

## Overview

- **The Challenge:**
  - Maritime Security is vital for SDGs
  - Maritime Security needs Capacity Building
- **The Western Indian Ocean**
  - An important role model for the world
  - SafeSeas: A regional project
- **The Report:**
  - Best Practices for reflexive capacity building
  - Tools that worked



## The Report

- **What is challenging about maritime security?**
  - Complexity, cross-jurisdictionary, multi-agency, transnational
  - High escalation potential (pirates)
  - New field of activity / limited knowledge
- **Capacity Building**
  - Absolute necessity
  - No silver bullets
  - “Empowerment” = Ownership core principle

### → Best Practices



## Best Practices

- **For maritime security governance**
  - Help to organize maritime security on a national level
  - Best practices for receivers of capacity building
- **A range of core best practices:**
  - ‘Problems come first’
  - Coordinating the sector
  - Maritime domain awareness
  - Coping with donors
- **Not just ‘developing state issues’**

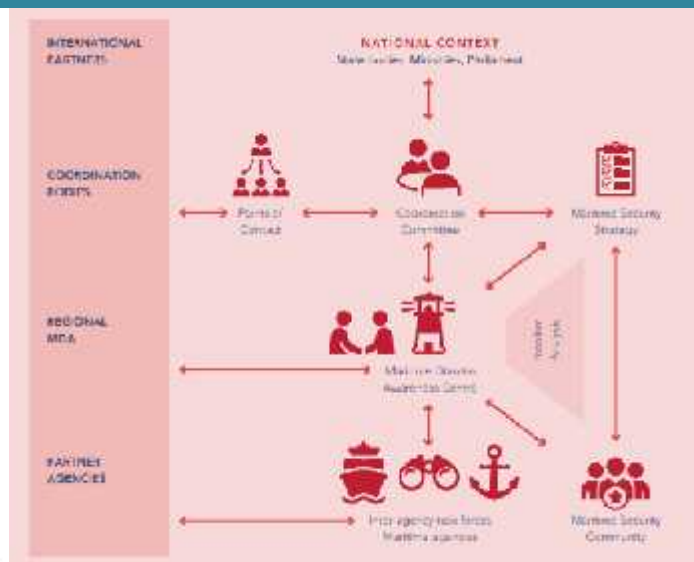


## Problems come first

- **A thorough problem analysis is required**
  - Compliance with int. regulations
  - Existing threats
  - Prospective risks and consequences of plans (e.g. Marine Spatial Planning, extractive industry)
- **Maritime security strategies**
  - Add capacity mapping
  - Establish lines of responsibility
  - Must be drafted participatory
  - Must be detailed (Seychelles)
  - Must include review process



## Maritime Security Governance



## Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA)

- **A vital nodal point**
  - Center of governance
  - National and regional
- **Links actors together**
  - Creates trust
  - Information sharing hurdles must be overcome
  - Maritime sec. communities
- **Addresses seablindness**
  - Education programmes
  - Public events



## How to deal with donors

- **Governments need to**
  - Coordinate work with donors themselves
  - Establish own priorities and investment plans
  - Be aware of donors thinking (e.g. project logic) and interests
- **Recognise hidden costs**
  - Saturation point / more is not always better
  - While in training you can't work
- **Points of contact**
  - Must be up to date at all time
  - Need expertise and share info



## Best Practices II

- **For capacity building assistance**
  - How assistance can be made more effective
  - Best practices for providers and implementers of capacity building
- **A range of core best practices:**
  - Learn from other sectors, zoom out
  - Ownership in practice
  - Mixing timescales and methods
  - Flexibility and learning from failure



## Ocean Synergies

  
**MARITIME SECURITY**  
 Preventing threats

  
**BLUE ECONOMY**  
 (Sustainability)  
 Exploiting resources

  
 Maritime Strategies  
 Maritime Domain Awareness  
 Marine Spatial Planning  
 Law Enforcement

  
**OCEAN HEALTH**  
 Protecting marine life  
 and diversity

  
**BLUE JUSTICE**  
 Distributing revenues  
 and risks



## Learn from other sectors

- **Learn from non-maritime success stories**
  - Security Sector Reform / Development Assistance
- **Pay attention to**
  - Context
  - Existing capabilities
  - Political situations and how it is affected by assistance
- **Do problem analysis**
  - Together with country
  - Participative
  - Draw on exiting documents



## Ownership in Practice

- **Ownership is more than informed consent**
  - Implies that recipient country steers
- **Transparency is key**
  - Information sharing between all donors and receivers in a given country is required
  - Some duplication is inevitable
- **Recognise time gaps**
  - Planning/Implementation
  - Headquarters/Field



## Reflexive Capacity building

- **Flexibility**
  - To react to changes on the ground
  - Cope with time gaps
- **Learning from failure**
  - honesty
  - dedicated failure analysis,
  - institutional memory
- **Continuity**
  - long term nature of exercise
  - Think beyond projects



## Mixing methods of delivery



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