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*forward together · saam vorentoe · masiye phambili*

## Session 3: STRATEGIC PILLARS

ACSS Maritime Security Workshop, Seychelles, 19-23 March 2018

Lecturer: Prof Francois Vreÿ, SIGLA @ Stellenbosch

19-23 March 2018

- Security, governance and development
- Why a national maritime strategy?
- Law: An enabler and constraint
- National will and international attention
- Stretching the maritime governance agenda
- Rethinking maritime security
- Indexing governance in African coastal states
- Indexing maritime security governance

- **‘The oceans and seas are zones of insecurity’**
- **‘Maritime resources are vital for developing national economies’**
- Governance: Five bundles of public goods for societies
- Delivery on land & at sea
- Make and enforce rules and deliver services
- Security is paramount & enforceable body of law
- To secure territory – including maritime territory
- Rule of law to resolve differences and prevent physical coercion
- Enabling environment for economic growth & robust arteries of commerce
- Good and bad performers: Measurement?

## Why a national maritime strategy

- **‘...maritime security strategies are useful coordinating devices.’**
  - “Renewed” importance & complexity of maritime domain
  - Security governance & economic activity
  - Internal organisation of maritime structures
  - Principle for external & international engagements
  - Maritime strategy ties to maritime commerce
  - Maritime capabilities for commercial operations
  - Maritime capabilities for naval operations
  - Baseline: Security and development
1. Direction
  2. Guidelines
  3. Agencies & accountability
  4. Governance structures
  5. Roles & responsibilities
  6. Plans of action
  7. Investment strategies

- **‘Appropriate legislation promotes legal certainty’**
- Laws to regulate and direct
- Rule of law enables authorities to act and remain legitimate
- Enabler: regulated space for human, environmental and economic security
- Deterrence: prevention and prosecution towards conviction
- UNCLOS & integration of domestic legislation: Rule of law
- Use and enforcement: Not more legislation

## National will and international attention

- National will: Raise public awareness on maritime risks & opportunities
- Political or commercial initiatives
- The home and away game or the home game?
- Seychelles as a progressive maritime state
- International attention:
- Securitization theory: Attention
- Maritime security capacity building: Ways & means
- Material and Human Resources
- Governance for security: Preventative, responsive & restorative

Maritime security  
Blue economy  
Blue environment  
Blue justice

## BOX 18: ACHIEVING SYNERGIES



### MARITIME SECURITY

Preventing threats



### BLUE ECONOMY

(Sustainability)

Exploiting resources



Maritime Strategies

Maritime Domain Awareness

Marine Spatial planning

Law Enforcement



### OCEAN HEALTH

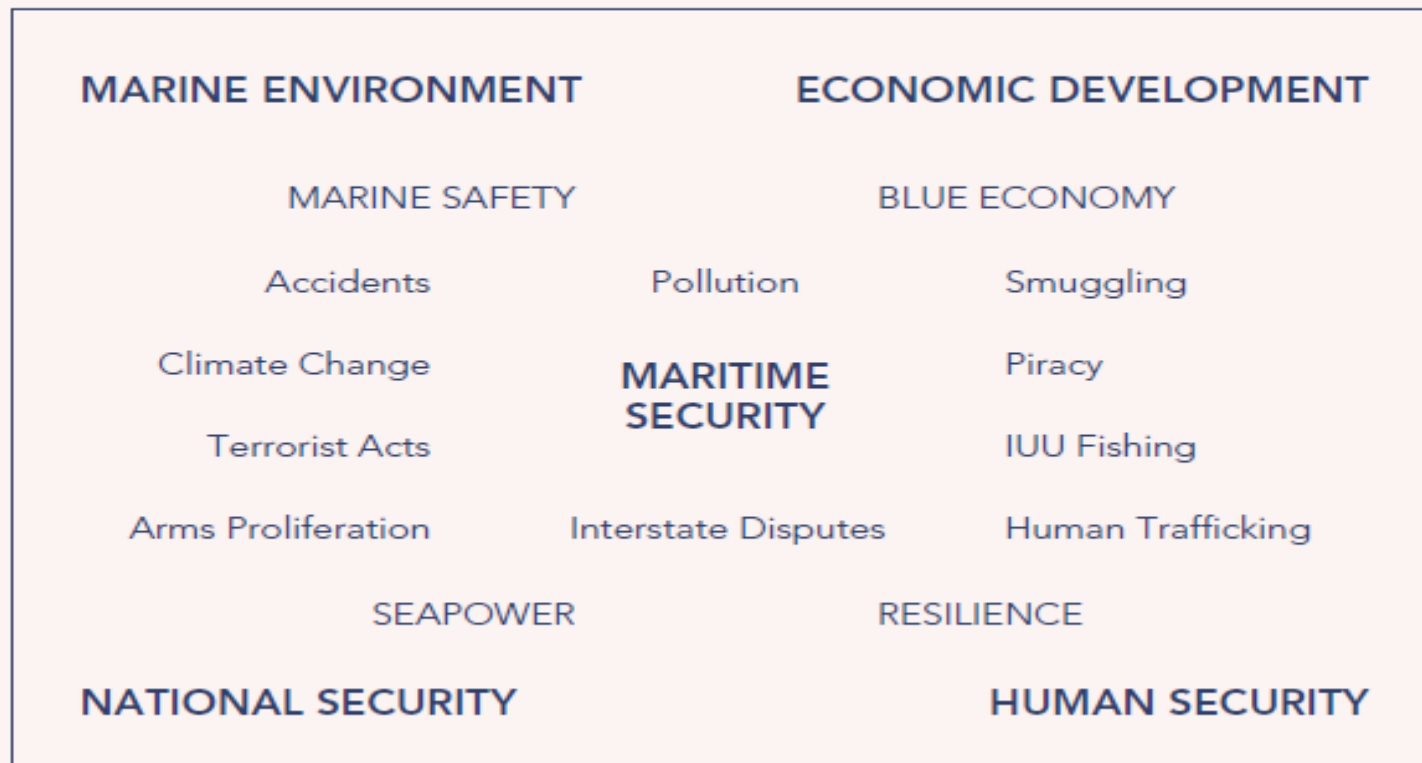
Protecting marine life  
and diversity



### BLUE JUSTICE

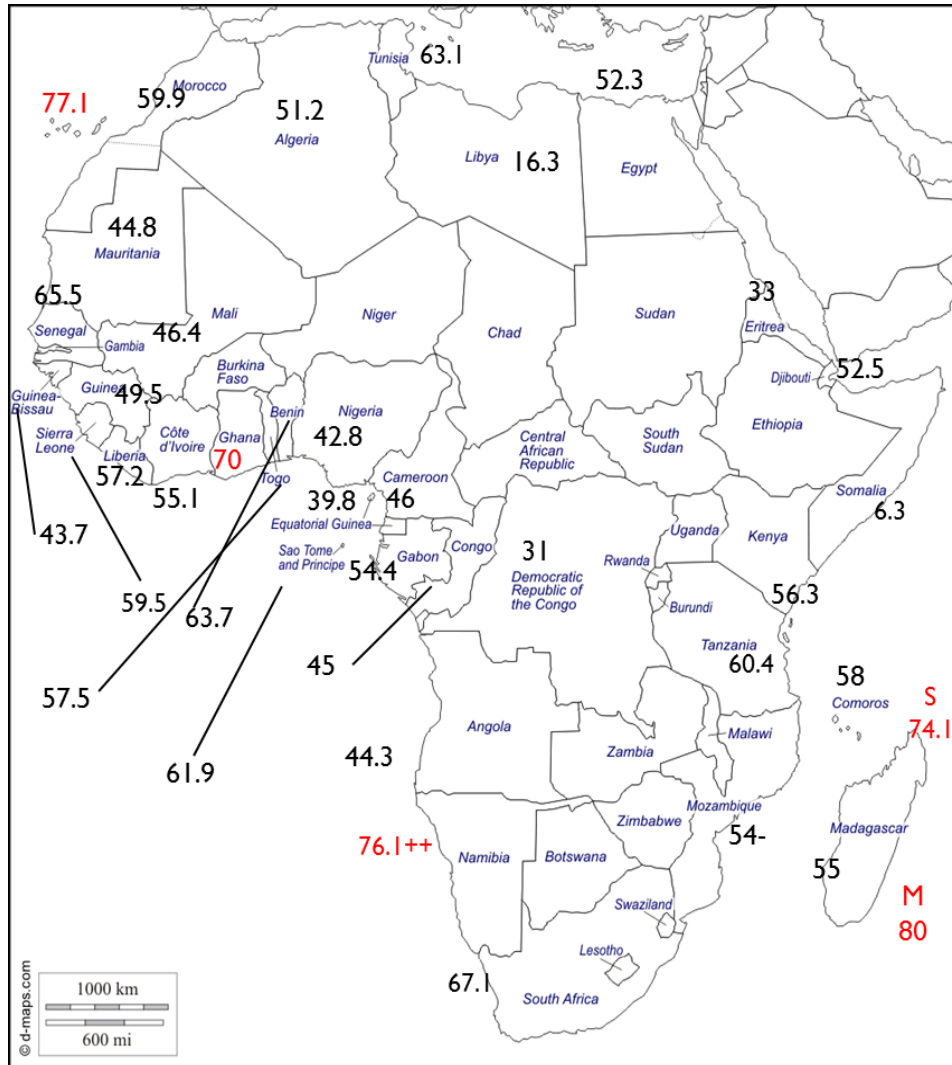
Distributing revenues  
and risks

## BOX 5: MARITIME SECURITY MATRIX <sup>13</sup>





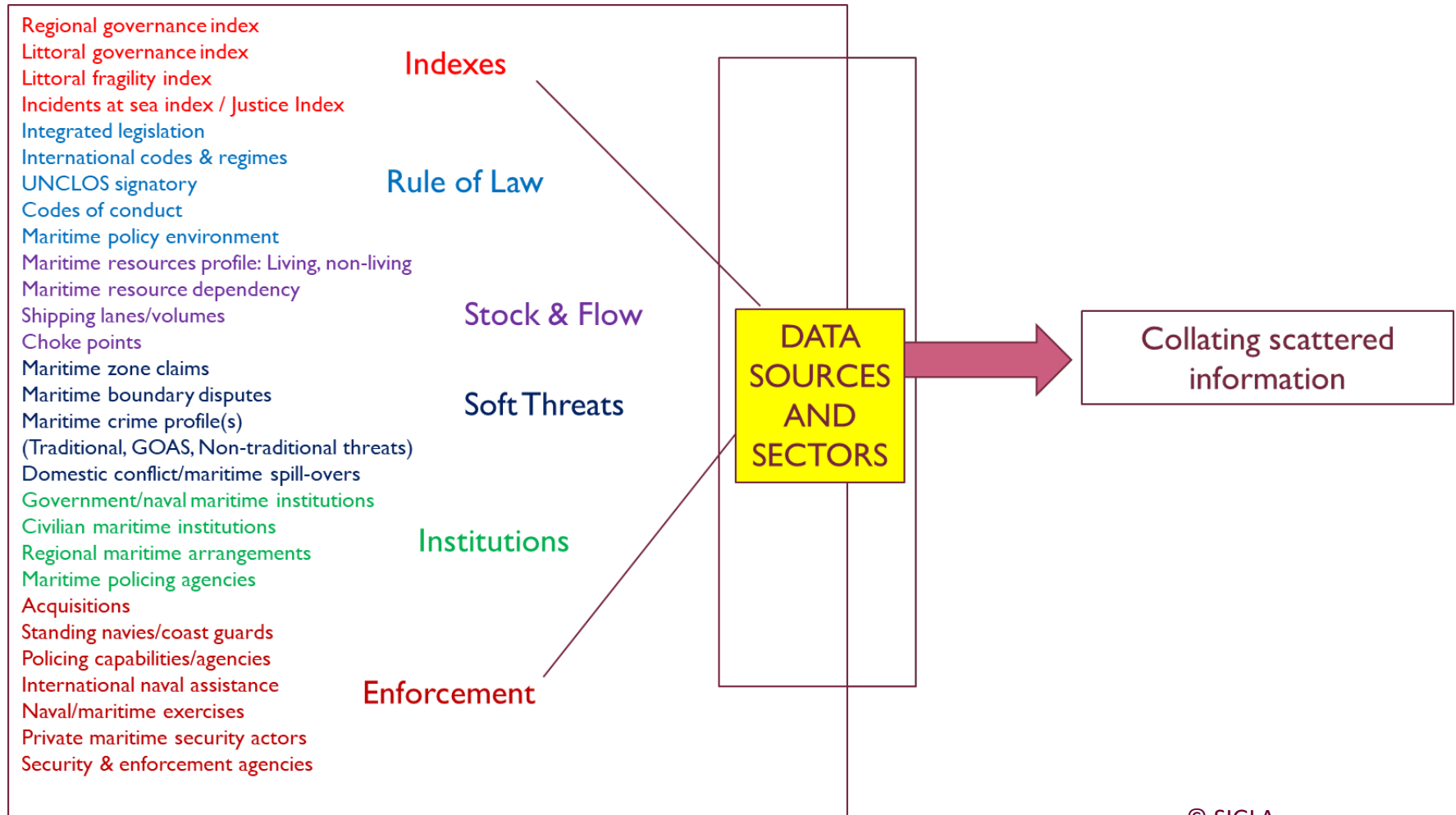
# Governance index for African coastal states



Compiled from:  
 Mo Ibrahim Governance Index: 2015-2016  
 Provision of the political, social & the economic goods that a citizen has the right to expect from his or her state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens.

African Coastal States  
 Rule of Law  
 Accountability  
 Personal Safety  
 National Security

# Measuring maritime security governance



## References



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