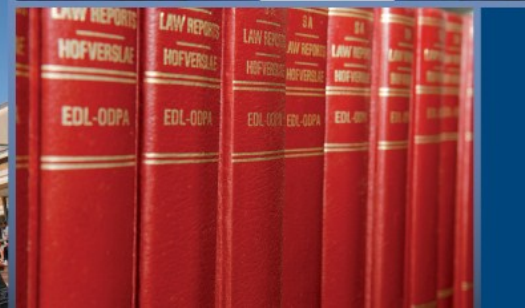


# 2050 AIM Strategy and fisheries enforcement



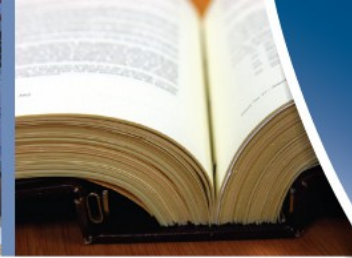
# Structure of the presentation



Background (3-7)

Structure and status of AIMS (8-10)

Overview of AIMS (11-44)



1963 OAU Charter

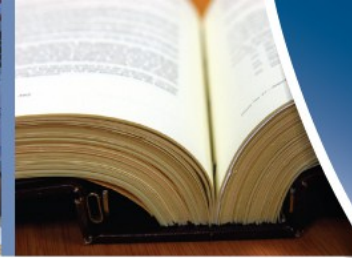
indirect references to fisheries

Focus on UNCLOS III (1973-1982)

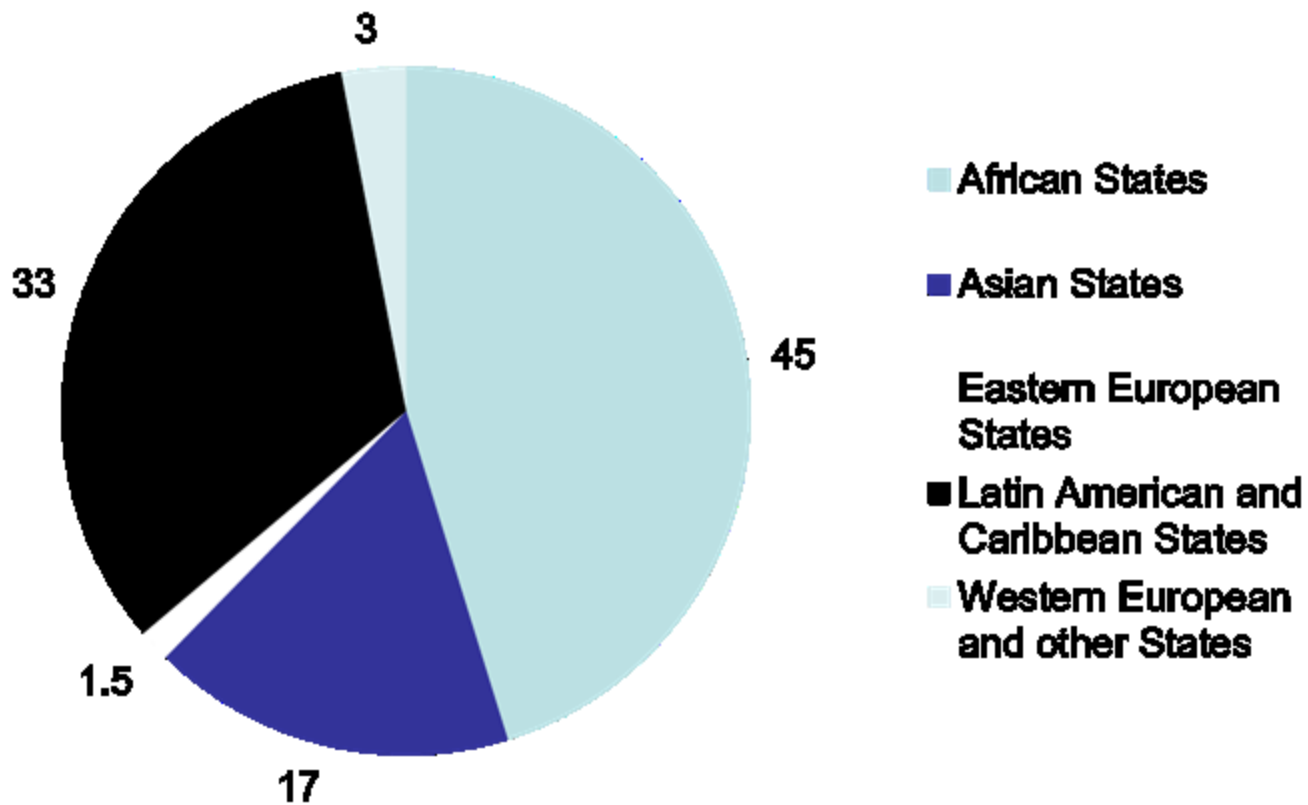
EEZ concept

Major contributor to the adoption and coming  
into effect of LOSC

# Africa



## Ratifications of UNCLOS per region (end of 1993)

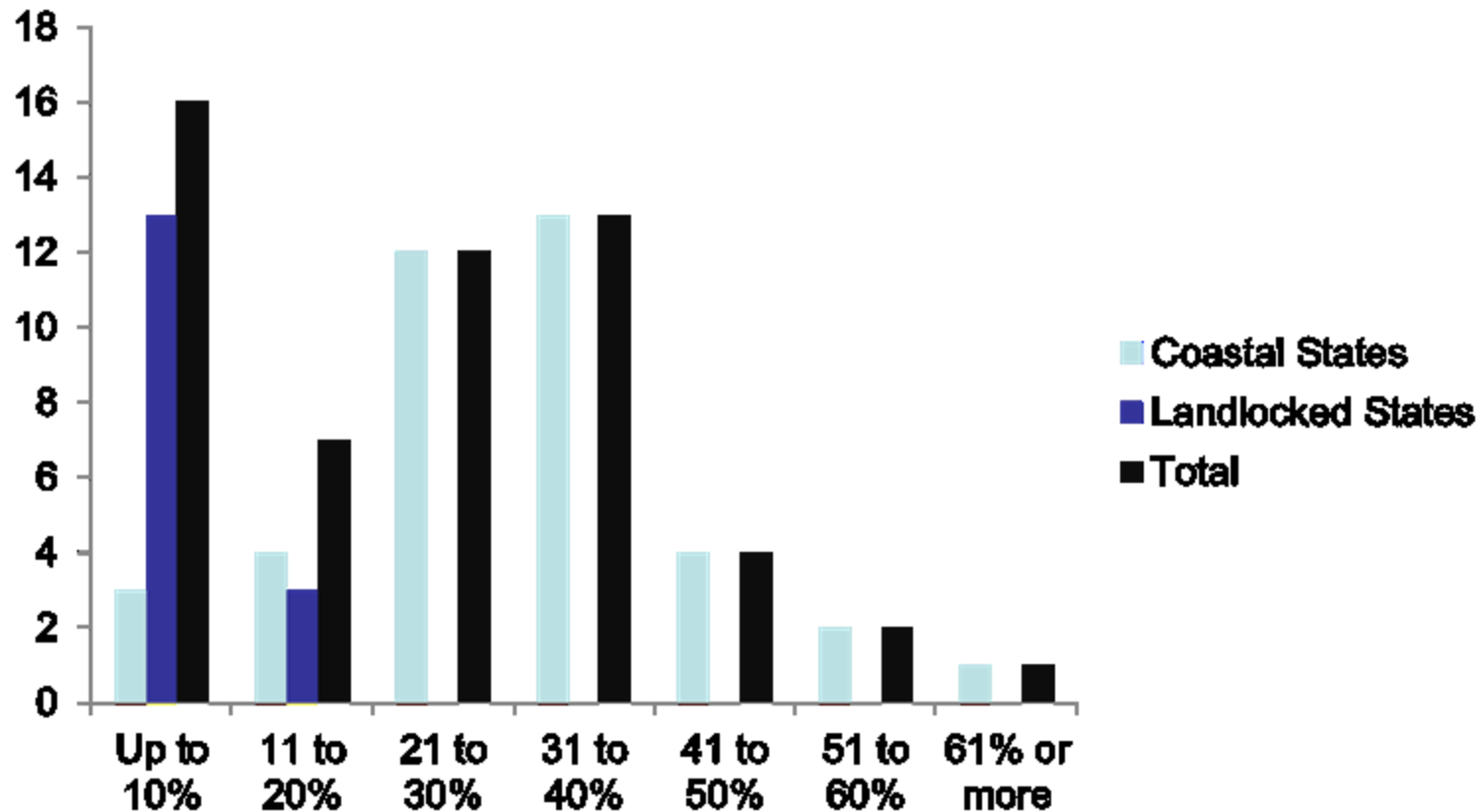




# Africa



## African ratifications of other instruments





1979 OAU Monrovia African Development Strategy

1984 Intergovernmental Meeting on Aspects of Application of the Provisions of LOSC

1991 AEC Treaty

Chapter VIII Food and Agriculture (46-47)

UN ECA Sustainable Development Division

# Background



2000 Constitutive Act of the African Union  
NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture  
Development Programme (CAADP)

2005 Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries  
and Aquaculture in Africa (endorsed the 2005  
AU/NEPAD Action Plan for the Development of  
African Fisheries and Aquaculture)

2009 African Maritime Transport Charter

2010 Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries  
and Aquaculture (CAMFA)

# AIM Strategy Structure



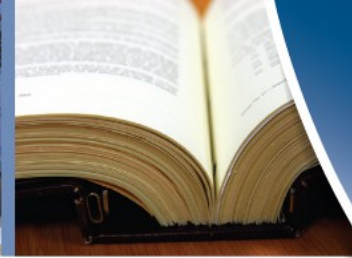
1. Introduction
2. Threats and vulnerabilities
3. 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy
4. Vision Statement
5. Goals
6. Strategic end state
7. Strategic objectives
8. Principles and values of the 2050 AIMS
9. Strategic stakeholders
10. Challenges and viability



# AIM Strategy Structure



11. Existing regulatory frameworks and on-going initiatives
12. Framework for strategic actions
13. Economic benefits: wealth creation from AMD
14. Trade and competitiveness opportunities
15. Capacity and capacity building
16. Legal and regulatory regimes
17. Outreach initiatives
18. Representation in international institutions
19. Resources strategy
20. Result-based monitoring and evaluation



21. Risk strategy

22. Conclusion

## Status:

at the moment

in the near future: policy or decision of the AU  
Assembly?

“Monitor the implementation of policies and decisions of the Union as well as ensure compliance by all Member States” (art 9(1)(e) AU Act)



“fish makes a vital contribution to the **food and nutritional security** of over 200 million Africans and provides income for over 10 million. Regrettably, Africa’s **export** of fish and fishery products has not shown significant improvement in the past decade” [2]



“the development of AMD requires innovative **solutions** and careful **management** systems to ensure its long-term sustainability, as well as the **implementation** of national and international regulations and instruments to address current **challenges** amidst new, shifting global dynamics (e.g. shifting geographic trade patterns, emerging economic powers, environmental dynamics, etc.)” [4]



“It is assumed that obvious **limitations** such as resources, to include the soft power, as well as capacity and capabilities, could be mitigated with a strong **political will** from Africa’s political leadership, reinforced **cooperation** and effective **coordination** of all maritime-related policies at the different decision-making levels of responsibility. It is further assumed that all related binding legal instruments are **ratified** (or under consideration for ratification) and **domesticated**” [12]

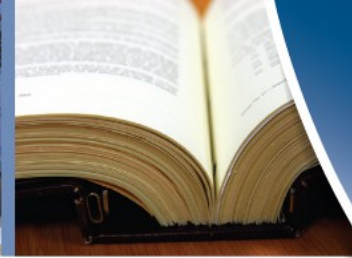




“Nothing in this document shall be construed or applied contrary to the **sovereignty** of any of the AU Member States in accordance with the principles of international law” [13]

# AIM Strategy

## Threats and vulnerabilities



“Environmental Crimes and IUU Fishing”

“Vulnerable legal framework (includes poor legal and regulatory maritime regimes)”

[16]

# AIM Strategy Definition



“The “2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy)” consists of the overarching, concerted and coherent long-term multilayered plans of actions that will achieve the objectives of the AU to enhance maritime viability for a **prosperous Africa**” [17]



“The overarching vision of the 2050 AIM Strategy is to foster increased **wealth** creation from Africa’s oceans and seas by developing a sustainable thriving blue economy in a secure and environmentally sustainable manner” [18]

# AIM Strategy Goals

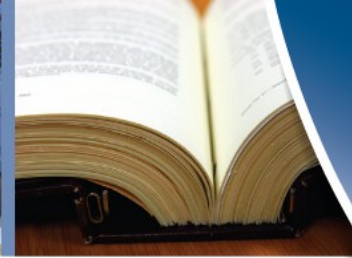


“A comprehensive, concerted, coherent and coordinated approach that improves maritime conditions with respect to environmental and socio-economic development as well as the capacity to generate **wealth** from sustainable governance of Africa’s seas and oceans”  
[19, ii]



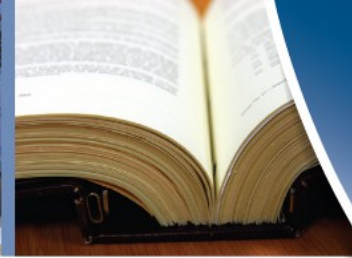
# AIM Strategy

Strategic end  
state



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“Increased **wealth** creation from AMD that positively contributes to environmental and socio-economic development, as well as increased national, regional and continental **stability**, through collaborative, concerted, cooperative, coordinated, coherent and trust-building multilayered efforts to build blocks of maritime sector activities in concert with improving elements of maritime governance” [20]



“Establish a Combined Exclusive Maritime Zone of Africa (CEMZA)” [21, i]

“Prevent hostile and criminal acts at sea, and coordinate/harmonize the prosecution of the offenders” [21, vii]

“Improve integrated coastal zone management in Africa” [21, ix]

“Promote the ratification, domestication and implementation of international legal instruments” [21, x]



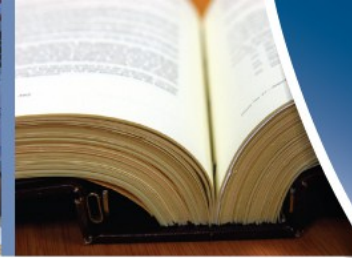
**“Think Africa Above All”**

**Art 4 AU Constitutive Act (principles)**

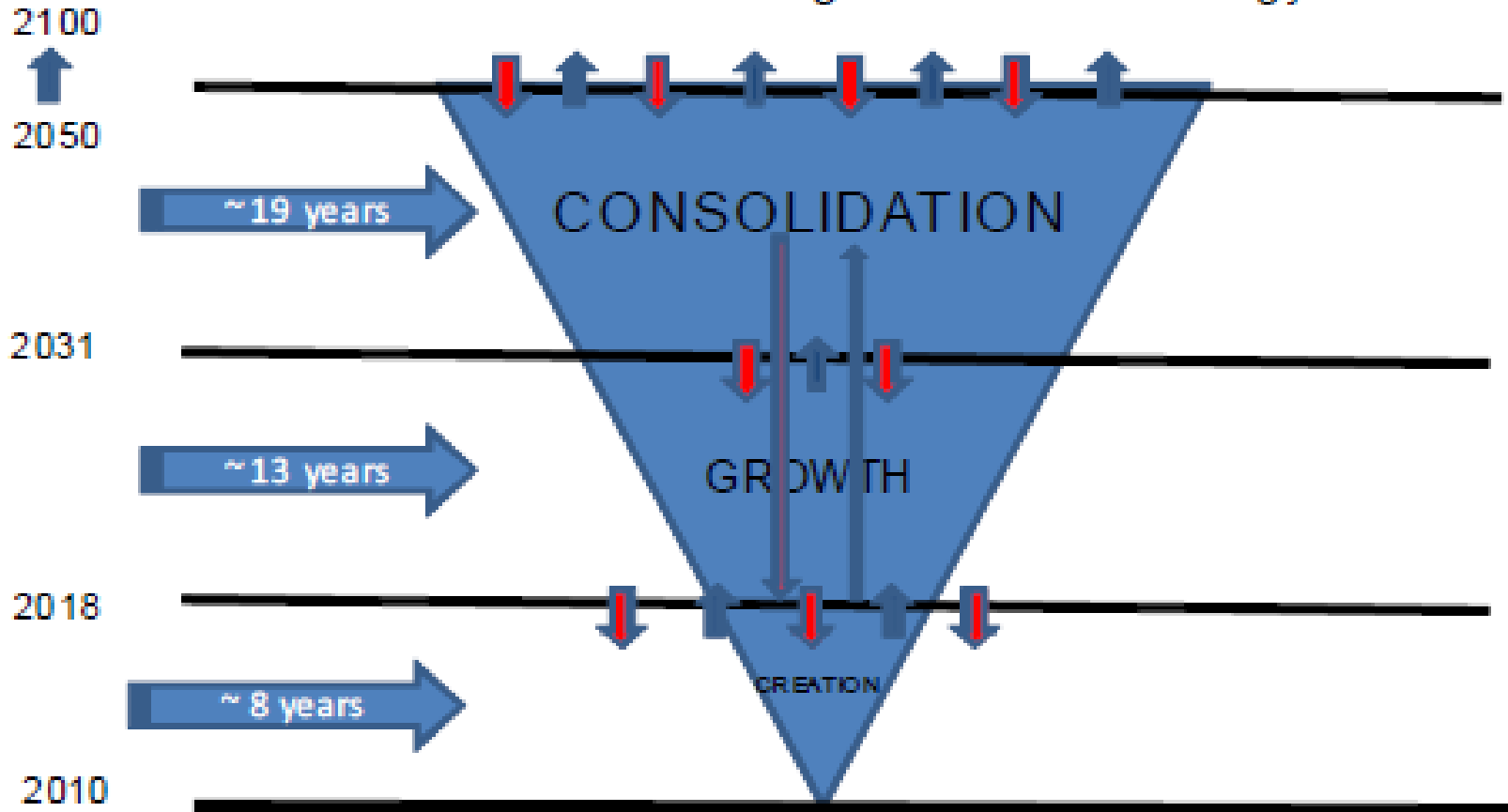
**“Information Sharing, Communication, Collaboration, Cooperation, Capacity-building and Coordination (IC5) shall remain its guiding philosophies, with the overall objective being to achieve increased development and integration of the continent” [22]**

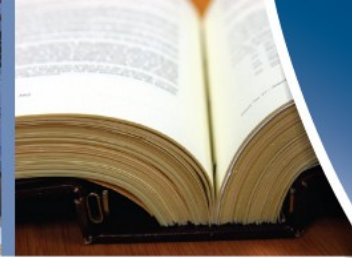
# AIM Strategy

## Principles and values



### 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy





## Expectations:

- “(a) transparency and accountability,
- (b) efficient and prudent utilization of resources,
- (c) timely and accurate information reports,
- (d) advice, guidance and support for institutional functionality and sustainability,
- (e) coordination in the harmonization of the legal and regulatory regimes,
- (f) cooperation and coordination, and
- (g) effective and timely response to emerging challenges in Africa” [24]

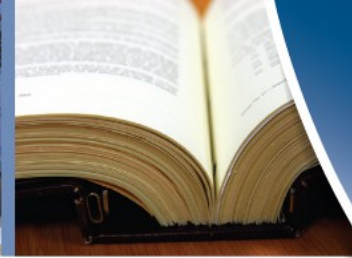




## **Twelve categories of activities:**

- “iv. Maritime education and scientific research (hydrography, oceanography, fisheries, coastal and inland training, research and transfer of technology);
- v. Maritime extractive industries (renewable and non-renewable resources);
- ...
- vii. Fisheries and aquaculture industry” [25]

# AIM Strategy Challenges and viability



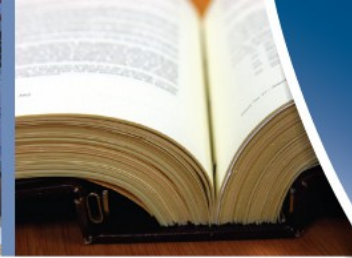
Suitability

Acceptability

Feasibility

Compatibility: “The Strategy must be compatible with extant African and internationally agreed maritime instruments and legal frameworks”

[26]



- “ii. The Maritime Organization of West and Central Africa (MOWCA) MoU on Establishment of an Integrated Coast Guard Function Network.
- iii. The Sea Power for Africa Symposium (SPAS), a periodical gathering of African Heads of Navies and Coast Guards.
- ...
- v. Abuja Declaration on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (2005)” [27]



## **Combined Exclusive Maritime Zone of Africa (CEMZA)**

“should allow for the convergence of existing and future monitoring and tracking systems used for maritime safety and security, protection of the marine environment, fisheries control, trade and economic interests, border control and other law enforcement and defence activities” [30]



## Fisheries and aquaculture

“35. Building on the NEPAD’s 2005 Abuja Declaration on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, the 2010 Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) as well as on the UN Conservation and Fish stocks management agreements, the AIM Strategy shall incorporate and implement a **Common Fisheries Policy** for the conservation, management and exploitation of fish stocks in accordance with the ecosystems and precautionary approach for the whole CEMZA, when established.”





## Fisheries and aquaculture

“36. In order to further deter IUU fishing activities, **sanctions** “of sufficient gravity as to deprive the offenders of the benefits accruing from their illegal activities” shall be put in place as per the 2005 Rome Declaration on IUU Fishing, which might include seizure of assets and prosecution, with the toughest stand for compensation. All Member States are encouraged to report any IUU fishing activity to the AU for supplementary stringent dissuasive actions through all available channels deemed appropriate.”



## Fisheries and aquaculture

“37. The effective implementation of the universal duty to cooperate in the conservation of marine living resources is required. This necessitates **coordinated action** by AU Member States, RECs/RMs and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) to ensure that the provisions of Articles 62, 63, 64, 117 and 118 of the UNCLOS are promoted and essentially met.”



## Fisheries and aquaculture

“38. AU Member States are urged to **endeavour to deter IUU fishing activities**. Recommended measures include: (i) Effective licensing and control of vessels allowed to fish by Flag States; (ii) Real-time positional reporting by licensed vessels via Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS); (iii) Surveillance and interception of irresponsible fishing by on-water patrols; (iv) Implementation of technical regulations for the safety of non-convention vessels; and (v) Promotion of effective Flag State control in a broader context through the implementation of RFMO measures, such as ‘white’ or ‘black lists’ to identify ‘bad actors’.”



## Fisheries and aquaculture

“39. The RECs/RMs are requested to present proposals to develop a **common strategy that will warrant 24/7 patrolling of the seas**. This calls for effective communications and rapid response capabilities with OPVs, fast boats, Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA), Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and helicopters for surveillance and deterrence actions. In collaboration with relevant stakeholders, the AU shall make an assertive call for the declaration of Marine Reserve Areas and enforcement of the rules and regulations governing them, as a way to preserve Africa’s marine biodiversity, protect marine endangered species threatened because of unsustainable overfishing in Africa ... .”



## **Environmental crimes**

“ ... The AU together with relevant partners shall support the NEPAD Joint Implementation Mechanism of the Nairobi and Abidjan Conventions in the implementation of the marine and coastal environment component of the NEPAD. Full support shall also be given to the Environment Initiative of the NEPAD and the Sirte Declaration on Agriculture and Water on comprehensive environment protection and management, as well as other relevant conventions, such as CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), and the Convention on Biological Diversity”. [64]





## Flag State and port State control

“66. Building on initiatives such as the West and Central Africa Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Abuja MoU), the AU shall work towards complementing RECs/RMs and Flag States towards eradicating the operation of sub-standard shipping practices and to enhance security and safety, protection of the marine environment from pollution and improvement of the working and living conditions of personnel on board ships. Furthermore, building on the **2009 FAO’s Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing**, the AU shall work towards ensuring that Members States accede to this Agreement as well as solicit the support of partners in the implementation of Article 22 (Requirements of Developing States). Enhancing Flag State Control will further build capacity to exercise maritime safety and security oversight over vessels.”

# AIM Strategy

Economic  
benefits



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“the AU shall establish a cross-sectoral **Strategic Foresight Marine Task Force (SFM TF)** to assess the broad spectrum of current marine activities, bearing in mind the future potential for wealth creation from sustainable development in the AMD and how to make Africa’s maritime industry more competitive for international and regional trade and as a source of sustainable food supply and energy ...” [81]



Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) [82]

Pan-African owned Shipping Line [83]

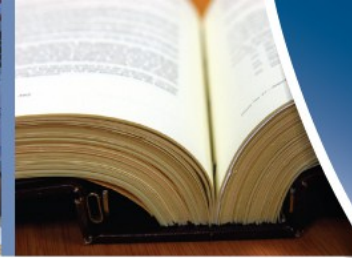
Oceans and Seas Research Institute of Africa [84]

Industrial Benefits Policy (IBP) [85]

Integrated Coastal Area Management Plan [86]

# AIM Strategy

## Capacity and capacity building

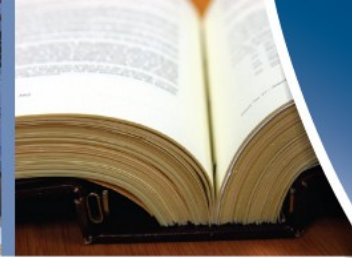


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“the four building blocks for capacity and capability building are: ... iv. Maritime surveillance and response capabilities (legal authorities, patrol vessels and operational equipment, command and control, operational procedure, sub-regional and cross-country interoperability)”. [90]

# AIM Strategy

## Regulatory regimes



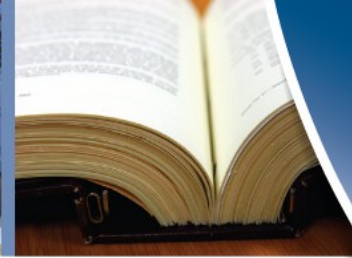
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“92. The AU shall push for commitments within RECs/RMs and other regional initiatives, including RFMOs, to **harmonize** national maritime laws and to enhance bilateral and regional strategic synergies, including signature and **ratification** by Member States of the relevant international instruments. The Commission shall urge RECs/RMs and Member States to take full advantage of the provisions contained in these various international instruments. Alongside initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of piracy and other maritime crimes, AU Member States shall be encouraged to put in place the necessary legal frameworks for the **prosecution** of perpetrators engaged in these crimes”.



# AIM Strategy

## Outreach initiatives



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Pan-African “No more sea-blindness” campaign [93]

Annual Maritime Security and Development  
Conference (MS&D Conference) [93]

Effective observance of “World Oceans Day” [94]

Racing events at community, national and regional  
levels [95]

# AIM Strategy

## Representation at global level



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“96. Putting Africa’s maritime sector in the center stage during international discussions associated with African or global maritime agenda is crucial for long-lasting, meaningful development of AMD. Therefore, AU shall push for a **right-sized representation** of the African continent in the various organs of marine related international institutions, so as to ensure that the voices of Africa are properly heard in relevant international forums.”



**AU full-fledged Department of Oceans and Seas  
Affairs (DOSA) [97]**

**inter-agency committees with designated Focal  
Points to monitor progress and review [98]**

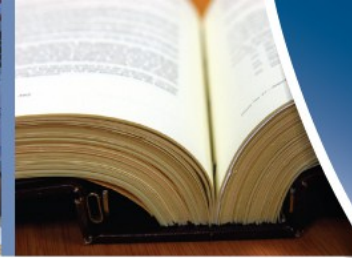
**African Naval Architects and Marine Engineers  
Forum [99]**

**2050 AIM Strategy Capital Fund [100]**

**2050 AIM Strategy High Level College of Champions**

# AIM Strategy

## Monitoring and evaluation



Strategy reviewed every three years [102]

Focal points at national and regional levels [103]

Steering Committee [104]

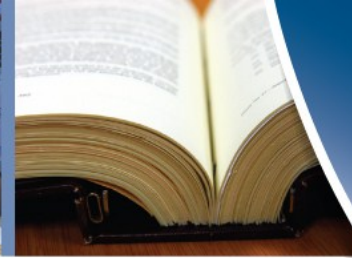
African Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting Tool  
[105]



“107. The Risk Strategy will include: a) Analysis of risk, which involves the identification and definition of risks, plus the evaluation of potential impact and consequent action; b) Risk management, which covers the activities involved in the planning, monitoring and controlling of actions that will address the threats and problems identified, so as to improve the likelihood of the 2050 AIM Strategy achieving its stated objectives.”



# AIM Strategy Conclusion



“109. Thus, as Africa is now navigating its future, effective implementation of this 2050 AIM Strategy will require enhanced and committed cooperation from local communities, Member States, RECs/RMs, the AU and the broader international community. It will also require a concerted application of a collective endeavor to enhance maritime viability frameworks; deploy layered approach through information sharing based on military sea power, **law enforcement authorities**, and private sector partners’ competencies; pursue scientific research and development. It will also improve Africa’s response posture to deal with any incident which may occur. It will require the utmost political will of Member States.”