



## TIER 2 INDICATOR TECHNICAL NOTE

### *MARITIME SECURITY*

Australian support (including through technical assistance, capacity building and data/information sharing) contributes to designed to assist in strengthening partner countries' resilience and ability to manage and protect their maritime domains and marine resources.

Note that this Technical Note covers civil maritime security only.

Last updated: April 2024

### DEFINITIONS

**Capacity building** means maritime support (such as financial, technical, equipment, training and mentoring) that aims to strengthen an organisation's capabilities, skills, processes and resources to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

**Information sharing** means the facilitation of access to maritime data (for example, geospatial, satellite imagery, and radio frequency data via relevant platforms and tools).

**Maritime domain** means all areas and objects of, on, under, relating to, adjacent to, or bordering on a sea, ocean, or other navigable waterway, including all maritime-related activities, infrastructure, people, cargo, and vessels and other conveyances.

**Maritime domain awareness** is the effective understanding of anything related to the maritime domain, including within a country's maritime zones (as established under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea) or within the broader region, that impacts or affects security, safety, the economy or environment of a country.

**Marine resources** are any natural resource that is found in, on, or under the sea or ocean, including fish, petroleum, gas and minerals.

**Maritime security** refers to the broad policy, systems, processes, assets and activities that relate to monitoring and enforcement of domestic and international maritime laws in a country's maritime zones through its defence and civil maritime agencies.

**Resilience** refers to a country's ability to establish and maintain maritime zones in accordance with international law, and exercise, as applicable, sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction, over respective maritime zones.

### SCOPE

#### *INCLUDES:*

For the purpose of Tier 2 reporting, the maritime security indicator includes reporting on DFAT investments funded through both official development assistance (ODA) and non-ODA with a specific objective to enhance civil maritime security capabilities at a country or regional level. This includes activities implemented by other Australian Government agencies, regional organisations or other suppliers.



Examples of such activities include:

- Capacity building of civil maritime and maritime-related agencies (exchanges, training, and workshops) on key issues including Law of the Sea, preservation of maritime boundaries, and combating illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- Activities that strengthen maritime domain awareness including assistance with technological equipment, data and training.
- Information sharing activities that contribute to more effective maritime law enforcement.
- Activities that assist partner countries to advocate for and assert their rights and interests in relevant international maritime forums.
- Defence cooperation and engagement activities funded by DFAT and directly related to building civil maritime capacity.
- Maritime infrastructure and equipment that support civil maritime security.
- Marine environmental monitoring and management activities that include a civil maritime security objective.
- Activities that significantly contribute to policy or legislative changes concerning improvements in maritime domain awareness, marine resource management or maritime governance.

**EXCLUDES:**

- Defence activities, cooperation and engagement, except those directly related to building civil maritime capacity.
- Marine environmental management and conservation activities that do not have a specific maritime security objective.

## **CALCULATION METHOD**

Maritime security is a narrative indicator, so reporting should focus on qualitative evidence (through narrative examples and case studies) of the contribution of Australia's assistance to the objective. However, quantitative results should be reported in the narrative where relevant, including the number of countries and agencies provided with assistance.

## **DATA SOURCE/S**

Relevant program reports, meeting records, cables, reviews, evaluations and assessments.

## **DISAGGREGATION**

Sex disaggregated data should be provided in narrative reports where possible.

Disaggregated data on disability and social inclusion should also be included where possible.

## **WORKED EXAMPLE**

The Southeast Asia Women in Maritime Security Network combines technical skills training in topics such as Law of the Sea and maritime law enforcement with management and women in leadership training. In 2022-23 this program enabled 18 women from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Brunei to build their maritime technical capabilities, while promoting women's leadership and gender equality. This also established an ongoing network that we will sustain with further activities going forward. After learning about gender equality policies and strategies implemented in Australia and elsewhere in the maritime security context, several participants suggested they would propose that



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similar policies be implemented in their home agencies. This program has contributed to partner states' civil maritime security capabilities; to our women in leadership and Women, Peace and Security objectives; and to strengthening Australia's position as a maritime partner of choice.