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FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

# Enhancing Maritime Governance Session 6: The Responses

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# Introduction

- **MARITIME:** Connected with the sea. Comes from the Latin word *maritimus* which means "of the sea"
- **GOVERNANCE:** The action or manner of governing a state, organization, family etc. Consists of leadership. Exhibiting learned pragmatism.
- Importance of Structures and processes: enable an organization to make decisions.

# Maritime Governance in Kenya

- Falls under the Kenya Coast Guard Service (KCGS) whose functions are;
- Enforce maritime security and safety
- Enforce pollution control
- Enforce prevention of trafficking of narcotic drugs, prohibited plants and psychotropic substances
- Enforce prevention of trafficking of illegal goods, firearms and ammunition
- Enforce sanitation measures
- Prosecute maritime offenders
- Port and maritime security
- Search and Rescue
- Protection of maritime resources (fisheries, archeological or historical objects or sites)

# Governance Structure

- The service is under the Council of KCGS which is composed of representatives from different government agencies at cabinet level.
- Under the council is the Technical Committee composed of of representatives from different government agencies at Principle Secretary level.

# Strategy Development

- *Strategy is the application of common sense to conduct of war. The difficult lies in its execution - Field Marshal Helmuth Graf Von Moltke*
- *Everything in strategy is very simple, but that does not mean that everything is easy - Clausewitz*

Strategy recognizes existing state of affairs, provides a vision for what the future should look like and devices a plan of action of how to get to that future

Strategy begins with an honest self assessment, clear understanding of the terrain and what threatens where you want to go.

Maritime Strategy is not a stand alone but a component of the National Grand Strategy e.g. Kenya Vision 2030.

# Maritime Strategy

Assess self capability, terrain and threat

- Self-assessment: Address national interests, capacity and capabilities in the maritime domain
- Domain assessment: What can the sea offer? The economic potential of the sea
- Threat Assessment: Assess and prioritize maritime threats and challenges including institutional ones

# Drafting the Strategy

What is the desired Aim or Vision e.g. "Ensure effective safety and security"?

Support Vision by objectives

- Objectives describe the desired goal of implementing the strategy
- Objectives must be actionable, tangible and measurable
- Every action should support the strategic aim

A maritime strategy will have multiple objectives therefore prioritize them.

# Planning

Poor communication among stakeholders can be an obstacle to safety, security and development. Starting with the core group of stakeholders to lead the process goes a long way in overcoming this obstacle



# Application of Means

A variety of resources are required:

- Human
- Financial
- Physical
- ICT
- Consultations
- Intangibles.

# Risk Assessment

- Final and critical piece of maritime strategy
- Evaluates gaps
- Examines the strategy
- Allows for re-prioritization.
- Maritime strategy is not a static document and risk assessment serves as a periodic monitoring and auditing mechanism ensuring its integrity.

Maritime strategy paper without implementation is  
a useless piece of paper.

**QUESTIONS/  
COMMENTS?**



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