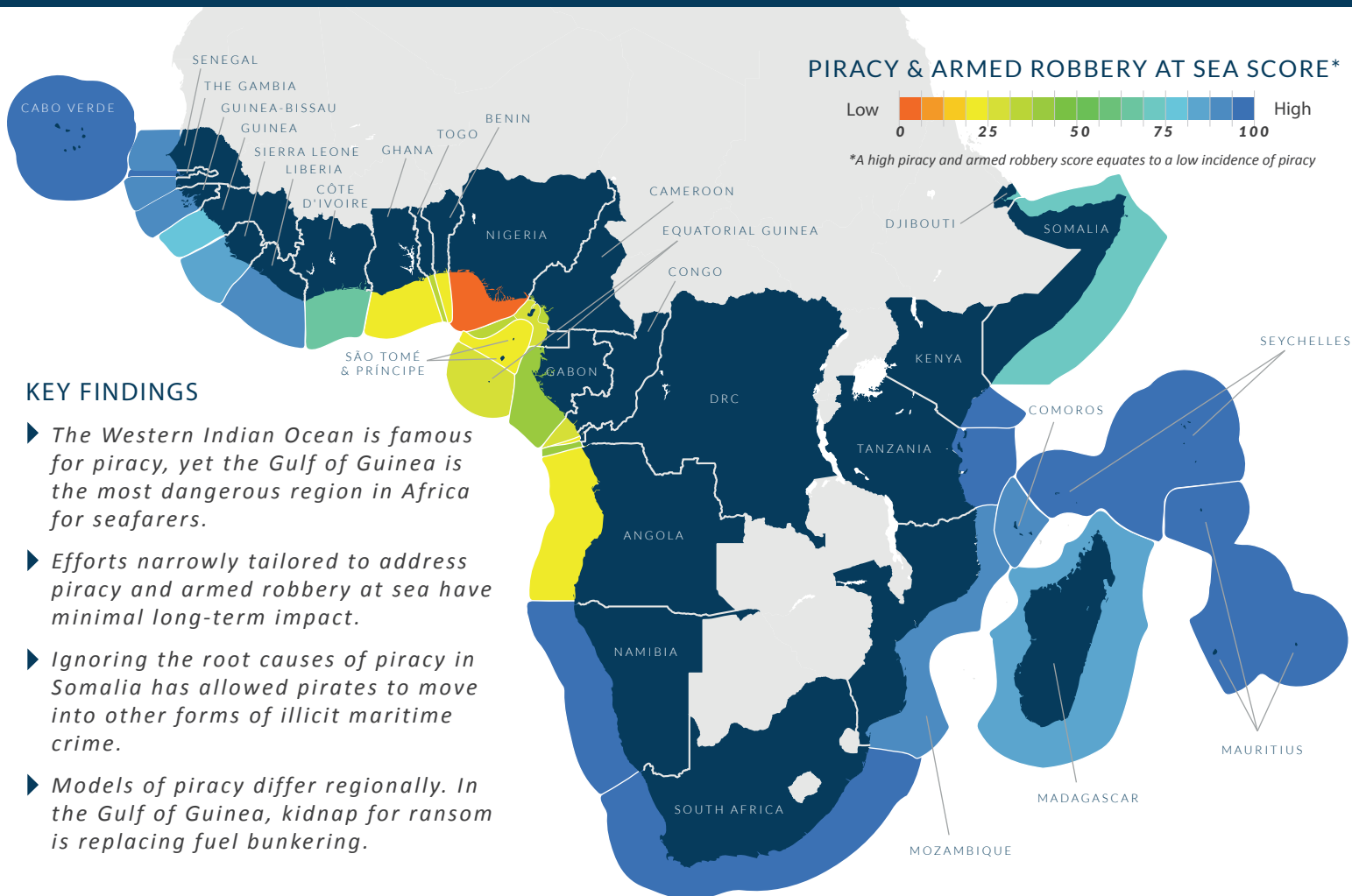




# PIRACY & ARMED ROBBERY AT SEA

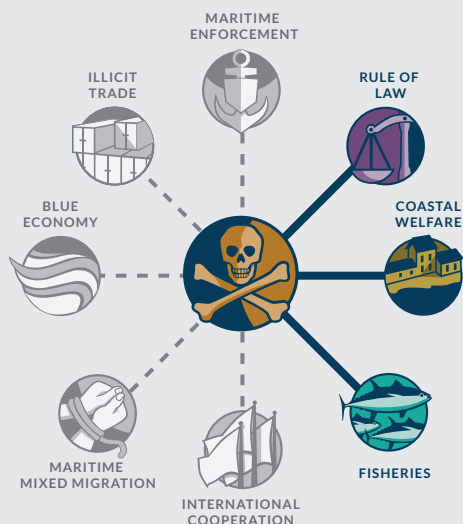
**SCORING FACTORS:** Proximity to incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea in 2016

Maritime piracy and armed robbery at sea pose a clear challenge to effective maritime governance and security. These crimes threaten the safety of seafarers, disrupt global shipping, and may even fund violent political actors and transnational criminal networks.



## KEY FINDINGS

- The Western Indian Ocean is famous for piracy, yet the Gulf of Guinea is the most dangerous region in Africa for seafarers.
- Efforts narrowly tailored to address piracy and armed robbery at sea have minimal long-term impact.
- Ignoring the root causes of piracy in Somalia has allowed pirates to move into other forms of illicit maritime crime.
- Models of piracy differ regionally. In the Gulf of Guinea, kidnap for ransom is replacing fuel bunkering.



## KEY LINKS to OTHER ISSUES AREAS

High Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea scores coincided with high scores in:

- **RULE OF LAW:** strong rule of law is related to low incidence of piracy
- **COASTAL WELFARE:** high scores in coastal welfare occurred in countries with low incidence of piracy
- **FISHERIES:** fisheries were scored highest in waters with the least piracy