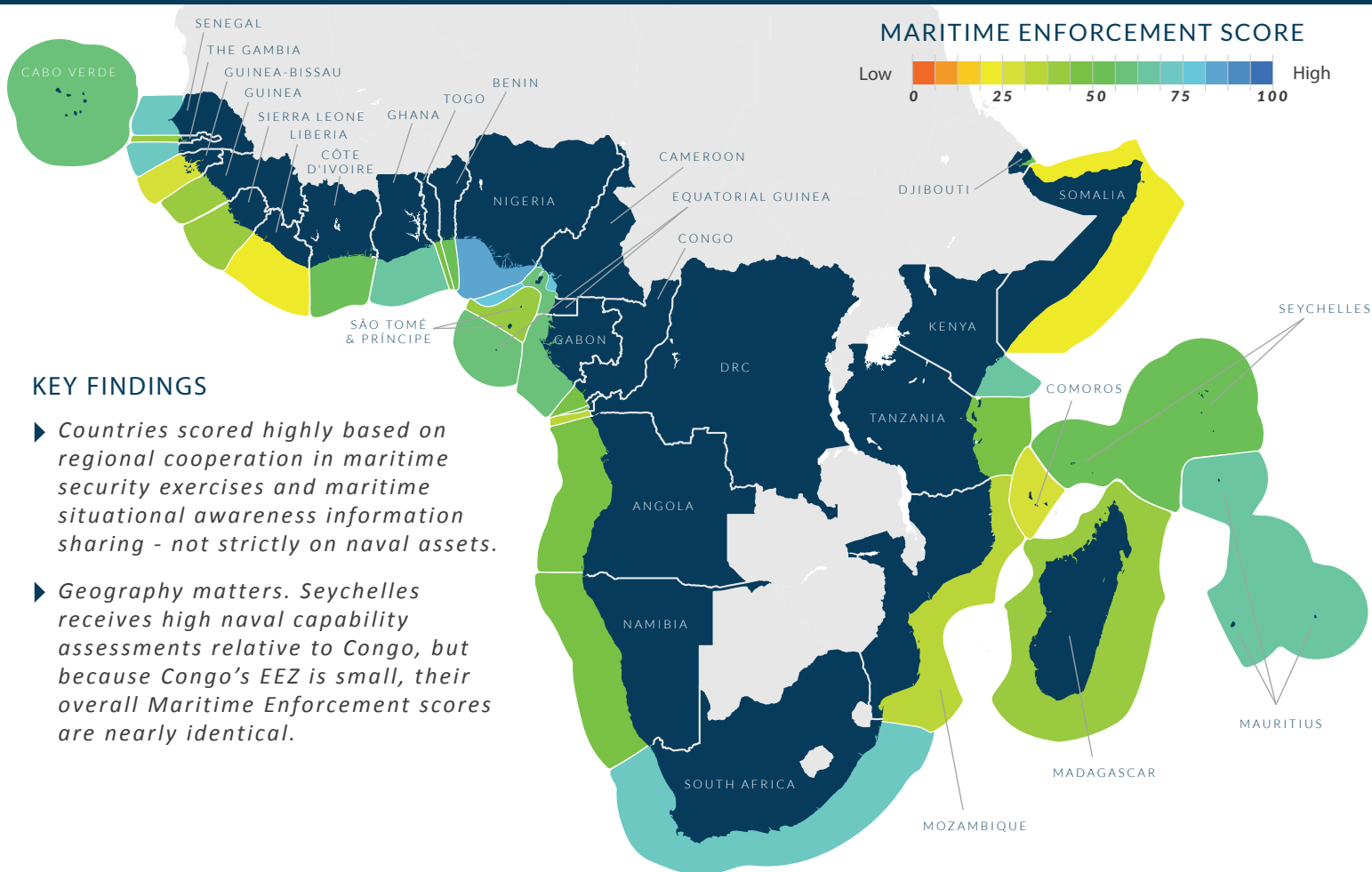




SCORING FACTORS: Geographic Difficulty of Patrolling EEZ, Coastal Patrol Assets, Naval Capability, Maritime Situational Awareness

The **maritime enforcement** capacity of a littoral state is its strongest line of defense against the unlawful exploitation of a nation's territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The navies, coast guards, and maritime police forces of sub-Saharan African states each face unique challenges and have varying capabilities, but all play important roles in safeguarding the maritime space and its resources.



KEY FINDINGS

- *Countries scored highly based on regional cooperation in maritime security exercises and maritime situational awareness information sharing - not strictly on naval assets.*
- *Geography matters. Seychelles receives high naval capability assessments relative to Congo, but because Congo's EEZ is small, their overall Maritime Enforcement scores are nearly identical.*



KEY LINKS to OTHER ISSUES AREAS

High Maritime Enforcement scores coincided with high scores in:

- **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:** countries that cooperate across borders have higher capacity for maritime enforcement
- **BLUE ECONOMY:** strong maritime enforcement capacity is related to a stronger blue economy