

The Asia-Pacific region provides a vital maritime thruway for global commerce. Freedom of movement and enforcement of international law in this thruway is critical to worldwide economic growth and stability.

Case in point, nearly 30 percent of the world’s maritime trade transits the South China Sea annually, including approximately \$1.2 trillion in ship-borne trade bound for the United States. Eight of the world’s 10 busiest container ports are in the region, and roughly two-thirds of the world’s oil shipments pass through the Indian Ocean en route to the Pacific Ocean. Fish and mineral resources in Asia-Pacific waters fuel local and national livelihoods.

The Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies conducted a pair of workshops this year to address the region’s maritime security challenges and support regional nations’ increased emphasis on building international cooperative capacity for shared maritime domain awareness.

Building a common understanding

Academic and defense education leaders from 12 nations gathered at DKI APCSS Feb. 3 to 5 to brainstorm a path toward creation of a formal maritime security cooperation course.

The “Maritime Security Cooperation: Engagement through Education” workshop served as the first step in developing a curriculum that will facilitate a common understanding of terms, capabilities, issues and national perspectives in this arena.

“Though Asia has always been a maritime region by geography, it has not always been maritime-oriented in its approach to security,” noted Kerry Lynn Nankivell, DKI APCSS associate professor and workshop academic lead. “The world is changing, and Asian governments are reevaluating the importance of both their maritime capacities and their maritime partnerships. In the educational dimension, our workshop was part of this ongoing reevaluation of where we stand as a maritime community and where we ought to go next.”

In the last six months, DKI APCSS focused two workshops on a topic of vital importance in the Asia-Pacific region and globally. That topic is....

MARITIME



Nankivell added there is unanimous recognition in the region that maritime security is central to economic prosperity, the security of borders and trade, and regional relationships.

Workshop participants strove to meet two objectives: recommend key themes for educational engagements on maritime security and identify effective, field-appropriate teaching methods.



(Left) Dr. Thi Lan Anh Nguyen, with the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, shares her personal perspective on maritime security education during a February 3 to 5 workshop at DKI APCSS. (Right) Twenty-eight academic and defense leaders took part in the February event to craft a path toward a formal maritime security course that will help develop common understanding of Asia-Pacific maritime issues.

In this context, they discussed best practices gleaned from established professional maritime security education offerings.

They also explored priority education needs based on perspectives of participants from each of the nations represented. Participants looked at key maritime threats and risks to include piracy, terrorism, environmental damage, smuggling and trafficking, and the consequences each bring.

Participants agreed that educational programs should focus on participant-centered learning to include use of case studies and emphasizing crisis management, decision making, strategy development and strategic communications. And, programs should develop awareness of current regional capabilities to assist practitioners in evaluating their own organizations in the regional context.

“I think we went a long way in the space of three days to help the (DKI APCSS) staff develop a curriculum,” said Dr. James Boutilier, international engagement advisor for Canada’s Maritime Forces Pacific Headquarters.

Boutilier, a DKI APCSS alumnus of the Senior Executive Course (SEC 99-1), said the group evaluated how to best educate mid-level professionals to be more effective in dealing with maritime security challenges, which are both traditional and increasingly non-traditional in terms of transnational sea crime.

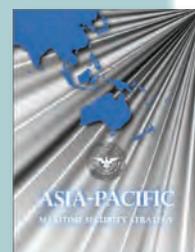
Gloria Jumamil-Mercado, with the Development

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Supporting U.S. DoD Strategy

DKI APCSS’ maritime security education programs support the U.S. Department of Defense’s Asia-Pacific Maritime Security Strategy. The strategy outlines four lines of effort to preserve regional security:

- Strengthening military capacity to deter conflict and coercion, and respond decisively when needed;
- Work together with allies and partners in the region to build their capacity to address potential challenges in their waters and across the region;
- Leverage military diplomacy to build greater transparency, reduce the risk of miscalculation or conflict, and promote shared maritime “rules of the road;” and
- Work to strengthen regional security institutions and encourage the development of an open and effective regional security architecture.



Academy of the Philippines, added that she “savored” everything that was discussed, primarily because “I’m about to open a maritime security course for the Coast Guard in my country. The board decided to hold it for a month until I finished this workshop to enrich (our) program, and I think we did.”

Nankivell related she was humbled by the number of DKI APCSS partners and friends in the region that took part to help inform the Center’s approach to capacity building and engagement around maritime issues.

“Our programs are always enriched through the feedback of our stakeholders in the U.S. and in the region. Our leadership and faculty will take the insights gained from this workshop and integrate them into our wider maritime program.”

Mercado, an alumna of the Advanced Security Cooperation course (ASC 14-1) said she believes DKI APCSS is the proper institution to build cooperation in maritime security. “I’ve seen it work in the ASC... you actually build a community — or maybe a family — that understands a common language in security cooperation.”

Mercado and Boutilier were among 28 representatives from Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, and the United States.

Focus on IUU fishing

With an emphasis on sustaining vital fish resources in Southeast Asian waters, 46 professionals from 11 nations took part in a May 16 to 19 workshop at DKI APCSS.

Titled “Building Maritime Shared Awareness in Southeast Asia 2,” the workshop’s intent was to build information sharing processes and frameworks among policy makers, and enforcement and defense officials tasked with ensuring legal and sustainable use of the region’s ocean resources. This week’s event focused on building nations’ shared awareness capacity to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing.

“In the last 50 years, global demand for fish product has just about tripled, and people are demanding double the amount of fish for personal consumption,” said Nankivell. “This

falls most heavily on Asia ... demand is growing there faster than anywhere else in the world, and, the region is home to the world’s most important and profitable fish industry.”

Nankivell added that fishing’s economic impact is huge with 10 to 12 percent of the world’s population — roughly 800 million people — tied to the fishing industry. Thus, associated demand and profitability drive a large number of small and large fishery actors that, according to Nankivell, present Southeast Asia with interesting enforcement and policy management problems. IUU costs nations millions in legal revenues and contributes to depletion of fish supplies.

Workshop participants gathered this week to explore processes related to maritime domain awareness that can help manage the challenge.

They analyzed contributing factors to IUU fishing; evaluated how to leverage proven data-gathering and sharing technologies and practices; and identified first steps to improve regional coordination.

As part of the process, participants divided into teams to glean lessons learned from plenary topics and two case studies. The studies spotlighted

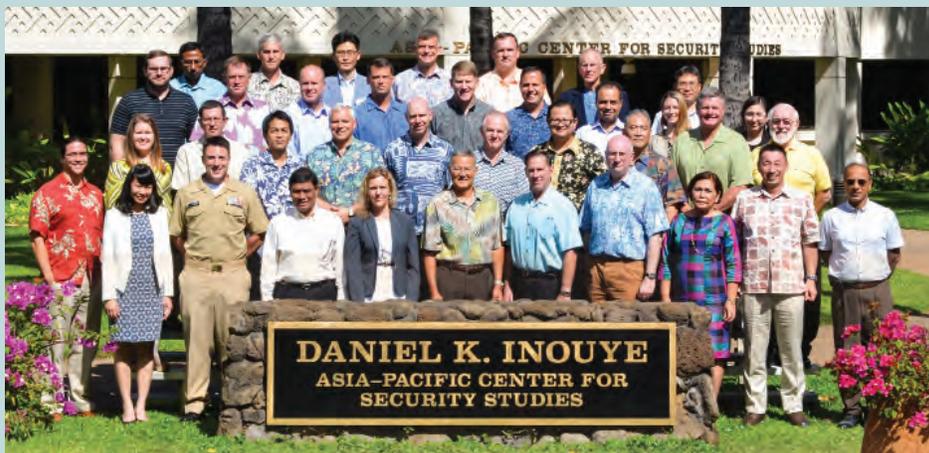
Demographics

Maritime Security Education (February)

- 28 participants
- Male: 89% / Female: 11%
- Military: 32%
- Law Enforcement: 11%
- Civilian: 57%
- International: 39% / U.S.: 61%

Maritime Security in S.E. Asia (May)

- 46 participants
- Male: 87% / Female: 13%
- Military: 42%
- Law Enforcement: 7%
- Civilian: 51%
- International: 51% / U.S.: 49%



Professionals from 12 nations participated in the February “Maritime Security Cooperation: Engagement through Education” workshop.



U.N. University

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- Assoc. Professor Kerry Lynn Nankivell



sea vessel tracking and reporting processes conducted by the Pacific Islands Fishing Forum Fisheries Agency and the North Pacific Coast Guard Forum. Both represented best practices from outside Southeast Asia in terms of coordinated operations and decision-making enabled by maritime domain awareness.

Roy Deveraturda, assistant secretary for plans and programs,

Philippines Department of National Defense, said “We achieved agreement over some common things...it’s a beginning point. While this may not be perfect, we’re moving towards the objective (of) shared MDA and all the positive things we can do to (build) cooperation in the region.”

Among commonalities detailed in team reports were the need to:

- Institutionalize a regional infor-

mation-sharing structure;

- Implement multilateral trust- and capacity-building measures, such as meetings and exercises;

- Standardize processes, data and terms associated with vessel tracking and reporting; and

- Educate fishing communities about their legal obligations.

Nankivell related that country team reports “reminded us of all the work that needs to get done; work that will get done through cooperative efforts and through the enthusiasm demonstrated here to improve shared awareness in our maritime community.”

The event was the second iteration of DKI APCSS’ “Building Maritime Shared Awareness” workshop in support of U.S. Pacific Command’s ongoing maritime mandate. The workshop provided both an opportunity to review progress over the last year in the ASEAN region on MDA issues and to continue the regional dialogue started in May last year.

Participants for this second iteration hailed from Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam.



Security practitioners from nine ASEAN nations, the United States and Australia participated in the May “Building Maritime Shared Awareness in Southeast Asia II” workshop.