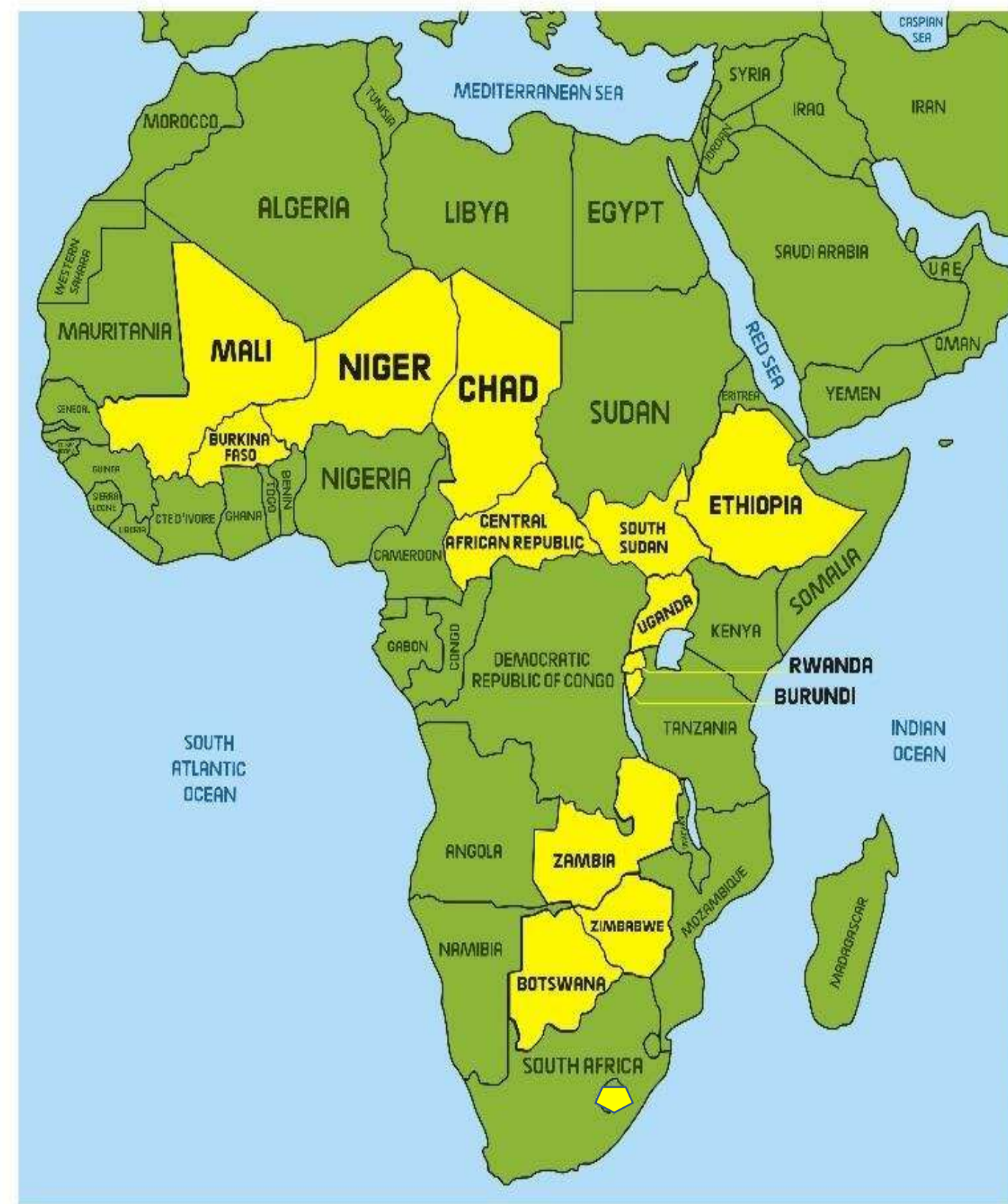


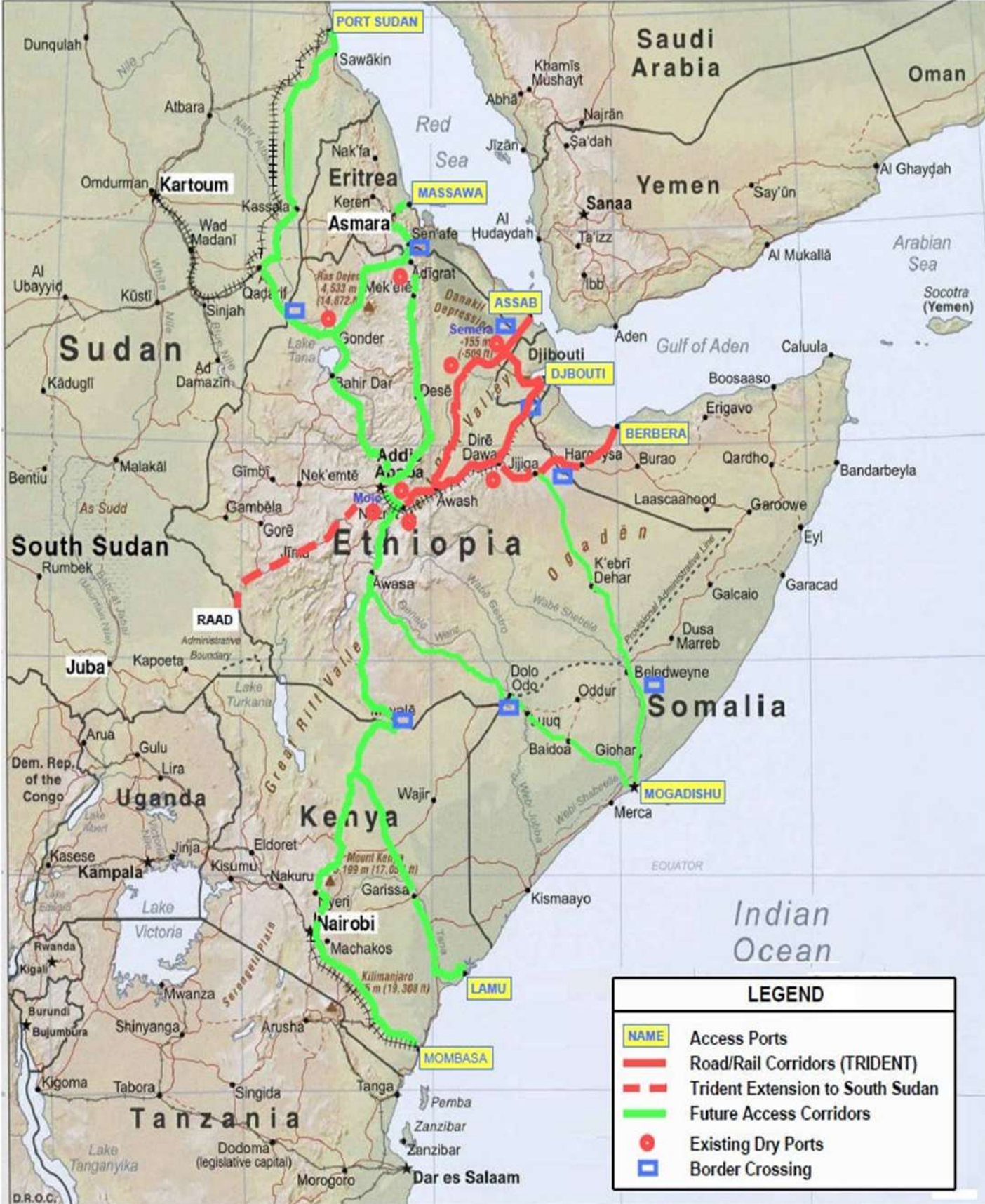
Maritime Security From the Perspective of Landlocked States

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Maritime Security for Landlocked States (LDS)

1

Economical Dependency

LDS **depend heavily** on maritime trade routes for their economic activities and securing maritime/logistics corridors is essential for their development and prosperity

2

Regional Stability

Disruptions to maritime security **exasperate land based conflicts** and instability affecting the regional security landscape

3

National Security

Secure maritime routes are essential to national security of landlocked states as they can impact the **flow of goods, services and resources** necessary for their economic social well being



Landlocked
states
16/54 (29%)

14% of
African GDP

16%
Population.



Geopolitical Significance of Maritime Domains

Strategic Location

African maritime domains hold geopolitical significance, serving as critical trade corridors and resource-rich areas.

Global Competition

Major powers vie for influence in African coastal regions, leading to **complex dynamics** that landlocked states must navigate.

Security Implications

Instability and conflict in maritime domains can have far-reaching consequences for landlocked states' economic and social development.

Dependency on Coastal States for Trade and Development

1

Reliance on Ports

Landlocked African nations rely on neighboring coastal states for access to international trade and markets.

2

Supply Chain Vulnerabilities

Disruptions to maritime trade routes can severely impact landlocked countries' economies and development.

3

Sustainable Growth

Strengthening partnerships and improving logistics with coastal states is crucial for landlocked countries' long-term prosperity.



Overview of Maritime Security Challenges that highly affect Landlocked States

**Terrorism/Geopolitical
attacks**

**Piracy and Armed
Robbery**

**Environmental
Damage**

**Trafficking/Smuggling/Illegal
migration**

Contraband/Pilferage

Importance of Regional Cooperation and Coordination



1

Neighboring Partnerships

Strengthening cooperation with coastal states is crucial for landlocked countries to address shared maritime security challenges.

2

Regional Initiatives (DCOC; AU, IGAD; ECOWAS; COMESSA)

Participating in regional security frameworks and joint operations can enhance maritime domain awareness and response capabilities.

3

Information Sharing

Effective information exchange and coordination among countries in the region can improve early detection and prevention of threats.



Way Forward: Strategies for Building Resilient and Sustainable Maritime Security

Institutional Strengthening	Developing robust legal frameworks, governance structures, and institutional capacity to manage maritime security effectively.
Human Capital Development	Investing in the training and education of personnel to enhance their skills and expertise in maritime security operations.
Resource Mobilization	Securing adequate financial and material resources to sustain long-term maritime security initiatives and infrastructure.
Community Engagement	Fostering collaboration and cooperation with coastal communities to promote maritime security as a shared responsibility.

An aerial photograph of a mountain range with a vibrant blue color cast. The peaks and ridges are highlighted with a lighter blue, creating a textured, undulating landscape. The text is centered in the middle of the image.

THE END
QUESTIONS