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## Session 4 The Eastern and Southern Africa – Indian Ocean Architecture

*Enhancing Maritime Security in Africa:  
Whole –of Africa Maritime Dialogue 2019*



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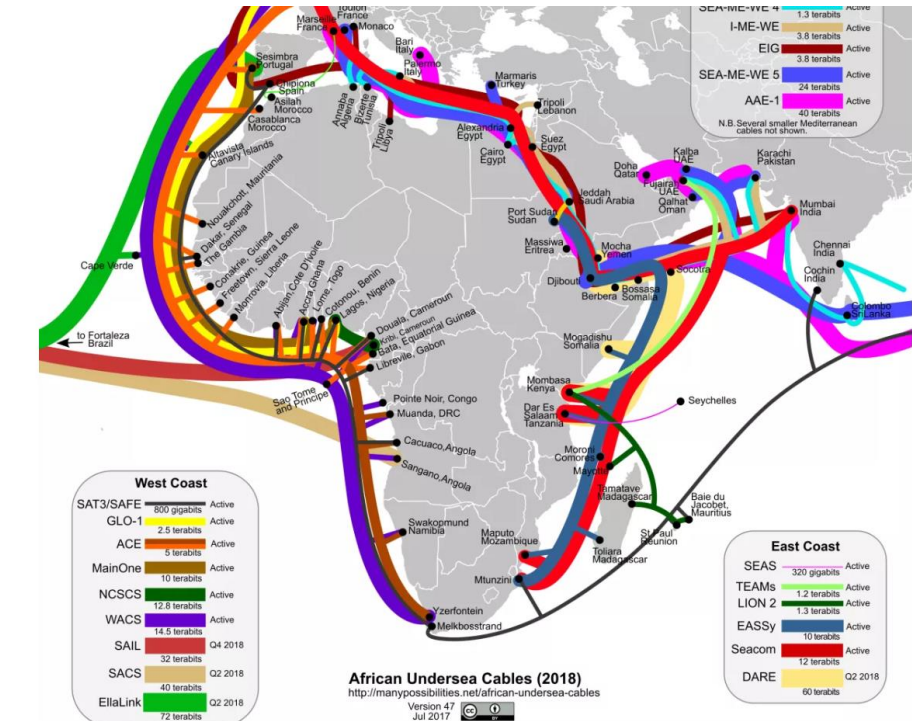
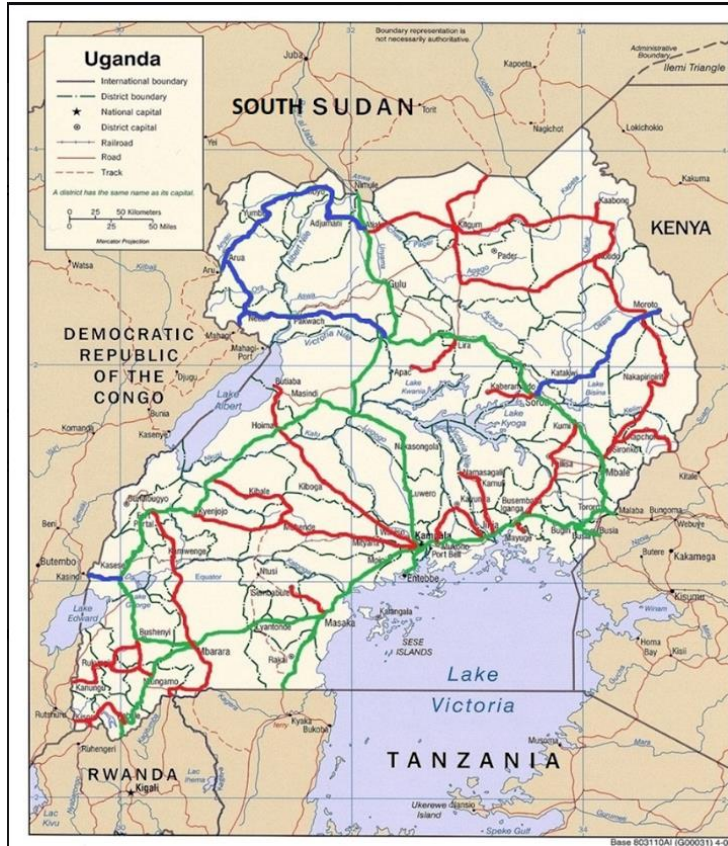
## Defining the ESA – IO

- The Eastern and Southern Africa – Indian Ocean region consists of:
  - The Arab Peninsular
  - Horn of Africa
  - Eastern Africa
  - Southern Africa up to Cape Agulhas
- It consists of
  - Littoral/coastal states
  - Island states
  - Land-linked states
- Boundary: Cape Agulhas, Bab-el-Mandeb strait, Strait of Hormuz

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The goals of the blue economy can be realised with incorporation of land linked countries.

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## Djibouti Code of Conduct



## Architecture

### Challenges to its implementation

- Members to set agreeable priorities
- Need for domestic capacities
- Many frameworks that offer opportunities
- Admit India, Pakistan, Iran & China
- Information sharing centres – visible



**Architecture: II MASE**



- European Union to promote maritime safety and security
- The goals of MASE programme
  - Alternative livelihood – IGAD
  - Develop capacities to handle detainees – EAC
  - Reinforce capacity to deal with financial networks (COMESA)
  - Improve capacity for sea action - IOC
  - Information sharing centres - IOC



- Positive and negative Architectural developments:
  - Djibouti Code a framework for marshalling support
  - Funding – two lines of funding (Trust fund and MASE programme)
  - Developing information sharing centres
  - Apprehension of pirates & processing their trial in Seychelles.
  - MASE programme is almost expired yet there is a lot to achieve.
  - Does not considering other arrangements that exist with inland water bodies.



- Where the architecture has worked and its areas of improvement
  - Supporting Regional Cooperation – excellently done save for the forum of charcoal trafficking which is yet to start.
  - Capacity building to support justices has also worked well
  - Induction of technology & infrastructure has worked well





- The Trajectory of the architecture in next five years. Members States
  - Will continue to lobby for resources
  - Increase defence spending
  - Incorporate landlocked countries like Uganda and Ethiopia in maritime security operations
  - Request Egypt to deploy more assets in the Red Sea.



- Conclusion
  - Member States need to collaborate, partner, and lobby or increase funds to ensure safe seas.
  - Failure could reverse gains and reduce the chances states to attain goals and benefits of the blue economy and prosperity.
  - Consideration of countries that are linked by land is very critical to the success of the Eastern, Southern and Indian Ocean Arena Architecture.



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# Question, Answers, Comments & Compliments

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Thank You

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