



Whole of Africa Maritime Dialogue 2021

Threats on the Water: ~~Piracy and IUU~~ Fishing and Piracy in Africa

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Piracy, a symptom, not a cause, of insecurity in Africa.

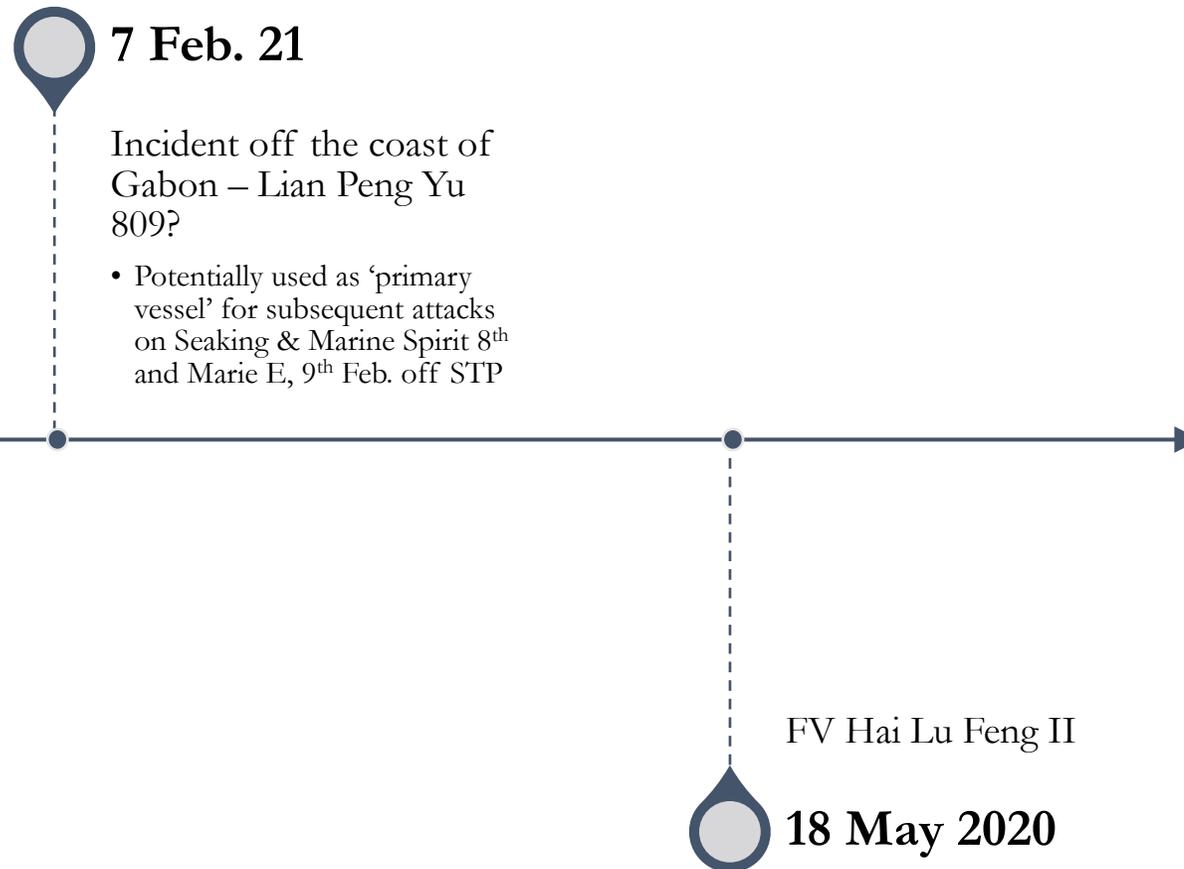
Letting the numbers speak: the economic cost of IUU fishing and piracy in Africa

IUU fishing	Piracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Africa had lost \$200 billion in five decades – 50 years to illegal fishing (AU, 2013).<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Six West African countries lose \$2.3 billion per annum to IUU fishing – Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, and Sierra Leone (Doumbouya et al., 2017).• In West Africa incomes for artisanal fishers have dropped by as much as 40 percent per canoe over the last decade (World Bank, 2016).• Represents 40 to 65% of legally reported catch (Okafor-Yarwood et al., 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$0.9 and \$3.3 billion – Gulf of Aden (Besley et al., 2012).<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$500 million paid in ransom – 2008 to 2012 (Freeman, 2020)• \$818.1m – Gulf of Guinea nearly a quarter of this amount spent contracting maritime security.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$4 million in ransom each year (Jacobsen et al., 2021)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$52 million – 2008 to 2020.

International response to IUU fishing and Piracy in Africa

IUU Fishing	Piracy
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NONE!• In Sierra Leone, Guinea, Namibia and Guinea-Bissau DWF fleets benefit from 27%, 35%, 41% and 42% of the total value of catch in the form of fisheries subsidies (Oceana, 2021).	<p>GULF OF ADEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• United Nations (UN) Security Council adopted various resolutions and statements. The following resolutions 1814 (2008), 1816 (2008), 1838 (2008), 1844 (2008), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 1897 (2009), 1918 (2010), 1950 (2010), 1976 (2011), 2015 (2011), 2020 (2011), 2077 (2012) 2125 (2013), 2184 (2014), 2246 (2015), and 2316 (2016) and 2383 (2017).• There is also the Statement of UN President (S/PRST/2010/16) of 25 August 2010 and (S/PRST/2012/24) of 19 November 2012 on piracy.• In 2018 The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2442 (2018) under Chapter VII of its Charter, deploring all acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the Somali coast (UN, 2018). <p>GULF OF GUINEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resolution 2018 in 2011 and Resolution 2039 in 2012• UN Security Council presidential statement on piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea

Why is a holistic approach to maritime security necessary?



African response to IUU fishing and Piracy

IUU Fishing

- Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) – 25 of 38 states signed and or ratified.
- Regional Fisheries Management Organisation and Regional Fisheries Advisory Bodies
 - Fisheries Committee for West Central Gulf of Guinea
 - Sub-regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC)
 - Regional Commission of Fisheries of Gulf of Guinea.

Piracy

- Djibouti Code
 - The Seychelles Regional Centre for Operational Coordination (RCOC),
 - Regional Maritime Information Fusion Center (RMIFC),
 - Regional Maritime Security Architecture for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean (ESA-IO).
- Yaoundé Code
 - CRESMAC and CRESMAO,
 - MMCCS – Zone D, E, F, G and A, and MOCs and the ICC at the apex.
 - YARIS and TESS software development. YARIS improve knowledge of the maritime situation in the Gulf of Guinea
 - Shared Awareness and De-conflicting – GOG/MCF/SHADE – following the success of SHADE-Indian Ocean - Somalia.
 - Deep-Blue and Falcon Eye Nigeria.

Some Progress – Gulf of Guinea examples.

Nigeria:

- Three men fine \$26, 300 each for paying ransom and withholding information about the kidnapping of the crew of *MV Elobey VI* off the coast of Equatorial Guinea
- Conviction and sentence 10 pirates who boarded the chinese fishing vessel HAILUFENG 11 on 15 May 2020 to 12 years imprisonment on each count with a fine of one million naira each.

Togo:

- Conviction and sentencing of 8 pirates (12 to 20 years imprisonment) who boarded the tanker G-1 Dona on 12 May 2019.

Trend in Piracy 2018 to 2021.

	2018	2019	2020	2021
1 st Q	35	31	34	20
2 nd Q	16	20	27	09
3 rd Q	15	21	17	-
4 th Q	29	31	45	-
Total	95	103	123	-

Towards an AfriCan holistic response to maritime criminality.

- Yaoundé Code (2013)
 - YAMS
- Djibouti Code (2019)
 - The Seychelles Regional Centre for Operational Coordination (RCOC),
 - Regional Maritime Information Fusion Center (RMIFC),
- The 5+5 Defence in the Mediterranean, working together with the regional fisheries management organizations and regional fisheries advisory bodies.
- In light of the 25th July oil spill in Mauritius and the number of oil producing countries on the continent and the inevitability of oil spills, there is a need for a strategic unit that can be proactive in planning – both nationally and regionally – for marine environmental disasters.

Towards an AfriCan response to maritime criminality

- Lesson from the Pacific Island nations – The Nauru Agreement. The NAURU AGREEMENT has three implementing arrangements:
 - The introduction of a regional register for foreign fishing vessels and requiring all licensed vessels to fit an Automatic Location Communicator (ALC).
 - The prohibition of transshipment at sea and request for an electronic position and data transfer device to be installed on the vessel.
 - A ban on fishing vessels from operating in high seas pockets adjacent to the EEZs as a term of their licences.

Conclusion

The ocean is Africa's frontiers. Taking advantage of the opportunities that lie therein requires coastal states' collective and genuine efforts to holistically address threats at sea without prioritising one threat over the other.