



Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing: a Threat to Goal 14 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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What are the SDGs?

THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

JUSTIFICATION FOR RESEARCH

- To contribute to the academic debate on the significance of fisheries as a source of food and income
- Dearth of academic research that seeks to explore the threat of IUU fishing
- To contribute to the academic debate on the human vs. national security discourse
- To contribute to academic debate on state (in) effectiveness and securitization

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- Security theory:
 - Maritime/National security – Traditional security ideas
 - Human security (UNDP 1994 Human development report)
- State (in) effectiveness theory
- Securitization (Copenhagen school – Waeever, Buzan and Jaap de Wilde)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

1. Do human security threats associated with IUU fishing pose a significant threat to the national security of countries in the Gulf of Guinea?
 - i. How does the fishing community define security?
 - ii. How do they react to threats to their perception of security?
 - iii. Does such response present any direct threat to the national security?
 - iv. Does the Nigerian government have the capacity to safeguard its maritime domain?

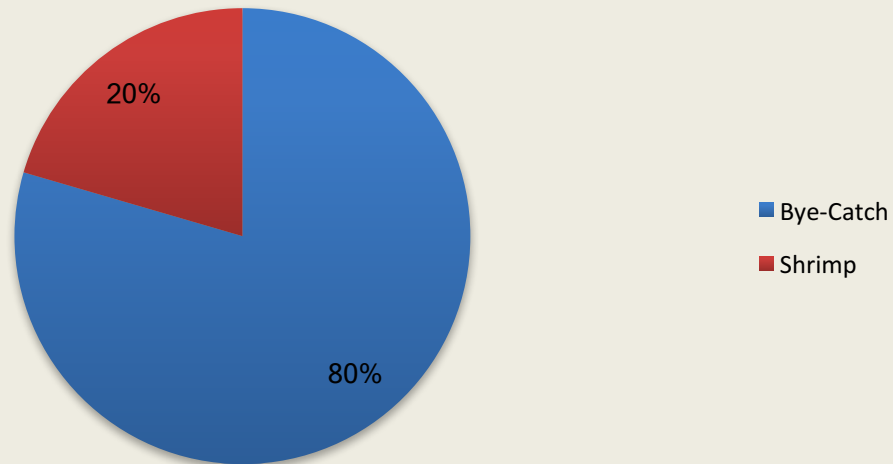
DATA COLLECTION

- 1 Bonny, Rivers State in the Niger Delta area
 - Focused groups discussions and interviews with fisher folks
- 2 Abuja/Lagos/Ibadan/Port-Harcourt
 - Interviews with elites
- 3 Unpublished materials from ECOWAS and AU projects
 - PESCAO TOR (AU-IBAR, EU funded project)

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

Bye catch composition,
January –December 2004

Bye-Catch	Shrimps
1,497,864	385,883.8



ECONOMIC SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

Number of commercial fishing/shrimping vessels registered in Nigeria

- 250 in 2008
- 147 in 2016
- Zero Tuna vessel
- Zero Fishing Partnership Agreement with Distant Water Fishing Nations

NIGERIA'S EARNING FROM SHRIMP EXPORTS

\$68 Million in 2008

\$29 Million in 2015

STATE OF FISHERIES RESOURCES AND MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA

- Lack of investment in the sector (no designated landing site)
- Lack of an effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system
- Untrained personnels
- Corrupt officials (open registry)
- Lack of interest (Tuna resources unexploited/outdated fisheries regulation)

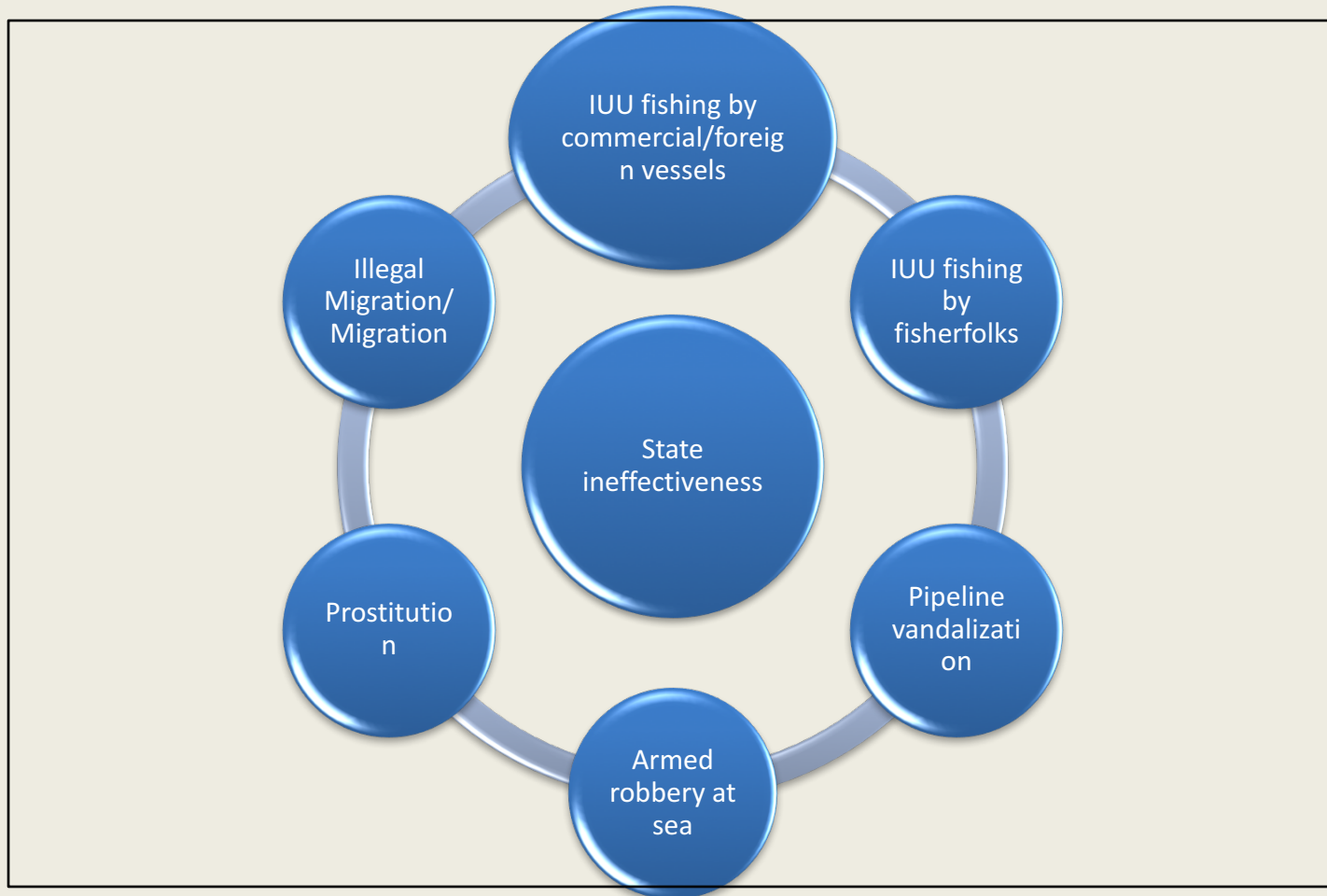
SOCIAL REALITY FROM BONNY



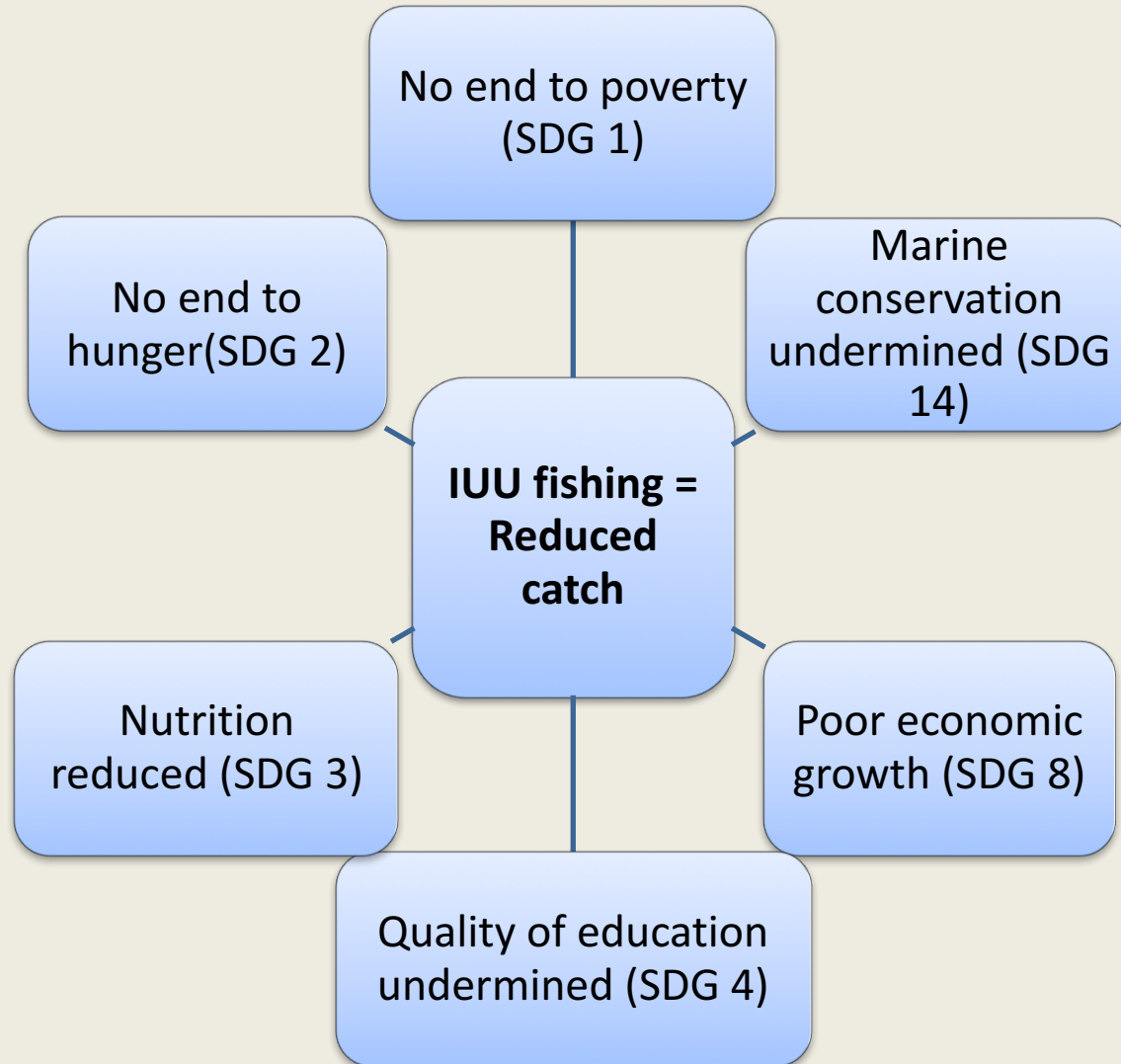
MORE IMAGES FROM BONNY



DIAGRAMMATICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE'S RESPONSE TO IUU FISHING



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE SDGS, GOAL 14 IN PARTICULAR?



WHAT IS THE SOLUTION?

- Buzan's securitization
- Regional cooperation (financial commitment)
- International collaborations

CONCLUSION

While the argument continues about the suitability of human security in defining security or the invalidity of the securitization argument, this research found that IUU fishing threatens the human and national security of Nigeria, as fisheries play a significant role in food and economic security of the country.