Governance of the National Maritime Jurisdiction: An International Engagement Model for Coastal Developing States

PRESENTER
Thomas D. Morelli, Managing Director
Thomas D Morelli LLC
Vero Beach, FL 32960
772.332.4846
thomasmorelli@att.net

ASSOCIATE
Bradley J. Niesen, President
Sea Land & Air Technologies & Systems, Inc.
Arlington VA 22207
703.536.6072
BJNiesen@Verizon.net
Presentation Outline

Just what is a – National Maritime Jurisdiction (NMJ)?
- Maritime Jurisdiction Boundaries Delimited to EEZ
- Characteristics

Predicate Issues

International Engagement Model (IEM)
- Functional Processes for Policy Implementation
- Four Strategic Outcomes & Engaged Models of the Strategic Framework

Strategic Framework for Governance of the NMJ (G/NMJ)
- Diagram
- Chart of Capacities & Comparative Advantages

National Governance Capacity Model

Case Example – Cuba NMJ

Conclusions
Practical Application by Coastal Developing States
- IEM
- Strategic Framework

Q & A
Just what is a – National Maritime Jurisdiction?
Maritime Jurisdiction Boundaries Delimited to EEZ


Briefer’s Notebook

- International Governance Regime is UNCLOS
- Discrete Geospatial National Marine Region
- Shared Borders with Adjacent Maritime States
- Developing Coastal State Marine Territory Often: > than Terrestrial Space & Ungoverned

Case Example: Cuba’s Maritime Borders

- Bahamas
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- UK protectorate of Cayman Islands
- Mexico
- USA
Just what is a – National Maritime Jurisdiction?
Characteristics

**Governance Scope:** Domestic & International
- Policy Drivers/Pressures are National & International
- Governance to Control, Secure, Develop, & Manage as Sovereign Territory
- State Must Lead & Steer Collaborative Participatory Governance Networks

**Policy Dimensions:** Social, Economic, Environmental
- Country’s Coastal Populations More Accepting of International Trade & Travel
- Resources, Capacities, & Comparative Advantages Critical to Integral Development
- Marine Ecosystem Drivers/Pressures are Complex & Dynamic

**Systemic Interactions:** Spatial & Functional
- Specialized Capacities Inform Policy Analysis/Implementation/Evaluation Processes
- Stakeholder Networks Comprised of State, Market, & Civil Society

**Capacity Priorities:** Specialized Sustainable Development Goals
- Governance of the National Maritime Jurisdiction (G/NMJ)
- Achieving Maritime Sustainable Development Goals
- Effective Implementation by Specialized Lines of Effort to Achieve G/NMJ

**Briefer’s Notebook**

Stakeholders involved in NMJ Governance = state, market, civil society
- State capacity must lead NMJ Governance (government of/for/by populous)
- Market capacity (ocean business community) must lead commercial development
- Civil Society capacity leads engagement to require ARL of NMJ Governance
- Most inclusive approach is collaborative participatory stakeholder networks
Predicate Issues
So-What Questions

What is the Problem?
- Governance of the National Maritime Jurisdiction in Coastal Developing States

What is the Solution?
- *Without Capacity, There Is No Development*
- Capacity for comprehensive Governance of the National Maritime Jurisdiction (G/NMJ)
- Implementation of Essential Governance Modalities Enabling to G/NMJ

What is Governance?
- Comprehensive Processes of Governing – whether undertaken by State (ie government), Market (commercial private sector), or Civil Society (civic populous) Stakeholders
- Implementation by State Leadership & Steerage

What Functional Outcomes Essential to G/NMJ as Sovereign Territory?
- Control, Secure, Develop, & Manage the NMJ

What are the Dimensions of Comprehensive G/NMJ?
- Social, Economic, Environmental (Egalitarian Balance)

What Value to the State by Capacity for G/NMJ?
- *Comparative Advantage of Achieving Maritime Sustainable Development Goals*

What Capacity is Paramount to Sustainable G/NMJ?
*National Governance Capacity* comprised of:
- Authority – Performative Structures/Functions
- Resilience – Agile Adaptive Performance
- Legitimacy – Result of Achieving Intended Outcomes
International Engagement Model (IEM)
Four Strategic Outcomes for Policy Implementation

Control, Secure, Develop, & Manage the NMJ

IEM Envisaged Strategic Outcomes:
- Freedom of Capacity for Performative Governance
- Comparative Advantage of Operational Implementation Efficacy

Goals of IEM Implementation

Functional Processes Primarily State Roles
- Control – Structures/Functions of Governance deployed in the NMJ
- Secure – the Integrity & Value of NMJ Capacity

Functional Processes Shared by State - Market - Civil Society Stakeholders
- Develop – the NMJ potential for Comparative Advantages
- Manage – the systemic processes for G/NMJ

Ways & Means – Functional Processes of the IEM
- Maritime Law Enforcement with Integrated Coastguard Functions – integral performative waterways management capabilities
- Marine Spatial Planning – lines of effort & engagement activities to the civic local
International Engagement Model (IEM)

Four Strategic Outcomes Pervasive to the Strategic Framework
Engaging the Models Ensemble

CONTROL
- Direct-Support Models: IEM & NGCM, MDAM, PAM, PIM, PEM
- Indirect-Support Models: EDCM, IGRM

SECURE
- Direct-Support Models: IEM & MDAM, NGCM
- Indirect-Support Models: IGRM, PAM, PIM, PEM, EDCM

DEVELOP
- Direct-Support Models: IEM & EDCM, MDAM, PAM, PIM, PEM
- Indirect-Support Models: NGCM, IGRM

MANAGE
- Direct-Support Models: IEM & PEM, MDAM, EDCM
- Indirect-Support Models: PAM, PIM, NGCM, IGRM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IEM – International Engagement Model</th>
<th>PAM – Policy Analysis Model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IGRM – International Governance Regimes Model</td>
<td>PIM – Policy Implementation Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGCM – National Governance Capacity Model</td>
<td>PEM – Policy Evaluation Model</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDAM – Maritime Domain Awareness Model</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDCM – Economic Development Capacity Model</td>
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Briefer’s Notebook

International Engagement Model (IEM)
Functional Processes for Policy Implementation

- IEM Focuses Integrated Capacity (Ways & Means) to Implement G/NMJ
- IEM ImplementationDelivers Operational Functional Processes to the Field

Four Strategic Outcomes – Control, Secure, Develop, and Manage – are imperative to attaining legitimate Governance of the National Maritime Jurisdiction. These four Strategic Outcomes are pervasive throughout the Ensemble and guide the focus of each Model on their achievement through goals, objectives, targets, and specific measures.
Panel on Network Governance: Theories, Frameworks and Applications
March 19 * 11:45 AM - 1:15 PM

Strategic Framework for G/NMJ
A System-of-Systems Architecture

IEM ‘Unbundled’ to a Strategic Framework
Strategic Framework vs. Individual Models: Effects are Holistic Form & Functional Synergy

IEM – International Engagement Model
IGRM – International Governance Regimes Model
NGCM – National Governance Capacity Model
MDAM – Maritime Domain Awareness Model
EDCM – Economic Development Capacity Model
PAM – Policy Analysis Model
PIM – Policy Implementation Model
PEM – Policy Evaluation Model
*CMES – Comprehensive Maritime Engagement Strategy (Systems Integrator of Implementation Processes)

American Society for Public Administration’s 78th Annual Conference
Atlanta, March 17-21, 2017
**Strategic Framework for Governance of the NMJ**

8-Model Ensemble Operated as an Implementation Process

*Freedom of Capacity for Governance of the National Maritime Jurisdiction*
*Comparative Advantage of Achieving Maritime Sustainable Development Goals*

**International Governance Regimes Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for International Consensus*
*Comparative Advantage of Cooperative Governance*

**National Governance Capacity Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for Governance Legitimacy*
*Comparative Advantage of National Equilibrium*

**International Engagement Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for Performative Governance*
*Comparative Advantage of Operational Implementation Efficacy*

**Economic Development Capacity Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for Integral Development*
*Comparative Advantage of Maritime Sustainable Development*

**Maritime Domain Awareness Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for Science-based Governance*
*Comparative Advantage of Information Confidence*

**Policy Analysis Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for National Vision*
*Comparative Advantage of Proactive Policy Options*

**Policy Implementation Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for Goals Accomplishment*
*Comparative Advantage of Policy Synergy*

**Policy Evaluation Model**
*Freedom of Capacity for Agile Governance*
*Comparative Advantage of Policy Efficacy*
## National Governance Capacity Model

### Domestic Imperatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Level Indications</th>
<th>Institutional Level Indications</th>
<th>Catalytic Principals Framework of Ethical Values</th>
<th>Simile for/by/of populous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Authority** – capacity to implement State roles in society & all national territory. | **Performance:** Capacity for proactive efficacy. | >Strategic Vision  
>Transparency, Accountability, Integrity, & Corruption-countermeasures  
>Effectiveness & Efficiency  
>Rule of Law | Governance for the people |
| **Resilience** - capacity for agile service delivery to Civil & Market constituents. | **Adaptability:** Capacity for mitigation/response efficacy. | >Responsiveness  
>Participatory Inclusiveness  
>Collaborative Innovation | Governance by the people |
| **Legitimacy** - capacity for consensus of Authority & Resilience. | **Stability:** Capacity for Trust & Confidence of the populous in the State to achieve stated objectives. | >Consensus Polity  
>Democracy Praxis  
>Power Balance  
>Fairness/Justice/Peace  
>Legitimate Tax Policy | Governance of the people |

### Briefer’s Notebook

#### Strategic Framework

- Strategic Framework = 8-Model Ensemble + CMES as *systems-integrator*
- Each Model a Capacity, Comparative Advantage, & Governance Modality
- Each Model has its own Envisaged Strategic Outcomes, Goals, Ways & Means
- Each Model a Specific *Governance Modality* of Operational Structural-Functional Processes
- Implementation of each Model Deploys its Capacity as a Performative Governance Modality
- Resource for Comprehensive Policy Decision-Making Processes
Case Example – Cuba
NMJ Industry Sectors of Cuba’s Ocean Enterprise

Development Capacity & Comparative Advantages

Contemporary
- Customs Administration & Export Control
- International Trade & Commerce Facilitation
- Commercial Fisheries
- Marine Pharmacology
- Tourism Trade

Potential
- Marine Transportation System Infrastructure
- Offshore Energy
- National Ocean Enterprise Education, Training, & Research
- Cross-Sectoral Synergy – ‘Innovation Clusters’
- Role in a ‘Regional Maritime Governance Cluster’

Briefer’s Notebook
- Concept of ‘Regional Maritime Governance Cluster’ – a multinational regional network for cooperative engagement
- Cuba as potential geospatial nucleus among its six adjacent maritime border-states of Bahamas, Haiti, Jamaica, the UK protectorate of Cayman Islands, Mexico, & USA.
Conclusions
Practical Application by Coastal Developing States

Utility of International Engagement Model

Four Points of Value for Creating Improvements in G/NMJ
- Vision of Desired Governance Outcomes to be Achieved
- Clarity of Goals to Inform Policy Analysis, Implementation, Evaluation, & Strategy
- Policy Implementation Effectiveness – ie State Resilience & Authority
- Civil Society Perceptions of State Legitimacy

Utility of Strategic Framework

DOMESTIC APPLICATIONS
- Self-Assessment of Current Capacity for G/NMJ
- Self-Awareness of Requirements to Build/Develop Capacities for G/NMJ
- Guidance Informing Policy Pertaining to NMJ Sustainable Development Goals
- Guidance to Designing Comprehensive G/NMJ Implementation Processes
- Guidance to Improve Capacity Efficacy in Implementation of Governance Modalities

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS

Foreign State Assessment/Awareness Informs International Relations & Foreign Affairs vis-à-vis
- Bordering Maritime States
- Extra-Regional Trade Competitors
- Collaborative Governance Arrangements with Regional Maritime States
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