Session 6:
African Responses to Maritime Security
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What is maritime security?

Maritime security refers to the ways public actors and private stakeholders protect the maritime domain in the pursuit of prosperity.
1. Economic (Prosperity)

- Direct link between maritime security and economic development
- Enduring economic importance of the oceans
  - Global trade
  - Fisheries
  - Offshore resources
    - Fossil energy
    - Seabed mining
- Sustainable management of ocean resources (blue economy) hinges on maritime security
2. Stewardship

• Ocean Health
  • Environmental concerns
  • Prevention of collisions and accidents
3. Safety

- Personnel, ships, cargo, and maritime installations and the marine environment
4. Military

Projection of national power at sea

Navies in times of war
  • Tools of warfare
  • Tools of diplomacy

Navies in times of peace
  • Promote global prosperity – free flow of global trade
  • Deterrence
Maritime threats

• Illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing

• Illicit trafficking
  • People
  • Narcotics
  • Weapons

• Piracy

• Maritime terrorism

• Environmental crimes
Where Chinese Vessels Fish
Estimated average annual catch by region, in metric tons, 2000-2011

- **Central and South America:** 182,000 tons, $44 million
- **West Africa:** 2.9 million tons, $7.15 billion
- **East Africa:** 181,000 tons, $50.5 million
- **Antarctica:** 48,000 tons, $7.8 million
- **Asia (excl. Japan, South Korea):** 948,000 tons, $2.45 billion
- **South Korea, Japan:** 106,000 tons, $22 million
- **Oceania:** 198,000 tons, $71.2 million

West Africa: 64% of total
Asia (excl. Japan, South Korea): 21%
Other: 15%
Africa’s main drug routes

- Meth routes
- Cocaine routes
- Heroin routes

Source: Adapted from UNODC World Drug Report 2018
African responses

Continental level
• AIMS 2050
• Lomé Charter

Regional Level
• Djibouti Code of Conduct
• Yaoundé Code of Conduct
Key outcome: decreasing piracy incidents
Thank you