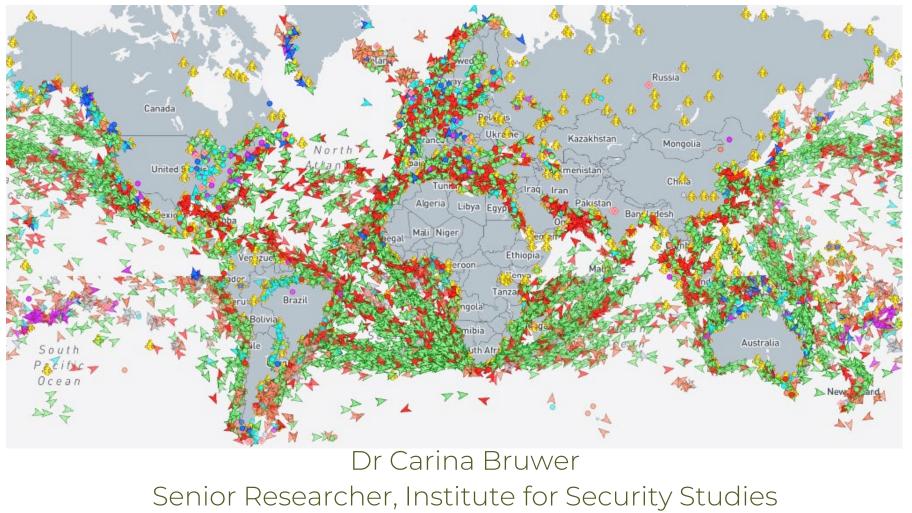
Southern Africa as a fulcrum for global (illicit) maritime trade





AGENDA



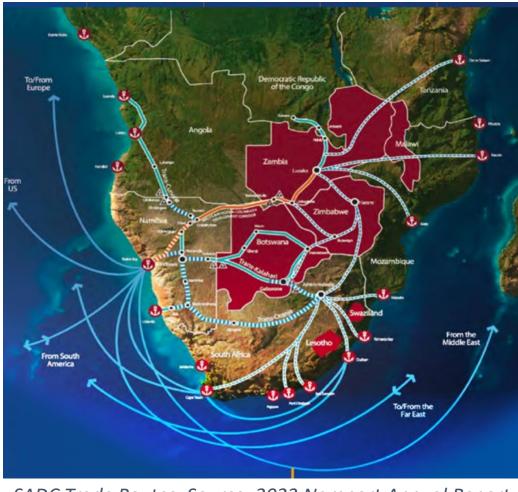
- Southern Africa in the global context
- Illicit trade activity around Southern Africa
- Impacts
- Regional Responses
- Challenges
- Lessons from further afield



SOUTHERN AFRICA





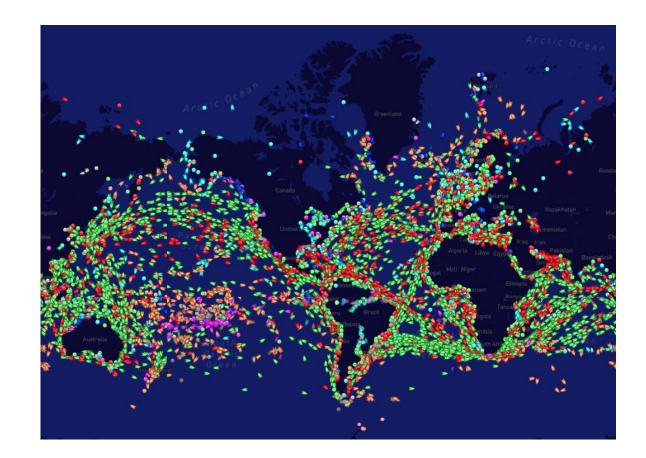


SADC Trade Routes. Source: 2023 Namport Annual Report

IILLEGAL TRADE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA



- Intersection of global & local factors
- Geography
- Biodiversity
- Vast coastlines & EEZs
- Region of source, demand and transit



TANZANIA & MOZAMBIQUE





SOUTH AFRICA

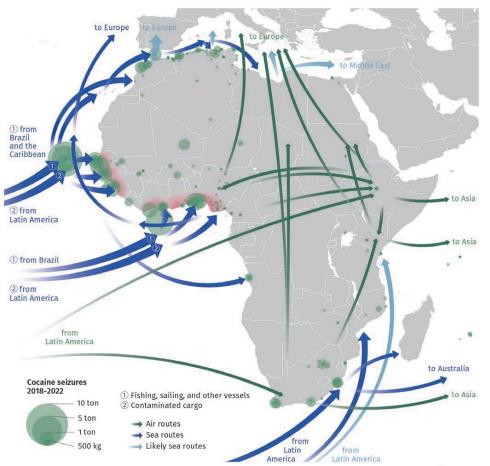




SOUTH AFRICA







Source: 2023 Global Cocaine Report

NAMIBIA & ANGOLA

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MODUS OPERANDI

- Variety of vessels
- Obscured by legal trade
- Concealment methods
- Evading jurisdiction & LE
- at sea i.e. transshipment
- small, unofficial harbours
- document fraud
- hiding beneficial ownership
- Flag registry
- Corruption

Containers	Sailing vessels	Fishing vessels	Speed boats (go-fast)
Camouflage concealment Rip-on/rip off method "drop-off", "three-seals", "switch", "trojan horse" Front companies used to imitate legitimate import- export activity False paperwork	Technological advances in maritime navigation allowed sailing vessels to diversify their departure ports on the Atlantic coast from where they deliver cocaine to Europe or Africa	"mother ships" from which smaller vessels traffic drugs Provide go-fast boats in transit with fuel and supplies Smaller fishing vessels traffic drugs in smaller quantities	Used for trafficking over shorter stretches Long-range maritime route are used for trafficking quantities above 500 kg by go-fast boats or by semi-submersibles
Merchant vessels	(Semi)-submersible and water drones	Parasite modality	
Tugboats, general cargo vessels and bulk carriers	Artisanal vessels built specifically for trafficking drugs Uncrewed underwater vehicles following a pre-programmed trajectory	Method where cocaine is attached to the vessel from the outside, below the waterline	



IMPACTS

- Transnational
- Decline in biodiversity on land & at sea
- Loss of livelihoods coastal communities
- Legal trade
- Loss of revenue
- Development
- Convergence of crime
- Domestic drug consumption
- LE Resource pressure
- Corruption

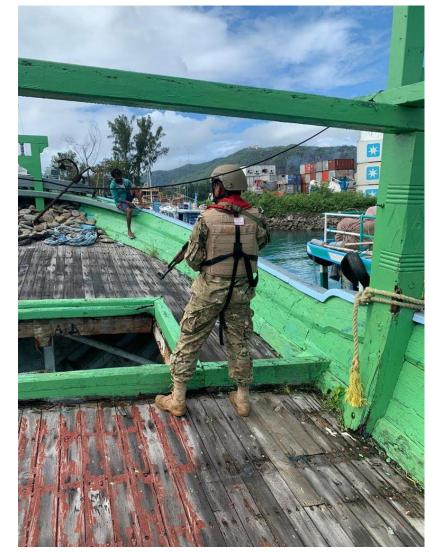




RESPONDING TO MARITIME INSECURITY



- · Sea & air patrols
- · Joint patrols & naval exercises
- · MDA Technologies
- Regional MS instruments DCOC & YCOC, Benguela Current Convention (BCC)
- Regional Fisheries Management
 Organizations
- SADC Standing Maritime Committee & SADC Monitoring, Control & Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC)
- · Container Control Programme
- · ZOPACAS, IORA
- Declaration on Atlantic Cooperation



CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVING MARITIME SECURITY IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

enact Enhancing Africa's response to transmitional organised crime

- Inherently transnational nature of maritime crime
- MDA but limited resources
- Convergence
- Law enforcement displacement
- Focus at sea
- Corruption
- Deferred responsibility
- Reactive vs future focused



LESSONS LEARNED



- Build up maritime resources
- Harness maritime awareness
 & unprecedented
 cooperation
- State and non-state partnerships
- Bilateral/regional agreements
- Forward thinking jurisdiction & mandates
- Land-based drivers







Thank you cbruwer@issafrica.org