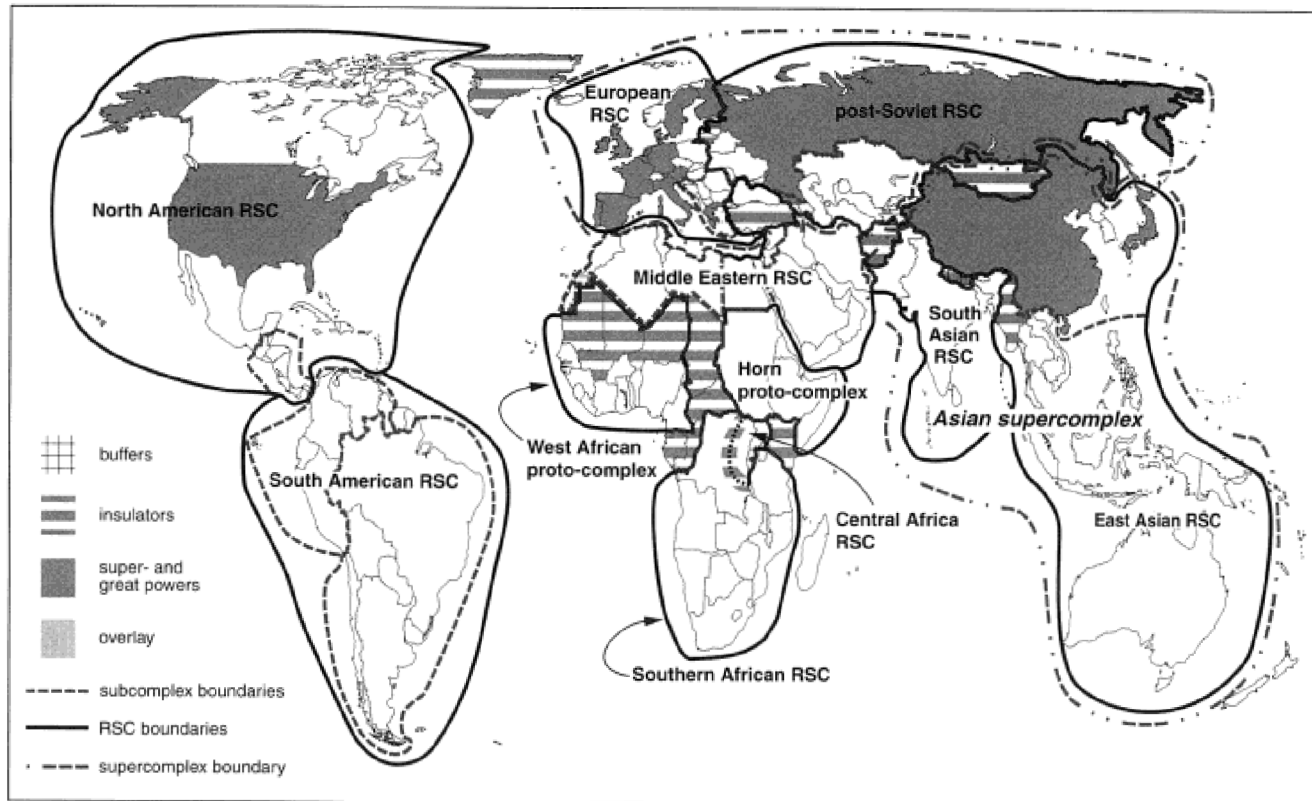




EAST AFRICA

Lucie Konečná
BSSn4457 Regional Security Complexes
12/10/2023





Map 2. Patterns of Regional Security Post-Cold War

REGIONAL SECURITY COMPLEXES

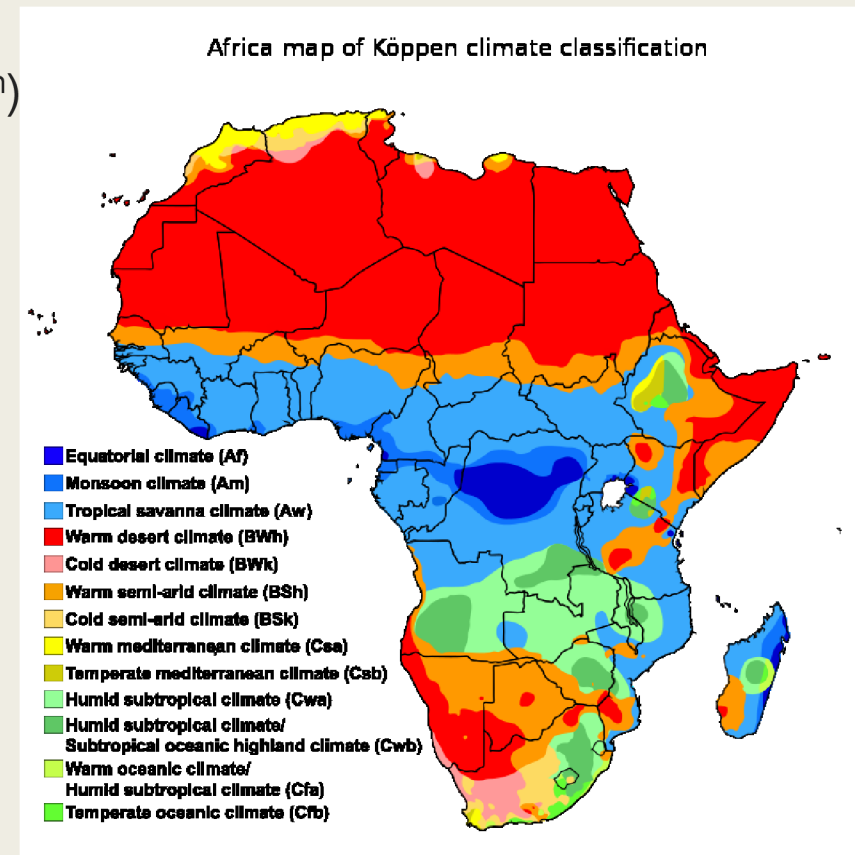
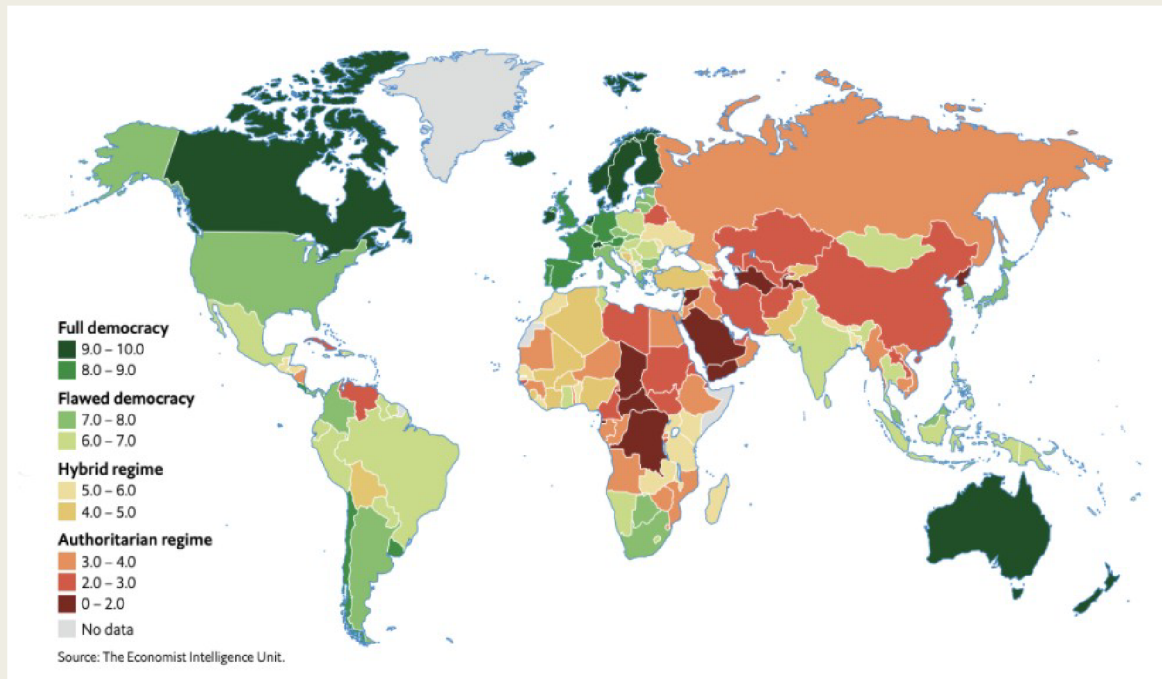


East Africa

- Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti.
- Great Lakes Region: Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, DRC, Malawi?

Facts about EA

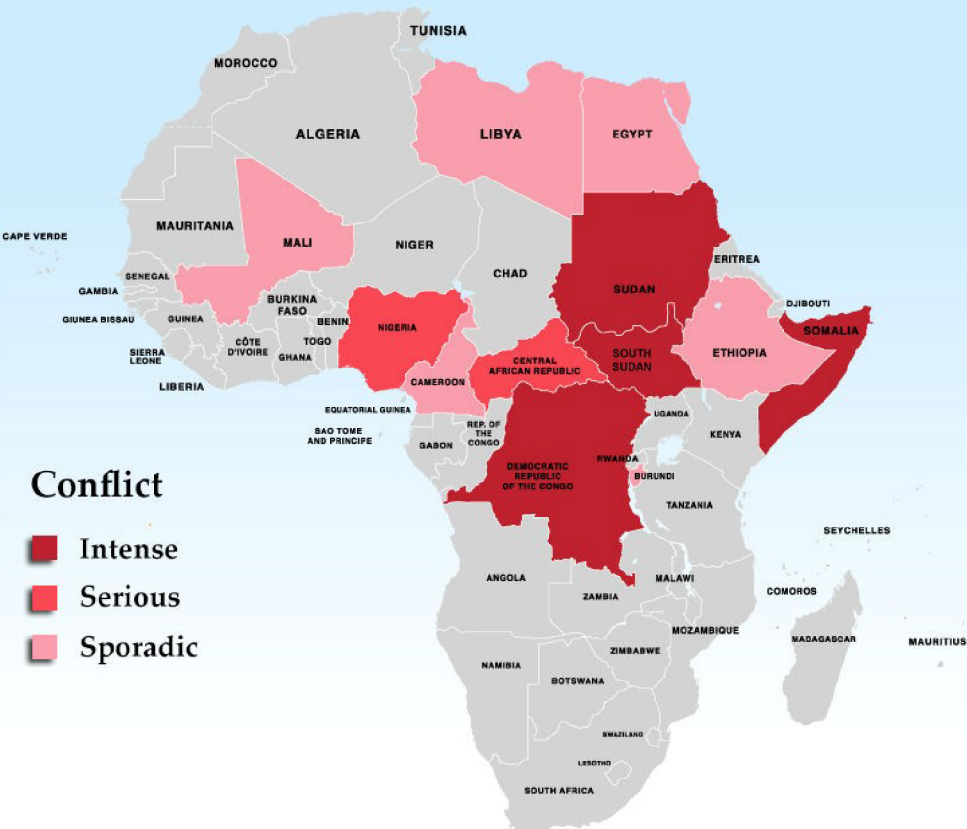
- Around 196 million inhabitants
- Geography - African Great Lakes - Victoria and Tanganyika, Mount Kilimanjaro (4,900 metres), high concentrations of wild animals (big five), Rwenzoris, Eastern Rift mountains and Ethiopian Highlands.
- FSI (FFP) – Somalia (1st), Djibouti (45th), Eritrea (19th) Kenya (35th) Ethiopia (11th)



Overlapping Effects of Autocracy and Conflict in Africa

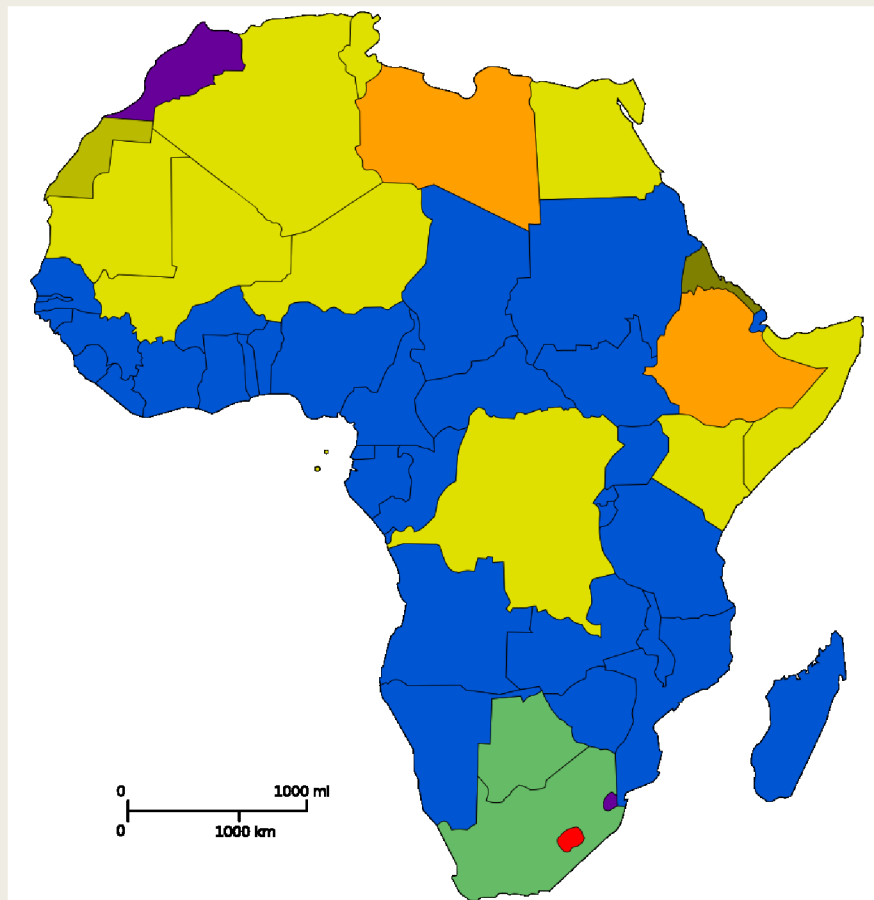


Source: Data from Freedom House



Source: Data from Center for Systemic Peace

EA – Form of Government



- presidential republics, full presidential system
- presidential republics, executive presidency linked to a parliament
- presidential republics, semi-presidential system
- parliamentary republics
- parliamentary constitutional monarchies in which the monarch does not personally exercise power
- absolute monarchies

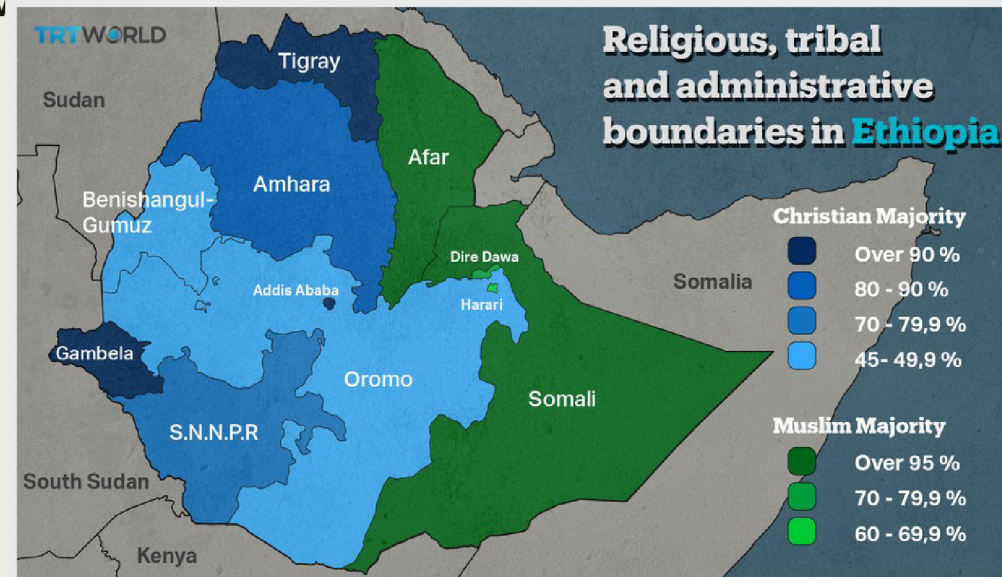
Somalia

- 17 mil inhabitants, Sunni Muslim (Islam)
- Independence 1960
- Ogaden war 1977-1978
- The fall of the Barre regime
and the beginning of the Civil War 1991
- The Islamic Courts Union – Al-Shabaab



Ethiopia

- 120 mil inhabitants, Ethiopian Orthodox 43.8%, Muslim 31.3%, Protestant 22.8%
- Oromo 34.4%, Amhara 27%, Somali 6.2%, Tigray (Tigrinya) 6.1%
- Ethiopian-Italian War (1935-36), occupation of Italy until 1941
- The overthrow of the emperor, the new regime 1974
- Ogaden war 1977-1978
- Civil War 1974-1991
- EPRDF - Oromo Democratic Party (ODP), Amhara Democratic Party (ADP) Southern Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement (SEPPDM) and Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF)
- Ogaden National Liberation Front
- Oromo Liberation Front
- Eritrean-Ethiopian War 1998-2000
- Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (Conflict 2020-2022)

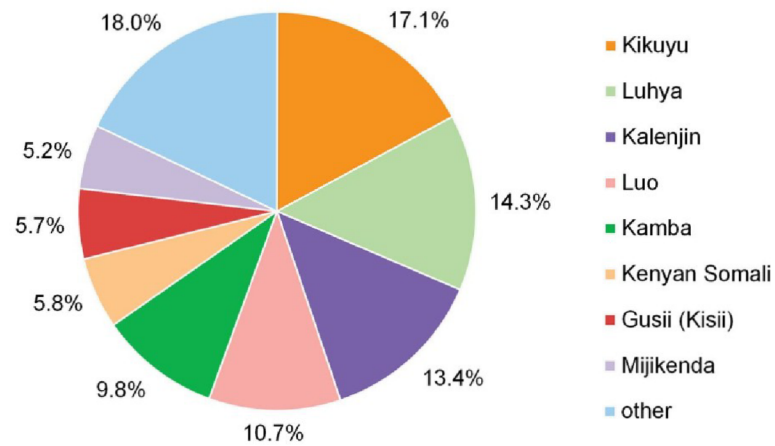


Kenya

- 53 mil inhabitants, Christian 85.5%, Muslim 10.9%
- Mau Mau rebellion, 1963 Independence
- Post-election violence 2007-2008
- Post-election violence 2017
- Elections 2022 – William Ruto



Kenya ethnic composition (2019)



Eritrea

- 4 mil inhabitants, Christians 50%, Sunni Muslim 48%
- Ethiopian-Eritrean Federation 1952
- Independence 1993
- Conflicts with neighboring states
- There have never been national elections in Eritrea since independence in 1993
- People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ), Isaias Afewerki
- Eritrean-Ethiopian War 1998-2000/2018



Djibouti

- 1 mil inhabitants, Sunni Muslim 94%, Christian 6% (mainly foreign-born residents)
- Somali (Issa) 60%, Afar 35%, other 5% (mostly Yemeni Arab, also French, Ethiopian, and Italian)
- Independence 1977
- Civil War 1991-1994, People's Rally for Progress x Front for Unity and Democracy (FRUD)
- Ismaïl Omar Guelleh 1999-2023



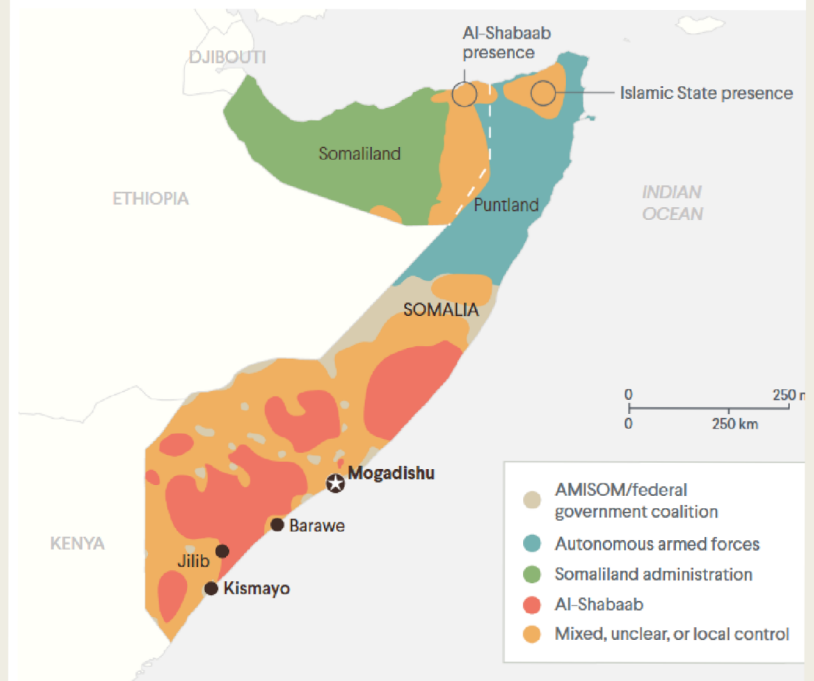
Terrorism in East Africa

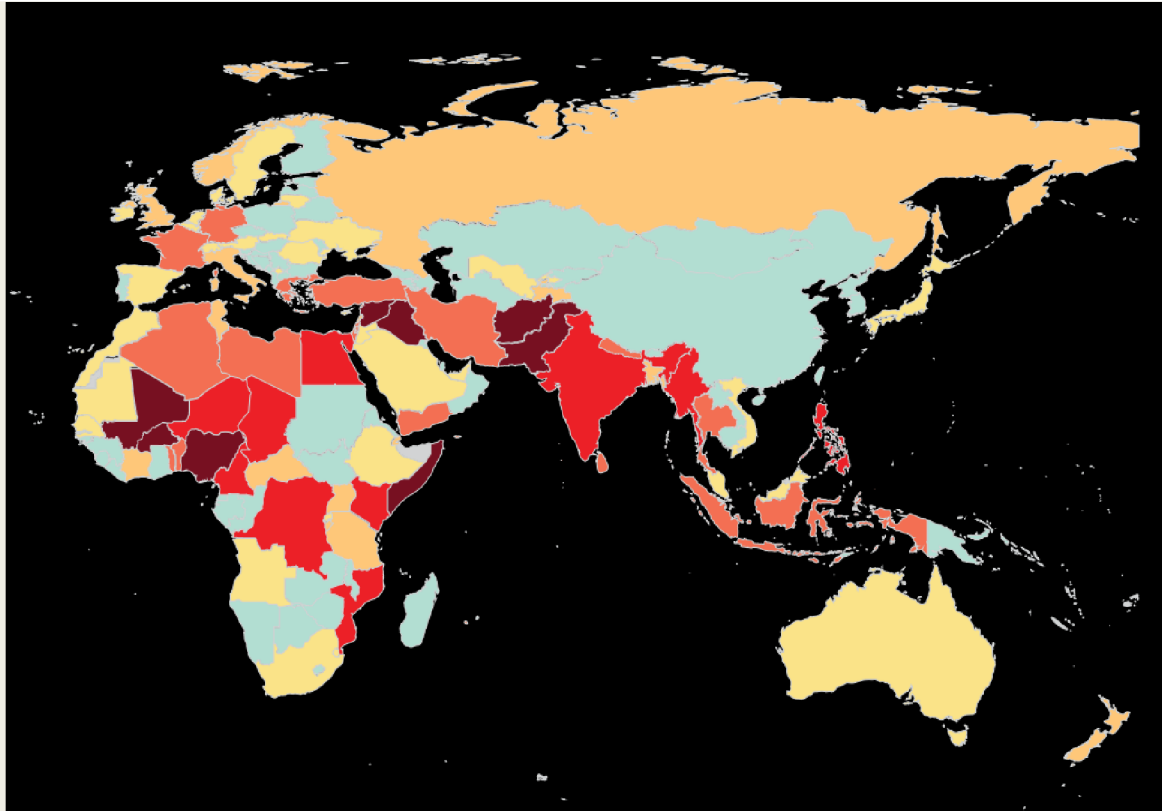
- Jabha East Africa/Islamic State in East Africa
- Al-Shabaab
- Ansar al-Sunna
- Eritrean Islamic Jihad (EIJ) /Eritrean Islamic Salvation Movement
- Ginbot 7, Ogaden National Liberation Front, Oromo Liberation Front (end in 2018)
- Allied Democratic Forces



Al-Shabaab Maintains Its Hold in Somalia

Territorial control as of December 2021





RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE
1	Afghanistan	8.822	↔
2	Burkina Faso	8.564	↑ 2
3	Somalia	8.463	↔
4	Mali	8.412	↑ 3
5	Syria	8.161	↑ 1
6	Pakistan	8.160	↑ 3
7	Iraq	8.139	↓ 5
8	Nigeria	8.065	↓ 3
9	Myanmar (Burma)	7.977	↑ 1
10	Niger	7.616	↓ 2
11	Cameroon	7.347	↑ 1
12	Mozambique	7.330	↓ 1
13	India	7.175	↔
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.872	↑ 2
15	Colombia	6.697	↓ 1
16	Egypt	6.632	↓ 1
17	Chile	6.619	↑ 1
18	Philippines	6.328	↓ 1
19	Chad	6.168	↔
20	Kenya	6.163	↔
21	Iran	5.688	↑ 5
22	Yemen	5.616	↓ 1
23	Türkiye	5.600	↔
24	Indonesia	5.502	↔
25	Israel	5.489	↑ 5
26	Thailand	5.430	↓ 4
27	Togo	4.915	↑ 49
28	Benin	4.840	↑ 23

TERRORISM

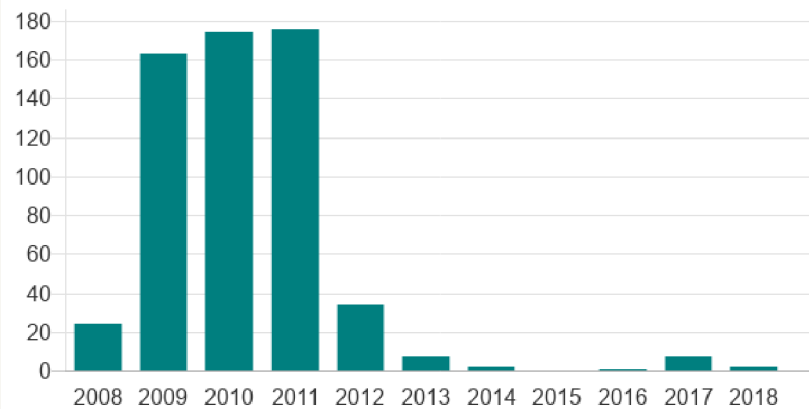
Deadliest Groups of 2022

Rank	ORGANISATION	DEATHS	ATTACKS	INJURED
1	Islamic State (IS)	1045	410	644
2	Al-Shabaab	784	315	1016
3	Islamic State - Khorasan Province (ISK)	498	141	832
4	Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM)	279	77	215
5	Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)	233	30	113
6	Islamic State West Africa (ISWA)	219	65	118
7	Boko Haram	204	64	51
8	Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	137	90	187
9	Islamic State - Sinai Province	71	27	32
10	Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)	57	40	16

Piracy in Horn of Africa

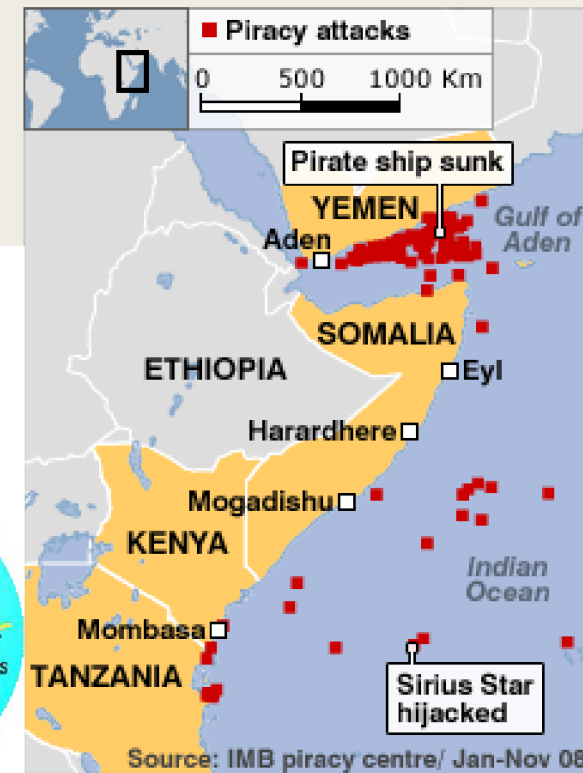
- Gulf of Aden, Guardafui Channel and Somali Sea.
- Civil war in Somalia - illegally fishing on the Somali seaboard and ships began dumping industrial.
- Most of the attacks in the Horn of Africa took place outside territorial waters.
- Expiry of the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) counter-piracy Resolution 2608 (2022).
- IGAD – Intergovernmental Authority on Development – CEWARN.
- Djibouti Code of Conduct 2009.

Somali pirate attacks, 2008-2018



Source: European Naval Force

BBC



Djibouti Code of Conduct



Piracy

EAST AFRICA

PIRACY/ROBBERY INCIDENTS BY LOCATION (2017)



- [24] International
- [22] Territorial
- [8] Unknown

EAST AFRICA

PIRACY/ROBBERY INCIDENTS BY VESSEL TYPE (2017)



- [25] Merchant Vessel
- [11] Tanker
- [4] Bulk Carrier
- [3] Container
- [3] Fishing Vessel
- [2] Dhow
- [4] Other
- [2] Unknown

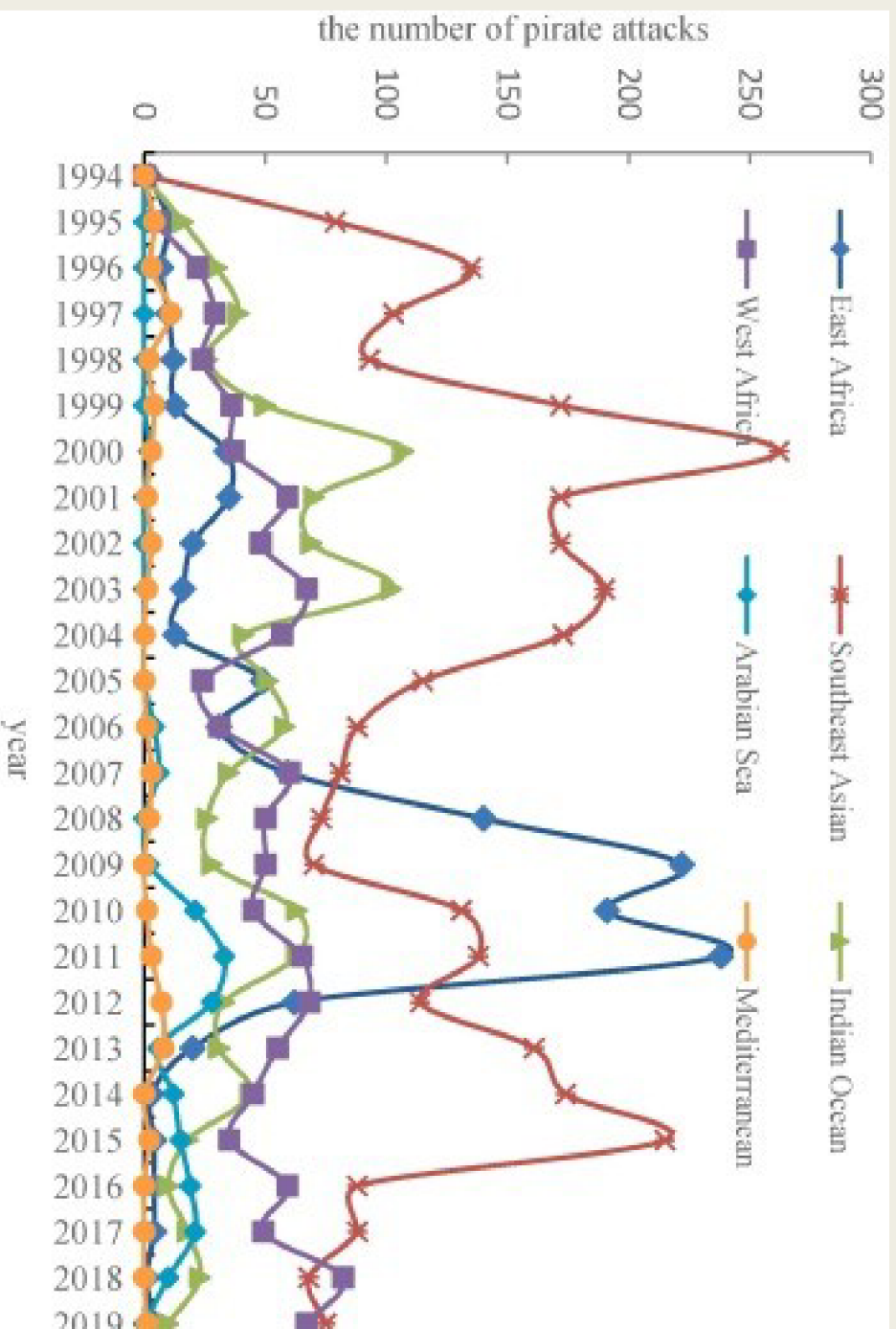
EAST AFRICA

PIRACY/ROBBERY INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS (2017)

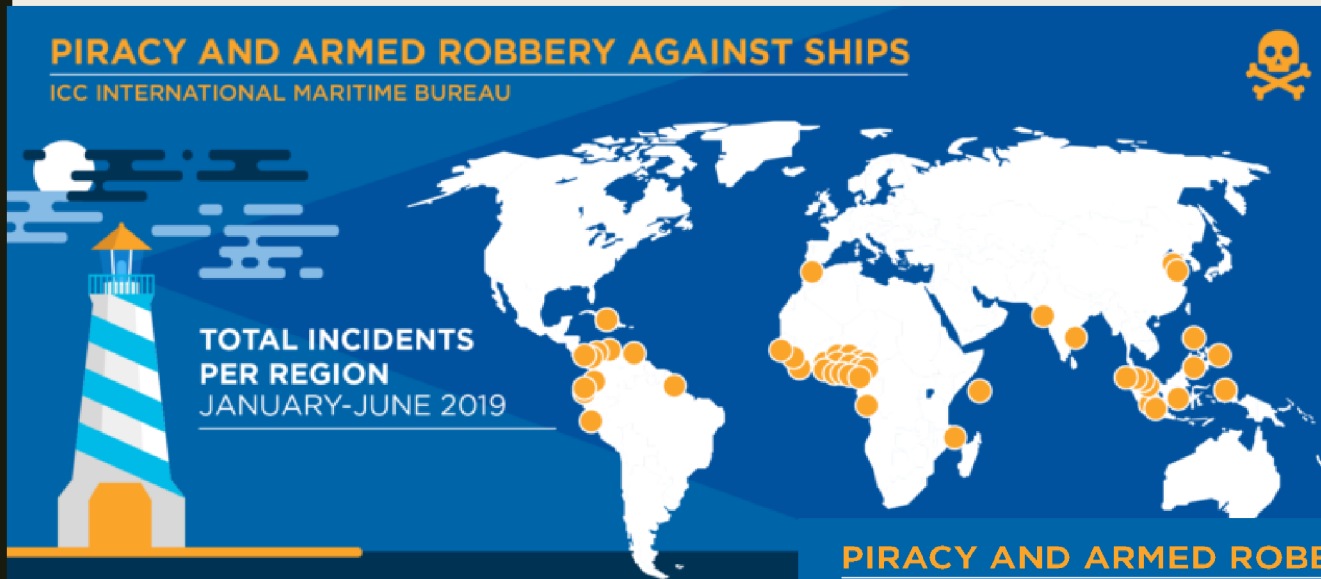


- [32] Unarmed
- [9] Guns
- [9] Armed, Unspecified
- [3] Heavy Weapons/RPG
- [1] Knives

Piracy Worldwide



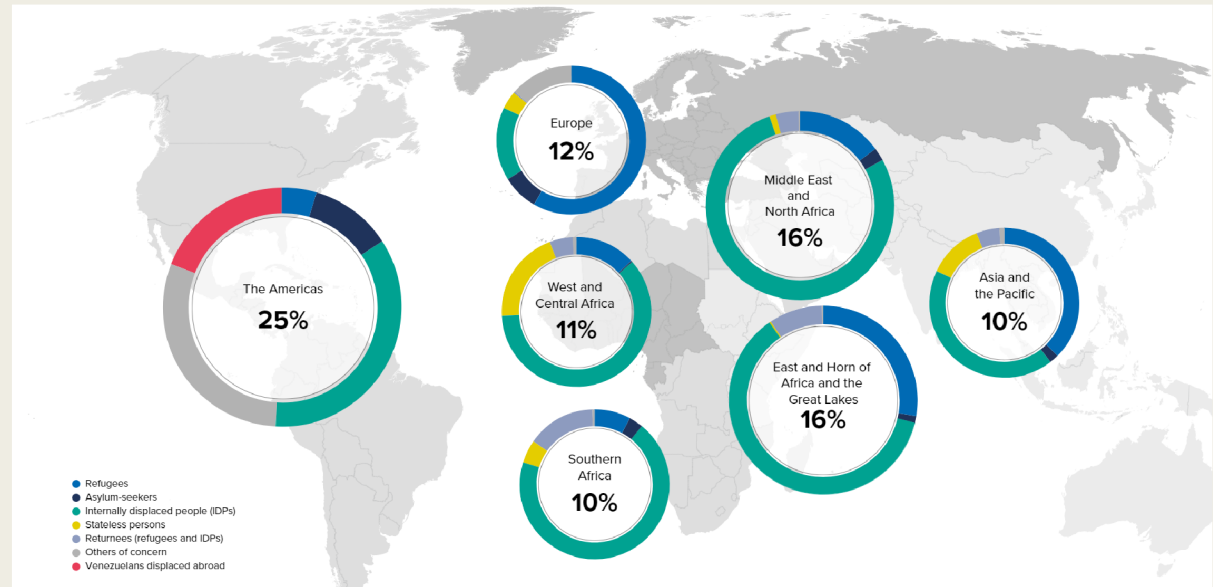
Piracy



Operation Atalanta and Ocean Shield

- Other operations in EA - Combined Task Force 150, Combined Task Force 151, Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy participation, Operation Copper.
- Operation Atalanta, formally European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) Somalia (2008-present).
- Atalanta tasks:
 - Protects vessels of the World Food Programme (WFP), African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and other vulnerable shipping;
 - Deters and disrupts piracy and armed robbery at sea;
 - Monitors fishing activities off the coast of Somalia;
 - Supports other EU missions and international organizations working to strengthen maritime security and capacity in the region.
- Operation Ocean Shield (2009-2016).

	East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes	Southern Africa	West and Central Africa
Refugees	4,717,470	783,247	1,488,350
People in refugee-like situations ¹	-	-	-
Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	4,717,470	783,247	1,488,350
Asylum seekers ²	195,753	289,054	57,664
Returned refugees ³	342,198	910	46,775
IDPs of concern to UNHCR ⁴	11,686,769	6,287,219	7,270,520
Returned IDPs ⁵	2,095,357	1,041,368	706,507
Stateless persons ⁶	103,281	-	931,281
Others of concern to UNHCR ⁷	23,839	36,520	158,838
Venezuelans displaced abroad ⁸	-	-	-
TOTAL	19,164,667	8,438,318	10,659,935

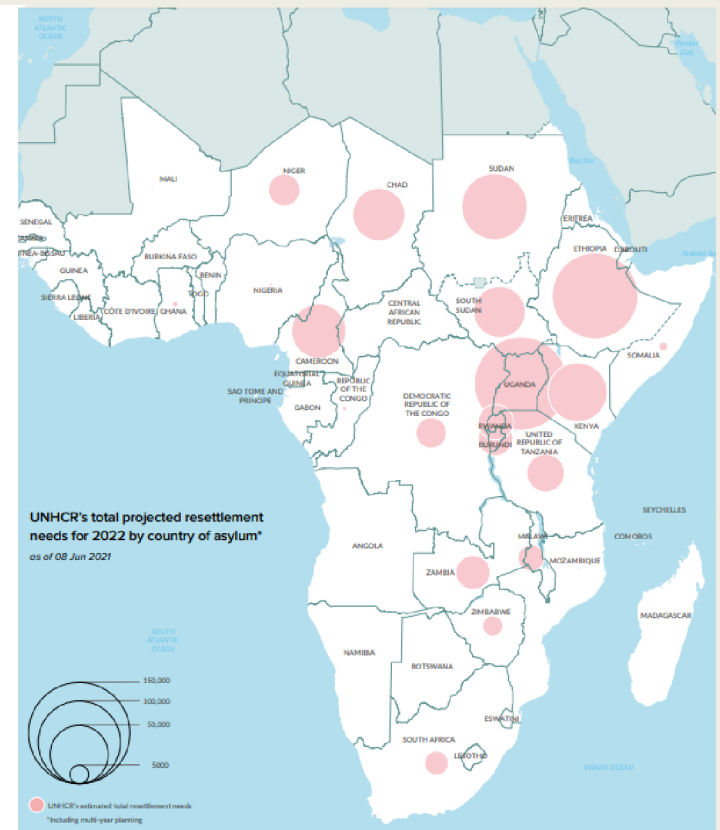
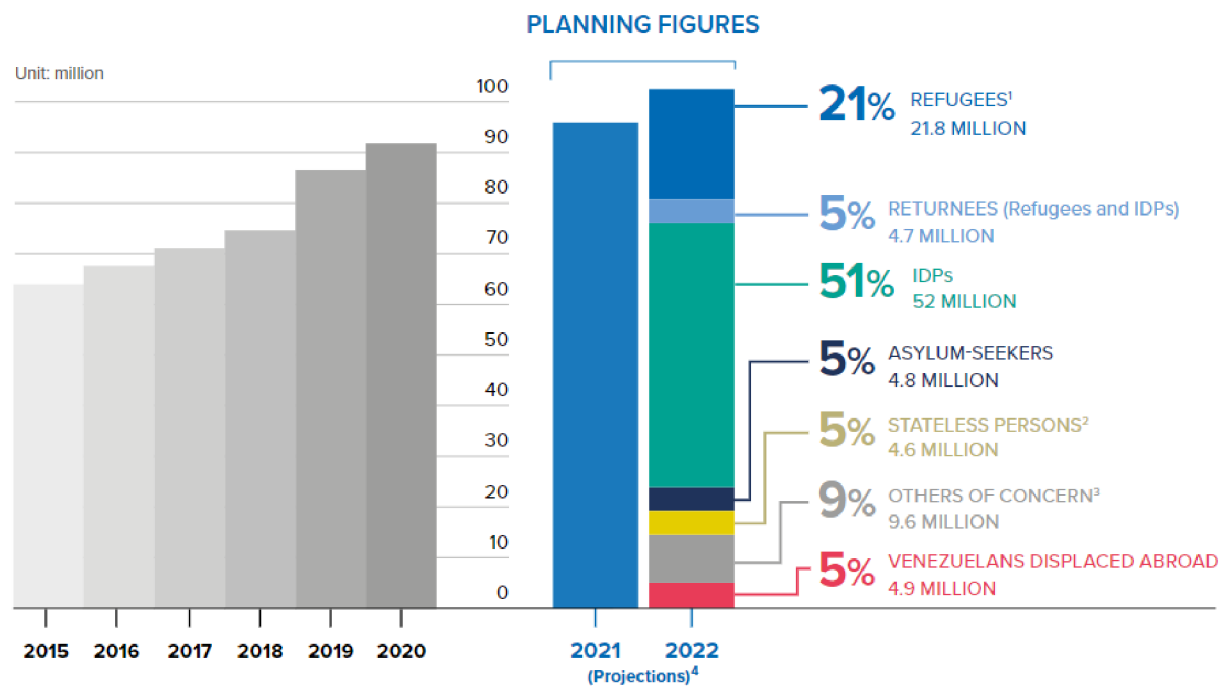


INFLUX OF REFUGEES

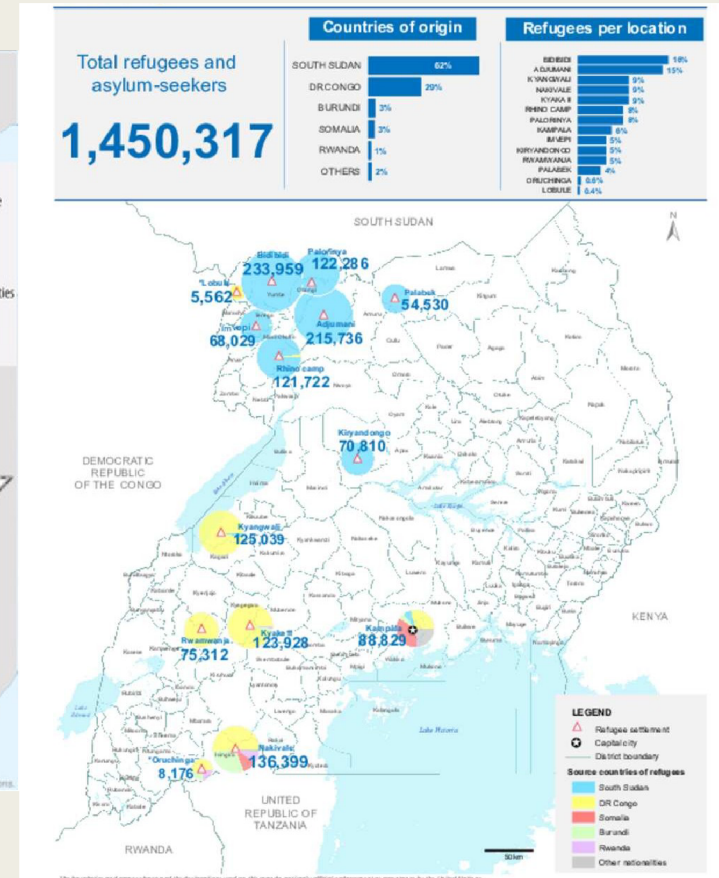
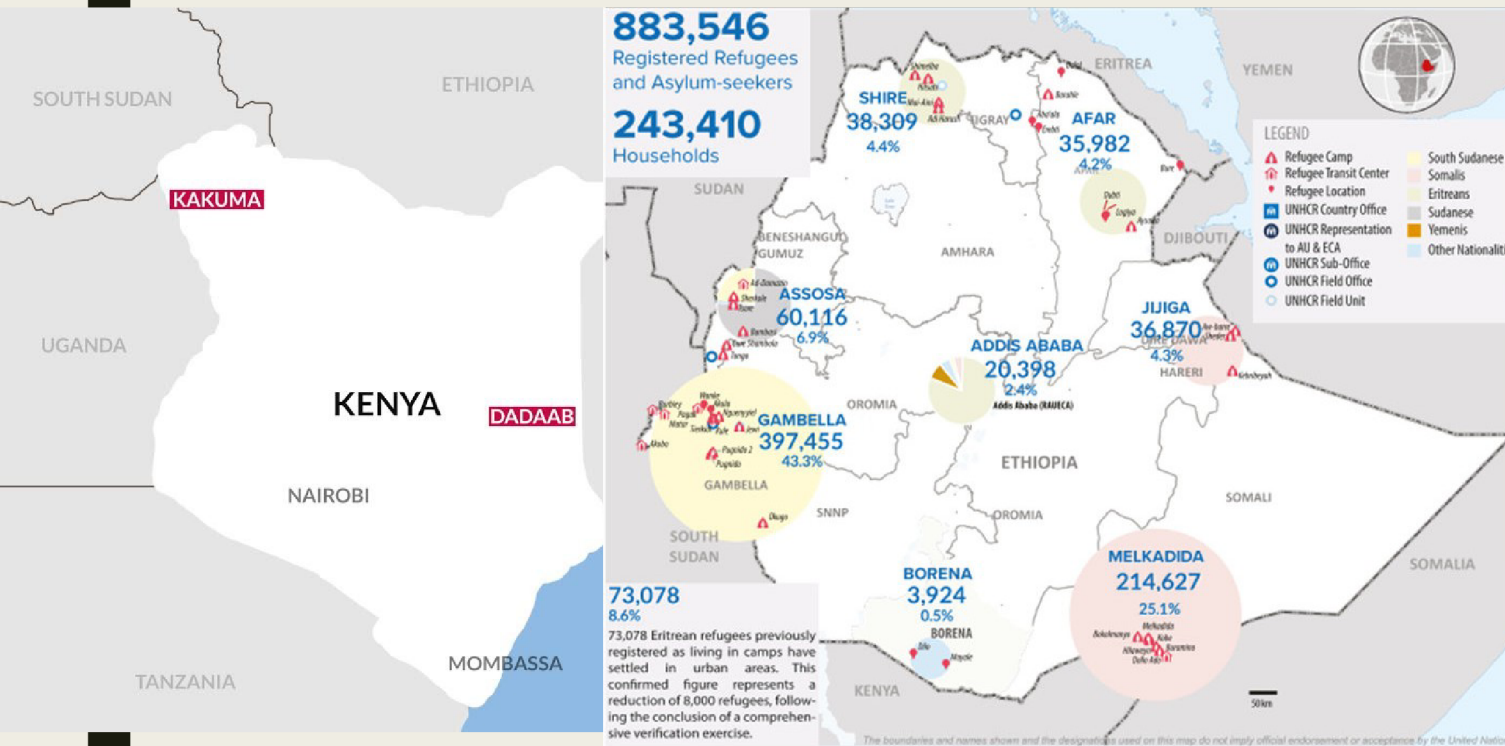
Influx of Refugees

- Host country – Uganda (1,4 mil), Sudan (1,1 mil), Ethiopia (850 thousand), Kenya (600 thousand), Tanzania (250 thousand)

CHART 1 | PLANNING FIGURES: 102.6 million people of concern in 2022



Influx of Refugees



Negative Impacts of Refugeeism

Economical impacts – influence on food prices, influence on the reduction of wages of local residents, Influence on the rise in housing and rental prices and direct state expenditure on refugees.

Social impacts – internal displacement of persons, social inequalities between refugees and local people, ethnic tension.

Environmental impacts – increase in the slums, pollution or depletion of water, deforestation, soil degradation.

Political-security impacts - increase in terrorism, increase in trafficking and crime, bilateral tensions between neighboring countries.

Refugee- Related Political Violence

a) **Attacks between sending state and refugees** (The violence occurs between refugees and government of sending state)

b) **Attacks between receiving state and refugees** (The violence occurs between refugees and government of receiving state)

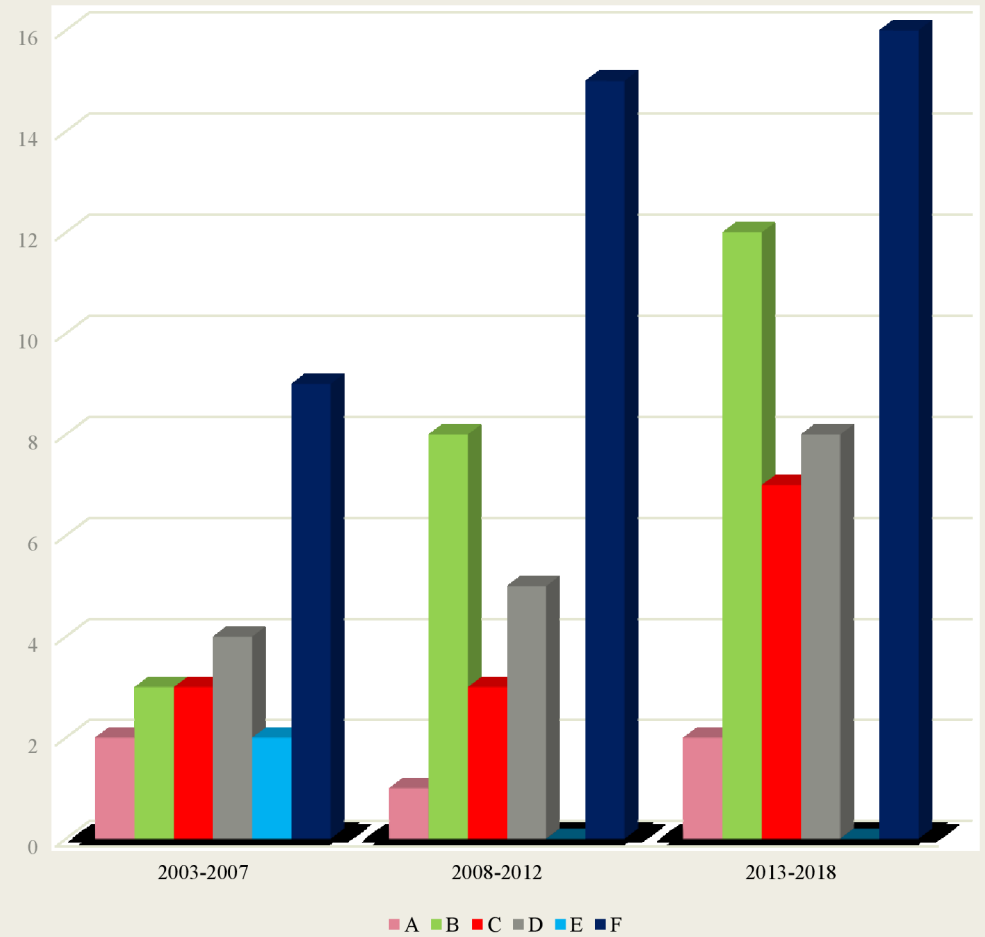
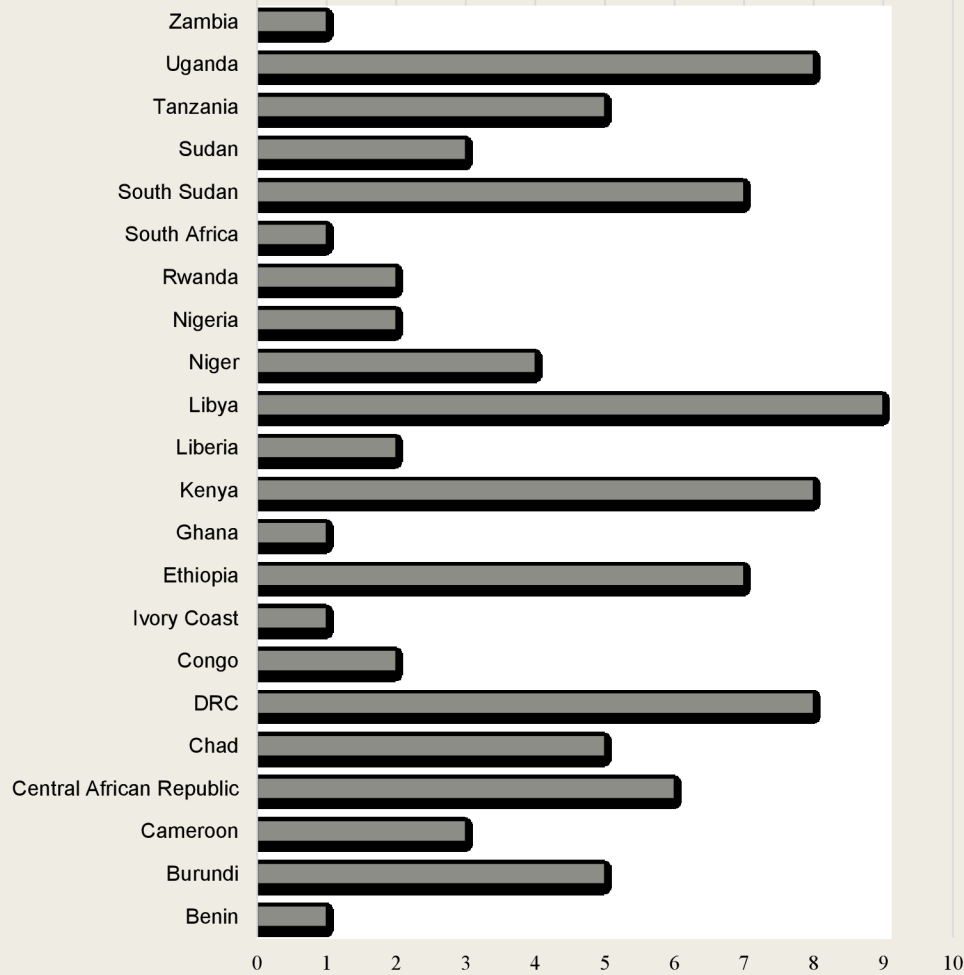
c) **Ethnic or factual violence among refugees** (The violence occurs between groups of refugees)

d) **Internal violence within receiving state** (The violence occurs between refugees and local population of receiving state)

e) **Interstate war or unilateral intervention** (Refugees and the government of more than one state are involved in violence)

f) **Attacks between refugees and transnational VNSA** (The violence occurs between refugees and transnational VNSA ((non-state armed groups operating across several countries))

Refugee-Related Political Violence



Thank you for your
attention