



INSTITUT DE SECURITE MARITIME INTERREGIONAL

TERMS OF REFERENCE (provisional)

Maritime Terrorism in Gulf of Guinea

From 5th to 7th December, 2017

1. General framework:

"Achilles Lauro", "City of Poros", "USS Cole", "Limburg" or "Silco" are evocative ship-names of attacks by terrorists at sea since the 1980s.

While such attacks never happened in the Gulf of Guinea for the present time, risk of maritime terrorism shouldn't be absent of our mind and remains a topic within the broader maritime security framework of this area.

Regarding the Yaoundé Agreements and the Lomé Charter, maritime terrorism is considered in a holistic regional approach, by studying strategies and operating methods used by terrorists and their motivations.

Because of the geopolitical, security, economic and social context of West and Central Africa, the terrorist threat shouldn't be forgotten, whatever maritime terrorism or terrorism, as we observe it in the Sahelo-Saharan Band. For such a reason, it is necessary to analyze the possible links between hinterland events and possible moving at sea.

Maritime terrorism still seems complex. However, it has several characteristics, due the violence of acts, their maritime dimension and their motivations which are mainly political or religious ...

Maritime terrorism evolves in this context. It can take different shape or vehicle (cyber ...), using new opportunities ("bombe ship"). Such scenari force us to think about the worst, so that relevant responses avoid it, to prepare preventing measures against terrorist attacks and to fight against them.

During this seminar, an inventory of the true causes, threats and various forms of maritime terrorism will be presented. So will be provided some of the preventive responses.

2. General description of the training content:



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To identify specific threats of the maritime terrorism. To address the legal, organizational, technical and operational aspects of existing arrangements in the subregion. And mainly to identify possible area of improvement and capacity building.

- Legal aspects (limits of international law, role of flag States and coastal States...);
- Risks and threats in the field of maritime terrorism : weapons, drugs, narcotics, voluntary spills, illegal migration, operational methods (cyber-terrorism, hostage-taking ...);
- The need for sharing sensitive information and for coordination between private operators and public administrations. Collaboration between Public Agencies and cooperation between States. Role of the entities of Yaoundé architecture (Interregional Coordination Center, West African Marine Security Regional Center, Central African Maritime Security Regional Center, Multinational Coordination Center, etc.).
- Responses: Fighting and preventing threats ;
- Terrorism in the Saharan Sahelian Band: a comprehensive approach to terrorism in West and Central Africa.

3. Pedagogical method:

- Presentations / debates / sharing of experiences
- Workshops for reflection

4. Duration

2^{1/2} days.

5. Target audiences:

Civilian or military executives from Central and West African countries - decision-making level - from the administrations and services in charge of counter-terrorism missions: Armed forces and Gendarmerie, Police, Justice, Customs, Interior, Transport, Business Maritime and Ports, Gendarmerie, Fisheries, Environment, Maritime Targeting and Intelligence Services, Heads of MRCC, COM, CMC, CIC, CRESMAC, CRESMAO. Auditors and / or speakers from the following States are expected: Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Fasso, Niger, Chad.

6. Performance indicators:

- Reactivity of auditors;



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- Exchanges of experience, demonstrated by some specific cases.
- In the medium term, initiatives for capacity building.
- Identification of additional training.
- Identification of relevant equipment.

7.Strategic objective of the seminar:

Capacity-building in maritime safety and security, in respect with the commitments of the Gulf States of Guinea, in particular those resulting from the Yaounde Summit.

a. Specific objectives

To identify and to recall threats and risks related to maritime terrorism specific to the Gulf of Guinea, to obtain a vision of maritime counter-terrorism mechanisms, the legal framework in place (international conventions, internal rights), existing structures for sharing information and coordination of the action of services.

Links with terrorism in the Sahelo-Saharan Strip, including links between piracy and armed robbery at sea and armed terrorist groups.

Outputs : to define recommendations on these topics at the end of the seminar, and to share them to the States and regional Organizations.

8.Provisional program (see attached program under the terms of reference) :

- The legal framework : international conventions, limits of international law, internal rights ...
- Port security, ship security
- Maritime terrorism and piracy or brigandage : an example of South-East Asia (Malacca)
- Modes of operations and new forms of maritime terrorism :
 - ✓ Cyber terrorism
 - ✓ Hostage-taking
 - ✓ Piracy (example of Nigeria)
 - ✓ Diversion of ships
- Container tracking
- Criminal activities and maritime terrorism: trafficking in arms, narcotics, migrants ...
 - ✓ Links with Armed Terrorist Groups in the Sahel
 - ✓ Money laundering
- Insurance (P & I): what consequences ?



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- Information systems
- Means of control and prevention :
 - ✓ Specialized maritime counterterrorism units
 - ✓ Intelligence
 - ✓ Private security companies