DCoC High Level Regional Meeting on Implementation of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct

Dubai, United Arab Emirates

28 - 30 June 2022

Record of the Meeting

1. The International Maritime Organization (IMO), pursuant to the request of Signatory States to the Code of Conduct concerning the repression of piracy and armed robbery against ships in the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (Djibouti Code of Conduct), the Signatory States to the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, 2017 (Jeddah Amendment), and States eligible to sign these instruments (Participants), convened a High Level Regional Meeting on Addressing Maritime Security Challenges Through Regional Cooperation within the context of the Jeddah Amendment.

2. The meeting had been rescheduled due to the unfortunate passing of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahya. The Secretary-General of IMO and other participants extended their profound condolences to the Royal family, and the Government and people of the United Arab Emirates.

3. The meeting was attended by representatives from the following participating States:

COMOROS	DJIBOUTI	ETHIOPIA
JORDAN	KENYA	MALDIVES
MAURITIUS	MADAGASCAR	MOZAMBIQUE
OMAN	SAUDI ARABIA	SEYCHELLES
SOMALIA	SUDAN	TANZANIA
UAE	YEMEN	

by observers from the following States:

INDIA	USA	UNITED KINGDOM

and by observers from the following intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations:

COMBINED MARITIME FORCES (CMF)

CRIMARIO II

EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION

EUROPEAN UNION NAVAL FORCE SOMALIA (OP ATALANTA) (EU NAVFOR)

EUCAP - SOMALIA

INDIAN OCEAN COMMISSION (IOC)

INSTITUTE OF SECURITY STUDIES (ISS)

INTERPOL

UKMTO

UNDP - YEMEN

UNODC (GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME)

4. The objective of the meeting was to gain agreement on four Resolutions to enhance implementation of DCoC(JA) strategies and roadmaps and assist the Signatory States in operationalizing and establishing regional leadership and cooperation on a broad range of maritime security challenges. The four Resolutions included:

- Approving an Implementation Plan for the Roadmap for Enhancing the Djibouti Code of Conduct Information Sharing Network,
- Determining a Way Forward on Capacity Building,
- Re-energizing the Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund as an Important Tool for Implementing the Djibouti Code of Conduct Jeddah Amendment, and
- Recognizing the Evolving Maritime Challenges and Security Priorities of Djibouti Code of Conduct Signatory States and Establishing Relationships to Maximize Regional and International Support.

5. Draft summaries of the four Resolutions were provided in advance in a Read Ahead Document that allowed Signatory States to become familiar with the intended outputs from the meeting. These Resolutions were then considered in panel discussions and presentations as described below.

6. The meeting was opened by His Excellency Suhail Mohammed Al Mazrouei, Minister of Energy and Infrastructure for the United Arab Emirates. The welcoming ceremony also featured comments by Her Excellency Mrs. Mariam Awies JAMA, Minister of Ports and Marine Transport of Somalia and His Excellency Andrea Matteo Fontana, Ambassador of the European Union to the United Arab Emirates. The Secretary-General of IMO was unable to attend but provided pre-recorded comments. Opening comments have been posted on the DCoC Website. (Steering Committee Chair; Somalia Opening remarks; European Union Opening remarks and IMO SG remarks).

7. Signatory States nominated and approved Her Excellency Mrs. Mariam Awies JAMA, Minister of Ports and Marine Transport of Somalia to act as Chair of the Meeting. Mr. Alan Renaud, Principal Secretary for Civil Aviation, Ports & Marine from the Seychelles was nominated and approved as the meetings' Co-Chair. The first order of business for the Chair was the approval of the Agenda of the High Level Regional meeting. This was proposed by the Chair and approved by the Delegations.

8. Summary of Decisions Taken at the High Level Meeting of the Djibouti Code of Conduct

Decision	Action Taken
Selection of Chairs for the HighLevel Meeting	Chair and Co-Chair Nominated and Approved: 1. Her Excellency Mrs. Mariam Awies JAMA, Minister of Ports and Marine Transport of Somalia 2. Mr. Alan Renaud, Principal Secretary for Civil Aviation, Ports & Marine from the Seychelles
Resolution One: The Way Forward for the DCoC Information Sharing Network	3. Approved – Full Text of Resolution at Appendix 2
Resolution Two: The Way Forward for DCoC Capacity Building	4. Approved – Full Text of Resolution at Appendix 2
Resolution Three: Re-energizing the DCoC Trust Fund	5. Approved – Full Text of Resolution at Appendix 2
Resolution Four: Recognizing Evolving Nature of Maritime Challenges and Establishing Relationships to Maximize Regional and International Support	6. Approved – Full Text of Resolution at Appendix 2
Steering Committee Chairs	7. NFPs have retained the current Steering Committee for another two years
Ad Hoc Meeting of the Friends of the Djibouti Code of Conduct	8. Recommended that a coordinator for capacity building be considered to provide direct support (and co-located with the IMO Secretariat) – Full text on Page 8.

Regional Threat Update

9. To set the scene for subsequent discussions and to update the National Focal Points (NFPs) on the maritime security picture in the Indian Ocean, a regional threat brief was provided by ACOS CJ3 EUNAVFOR (Captain Marc Reina) and the Deputy Commander of Combined Maritime Forces (Commodore Fryer).

10. The speakers noted that there were a range of evolving threats in the Western Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, and the Red Sea. These threats include several organized violent groups that were exerting influence in the area and perpetrating organized crimes including smuggling,

human trafficking, weapons trafficking, and sanctions violations related to illegal charcoal smuggling. While no piracy events had been recorded recently, the point was made that the threat still remained, and the organizers of piracy still retained the capability but had migrated to other criminal activity. It was also noted that active conflicts in the area were spilling over into the surrounding areas which brought another set of challenges.

11. Finally, the speakers discussed some of the most troubling threats that included floating mines, cyber threats, and drone attacks. Specifically mentioned was a recent drone attack on the MT Mercer Street in July 2021 that tragically killed two persons.

12. Takeaways from the briefings on Threat Analysis:

- The briefs confirmed the evolving and complex nature of maritime threats in the Indian Ocean and the necessity to continually review and adjust DCoC strategies and priorities.
- The group noted that access to Threat Briefings from EUNAVFOR would be welcome if they could be released to Signatory States.
- The region should strive to develop the capability to produce threat assessments that could be tailored to specific priorities of regional states.

Organization of the Meeting

13. This meeting was unique in that it focused on four Resolutions to be agreed by the Signatory States. This summary report will focus on the four Resolutions and their supporting discussions.

Addressing Resolution One – Implementation of the Strategy and Roadmap for the Enhancement of the DCoC(JA) Information Sharing Network.

14. Several of the first day's sessions were focused on informing and discussing Resolution One – related to the Implementation of the Information Sharing Network Strategy. The session was moderated by Mr. Alain Donat, the National Focal Point of Mauritius. To start the session, Brig. (Ret) Loonena Naisho, the Working Group One Chair, presented recommendations developed at a recent Workshop on Information Sharing that was held in Djibouti from 13-17 March 2022. The recommendations generated at the workshop were focused on operationalizing the concept of the National Maritime Information Sharing Centres (NMISCs) based on the recently agreed Strategy and Roadmap. The recommendations included the following main points regarding the establishment of NMISCs:

- Establish benchmarks for "Initial Operational Capability" (IOC) for each category of the assessment grid areas;
- Establish a goal for all NMISCs to reach IOC within 2 years;
- Explore opportunities to include the DCoC ISN, and particularly the NMISCs, in operational activities (e.g. incident reporting, exercise participation, threat analysis, etc);
- Agree that each Signatory State should conduct a Self-Assessment to determine achievement of IOC (based on proposed minimum benchmarks);

- Upon completion of Self-Assessment, each Signatory State will notify WG1 of IOC attainment for the NMISC; and
- WG1 will then coordinate an independent assessment for the NMISC to guide attainment of full capability (Nation determines releasability of assessment).

15. Additionally, the following recommendations were developed to apply to the larger DCoC Information Sharing Network:

- NMISCs will develop and share threat analyses across national and regional centres;
- NMISCs will strive to develop "Pattern of Life Analysis" to increase regional awareness of maritime threats; and
- The DCoC ISN should consider Geopolitical aspects that may affect maritime security in the Indian Ocean.

16. Following the initial proposals, a panel discussion further addressed existing models for successful National Centres and Information Sharing. The panel included the following presentations:

- Creating MDA in National Centres – Richard Morris, Royal Navy, MDA Programme Manager;
- Lessons from Madagascar – Captain Raza Franck Aime, Director General, RMIFC;
- Information Sharing Tools – David Nattrass – MDA Component Manager, IORIS Project Manager, CRIMARIO II; and
- Lessons Learned from NMISC Kenya –Joyce Awino, Kenya National Maritime Information Sharing Centre.

17. Takeaways from Information Sharing Discussion:

- The development of a National Maritime Security Strategy and a National Maritime Security Risk Register can provide a framework for developing a whole of government approach to maritime security.
- Proactive Information Sharing allows nations to make informed and collaborative decisions.
- National centres must work to balance the "need to know" against the "need to share."
- National centres must provide situational awareness for operators and policy makers, but should also provide a way that this information can be shared.

Day One Information Briefings

18. The last session of Day One focused on information briefings to inform Signatory States of the actions of supporting institutions. The session was moderated by Engineer Numan Elsaife, the National Focal Point for Jordan. The briefings included:

- KSA Support for the Implementation of the DCoC (JA) – Head of the Jeddah Academy for Maritime Science and Security Studies in International Maritime and Security Training;
- UAE Presentation – Captain Jaber Saif All Shehhi, National Focal Point for UAE;
- India's Support to DCoC Objectives – Mr. U Uttam Chand, of the Consulate General of India to the UAE; and
- Update on EU PS and RS Projects – Ms. Alyekka Stella Aber and Mrs. Mara Luciano of IMO.

Addressing Resolution Two – Presentation and Approval of the Capacity Building Matrix

19. Day Two morning sessions were conducted to inform and discuss Resolution #2 – related to the formal adoption of the Capacity Building Matrix. The session was moderated by Ms. Joyce Awino of Kenya. To start the session, Captain Getinet Abay, the Working Group Two Chair, presented recommendations developed through a process that led to the creation of the Capacity Building Matrix. Working Group 2 was formed as a result of the decision at the Mombasa High Level Regional Meeting held in Mombasa in 2019 and attended by all member states. Captain Getinet made the following points:

- The Capacity Building Matrix is essential to achieve goals but must be continually reviewed and updated to ensure that it effectively addresses the evolving threats and to ensure that no nation is left behind;
- Signatory States that have not submitted or updated the matrix were urged to do so; and
- The Friends of the DCoC were requested to use the Matrix as the basis to establish priorities for capacity building assistance which could include funds or "in kind" assistance such as training and exercise participation.

20. Kiruja Micheni and Esther Njonde, (IMO) then presented a demonstration of the functionality of the Capacity Building Matrix through a virtual demonstration.

21. Following the presentation of the matrix, a panel discussion focused on how it may be possible to maximize regional and international support through the use of various tools and functions, including the Capacity Building Matrix. The panel included the following presentations::

- Challenges to Maintaining Counter-Piracy Deterrence Following the Non-Renewal of Naval Forces in Somalia – Special Advisor Diego Canovas-Canovas, EUNAFOR;
- Promoting Closer Working Relationships between DCoC and International Partners – Abdallah Hatimy, Special Advisor, State Department of Shipping and Maritime Affairs; and
- Regional MPA Asset Employment – Major Adam J. Medina – Kenya- US Liaison Office (KUSLO).

22. Takeaways from the Capacity Building Discussion:

- The matrix would be of best use if all nations ensured that the matrix was updated to include the latest priorities and requirements;
- "In kind" donations should also be coordinated through the Capacity Building Matrix – these donations could include training provided by deployed vessels and detachments; and
- Creative new solutions could be used to increase regional capacity such as that proposed by USA to consider the use of regionally operated Maritime Patrol Aircraft which could be used to fill requirements for priority areas identified on the capacity building matrix.

Addressing Resolution Three – Enhancing Regional Capability Through the DCoC Trust Fund.

23. The session's goal was to find ways to better utilize the DCoC Trust Fund to ensure that it remained a viable way to support capacity development and cooperative maritime security in the Indian Ocean. Briefings were provided by Mr. Kiruja Micheni, IMO and Mr. Yonis Adan, Coordinator, Somali Maritime Administration. Mr. Adan stressed that it was important to focus on national capability first, then focus on regional capability. These regionally developed capabilities are growing in importance because the shifting priorities of international partners are re-focusing on other areas and other missions. Unfortunately, the Fund is now mostly depleted, so new and creative ways to reinvigorate the fund were discussed.

24. The following aspects of the Fund were considered:

- The purpose and objective of the Fund is to provide a dedicated source of financial support for technical cooperation and assistance activities for the DCoC participating States;
- Contributions to the Fund are to be made voluntarily by the contributing Governments, organizations, institutions, or private individuals;
- Contributions will normally be received for general purposes but may also be earmarked for specific activities in relation to a work programme; and
- When a contribution is made, the Programme Manager or the implementing office of the Fund is required to respect the intention of the donors.

25. The Resolution included the following points:

- It called for donations of funds and "in-kind" donations including "non-committed" donations that could be applied to areas of most need by the DCoC;
- The Resolution requested the IMO Secretary-General and Secretariat to call for funding as appropriate, but in any case, during sessions of the Maritime Safety Committee; and
- In order to provide a sustainable source of funding, the Resolution called on Signatory States to make annual voluntary contributions; and

- The text proposed that uncommitted contributions would be utilized under the DCoC Capacity Building Matrix where Working Group Two would make recommendations to the Steering Committee on the final disposition and use of these funds.

26. Takeways from the discussion on the Trust Fund

- A new emphasis could be placed on identifying and tracking "in-kind" contributions to the Fund. This would help to reward those nations and partners who have consistently contributed to the development of the Djibouti Code of Conduct.
- Comments were made by the Meeting Chair and other Signatory States that there should be a communications strategy to emphasize the positive aspects of supporting the DCoC. Specifically, the message would show how small contributions and investments to regional security will pay large dividends to the growth of the Blue Economy and savings to international security providers (This would be a better strategy than the appearance of "begging" for funds).

Panel Discussion: Re-engineering the DCoC(JA) to Meet the Challenges of New and Emerging Threats to Maritime Security

27. Following the discussion on the Trust Fund, a panel was convened to discuss how the Signatory States could re-engineer the DCoC(JA) working to ensure that the Friends of the DCoC and other partner organizations could maximize their support during this time of changing priorities and evolving threats. The panel was moderated by Captain Valmont, Chief Executive Officer of the Seychelles Maritime Safety Authority. The panel included the following presentations:

- Strategy Considerations for the Friends of the DCoC – Denys Reva, Institute for Security Studies;
- Finding Common Ground: DCoC and International Coalitions – Diego Canovas-Canovas, EUNAVFOR;
- Coordinating and De-Conflicting Friends of DCoC Inputs – Kiruja Micheni, IMO;
- Developing a Long-term Partnership for Info Sharing – Richard Morris, UKMTO; and
- Ideas for MASE/DCoC(JA) Collaboration to Meet Common Objectives – Raj Mohabeer, Indian Ocean Commission.

28. Takeaways from the Friends of DCoC Discussion:

- The security challenges in the Indian Ocean are becoming more complex and include many forms of maritime crime, spill-over from land conflicts, and geopolitical competition;
- A long-term strategy should limit duplication of effort and should focus on the unique challenges of each coastal state by building capabilities that each state can sustain after the donor has exited;

- Key stakeholders stand by to assist as required for DCoC training or training for individual coastal states;
- Many training opportunities that can be targeted towards coastal state needs can be provided by deployed forces such as those in EUNAVFOR – which also uses the SHADE mechanism to coordinate key stakeholders;
- There is too much work to be done and too few assets – there is no place for uncoordinated capacity building activities. Therefore, IOC/MASE and DCoC should cooperate and reinforce each other, avoid duplication and make the maximum use of existing resources. This is especially important as most of the MASE parties are also in DCoC; and
- Regional States need to specifically cooperate to have a better understanding of maritime threats and crimes, to counter IUU fishing, and to enforce MARPOL conventions on marine pollution.

Resolution Four - Recognizing the Evolving Maritime Challenges and Security Priorities of Djibouti Code of Conduct Signatory States and Establishing Relationships to Maximize Regional and International Support

29. As stated during the Threat Assessment session of the meeting, the nature of maritime threats has migrated from piracy to other maritime threats. For example, at the recent Information Sharing Workshop the top five identified threats include: IUU Fishing, Maritime Terrorism, Narcotics, Human Trafficking/Smuggling and Pollution/Environmental Damage/Dumping. In order to ensure that the DCoC(JA) remains a valuable instrument for coordinating cooperation, Signatory States should:

- Establish their National Maritime Security Committees and develop and review National Maritime Security Risk Registers;
- Ensure that DCoC Roadmaps and cooperation frameworks continue to remain aligned with DCoC priorities;
- Consider coordinating an over-arching DCoC Risk Register to help promote focused interaction with regional and international partners;
- Reinforce the close relationship with the Friends of the DCoC and ensure that the Capacity Building Matrix can be used as a tool to focus support on priority areas;
- Encourage more focused relationships with Regional and International partners; and
- Develop a set of practical and measured benchmarks that can be used to measure progress towards sustainable regional maritime security.

Briefing on CRIMARIO II

30. Martin Cauchi Inglot, the Project Director for CRIMARIO II gave a briefing on the use of IORIS as a tool that can be used to facilitate maritime domain awareness, communication, and maritime coordination amongst national agencies on one level, and on another level with regional

States in the Indian Ocean. His summary stressed that CRIMARIO promotes cross-sectoral, inter-agency and cross-regional cooperation across the Indo-Pacific and:

- Provides the IORIS information sharing system;
- Organizes regional exercises; and
- All products offered are neutral and zero cost for use by regional states

Day Two - Parallel Meetings

31. On the afternoon of Day 2, two parallel meetings were held as below:

a) Meeting of National Focal Points. In the side-meeting of National Focal Points, participants agreed to:

- Extend the term of the Steering Committee for a further two years;
- Propose that the Chairman's role be elevated to Ministerial level and tasked the Steering Committee to develop Terms of Reference for consideration and approval at the next High-Level Regional Meeting;
- Request that Working Group Two should be tasked to consider and make recommendations on the sustainability of the Trust Fund, and
- Welcome the proposal by the United States to provide Maritime Patrol Aircraft to enhance Maritime Domain Awareness and tasked the working groups to consider how this proposal could best be utilized by the Signatory States of the DCoC and make recommendations to the Steering Committee.

b) Ad Hoc Meeting of the Friends of the Djibouti Code of Conduct. At the ad hoc meeting the Friends of the Djibouti Code of Conduct:

- Noted the active regional leadership shown at the meeting and the fact that women were elected to key leadership roles and prominently participated as speakers and moderators;
- Noted also the transition from a primary focus on piracy and armed robbery, although this remains a threat, to other challenges and encourages that lessons identified are utilised to strengthen achievable goals in keeping with the purpose of the DCoC (JA) by agreed timescales;
- Supported the adoption of the four Resolutions that were the keystone of the meeting and agreed that these decisions should help enable the DCoC to progress in the implementation of regional maritime security goals;
- Commented that the proposed capability matrix under Working Group 2 of the DCoC could be a valuable tool in helping to assess and possibly guide training and

capacity building opportunities for international partners. This could be used on a bilateral or multilateral basis;

- Discussed the need to strengthen the coordination function related to capacity building and agreed that such a coordinator would be most useful if they were closely linked to the DCoC Secretariat. The CRIMARIO II Project would consider if it could provide this support. Linkages to the DCoC Secretariat would ensure regional leadership under the auspices of the IMO. It was further assessed that a single and dedicated point of coordination would allow improved de-confliction across contributing partners;
- Requested that active donors to the DCoC be given access to the database to allow for maximum synergies. Also requested that all Signatory States commit to continuously updating the matrix so that it will be a useful tool that could be used as emergent opportunities arise;
- Noted, that in addition to capacity building and training, the important contributions that could be made by academic organizations to provide outside perspectives to assist in developing strategic approaches for the Friends of the DCoC; and
- Requested that the IMO, as DCoC Secretariat, coordinate and facilitate a future meeting of the Friends of the DCoC (JA) in order to consider the points raised in the ad hoc meeting.

Conclusions

32. The participants discussed and approved the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting and a communique was subsequently issued by the participants after the meeting and is attached as Appendix One.

33. The Chair thanked the United Arab Emirates and the European Union (CRIMARIO II) for sponsoring the meeting, the IMO Secretariat for their administrative support and the Facilitator for his efforts.

34. The next Plenary session will take place by the end of 2022 but meetings by the Steering Committee, Working Group 1 and Working Group 2 will continue to be held in line with the DCoC laid down protocols for meetings.

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List of Appendices

Appendix One: Communique: High Level Regional Meeting: Addressing Maritime Security Challenges Through Regional Cooperation within the context of the Jeddah Amendment.

Appendix Two: Full Text of Resolutions Agreed at the High Level Meeting

Appendix Three: Briefing from Working Group #1: on the Information Sharing Network

Appendix Four: Briefing from Working Group #2: Capacity Building Network

Appendix One: Communique: High Level Regional Meeting: Addressing Maritime Security Challenges Through Regional Cooperation within the context of the Jeddah

The International Maritime Organization pursuant to the request of Signatory States to the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, and States eligible to sign these instruments, in conjunction with the United Arab Emirates and the European Union, convened a High-level Meeting under the theme '*Addressing Maritime Security Challenges Through Regional Cooperation within the context of the Jeddah Amendment*'.

Representatives of Signatory States (Participants), representatives from International Organizations and attendees from partner organizations offer special thanks to the Government of the United Arab Emirates. Representatives also offer thanks to the European Union, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and other organizations associated with organizing and hosting the Meeting at the Intercontinental Hotel Festival City in Dubai and acknowledged the generous in kind support and hospitality extended by the Government of the United Arab Emirates for the Meeting, as well as other amenities provided; and expressed its sincere gratitude to His Excellency Suhail Mohammed Al Mazrouei, Minister of Energy and Infrastructure. We also thank the DCoC National Focal Point Captain Jaber Saif Al Shehhi the Director of Inspection and Control for their gracious hosting and support to the success of the meeting.

The Participants also thanked the Chair and Co-Chair of the Meeting, Her Excellency Mrs. Mariam Awies JAMA, Minister of Ports and Marine Transport of Somalia and Mr. Alan Renaud, Principal Secretary for Civil Aviation, Ports & Marine from the Seychelles.

The objectives of this High-Level Meeting of the Djibouti Code of Conduct was to endorse strategies and workplans that have been developed over the last year to strengthen maritime security in the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden, through effective implementation of the DCoC (JA). These include: (1) a regionally led Information Sharing Network, (2) an agreed Capacity Building Coordination matrix based on member-state needs and priorities, and (3) a coordinated support network of regional and international partners that make up the Friends of the DCoC.

The meeting also took into account the changing security dynamics in the Gulf of Aden and Western Indian Ocean and acknowledged maritime threats have evolved and, information sharing and capacity building priorities that have been in place for over a decade would need to be re-considered in order to ensure that the DCoC (JA) will still be able to address effectively current maritime security challenges.

To support this output, the meeting agreed on four (4) resolutions which were the establishment, enhancement and operationalization of NMISCs where the meeting adopted the strategy and roadmap as a guiding tool for their attainment of the minimum operating capabilities. The meeting further received proposals for capacity building whose key focus was consensus on the capacity building strategy for implementing the DCoC (JA) to be driven by regional needs and priorities where National Focal Points identify areas for capacity building to be submitted to the Chair for planning with the capacity building matrix as the main tool that would be relied on to ensure avoidance of duplication of effort. To achieve these objectives, the Role of the Friends of the DCOC(JA) and revitalization of the DCOC Trust Fund was highlighted.

The meeting received an update on the status of the Regional Maritime Information Sharing Centre (REMISC) in Yemen. It was noted that an alternative site had been found in Aden and a request was made for assistance for equipment for its operationalization. The CRIMARIO II acknowledged and made an offer of assistance to the REMISC.

Signatory states noted the proactive measures taken by some Signatory States to implement regulations that require transponders or other tracking devices for vessels including small fishing vessels /canoes operating within Territorial Waters. Since the capability to track these vessels is an important part in establishing maritime security, Signatory States ask that this issue be considered by Working Group One for possible inclusion at the next High -Level Meeting.

Friends of the DCoC (JA) were encouraged by the active regional leadership shown at the meeting and the fact that women were elected to key leadership roles and prominently participated as speakers and moderators.

The next Plenary session will take place before the end of 2022 but meetings by the Steering Committee, Working Group 1 and Working Group 2 will continue to be held in line with the DCoC laid down protocols for meetings.

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Appendix Two – Full Text of Resolutions Agreed at the DCoC High Level Meeting

Resolution One

Roadmap for Enhancing the Djibouti Code of Conduct Information Sharing Network to Meet the Objectives of the Jeddah Amendment

RECOGNIZING that Article 2 of the Jeddah Amendment calls for cooperation on information sharing in combating other maritime crimes which are transnational in nature,

ACKNOWLEDGING that Article 3 prescribes the measures at national level that are necessary for the success of collaboration as anticipated within the DCoC Signatory States and most importantly applying a whole of government approach,

AGREES to encourage Signatory States to implement the basic minimum requirements in establishing National Maritime Information Sharing Centres (NMISC) to attain initial operating capability as defined in the Information Sharing Network (ISN) Strategy and Roadmap,

RE-EMPHASIZES the establishment, enhancement and operationalization of NMISCs as well as the establishment of National Maritime Security Committees, to oversee them.

Therefore;

ENCOURAGES Signatory States to develop, with the technical assistance of the IMO, National Maritime Security Risk Registers to inform the National Maritime Security Strategy;

FURTHER ENCOURAGES the NMISCs to attain minimum operational capability requirements within two years from the date of adoption of this resolution;

DECLARES that NMISCs will conduct self-assessments to determine their gaps and capabilities and report achievement of Minimum Operational Capability as provided for in the ISN Strategy to the Chair of Working Group One;

INVITES Working Group 1 to continue their work, with the assistance of independent advisors in defining the requirements for full operational capability for the NMISCs;

FURTHER INVITES Member States awaiting establishment of NMISCs, to focus on the development of clear Standard Operating Procedures for National multi-agency information-sharing;

The meeting therefore called for;

1. Doctrine and Concepts that depict the National Regional Mandate/Policy;
2. Minimum Infrastructure will include Building Facilities and Services;
3. That the anticipated Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) Capability will include MDA/Information sharing Systems necessary to support maritime security needs (National, Regional, International);

4. That the organization of the NMISCs will include their Internal Manning Structure, Roles and Responsibilities;

That the Information to be exchanged will depend on the Data Available and Understanding;

1. That the focus of NMISCs is cooperation across national agencies and Interoperability with the External Organisations;
2. That Member States further undertake to provide adequate personnel for their Manning and Operations;
3. That NMISCs will incorporate Training and standardization to enhance their capacity; and
4. That member states will provide minimum logistics for their operations that will involve Access, Transport, and a sustainable Financial Model.

Resolution Two

Way Forward on Capacity Building

RECOGNIZING the importance of enhancing international cooperation at all levels to fight transnational organized criminal activities, including illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, within the scope of the relevant United Nations instruments against illicit drug trafficking, as well as the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and illicit trafficking in firearms and criminal activities at sea falling within the scope of the Jeddah Amendment

DESIRING to promote greater regional co-operation between the Participants, both coastal States and landlocked States, and thereby enhance their effectiveness, in the prevention, interdiction, prosecution, and punishment of those persons engaging in piracy, armed robbery and other illicit activities on the basis of mutual respect for the sovereignty, sovereign rights, sovereign equality, jurisdiction, and territorial integrity of States;

WELCOMING the initiatives of IMO, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme, the African Union, the European Union, the European Commission, the Indian Ocean Commission, the League of Arab States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, donor States and other relevant international entities to provide training, technical assistance and other forms of capacity building to assist Governments, upon request, to adopt and implement practical measures to apprehend and holding accountable persons engaging in transnational organized crime, thereby deterring illicit activities in the maritime domain such as maritime terrorism, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing;

NOTING that in Article 8 of the DCoC Jeddah Amendment, the Participants agreed to liaise and co-operate mutually and Bilaterally with States and other stakeholders, and to

coordinate such activities with each other to facilitate the rescue, interdiction, investigation, and prosecution, we therefore call for:

1. That the capacity building strategy for implementing the DCoC -JA be driven by regional needs and priorities;
2. Emphasize the need to exert maximum effort to enhance the capacity of personnel who have a direct and indirect role in securing the maritime domain to be focused on the identified priorities;
3. That the coordination effort be focused on identifying capacity building needs, securing funds as well as in kind contributions with the view of linking with existing and bringing on board new partners for diverse programmes while focusing on the avoidance of duplication of effort;
4. Emphasize the need for national focal points to identify areas for capacity building to be submitted to the Chair of WG2 for planning.
5. Recognize that the capacity building coordination matrix is the main tool for identification, prioritizing, processing and conducting various kinds of capacity buildings to each Signatory State that will ensure avoidance of duplication of effort and prudent use of limited funds.

On capacity building coordination, our focus will therefore remain;

1. Fund Raising and engagement with Friends of the DCOC(JA) for capacity building;
2. Through technical assistance of the IMO and in collaboration with WG1 a key output is the e-platform www.dcoc.org which is developed to promote DCOC(JA) capacity building to be fully utilized;
3. Encourage Signatory States who have not submitted the updated Matrix to do so to ensure no State is left behind; and
4. Call upon DCoC members and Friends of the DCoC to provide funding to the DCoC Trust Fund and in-kind contribution for the implementation of capacity building initiatives.

Resolution Three

Re-energizing the Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund as an Important Tool for implementing the Djibouti Code of Conduct Jeddah Amendment

RECOGNIZING that the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC) Trust Fund is a multi-donor voluntary fund where financial contributions may be made by Member States of the United Nations or the IMO, organizations, institutions or private individuals to support transnational maritime crime capacity building.

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that Member States, intergovernmental organizations with which the IMO has relations and non-governmental organizations with consultative status, are also able to support the efforts of IMO by providing in-kind support.

DESIRING to re-energize the DCoC Trust Fund as an effective mechanism to implement the DCoC and to encourage donations of funds and "in kind" operational and capacity building support including non-committed donations that can be applied to areas of most need by the DCoC.

REQUESTS the Secretary-General of IMO to formally seek new donations by reaching out to other IMO Member States and international organizations to support the work of the DCoC through contributions to the DCoC Trust Fund.

FURTHER REQUESTS that additional funding requests should be included in IMO interventions at meetings of the Maritime Safety Committee.

CALLS ON regional states and partners (including the Friends of the DCoC) to direct donations through the Trust Fund and consider annual voluntary contributions to provide adequate funding to support priority regional maritime security goals.

AGREES that the use of uncommitted Trust Fund monetary donations, "in kind" contributions or operational donations will be guided by the DCoC Capacity Building Matrix. Based upon this guidance, Working Group Two will make recommendations to the DCoC Steering Committee for final decisions on the use of these contributions.

FURTHER AGREES that Working Group 2 considers and makes recommendations through the Steering committee for sustainability of the DCoC Trust Fund.

Resolution Four

Resolution #4 Recognizing the Evolving Maritime Challenges and Security Priorities of Djibouti Code of Conduct Signatory States and Establishing Relationships to Maximize Regional and International Support

RECOGNIZING that maritime threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden area continue to evolve and have expanded beyond piracy into other challenges that have a damaging effect on the economies of the Signatory States to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCoC), as amended.

FURTHER RECOGNIZING that the effectiveness of the DCoC/JA is increased through cooperation with international and regional partners, and that these relationships must evolve to align with the objectives of the Jeddah Amendment.

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Friends of the DCoC/JA has been established as a mechanism to coordinate cooperation from supporting organizations**.**

ENCOURAGES members to establish their National Maritime Security Committees at their earliest practicable opportunity and to develop their National Maritime Security Risk Registers. 7

AGREES that the DCoC Steering Committee shall:

1. Encourage Signatory States to frequently review evolving threat analysis and their National Maritime Security Risk Registers to ensure that DCoC roadmaps, guidance and cooperation frameworks are aligned with DCoC priorities,
2. Consider creating an overarching DCoC Maritime Security Risk Register that would be updated to reflect emergent threats and serve as a tool to promote focused interaction with regional and international partners,
3. Reinforce the close relationship with the Friends of the DCoC that is prioritized through the capacity building coordination matrix and serves to support the establishment and operationalization of the National Maritime Information Sharing Centres (NMISCs) as priority,
4. Encourage cooperative relationships with regional maritime security organizations based on mutual trust, reciprocity and shared purpose,
5. Form mutually beneficial relationships with international organizations and coalitions that support maritime security in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden where areas of mutual interest exist, and
6. Develop a set of practical and easily measured benchmarks that can be used to assess progress towards sustainable regional maritime security.

FURTHER AGREES that any proposed interaction or partnerships involving commitments from the DCoC shall be reviewed by the DCoC Steering Committee and approved by consensus of Signatory States.

DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT

Appendix Three: Briefing from Working Group #1: on the Information Sharing Network

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY AND ROADMAP FOR THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE DCOC/JA INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK

BY

BRIG (rtd) LOONENA NAISHO
CHAIR: WG1

28/06/2022

1

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT TO THE ISN ROADMAP

- **DCoC Information Sharing Network - initially envisioned with a counter-piracy focus.**
- **On signing of the DCoC (JA), the focus of the ISN shifted: Deterrence, Detection, Disruption and Prosecution of a wide list of maritime crimes.**
- **International maritime security assets are diminishing following the decline of piracy, thus creating an urgency to establish regional capabilities for other maritime crimes.**
- **Recent geopolitical events have significantly influenced shipping patterns and vulnerabilities in the region.(Red sea and other areas threats)**

2

DCOC

VISION OF THE ROADMAP

- Establishment of National Maritime Security Committee structures and operationalisation of National Maritime Information Sharing Center (NMISC).
- Sharing information through NMISCs.
- MOUs between the Friends of the DCoC JA.
- Enhanced capabilities by regional centres to distinguish patterns in illicit maritime activities and support disruption of maritime crime by guiding regional policy decisions.

3

DCOC

OUTPUT OF DJIBOUTI WORKSHOP held 13-17 March 2022

- Development of planning tools to assist member states in developing National Information Sharing Centres (NMISCs).
- Review and assessment of the Information Sharing Network Information Sharing Strategy and Roadmap.
- Discussion of recommendations to WG1 on the implementation of the ISN Strategy and Roadmap.
- Recommendations on operationalization of the DCoC ISN (National Centres, Regional Centres and International Partners).

4

PLANNING GUIDANCE

- **Increasing deterrence, disruption and prosecution for illegal maritime activities:**
  - **Tailoring Maritime Domain Awareness for Priority Security Challenges.**
  - **Ensuring Accountability for Maritime Crimes.**
- **Identifying lead and supporting Agencies (Nationally)involved in maritime crimes.**
- **Notional manning and communications for National Maritime Information Sharing Centres (NMISCs).**
- **Information Flow - DCoC Information Sharing Network (ISN) interaction with regional and international networks.**

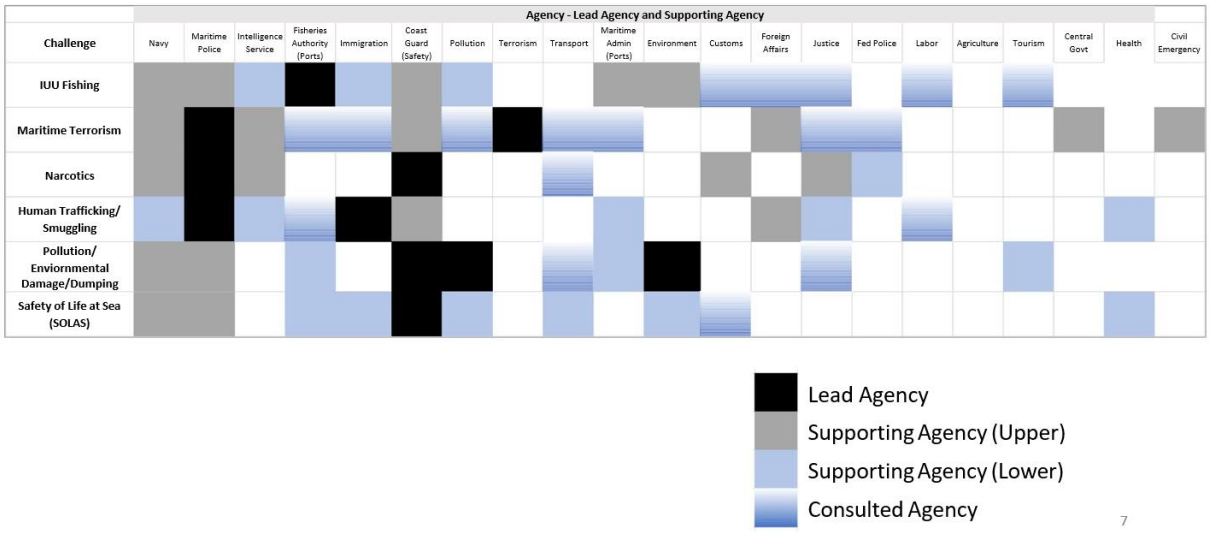
5

TAILORING MDA FOR PRIORITY SECURITY CHALLENGES AND ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY FOR MARITIME CRIMES

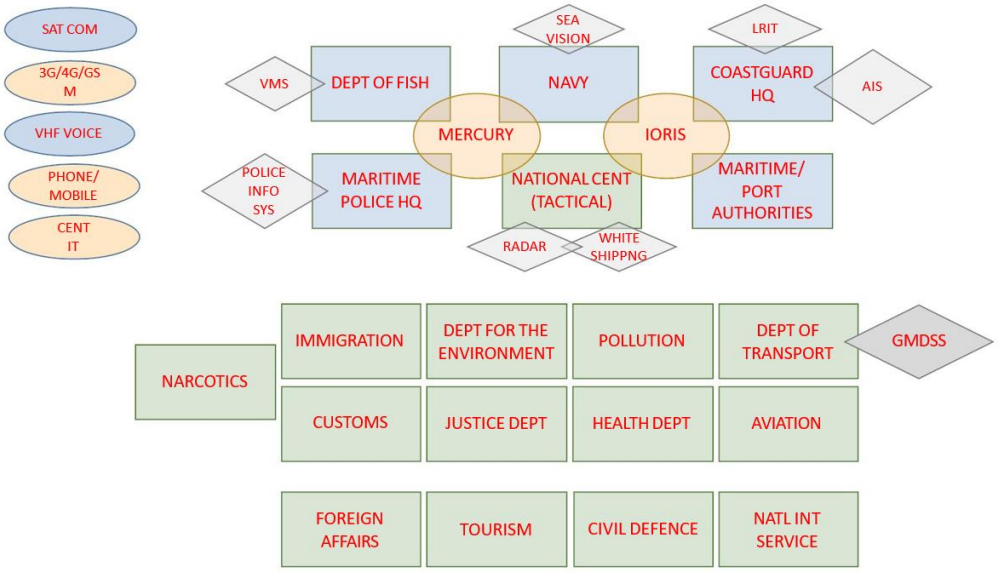
Threat/Challenge	Tailored MDA (Systems Used to Detect	Legal Finish / Accountability/Prevention
IUU Fishing	Automated Identification System (AIS) Vessel Management System (VMS) Patrols (Vessels, Aircraft and Drones) Land-Based Radar Cooperation with NGOs (e.g. Global Fishing Watch) Community of Reporting (Coastal and Fishing)	Prosecution (Incarceration) Civil Penalties/Fines Suspend Licenses for Fishing Confiscation of Fishing Equipment or Vessels Prosecution under Environmental Laws (Protected Species) Detention of Vessel Awaiting Charges (e.g. 30 Day Detention)
Maritime Terrorism	Automated Identification System (AIS) Human Intelligence Analysis of Political/Military Changes Small Vessel Tracking Confidential Networks Community of Reporting (Coastal and Fishing)	Prosecution (Ideally under Special Terrorism Laws) Special Laws to disrupt attacks (conspiracy, imminent attack) Stopping Sources of Finance or Money Laundering Ratification and Domestication of Treaties (e.g. SUA) Enforcement of ISPS Codes Messaging and support in vulnerable communities
Narcotics	Automated Identification System (AIS) Human Intelligence Tracking Dual-Use Narcotics (e.g prescription drugs) Info-sharing across regional partners Intelligence sharing with international agencies	Prosecution (Not always possible on the high seas Confiscation/Destruction of Cargo Confiscation/Destruction of Transport (e.g. yachts, dhows) Customs violations Messaging consequences to potential violators
Human Trafficking/Smuggling	Visible Sighting of overloaded vessels Information from VBSS boardings Cooperation with regional partners Cooperation with international partners	Arrest and Prosecution of Trafficking Networks (not victims) Repatriation of Smuggled Persons Cooperation with IOM for training/procedures to be used Coordination with destination countries to support victims Messaging to counter claims of human traffickers
Pollution/Environmental Damage/Dumping	Automated Identification System (AIS) SAT-SAR (Satellite Radar) Reports from fishers or other mariners Maintained Database of Violators Cooperation with INTERPOL Emergency table-tops to identify vulnerabilities Cooperation and reporting across agencies Capability to assess and collect evidence	Criminal Penalties (not necessarily for crew) Civil Penalties and Fines Ensuring Restitution for: - Cleanup and containment costs - Damage to environment - Loss of Livelihoods Ensuring that Conventions are ratified to allow for restitution

6

IDENTIFYING LEAD AND SUPPORTING AGENCIES INVOLVED IN MARITIME CRIMES



NOTIONAL MANNING AND COMMUNICATIONS FOR NATIONAL MARITIME INFORMATION SHARING CENTRES



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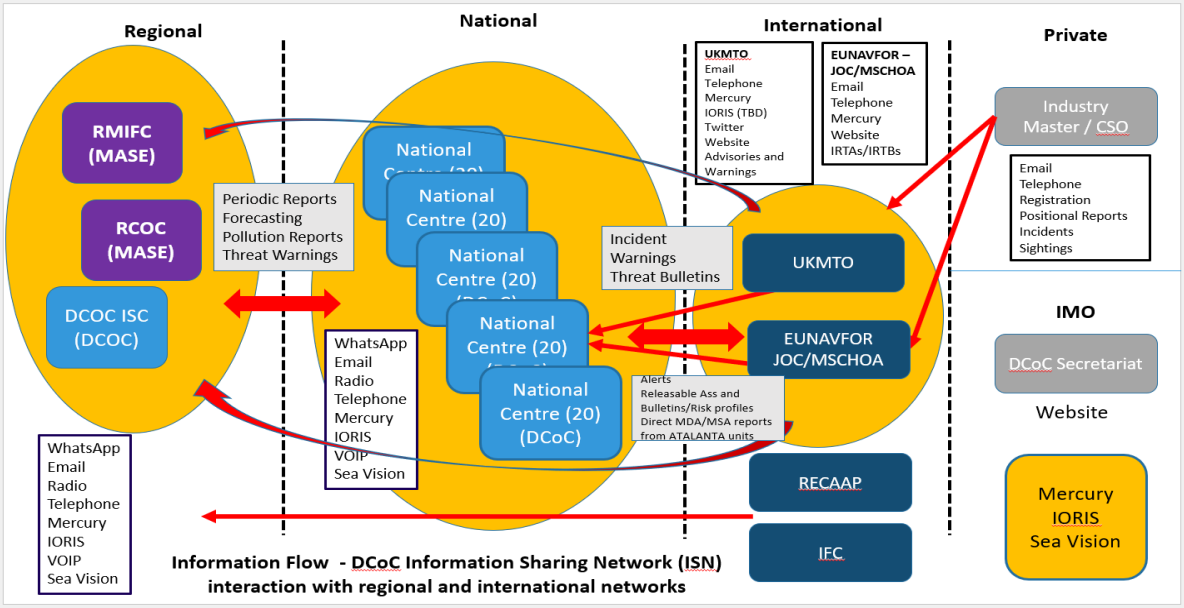

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE INFORMATION SHARING STRATEGY AND ROADMAP

- **Develop Milestones for National Maritime Information Sharing Centres (NMISCs):**
  - **Establish benchmarks for "Initial Operational Capability" (IOC) for each category of the assessment grid areas.**
  - **Aspirational goal for all NMISCs to reach IOC within 2 years.**
  - **Explore opportunities to include the DCoC ISN in operational activities (e.g. incident reporting, exercise participation, threat analysis, etc)**
- **Refine NMISC Assessment Procedures (For Consideration):**
  - **Nation conducts Self-Assessment to determine achievement of IOC (based on proposed minimum benchmarks)**
  - **Nation notifies WG1 of IOC attainment for NMISC.**
  - **WG1 coordinates independent assessment for NMISC to guide attainment of full capability (Nation determines releasability of assessment).**

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RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THE INFORMATION SHARING STRATEGY AND ROADMAP (Continued)

- **Begin to focus efforts on pro-active aspects of ISN:**
  - ➢ **Develop and share threat analyses through national and regional centres.**
  - ➢ **Develop "Pattern of Life Analysis" to increase efficiency of NMISCs.**
  - ➢ **Consideration of Geopolitical aspects that may affect maritime security in the Indian Ocean.**

For Working Group 2 (Capacity Building)

- ➢ **Consider to align Capacity Building Matrix with attainment with IOC for NMICs.**
- ➢ **Focus priority efforts of Friends of the DCoC with attainment of IOC.**

11

PROPOSED REQUIREMENTS FOR INITIAL OPERATING CAPABILITY

	Proposed Minimum Benchmark	Remarks
Doctrine and Concepts	• Executive authority required to develop an NMISC • Supporting legislation if necessary	• Executive authority and supporting Legislation should be the minimum required for initial operating capability • Authority should emphasize multi/inter-agency investment with one as lead (governance and law enforcement)

Infrastructure	• Room for NMISC
	• Internet
	• Telephone
	• Data storage
	• Physical Security Access control
	• Access to national / regional news
		• Room big enough for core team(Does not need to be a new/dedicated building)
		• Lighting / Power (Generator back up) / AC (if required) / Bathroom (plumbing) / Water
		• Good (stable) Internet
		  • (ability to look at open source)
		  • Bandwidth to support hosted 'departmental systems'
		• Landline and / or Mobile phone connectivity
		• If required:
		  • (majority of information handled is unclassified)
		  • Departmental hosted systems will provide initial capability
		• Desirable but not essential – could be part of shared facility
		• E.g. Streaming / Television (to capture regional news broadcasts

MDA Capability	• Information / Communications – should be a Secure / Recordable information system
	• Internet based conferencing facilities with provision for 'internet / virtual' conferencing
		• There is a need to keep historical records / data:
		  • Formal messaging to capture records
		  • Social media sufficient for immediate comms but must be formally recorded for legal investigations etc.
		• Data Records – narrative – eg ships log etc.
		• List of all telephone numbers and email addresses
		  • All national agencies
		  • All international partners
		• Test and verify regularly – period of operation (24/7 – daily working etc.)
		• Not physical meetings rooms. Online conferencing function. Cost effective.

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Proposed Requirements for Initial Operating Capability(Cont'd)

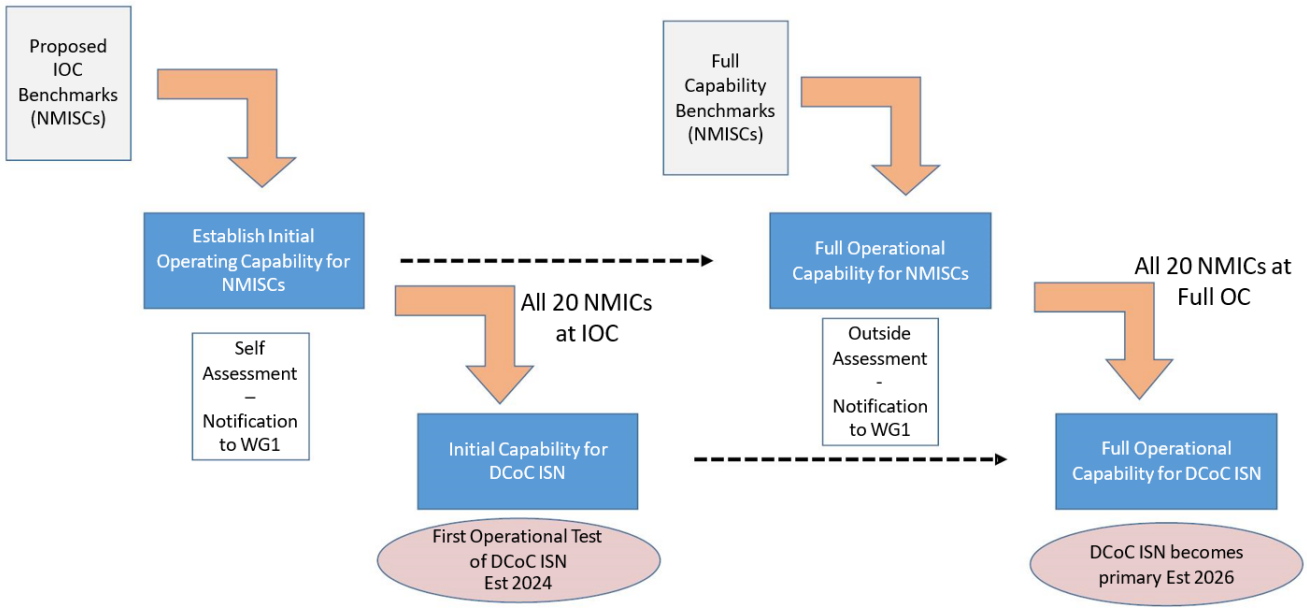
	Minimum Benchmark	Remarks

Organisation	• Human resources to enable eventual 24/7 manning	• Goal to achieve 24/7/365
		  • Max. hours will be based on personnel available
		  • Potential for reduced initial operating hours
		  • Expand hours of business to 24/7/365 at an early stage

Information	• Satellite AIS (SAIS) – Coastal AIS (AIS)
	• Vessel Management System
	• Reporting and Collaboration capability to support Information Sharing (iaw MoU)
		• Dedicated service(s) or access through existing platforms. Commonly used platforms in the region include:
		  • SeaVision
		  • IORIS
		  • Private systems already within national ownership
		• Access to Vessel Management System not necessary within the NMICS but should be easily accessed by NMISC personnel
		• Commonly used reporting/collaboration systems include: VHF – GSM – IORIS – Email

Interoperability	• External Organisation / Exchange/Interface Share with international community	• Existing national agency systems to start + centre narrative
		  • How to share with international community to advise of and incident etc. – post on a regional system (such as MERCURY / IORIS
		  • Highly recommended that national centres have access to collaborative system (e.g., such as commonly used platforms including MERCURY, IORIS, SEAVISION)

People	Professional experience / Language (Maritime English proficiency)	
Training	How to work together – it will be the job for leadership of the centre to bring their team together	Train on common SOPs, Training cycle – Generic/Operational Experience and training level as appropriate
Logistics	Sufficient funding to ensure operation of the centre	Centre should be championed by lead agency, but supported by multiple agencies to ensure adequate and stable funding.

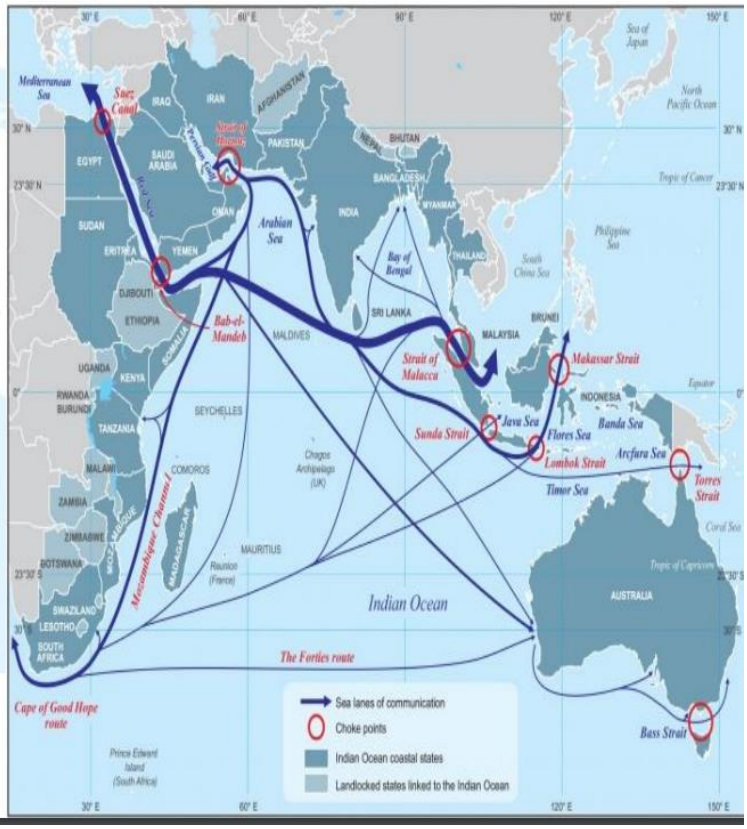


Appendix Four: Briefing from Working Group #2: Capacity Building Network

INTRODUCTION

The Region

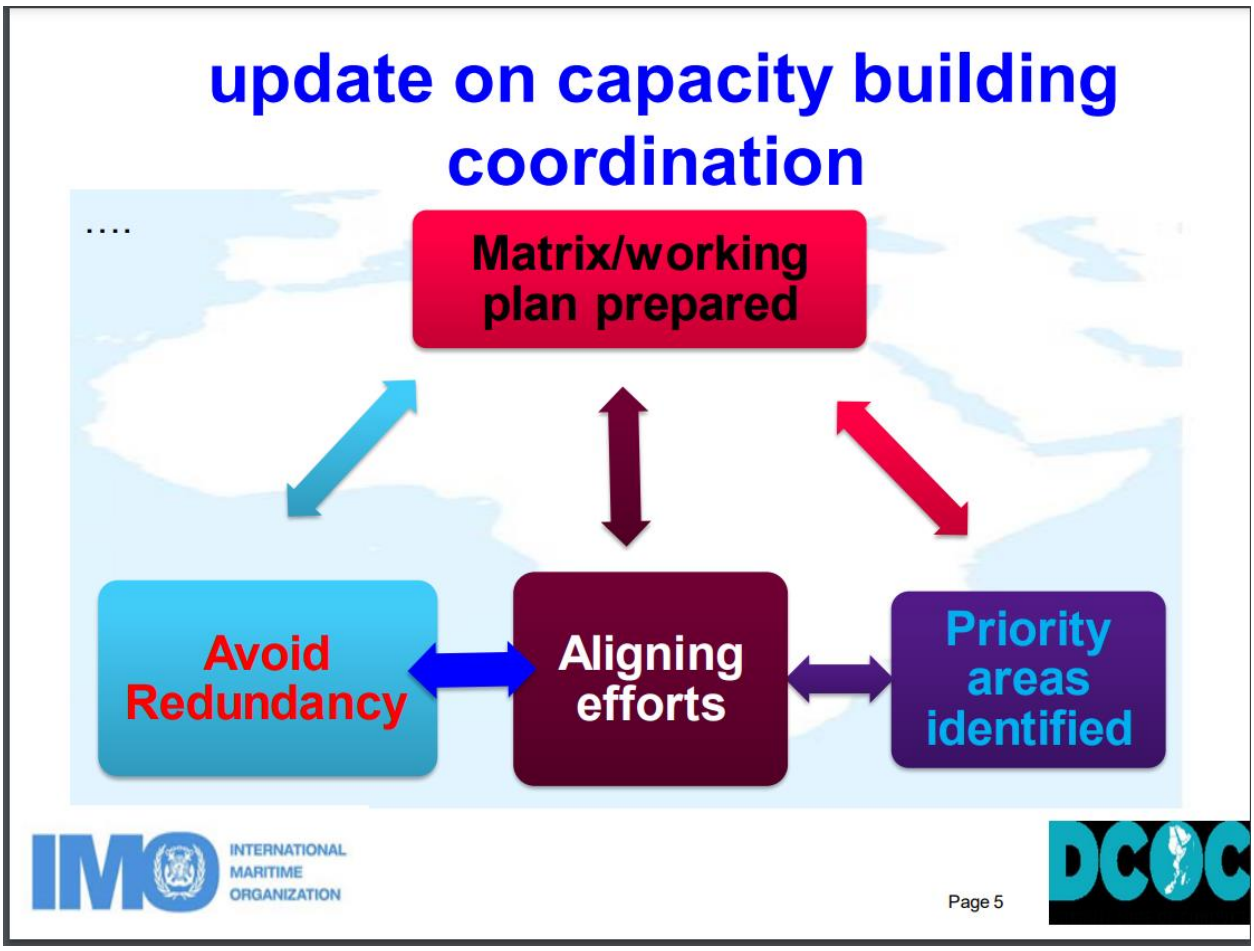
- One of the critical corridor of the world maritime trade.
- Dynamism of threat and perpetrates.
- Positive results on suppressing piracy.
- The criminals are sneaking for weak link and opportunity.



INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

DCOC(JA)Working Group 2

- Incepted at Mombasa high level Meeting mainly for coordinating capacity building
- Consist of all Member States
- TOR Prepared, and adopted
- Capacity building programmes commenced


update on capacity building coordination
....
Matrix/working plan prepared
Avoid Redundancy
Aligning efforts
Priority areas identified
IMO
INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION
Page 5
DCOC

...update on capacity building

- Fund Raising and engagement with Friends of the DCOC(JA) in progress.
- With help of IMO and in collaboratio with WG1 e-platform www.dcoc.org developed.
- Commenced DCoC newsletter

Conclusion

1. Capacity building is essential
   - ➢To achieve our goals, to leave no one behind.
   - ➢To have effective knowledge based institutional arrangements, leadership and accountability.
2. Urge the signatory states who have not submitted the updated Matrix to do so.
3. Request friends of DCOC to fund the CB.

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