

**20th MEETING OF THE IHO CAPACITY BUILDING SUB-COMMITTEE
IHO-CBSC20
Denpasar (Indonesia), 1-3 June 2022**

Paper for the Consideration by CBSC20

EAtHC Report

Submitted by:	EAtHC CB Coordinator
Executive Summary:	This document provides a summary report of the CB activities at EAtHC.
Related Documents:	EAtHC CB Plan 2023-2025
Related Projects:	/

1. Introduction / Background

This summary report is the response of the EAtHC coordinator for capacity building to the actions and decisions of CBSC19.

The three-year plan for CB activity in the EAtHC region is reviewed annually based on the assessment of capacity development (as determined by the IHO's three phases of CB), needs expressed by the coastal states and the CB coordinator's own assessment to ensure it meets regional requirements.

The EAtHC region comprises 26 coastal States, including two island States. Eight States are IHO members. Ten countries remain EAtHC associated members and eight are observers. Central & Western African coastal states within the EAtHC region are especially concerned by capacity building issues, and CB efforts remain concentrated on these coastal states to build the necessary capabilities to meet SOLAS treaty obligations.

2. Assessment of Capacity Building Phase Stage of Coastal States

See Annex A (CB Procedure 11: CBSC20-05.1B-Report_EAtHC-Annex_A.xlsx).

3. Activities completed in 2021 since CBSC19

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the 16th EAtHC plenary was held in hybrid mode in Lisbon at the end of September 2021. The low attendance of African countries led the CB coordinator of EAtHC to cancel the MSI&MSDI seminar [CBWP2021: Action P-32] planned beforehand and to postpone it to the following year in order to better sensitize the States of the EAtHC area on these topics of interest.

The health conditions linked to the pandemic did not allow for all the technical visits foreseen by the CBWP2021 to be carried out. However, the following actions could be completed:

- Technical visit to Cote d'Ivoire, led by Shom from 31 May to 04 June 2021 [CBWP2021: Action A-01];
- Technical visit to Congo, led by Shom from 14 to 24 November 2021 [CBWP2021: Action A-04].

4. Activities planned for 2022

The following CBWP2022 action could already be completed:

- Technical visit to Benin, led by Shom from 31 January to 04 February 2022

[CBWP2022: Action A-01].

The following actions are planned for 2022:

- High level and technical visit to Senegal [former CBWP2021: Action A-05], postponed to 2022 and IHO funded in compliance with Decision 5 of CBSC19 intersessional meeting (foreseen to be carried out in April 2022);
- Technical visit to Morocco [CBWP2022: Action A-09] (foreseen to be carried out in May 2022);
- Technical visit to Sierra Leone [CBWP2022: Action A-04];
- Technical visit to Guinea Bissau [CBWP2022: Action A-06], depending on IHO funding;
- Seminar: Relationship with NAVAREA II and PCAs-Risk assessment - Survey specification [CBWP2022: Action P-14].

The S-100 seminar on the future of hydrographic products and services [CBWP2021: Action P-10], which was initially planned in 2021, will be postponed to 2023 in order to focus in 2022 on a seminar more suited to the needs of the EAtHC members: relationship with NAVAREA II and PCAs – Risk assessment – Survey specification. In compliance with Decision 5 of CBSC19 intersessional meeting, this EAtHC seminar will benefit from IHO funding that was foreseen for the postponed EAtHC seminar in 2021 [CBWP2021: Action P-32].

5. Challenges faced in the region

Hydrographic challenges in the EAtHC region are directly related to the considerable gap between:

- ever-growing needs due to the development of shipping, exploitation of marine resources, risk prevention in highly humanized areas exposed to increasing hazards or maritime delineation issues;
- hydrographic services which remain globally far behind in most of the Central & Western African coastal states within the EAtHC region.

A few Central & Western African coastal States have started to develop hydrographic organizations. They mainly consist in hydrographic cells under the main port authority. They may include well trained people, although in small numbers, and, in a few cases, have recent equipment. However, they are suited for limited surveys, and may be in a near future inadequate for important development of harbours planned in several areas, and for meeting the requirements induced by economic development and the increased concern for maritime safety in the sub-region¹.

At last, too few coastal States have managed to set up an organization for collecting and disseminating marine safety information.

Since 2002 (Project Hydro West Africa lead by the Western African Action Team – cf. EAtHC8) a specific effort in capacity building has been undertaken. It has mainly included: technical visits (21 coastal States have been visited since 2002, some of them twice), awareness or technical workshops on maritime safety information (MSI), hydrography and charting and category B and A training (separately funded).

¹ Sub-region addressed in this report, ranges from Mauritania to Angola

Awareness has increased, including at the highest political level, as reflected in the 2007 Abuja declaration, in which the African ministers responsible for maritime transport:

“Concerned by ... the lack of ... modern hydrographic surveys, up-to-date nautical charts and maritime safety information in a number of African countries ... undertake to ... promote and encourage appropriate structures and measures for the improvement of ... hydrographic survey, nautical cartography and maritime safety information”.

As a consequence, the 2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime Strategy has included in 2012 in its framework for strategic action:

“The African Union shall make an assertive call to concerned Member States to become members of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO), World Meteorology Organisation (WMO) and UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanography Commission (IOC) so as to advance maritime safety, efficiency and the protection and sustainable use of the marine environment. This will help create a global environment in which AU coastal Member States provide adequate and timely hydrographic data, products and services and ensure their widest possible use.”

Lately, the African Union (AU) convened in liaison with the Government of Togo an Extraordinary Summit of the AU Assembly on Maritime Security, Safety and Development which took place in Lomé, Togo from 10 to 15 October 2016. The Summit was organized under the aegis of the AU 2050 Integrated Marine Strategy adopted in 2012 and followed the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea that was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon in June 2013.

However, and despite these high level statements, slow progress is noted in hydrographic capacity, including nautical information.

The health crisis generated by Covid-19 pandemic highlighted the need to develop e-learning in the field of capacity building. Remote distance training enables coastal States to attend courses regardless of travel restrictions and to increase the number of people trained. When only one or two people assists to a physical seminar because of travel expenses, the whole national committee for hydrography can attend the e-learning version. The impact of such training can therefore be greater. It does, however, require good internet connectivity which may currently be lacking in many countries in the region. In the particular case of EAthC, this distance learning should be available in English as well as in French to enable all States in the area to benefit from it.

6. Achievements and lessons learned

An overall assessment of the results of CB actions in the sub-region over the past 18 years (start of the Hydro West Africa Project and the CBWP) shows limited progress:

- Only three states, Cameroon, Ghana and Democratic Republic of the Congo joined IHO since 2002. The other sixteen Central & Western African coastal states remain either associated members (Benin, Cabo Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo) or observers (Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Liberia, São Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone) to the EAthC;
- Only 4 states have created National Hydrographic Committees:
 - Senegal in 2004 ("Comité hydrographique national")
 - Togo in 2008 ("Comité sur l'hydrographie, l'océanographie et la sécurité de la navigation maritime")
 - Ghana in 2015 ("National hydrographic and oceanographic committee")
 - Congo in 2021 (“Commission nationale d’hydrographie et de cartographie marine“)

However, the actual activity of these various committees remains unreported.

- In term of development of MSI capacity (Phase 1): none of the coastal states in West Africa fulfils independently its national obligations in a sustainable manner. For those having a bilateral agreement with another country, information feedback remains limited. Significant progress has been made in Ghana (MSI published in a geospatial format on the internet at the following website: <https://niord.ghananautical.info/#/>).
- In term of surveying capacity (Phase 2): none of the coastal states in the sub-region, except Morocco and Nigeria, has developed a sustainable capacity to meet its national obligations in all its waters. Most of the existing surveying capacities are limited to the harbours and are not national in scope. With the exception of Nigeria and Morocco (which are developing rapidly), it is unlikely that the other African countries in the EAtHC region will develop hydrographic capacity on a national and sustainable scale in the near future.

This statement is unfortunately not new and had led the Shom to propose a long term regional approach with the definition study HydroMOWCA. Given the magnitude of the task, the human resources that member states can devote to it, and the limited involvement of the coastal states directly concerned, the development and promotion of such a regional project has not yet been possible.

The involvement of the other most capable Member States (Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, UK and USA) alongside France, which has been the capacity building coordinator for the region for many years, is essential to support the other coastal states in the region.

7. Conclusions:

Hydrographic capacity development in the EAtHC region remains a real challenge, with most of the Central & Western African coastal states lacking hydrographic infrastructure and relying on another state to provide hydrographic services and fulfill their SOLAS obligations. The current pattern of capacity building has allowed only limited progress despite particular attention by the IHO to the EAtHC region and the involvement of some Member States (acting as Primary Charting Authority in that region).

With this in mind, efforts must therefore be continued with greater involvement of the Coastal States primarily concerned by the development of their hydrographic services in order to meet their SOLAS obligations, of the IHO and the IHO Member States. Nigeria and Morocco, which have succeeded in developing considerably their hydrographic capacities, can in particular play a key role, by sharing their experience and providing training and education opportunities to other coastal states in the sub-region, as it was done during the joint IALA & IHO Capacity building workshop on hydrography and marine aids to navigation in Africa (Rabat, October 2019).

At the same time there is a need to develop capacity building actions for the benefit of Member States, with most of the actions carried out so far in the EAtHC region benefiting non IHO Member States, in particular to support the transition to S-100. The resources, both in terms of in-kind contributions from Member States to carry out these actions and in terms of capacity-building funds, do not appear to be sufficient to achieve these two objectives at the same time.

8. Actions required of CBSC:

The CBSC is invited to:

- a. note the report
- b. take any action consider appropriate.

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Annex: Assessment of Capacity Building Phase Stage of Coastal States (CBSC20-05.1F-
Report_EAtHC-Annex_A.xlsx)