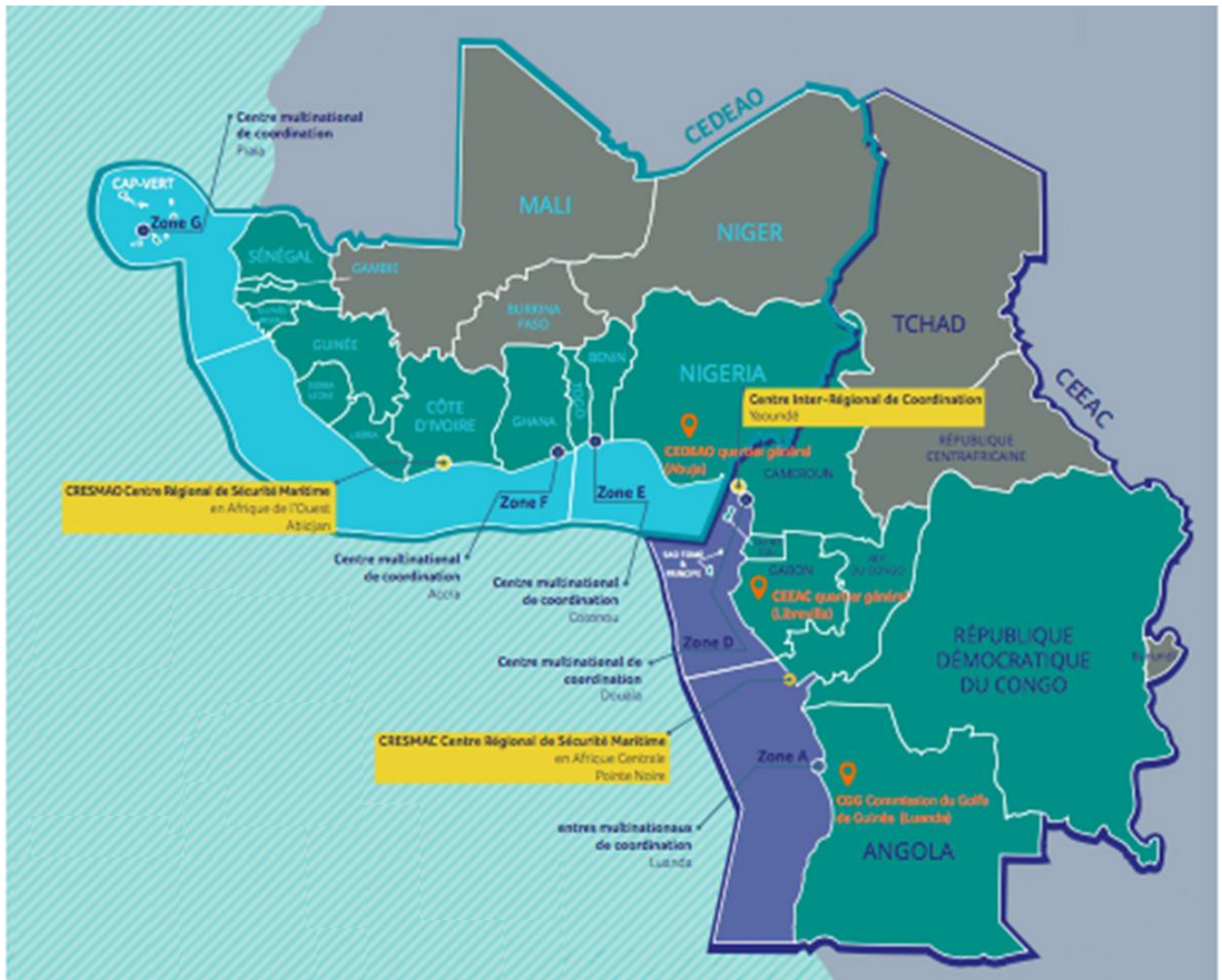
The implementation of ICC's 2017 - 2021 priority programs will be done in synergy and in complementarity with other programs/projects underway in the two Gulf of Guinea regions.

A synergy will be created with the GOGIN project which is funded by the European Union and covers West and Central Africa. With regard to the deployment of communication, data collection and management teams at sea, information on the maritime situation will be made available to maritime sector players.

In other words, the Four-year Plan is meant to complement the actions initiated by ECOWAS AND ECCAS. The same applies for West Africa with its Support Program for the Implementation of ECOWAS' Integrated Maritime Strategy funded by the European Union under its Regional Indicative Program/11th European Development Fund (RIP/11th EDF) and efforts deployed to equip CRESMAO and the Multinational Coordination Maritime Centers for Zones E, F and G, with support from the Federal Republic of Germany. In Central Africa, complementarity will be sought.

Beyond the synergy and complementarity sought with other programs, the implementation of ICC's Four-Year Plan will be coordinated with institutions created as part of the maritime security architecture of the two regions or with reference institutions working in this field. As a result, ICC will ensure the coordinated implementation of programs and activities with or by CRESMAC, CRESMAO as well as by training institutions such as ISMI in Abidjan and RMU in Accra. This coordination will be done bearing in mind the roles of each structure and the necessary links between the strategic, operational and tactical levels.

The implementation of the ICC's Four-Year Plan will be done with direct oversight from the Annual Meeting of Senior ICC Officials who are in charge of guiding, monitoring and assessing the Center's regional cooperation efforts. The monitoring of the implementation of the Four-Year Plan will be done through a Consultative Panel tasked with monitoring and supporting the ICC, established on 12 February 2016 by the Annual Meeting of Senior ICC Officials and comprised of officials from three institutions, the host country and strategic partners.



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