MANAGING AND SECURING MARITIME RESOURCES

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1. A resource

1. A medium of transportation and exchange

2. A medium for information and the spread of ideas

3. A medium for dominion

CONNECTING THE THEMES

Resource – livelihoods
A medium for transportation, trade and development
A medium for information exchange
A source of political disputes
An environment essential for human well-being and survival

The international political and economic systems are inherently “maritime”
THE SEA AS A RESOURCE
Competing Concepts and Ideas

- Res Nullis
- Res Communis
- Common Heritage of Mankind
- Exclusive vrs Inclusive Interests
- Maritime Economy vrs Blue Economy
HIGHLIGHTING MARITIME ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

- Fisheries
- Submarine Cables and pipelines
- Offshore oil and gas
- Marine Genetic Material
- Deep Seabed Resources
- Maritime Trade
• Dual visibility of maritime activities/incidents and their consequences

• Intricate links of causality between activities on land and activities at sea
  • Mutually reinforcing threat paths leading to maritime insecurity in the Africa
Fisheries are vital!

- The livelihoods of c. 200+ million people are supported by the sector in developing countries, including in processing and related industries.
- More than 1.5 billion people receive 20 per cent or more of their animal protein from fish, rising to over 90 per cent in some small island developing states.
- Major source of employment and socio-economic dependence of coastal communities.
- Fisheries Gender Nexus.
- It is a matter of food security, economic well-being, livelihood & Survival.
GHANA'S FISHY SITUATION

Fish is generally the most consumed animal protein in Ghana. People depend more on fish now for nutrition and livelihoods than they ever have.

- Total fish consumption in Ghana is about one million metric tonnes per annum
- 75% of annual production of fish in Ghana is consumed locally

Consumption

Global

Ghana

20kg per Capita Consumption per year
26kg per Capita Consumption per year
Constitutes 20% per Capita Intake of Animal Protein
Constitutes 60% per Capita Intake of Animal Protein
THREATS TO THE BLUE ECONOMY: Case Study of Fisheries

1. DECLINING STOCK
   Vulnerabilities & Crime

2. DEPLETING STOCK
   Intra and Cross Community Violence

3. COLLAPSED STOCK
   Inter-State Tensions

4. FOOD SECURITY
   Inter-State Conflicts
TOOLS FOR HARNESSING/PROTECTING THE MARITIME DOMAIN

- Policy and Strategy
- Investment
- Information Sharing
- Legal Framework
- Capacity Building
- Technology
- Enforcement
- Cooperation
LAW AS A TOOL FOR MANAGING RESOURCES

Ownership and Jurisdiction

Framework for Collaboration

Enforcement Mechanism

Authority to Manage
TOOLS FOR PROTECTING THE MARITIME DOMAIN
Ensuring Effective Maritime Strategy

- Reflect National Reality
- Participatory Process
- National Ownership
- Inter-agency
- Sustainability
- Implementation plan
TECHNOLOGY AND PROSECUTION - Case from Seychelles CA

• Conviction of 8 accuse persons in respect of attacks on M/V Zhongji and M/V Torm Kansas – Conviction in 2013, Appeal 2015, Judgement delivered 2016.

• **HDMS Esbern-Snare** monitored the attacks – radar and surveillance infrastructure (infra-red cameras detected skiff 100nm)

• Conviction was based on GPS evidence - Intelligence analyses of the GPS used by the pirates revealed their route and activities

• Court took the view that GPS evidence is admissible on the bases of the Evidence Act of Seychelles – purposive interpretation
TOOLS FOR PROTECTING MARITIME DOMAIN/RESOURCES
DISCUSSION & CASE STUDIES
Thank you.

Researching the broader governance, political and economic dynamics that impact the maritime environment of Africa.

Facilitation of training across the continuum of ocean governance and maritime interests.

Identifying threats to maritime security and appropriate legal responses.

Providing a platform for collaboration and implementation of key global and regional initiatives.

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