

**DCOC HIGH-LEVEL, REGIONAL MEETING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
JEDDAH AMENDMENT
CAPE TOWN, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
24 – 26 OCTOBER 2023**

Resolution #2 DEVELOPMENT OF A DCOC SIGNATORY STATES' MARITIME SECURITY STRATEGY

The High-level, Regional Meeting on Implementation of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct:

RECALLING that the IMO Sub-regional meeting on piracy, armed robbery against ships and illicit maritime activity in the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden Area, hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and held in Jeddah from 10 to 12 January 2017 adopted the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, 2017 (DCoC/JA).

RECALLING that the Fifth High-level, Regional Meeting on Implementation of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, held at the Jeddah Academy for Maritime Science and Security Studies in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia from 22 to 24 November 2022 (“the Jeddah Meeting”), had agreed the DCoC/JA was a tool for achieving increased prosperity throughout the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden area, enabled by enhanced, coordinated, and increasingly shared approaches to combat maritime insecurity and strengthen law enforcement.

RECALLING ALSO that the Jeddah Meeting had further agreed that implementation of the DCoC/JA will also help signatory States to develop further their maritime sectors and sustainable blue economies; to meet their obligations under international law and treaties; and to meet aspirational goals and targets such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

NOTING that DCoC signatory States are subject to a diverse range of threats that affect each country in differing ways and degrees.

NOTING that DCoC signatory States stand to benefit from the opportunities offered by maritime trade and the blue economy, especially revenue from sustainable fisheries, tourism, and extraction of offshore oil, gas, and minerals, all of which require a secure environment in which to thrive. As revenue generators, and if properly managed, these industries should be able to fund the security measures that allow them to prosper.

BEING CONVINCED that the development of a DCOC Signatory States' Maritime Security Strategy (DCoC MSS) as a collective effort to identify how signatory States can work together both nationally and as a region, will be an effective tool for increasing prosperity through enhanced maritime security and law enforcement throughout all DCoC signatory States.

BELIEVING that the guiding principle for the DCoC MSS should be maritime security for a purpose, as a means to an end rather than an end in itself.

BELIEVING that the strategic aim of the DCoC MSS should be increased prosperity through enhanced maritime security and law enforcement throughout DCoC signatory States.

BELIEVING ALSO that the way to achieve that aim is to adopt a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary approach to maritime security, governance, and law enforcement on both national and regional levels, that builds on existing structures and where appropriate, creates new ones in order to refocus efforts on a holistic approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement.

HAVING CONSIDERED FURTHER the draft framework for a DCoC MSS annexed to this resolution

Has decided

1 To reaffirm the intent of, and provisions outlined in, Jeddah Resolution Two on Responding to Evolving Maritime Challenges and Security Priorities of Signatory States t the DCOC/JA;

2 To instruct the Steering Committee to initiate a project to further consider Goals (or “Ends”), Objectives (or “Ways” of achieving those goals) and Approaches (or “Means”) to achieve the overall strategic objective of the Strategy - “to increase prosperity through enhanced maritime security and law enforcement throughout all DCoC signatory States”, in order to develop a comprehensive delivery and action plan.

3 To invite the Friends of the DCoC to provide sufficient funding to the DCoC Trust Fund to facilitate the work of developing the DCoC MSS.

ANNEX: BASIS FOR DEVELOPING PLANs OF ACTION

DCoC SIGNATORY STATES' MARITIME SECURITY STRATEGY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Goals (“Ends”)	Objectives (“Ways”)	Approach (“Means”)
(a)	(b)	(c)
1. To protect the population of DCoC signatory States from illegal and dangerous activity, including serious organised crime and terrorism.	1.1 To collect, analyse and share understanding of the maritime threats	1.1.1 Enhance, empower, and strengthen DCoC Steering Committee
		1.1.2 Conduct a biennial DCoC signatory States’ Maritime Threat Assessment
		1.1.3 Review and promulgate academic and industry publications and articles that cover Regional maritime security topics
		1.1.4 Maintain a generic list of DCoC signatory States’ maritime security threats
		1.1.5 Create and maintain regional maritime crime databases and share with all stakeholders
		1.1.6 Conduct yearly exercises to test the flow of information amongst stakeholders
	1.2 To understand and visualise the activities carried out in DCoC signatory States maritime domain (MDA) as a key enabler to counter maritime security threats	1.2.1 Create a multi-source, multinational maritime surveillance, and information centre in DCoC signatory States (MDA, RMP, MOC)
		1.2.2 Enhance the network of sensors and sources that contribute to this picture, both regional and national
		1.2.3 Create a national point of contact (focal point) through which all information flows in and out at the national level
		1.2.4 Conduct national maritime capability gap analyses

Goals (“Ends”)	Objectives (“Ways”)	Approach (“Means”)	
(a)	(b)	(c)	
	1.3 To identify and learn lessons from national, international and global activity to counter maritime security threats	1.3.1 Improve the effectiveness of the DCoC Focal Point and ISN for the exchange and sharing of lessons, best practice and insights	
	1.4 To create regional and national training and education opportunities and coordinate the scope, range and type of such opportunities in partnership with providing nations	1.4.1 Conduct a training needs analysis (TNA) at both regional and national levels to identify training gaps	
		1.4.2 List the existing regional and national training activity, as well as the training delivered by partners from outside the region and international organisations	
		1.4.3 Generate new training and education opportunities and facilities within the region	
		1.4.4 Influence external training and education providers to offer resources and courses which are most needed and are harmonised with this strategy	
	1.5 To address regional crime issues with regional capability	1.5.1 Resource a regional vessel or fleet manned by a regional crew	
		1.5.2 Conduct sub-regional maritime patrols	
		1.5.3 Facilitate bilateral and multilateral ship-rider agreements to enable multi-national patrolling	
	2. To develop maritime governance capacity and capability of DCoC signatory States including promoting the enhancement of regional operational coordination,	2.1 To secure regional commitment to the strategy	2.1.1 Secure political commitment of States through a regional agreement in support of the strategy.
			2.1.2 Promote the establishment of national maritime security and facilitation committees.
2.1.3 Designate a national focal point to facilitate information flow between states.			

Goals (“Ends”)	Objectives (“Ways”)	Approach (“Means”)
(a)	(b)	(c)
cooperation, and communication.		2.1.4 Establish national information sharing mechanisms to share intelligence and information.
		2.1.5 Establish national action plans to implement MSS lines of operation
	2.2 To match regional capability against the assessed maritime threats and identify gaps	2.2.1 Conduct regular analysis and wargaming of the threats to identify regional capability gaps
		2.2.2 Resource key capability gaps
		2.2.3 Create mechanisms whereby national resources can be shared regionally between participating nations
		2.2.4 Promote contributions to regional funding mechanisms (including the DCoC Trust Fund) to support implementation of the strategy
	2.3 To increase prosecution success across the region	2.3.1 Identify gaps in national legislation which complicate the delivery of successful prosecutions
		2.3.2 Support legal drafters in the drafting of new national legislation
		2.3.3 Deliver legal training to legal personnel and maritime law enforcement officers
		2.3.4 Enhance regional evidence collection, handling and presentation techniques, resources and equipment
		2.3.5 Create regional legal fora within which to share best practice
		2.3.6 Promulgate regional legal guidance on emerging legal issues
		2.3.7 Develop best practice and guidance for the regional implementation of international treaties and conventions

Goals (“Ends”)	Objectives (“Ways”)	Approach (“Means”)
(a)	(b)	(c)
	2.4 To increase interoperability	2.3.8 Implement generic, standardised tariffs for equivalent crimes within the region
		2.4.1 Encourage the procurement of common or interoperable capability
		2.4.2 Set regional standards and draft regional SOPs (building on the outcomes of the ISN SOP Workshop)
		2.4.3 Coordinate regional approaches to emerging threats
		2.4.4 Build an all-inclusive regional vessel database
		2.4.5 Execute a regional maritime security communication plan
		2.4.6 Promote exchange of liaison officers between organisations and agencies, regionally and nationally
		2.5.7 Conduct regular regional exercises (both live and synthetic)
3. To protect DCoC signatory States, their citizens, and economies by supporting the safety and security of ports and offshore installations, other infrastructure and DCoC signatory States’ flagged passenger and cargo ships.	3.1 To protect communications infrastructure	3.1.1 Encourage and assist states to develop a national resilience plan for submarine cables
		3.1.2 Baseline the regional communications infrastructure
		3.1.3 Establish regional guidance on approaches to submarine cable protection
	3.2 To enhance port security	3.2.1 Develop regional interagency port security processes, regulations and SOPs to harmonise operational procedures ¹
		3.2.2 Update and exercise counter-terrorism procedures, regionally and nationally

¹ In accordance with the Facilitation Convention, SOLAS Chapter XI/2 and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, the ILO/IMO Code of Practice on Security in Ports and other guidance.

Goals (“Ends”)	Objectives (“Ways”)	Approach (“Means”)
(a)	(b)	(c)
		3.2.3 Identify and plug regional vulnerable locations/ports that are exploited by criminals
		3.2.4 Focus resources on pleasure craft and facilities
	3.3 To protect resources	3.3.1 Enhance the capabilities of CRFM through CARICOM IMPACS
		3.3.2 Establish inter-agency training opportunities to harmonise law enforcement efforts with those of fishery departments
		3.3.3 Develop interagency SOPs for fisheries protection
		3.3.4 Develop communications mechanisms for fishing communities to report crime and suspicious activity
		3.3.5 Prevent dumping of garbage and petroleum products at sea
	3.4 To protect people	3.4.1 Enhance coordination of regional search and rescue (SAR)
		3.4.2 Enhance coordination of regional Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response (HA/DR)
		3.4.3 Establish regional command and control arrangements for SAR and HA/DR
		3.4.4 Establish the legal arrangements and protocols for sharing capability in the wake of HA/DR events
	3.5 To protect from cyber threats	3.5.1 Develop regional and national cyber security policies specific to the maritime domain
		3.5.2 Establish on-call expertise 24/7 on a regional basis
		3.5.3 Identify regional cyber security vulnerabilities and mitigate them

Goals (“Ends”)	Objectives (“Ways”)	Approach (“Means”)
(a)	(b)	(c)
		3.5.4 Create a regional cyber incident response team.
	3.6 To ensure the security of borders.	3.6.1 Identify key routes used by illegal migrants
		3.6.2 Interdict migrant traffic
		3.6.3 Establish regional policies to handle migrant issues
		3.6.4 Establish national community engagement programmes between civil society and law enforcement agencies
