

<b>Institution: BRUNEL UNIVERSITY (H0113)</b>
<b>Unit of Assessment: 18 – Economics and Econometrics</b>
<b>Title of case study: Maritime Piracy, Terrorism, and Development</b>
<p><b>1. Summary of the impact</b> (indicative maximum 100 words)</p> <p>Shortland's research on Somali piracy has influenced the general policy debate on Somali piracy through extensive media coverage and presentations to key policy-makers and stakeholders. Shortland directly shaped policy through membership of the research team producing the World Bank policy report "The Pirates of Somalia, Ending the Threat, Rebuilding a Nation". Drawing on Shortland's research on the problems of sea-based counter-piracy and the role of coastal communities in providing protection to pirates, the World Bank advocates a paradigm shift from focusing counter-piracy away from the perpetrators of crime and towards the enablers of crime. The report was launched by the World Bank's vice president in Mogadishu on 18 April 2013 signalling the re-engagement of the World Bank with Somalia.</p>
<p><b>2. Underpinning research</b> (indicative maximum 500 words)</p> <p><i>Counter-piracy effectiveness</i></p> <p>Shortland's detailed statistical time-series analysis of Somali piracy in 2010 proved that the naval operations in the Gulf of Aden were less effective than originally anticipated. Pirates initially gained from the concentration of shipping traffic in the recommended transit corridors. Only when the transit corridor was well protected did pirates change tactics: they moved into the open seas which were impossible to protect militarily. A second issue with naval operations was the lack of deterrence arising from the "catch and release" approach to pirates caught with insufficient evidence to convict.</p> <p><i>Piracy Business Model</i></p> <p>Shortland's research shows that a secure anchorage with reliable supply lines is a key component of the Somali piracy business model. In effect, those who control access to secure anchorages are able to extract significant financial resources from the pirates. This in turn suggests that some coastal communities and several politically powerful individuals in Somalia's clan structure might have a financial incentive to resist efforts to end piracy. Shortland's research indicates that a land-based policy solution must be "incentive compatible": law-enforcement efforts have to go hand in hand with policies to provide alternative livelihoods in the relevant communities and contain potential "spoilers" in the process.</p> <p><i>Using satellite images in economic research</i></p> <p>Given the dearth of verifiable economic data from Somalia, Shortland analysed both high resolution and night-time satellite images of the country to show how pirate ransoms affect local economic prosperity. This corroborates the results from the business model analysis: piracy in Somalia is a crime with community level implications where the proceeds are not transferred out of the region. Somali piracy therefore calls for a land-based policy approach with a development component. Related, the nightlights analysis has many interesting applications in the study of countries at the early stages of economic development and especially in failed or highly corrupt states where terrestrial data collection is non-existent or unreliable. For example, changes in light output can provide independent evidence on the effectiveness of specific development initiatives.</p> <p>Dr Anja Shortland has started work on this research project in the autumn term of 2009, while she was a Lecturer in Economics at Brunel University. While conducting the related research she was promoted to Senior Lecturer and, then, Reader in Economics.</p>
<p><b>3. References to the research</b> (indicative maximum of six references)</p> <p>1. Shortland, Anja and Vothknecht, Mark (2011), Combating "Maritime Terrorism" in Somalia, <i>European Journal of Political Economy</i>, 27(S1) pp S133-151  <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2011.03.004">http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejpoleco.2011.03.004</a></p>

## Impact case study (REF3b)

2. Percy, Sarah and Shortland, Anja (2013) 'Five Obstacles to Ending Somali Piracy', *Global Policy* 4(1) pp 65-72 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1758-5899.12043>
3. Percy Sarah and Shortland, Anja (2013) "The Business of Piracy in Somalia" Publication date: February 2013 <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01402390.2012.750242> *Journal of Strategic Studies*
4. Shortland, Anja and Percy Sarah (2013) "Governance, Naval Intervention and Piracy in Somalia" (2013): [10.1515/peps-2013-0005](http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/peps-2013-0005), *Peace Economics, Peace Studies and Public Policy*
5. Shortland, Anja, Charalampos Maktasoris, Katerina Christopoulou (forthcoming) "War and Famine, Peace and Light?" The Economic Dynamics of Conflict in Somalia 1993-2009, *Journal of Peace Research*
6. Shortland, Anja and Varese Federico (2012) [The Business of Pirate Protection](http://www.diweos.de/) *Economics of Security Working Paper Series* 75, DIW Berlin, German Institute for Economic Research <http://ideas.repec.org/p/diw/diweos/diweos75.html>

**4. Details of the impact** (indicative maximum 750 words)

Shortland has shaped the policy dialogue on Somali piracy through direct presentations to policy-makers, practitioners and through wide media coverage. Many of her ideas and research results shaped the World Bank's 2013 policy report on Somali piracy.

Shortland regularly presents her research on piracy to commanding officers of the Royal Navy, EU Atalanta and NATO. She is frequently invited to speak at conferences, workshops, VIP naval events and has been engaged in dialogue with naval command since 2010. Over this period the naval leadership has increasingly referred to the Royal Navy's role as a supporting force to the wider comprehensive approach towards a "desirable and sustainable end state" in the Horn of Africa. In public speeches naval commanders no longer speak of seeking to "eradicate" Somali piracy but to "contain" it until land-based policies gain traction.

Shortland obtained funding from the Royal Navy Hudson Trust to organise two academic conferences on Maritime Security in April 2012 and January 2013. Both conferences also had the personal endorsement as well as financial and administrative support from the Director of Naval Staff. The second Hudson Trust conference was entitled "Maritime Security as a Development Goal" underlining the shift in policy focus from sea-based law enforcement towards comprehensive policy-solutions for organised maritime crime. Preparations for the 2014 conference indicate the value naval commanders place on the continued policy dialogue between practitioners and academics on maritime security.

Shortland presented her work on the community-level implications of piracy at a cross-Whitehall meeting hosted by Cabinet Office in March 2011, to SAS commanders in April 2011, at Chatham House in January 2012, to World Bank and UNODC staff in Nairobi in March 2012 and to MEPs and EU Atalanta staff at the ALDE conference in June 2012. She also presented her work on ransoms the Institute of Strategic Studies in September 2012 and at a Foreign Policy Centre event at the House of Commons in March 2013. Shortland's research also received wide media coverage, for example in the Financial Times, the Independent, New Scientist and Handelsblatt. Shortland appeared on BBC Radio 4, CNN, Channel 4 News, the BBC World Service, ARD (Tagesschau) and CBS News. Her research was featured on the front-page of the CNN and BBC News International websites.

In March 2012 Shortland joined an international team of specialists writing the World Bank's flagship report on Somali piracy, led by the Africa Region's Chief Economist's Office. Shortland's research on the role of coastal communities in providing security for pirates (published jointly with Federico Varese as a European Security Economics (EUSECON) working paper in September 2012) shaped the policy conclusions of this report. The World Bank report repeats the conclusions of Shortland and Varese's work in calling for a "paradigm shift" in the approach to piracy: rather than targeting the perpetrators of the crime, the international community must engage with its enablers.

**Impact case study (REF3b)**

The report champions a policy solution based on a combination of law enforcement and developmental initiatives in the coastal regions. Sustainable counter-piracy is therefore closely linked to the success of state-building in Somalia, requiring international financial and political support. Before the launch of the report Shortland was involved in building such institutional support from the European External Action Service (EEAS) at a joint meeting of the World Bank and EEAS in Brussels in March 2013. The World Bank launched the piracy report in Mogadishu in April 2013 as the first public event of its re-engagement process with Somalia, which was concurrently announced at the G8 summit.

**5. Sources to corroborate the impact** (indicative maximum of 10 references)**Contactable:**

- 1) Chief Economist World Bank Africa Region
- 2) Head of Defence Crisis Management Centre, Ministry of Defence
- 3) Director of Naval Staff, Ministry of Defence
- 4) Chief Public Affairs Officer and Strategic Communication Advisor at NATO Maritime Command Northwood
- 5) Strategic Planner - Counter Piracy, Crisis Management and Planning Directorate, European Union External Action Service

**Contributor to World Bank Policy Report** (particularly Chapters 7-10)

'The Pirates of Somalia: Ending the Threat, Rebuilding a Nation', World Bank Regional Vice Presidency for Africa, World Bank (April 2013)

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRICA/Resources/pirates-of-somalia-main-report-web.pdf>

**Example of Research Dissemination to Non-academic Audiences**

'Treasure Mapped: Using Satellite Imagery to Track the Developmental Effects of Somali Piracy' by Shortland (January 2012), Chatham House Briefing Report AFP PP 2012/01

<http://www.chathamhouse.org/publications/papers/view/181277>

'The Business of Piracy in Somalia' by Shortland (July 2010), Weekly Report, DIW Berlin, German Institute for Economic Research, vol. 6(23), pages 182-186

**Examples of Media Coverage****The Economist**

"Brigands Seeking Harbours" 20 April 2011

<http://www.economist.com/node/18586874>

"Bargain Like a Somali" 24 November 2012

<http://www.economist.com/news/finance-and-economics/21567077-how-negotiate-pirates-horn-africa-bargain-somali>

**New Scientist**

"Satellites Help track Pirate Loot in Somalia" 18 January 2012

<http://www.newscientist.com/article/mg21328483.700-satellites-help-track-pirate-loot-in-somalia.html>

**Impact case study (REF3b)**

**Financial Times**

“Piracy boosts Somalia, says report” 12 January 2012

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/0e643b1a-3d36-11e1-8129-00144feabdc0.html#axzz2W5JfY98G>

**Examples of Public Lectures / Presentations**

Africa Programme presentation, Chatham House, 12 January 2012

<http://www.chathamhouse.org/events/view/180995>

ALDE conference, European Parliament 7 June 2012

<http://www.aldeparty.eu/en/events/maritime-security-assessment-socioeconomic-political-environmental-impacts>

Foreign Policy Centre, Westminster Seminar, House of Commons, 6 March 2013

<http://fpc.org.uk/events/past/>