



**DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT WORKSHOP FOR CAPACITY
BUILDING FOR ENHANCED MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS
12-14 November 2018**

Report by the Lead Facilitator
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INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

SUMMARY SHEET

Title of the workshop: **Djibouti Code of Conduct Workshop For Capacity Building For Enhanced Maritime Domain Awareness**

Host: **IMO Counter Piracy Programme (Djibouti Code of Conduct), Subdivision for Maritime Development, Technical Cooperation Division**

Venue and date: **Garden Court Marine Parade, Durban, South Africa.**

Type: Regional workshop Organized by: **IMO Counter Piracy Programme (Djibouti Code of Conduct)** Supported by: **The United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the South Africa Ministry of Transport, the South Africa Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) and the Facilitator.**

No of participants: **73** and no. of countries: **21**

Summary – The aim of the workshop was to bring together key international partners to share best practices and stimulate discussion with regional member states, leading to an agreed roadmap for the enhancement of the DCoC information sharing network. This was to include restructuring of the DCoC ISN, (taking into consideration the extended mandate under the code, the need to develop stronger networks at national level and the existence of newly established Centres); a common action plan for the establishment of National Maritime Information Sharing Centres in all participating States; possible use of common partner supported tools (SEAVISION, MERCURY, IORIS); discuss way forward for the development of common standard operating procedures (SoPs) and incident reporting formats to promote interoperability, (supported by USA); and a discussion on regional plans to achieve Maritime Domain Awareness.

Key words: Maritime Domain Awareness, Standard Operating Procedures, Maritime Situational Awareness, Maritime Threat Awareness, Maritime Response Awareness, Blue Economy

WBS Element: TC/1812-08-2330

Coordinator: Kiruja Micheni

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Introduction

Context

The Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC) adopted in 2009 provided a framework for capacity building to combat maritime insecurity arising primarily from piracy and armed robbery against ships in the West Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden.

In January 2017, at the High-Level Meeting of the DCOC held in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, the participating governments developed and adopted the new revised Code of Conduct referred to as the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct (JDCOC), which expanded the scope of maritime security to include combating transnational maritime crimes and illicit maritime activity in the region.

The Code also points to the need for the coordination of capacity building aimed at supporting the development of the Blue Economy in the region. The participating governments agreed on technical cooperation and assistance to improve capacity of member States to respond to these new challenges, as well as enhancing training in the region through development and promotion of training courses appropriate for the wider, effective and uniformed implementation the JDCOC.

The IMO has been supporting the member states with capacity building interventions for the effective implementation of the original code since 2010. More recently since the amendment to the code, a regional training workshop on Best Practices for Maritime Domain Awareness was held in Djibouti on 22 – 27 April 2018, a High Level Workshop of the DCOC in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on the 7 – 10 May 2018 a workshop held in Djibouti on the 24-26 September to train National Focal Points (NFPs) on their new roles and responsibilities under the Jeddah Amendment, and now a workshop on building capacity for enhanced Maritime Domain Awareness on 12-14 November. One of the challenges encountered in the effective implementation of the Jeddah Amendment has been the move from more traditional maritime administration (from which the NFPs have been selected) into maritime transnational organized crime which this workshop seeks to highlight.

Objective

- The primary objective of the workshop was improve the ability of DCoC nations to build capacity for increased Maritime Domain Awareness by building effective National multi-agency Information Centres and by developing more effective relationships with regional and international reporting and fusion centres in the Indian Ocean.

Venue, dates, roles and participants

- The venue was the Garden Court Marine Parade Hotel in Durban, South Africa.
- The event was organized by the IMO Counter Piracy Programme (Djibouti Code of Conduct), Subdivision for Maritime Development, Technical Cooperation Division
- The IMO team (including the facilitator) carried out the administration of the attendees, arranged the programme and conducted the course.
- Hosting was provided by the South Africa Ministry of Transport and the South Africa Maritime Safety Authority.

- There were over participants from 21 countries, all of whom were from government and international organizations.

Cost The estimated budget for the activity, excluding services in-kind was 79,000 USD. Much of this was covered by a UK Government contribution of 66,000 GBP, through the DCoC Trust Fund.

Activities and proceedings

- Prior to the meeting, all participants were provided with a Read-Ahead to provide context for the workshop, prepare participants for the intended discussion items and to begin considerations of the deliverable outcomes expected from the three day workshop. In particular, the participants were asked to be ready to develop a concept and capability for Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) so that each signatory nation could, in turn, support the goals and objectives of the Djibouti Code of Conduct and its associated Jeddah Amendment. (The Read-Ahead Paper is included at Annex 1).
- The Opening Ceremony. The opening ceremony was conducted on November 12th, with speeches by Mr. Sobantu Tilayi, Acting CEO, South African Maritime Safety Authority; Mr. William Azuh, Head, Africa and Middle East, Technical Cooperation Division, and Timothy Walker, Senior Researcher, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding, ISS Pretoria. Full copies of the speeches are at Annex 2. Following the speeches, a group photograph was taken to commemorate the event.
- The format and Agenda of the workshop is set out at Annex 3. The training took the format of focused presentations followed by comments from panelists and discussions with the attendees. The workshop also included dedicated breakout sessions at the end of Day Two. The goal was to identify practical deliverables from each section that would improve national, regional and international MDA capabilities in support of DCoC objectives. Following is a list of the sessions:
 - Session 1: Welcome and Introductions
 - Session 2: Updates from Ongoing Work (Outcomes and Priorities)
 - Session 3: Developing National Responses
 - Session 4: National Maritime Information Sharing Centres
 - Session 5: Developing Action Plans for National Centres
 - Session 6: Aligning Capacity Building efforts with National Centres
 - Session 7: Information Requirements for Comprehensive Maritime Security
 - Session 8: Building Complementary Between Information-sharing Systems
 - Session 9: Discussion: Information Sharing Requirements and Challenges
 - Session 10: Working Group Sessions:
 - Working Group One – National Centre Action Plans
 - Working Group Two – Information Sharing and Systems
 - Session 11: International Support and MDA
 - Session 12: Regional Developments in Maritime Domain Awareness
 - Session 13: Aligning Regional and International Support with the objectives of the DCoC
 - Session 14: Final Discussions and “Agreed Outcomes”

- The training was conducted by Mr. Huggins the facilitator.

Outcomes and Key Recommendations from Each Session

Session 1: Welcome and Introductions

- The welcoming comments were provided by:
 - Mr. Sobantu Tilayi, Acting CEO, South African Maritime Safety Authority
 - William Azuh, Head, Africa and Middle East, Technical Cooperation Department, International Maritime Organization
 - Mr. Timothy Walker, Senior Researcher, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding, Institute for Security Studies, Pretoria
- The written comments are provided at Annex 2. **(Note: Written Comments from Mr. Tilayi and Mr. Walker are still pending.)**

Session 2: Updates from Ongoing Work (Outcomes and Priorities).

- Mr. Kiruja Micheni noted that all signatory nations had made a commitment to implement the Djibouti Code of Conduct and the associated Jeddah Amendment. This includes strengthening the roles of National Focal Points, identifying champions for implementation (which would have to go beyond traditional Ministry of Transport personnel), and designating a National Maritime Information Sharing Centre with 24/7 capabilities. It was also important to focus on the following issues:
 - Developing a National Maritime Strategy.
 - Developing a National Maritime Security Strategy to support the Maritime Strategy.
 - Increasing inter-agency coordination through establishment of a National Maritime Security and Facilitation Committee
 - Underpinning efforts through a legal framework.
- Ms. Kimani provided an update from the 24-26 September Capacity Building Workshop held in Djibouti with the following main outcomes. All attending countries agreed to:
 - Appoint officially a DCOC National Focal Point based on common TORs,
 - Establish a National Maritime Committee to be coordinated (not necessarily Chaired by the national Focal Point),
 - Create a National Maritime Strategy and a Maritime Security Plan, and
 - Share experiences with other nations.

Additionally, the IMO will seek to organize support workshops at national level, as requested by participating States.

- Discussion:
 - The MASE program was mentioned; including a discussion of whether Results 4 and 5 of the MASE program could be coordinated with the goals of the Djibouti Code of Conduct in order to identify synergies and to avoid duplication.
 - The training aspects of the DRTC were highlighted and were asked to be included in any comprehensive training plan.
 - The group was asked to better define the “Friends of the Jeddah Amendment.”
- Action:

- The delegates agreed that the summaries provided by Mr Micheni and Ms Kimani were accurate representations of the priority issues discussed in previous workshops – with the following additions:
 - An agreement was reached between DCoC Secretariat and MASE representatives to pursue cooperation on areas of common interest and avoid duplication of efforts. The wording is attached at Annex 4.
 - The DRTC efforts are to be included in further discussions on capacity building.
- The envisioned “Friends of the Djibouti Code of Conduct” needs to be further defined in order to maximize synergies with the DCoC. Dr Christian Bueger will provide a draft concept note for consideration by early next year.

Session 3: Developing National Responses

- Captain Noel from the Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping, in Mauritius spoke about the success of Mauritius in its implementation of the DCoC.
- Ms. Joyce Awino of Kenya spoke about the challenges and lessons learned by Kenya in implementation of the DCoC and next steps.
- Mr. Terry Gibson of the Royal Navy spoke about lessons the UK had learned from its implementation of the National Maritime Information Sharing Center (NMIC) in Portsmouth, UK.
- Discussion:
 - There was general agreement that National authorities and heads of agencies must be convinced of the importance of multi-agency approaches to maritime security. In the strategic sense, this could be reinforced in one of three ways:
 1. through training scenarios and table-top exercises (such as provided by the IMO),
 2. through a better understanding of the Blue Economy and the economic gains possible with improved maritime security, or
 3. actual emergencies that demonstrate the need for cooperation – which is considered the least desirable.
 - Operationally, momentum for multi-agency approaches to maritime security could be reinforced through the development of a National Maritime Strategy that would address the issue of maritime security comprehensively and that is consistent across the region. (In order to be affective, the plan must have national ownership, and not be driven by external actors).
- Action:
 - Mr. Timothy Walker from ISS agreed to investigate a way to quantify the benefits of the Blue Economy that could help convince National authorities to develop comprehensive approaches to maritime security.

Session 4: National Maritime Information Sharing Centres

- Discussion:

- The use of Standard Operating Procedures and Standard Reporting Formats for National centres are essential to ensure quick actions and harmonization of effort.
- Regional SOPs with similar templates would be beneficial for ease of reporting and action taking (however each Nation must tailor SOPs based on their unique requirements).
- All DCoC Nations should agree on a clear definition of Maritime Domain Awareness in order to determine desired inputs and outputs from the National Centres.
- Achieving MDA would allow National Centres to move from “reactive” to “pro-active” responses to threats and incidents.
- Agreed:
 - MDA is defined across three elements:
 - Maritime Situational Awareness (MSA)
 - Contact Information
 - Contextual Information
 - Patterns of Life
 - Maritime Threat Awareness (MTA)
 - External Threats
 - Internal Threats
 - Foundation Geospatial Information
 - Maritime Response Awareness (MRA)
 - Operational Response to Monitor - Deter – Interdict
 - Standard Operating Procedures:
 - Provide a model of best practice, and are necessary to help the centre address a wide variety of circumstances.
 - Each nation must tailor SoPs to meet the needs of their organization.
 - While tailored to different nations - there still needs to be some level of standardization to allow communications between centres.
 - Outputs of National Centres
 - Standardized reporting formats and templates will allow better information exchange.
 - Should have general agreement on outputs (e.g. threat reporting, monthly reporting, etc) to allow consistent levels of communication.
 - Developing Trust
 - This needs to be addressed in order to encourage better information sharing.
 - There will be duplication of effort in some cases, but there needs to be an understanding of what might be acceptable/desirable and what puts strain on valuable (and scarce) resources.
 - Action Plans for National Centres – this issue was addressed in detail during the break-out Working Group One at the end of day two of the conference.

Session 5: Developing Action Plans for National Centres

- Discussion:
 - The region learned from the piracy threat that SOPs work when used in practice. However, these were developed as the crisis developed. The region should now work to be proactive before known threats become a crisis.
- Actions:

- Nations are asked to update the status of National Information Sharing Centre implementation by the February time-frame.
- IMO will develop a template that will not be an auditing tool, but will allow nations to identify challenges that could be addressed with resources, training capacity building. (This is detailed in outcomes from Working Group One – in Annex 5a.
- IMO will determine if specific training or workshops can be developed to address the challenges.
- US NAVAF has developed templates of SOPs for incident response and Reporting formats that could be tailored to be used in National Centres. IMO will investigate how these could be incorporated into training programs.

Session 6: Aligning Capacity Building efforts with National Centres

- Dr. Christian Bueger of Copenhagen University briefed on the Safe Seas program which provides a guide for building capacity for Maritime Domain Awareness.
- Discussion:
 - Assessments are a vital part of building MDA – the assessed areas should include Data, Legal, Technology and Governance.
 - In order to overcome hurdles, it is necessary to establish common terminology and establish trust.
 - In capacity building, some duplication may be acceptable to provide a broader perspective and to avoid single point failures.

Session 7: Information Requirements for Comprehensive Maritime Security.

- LT William Benbow of EU NAVFOR briefed on maritime threats including piracy, Yemen-based threats and transnational crime at sea.
- Dr. Curtis Bell of the One Earth Future Foundation briefed on the Stable Seas project and the nine indicators of maritime security.
- Discussion:
 - A need was identified within the region (DCoC Nations) to develop a capacity for threat analysis on a wide variety of maritime security issues.
 - The Stable Seas index would be useful to determine progress, challenges and priorities for DCoC implementation.
- Agreed:
 - LT Benbow confirmed that DCoC members can have access to releasable threat assessments and that these will be available via the MSCHOA secure website. Access will need to be requested by DCOC Focal Points from CJ3webadministrator@mschoa.org.
 - The DCoC delegates present agreed to support the Stable Seas Index as a suitable indicator to measure progress on overall maritime security.
 - Dr. Bell confirmed that Stable Seas project is committed to expanding the report to cover all littoral DCOC members by the end of 2019 and also welcomes discussion about how to better tailor and improve reporting to support the goals of the DCOC-J.
 - Dr. Bell also committed the Stable Seas project to supporting the RMIFC monthly and annual reports.

- Action:
 - DCOC National Focal Points are invited to register on the MSC HoA secure website.
 - DCOC National Focal Points to determine requirements for threat analysis to incorporate into comprehensive training requirements.
 - DCOC National Focal Points to determine how the Stable Seas report could be better tailored to address maritime security needs and provide feedback to Dr. Curtis Bell.
 - DCOC National Focal Points to consider information-sharing arrangement with international agencies to encourage two-way sharing of significant MDA data.

Session 8: Building Complementary Between Information-sharing Systems

- The following briefs were provided:
 - LT Ryan Brown of US NAVAF briefed on the SEAVISION system
 - Dave Natrass of CRIMARIO provided an introduction to IORIS
 - LT William Benbow of EU NAVFOR briefed on incident management and operationalisation of Mercury
 - Terry Gibson of the Royal Navy briefed on international information-sharing
- Discussion:
 - (All briefs have been distributed by Nyambura Kimani following the workshop)
 - The key point made by all presenters was that the systems should be seen as complimentary, and not competing or parallel systems.
 - The presenters stated that they are working to create interoperability and compatibility across systems with a goal to have all systems able to cross-communicate in the near future. Therefore, national and regional centres will be able to communicate regardless of hardware/software preferences. This will avoid fragmentation of information sharing and allow synergy across the region.
 - Each nation must decide what system will work for their purposes based on an assessment of the information requirements, access priorities, protection of information, technology costs and licensing arrangements.

Session 9: Discussion: Information Sharing Requirements and Challenges

- The following briefs were provided:
 - Ms Joyce Awino, of Kenya briefed on the types of data to be shared
 - Cmdre Jebreel Al Hazmi, Saudi Arabia Border Guard briefed on the roles of the Jeddah MRCC and JRIMC
- Discussion:
 - Missions cannot be achieved without partnerships (national/regional/international).
 - The focus should be on reporting and sharing of information not simply for security but also for safety in a comprehensive approach for law enforcement at sea.
 - The Jeddah MRCC and JRIMC are examples of the coordination required to address a broad range of maritime security challenges – involving 16 agencies and 9 ministries.

- To ensure that the centres are efficient, a combination of training, drills, and interaction with myriad communication and information sharing systems is required.
- There was general agreement that sharing must go beyond just technology, but must also address personal relationships and opportunities for sharing to include: data sharing agreements, secondment of liaison officers, regional SAR agreements, regional AIS, Joint Operations at sea, and joint training and exercises.
- The issue of coastal community involvement was raised to determine whether there would be a role for, example the use of cell phone reports of incidents/activities to the national or regional centres.
- Action:
 - The role of community engagement should be addressed through further study. (This could also be covered with further refining of the concept of the “Friends of the Djibouti Code of Conduct”)

Session 10: Discussion: Information Sharing Requirements and Challenges

- The group broke in to two working groups:
 - Working Group One: National Centre Action Plans – Facilitated by Kiruja Micheni
 - Working Group Two: Information Sharing and Systems – Facilitated by Jon Huggins
- Action:
 - Working Group products and action items can be found at Annex 5.

Session 11: International Support and MDA

- The following briefs were provided:
 - Joe Legg, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office briefed on UK Support for MDA
 - LT Ryan Brown, USNAVAF briefed on US Navy engagement in the Indian Ocean
 - William Azuh, IMO briefed on IMO programs to support the DCoC
 - Dave Nattrass, EU CRIMARIO briefed on EU programs including CRIMARIO.
 - LT Will Benbow, MSC HoA briefed on their support to the region.
- Discussion:
 - The international community has been providing a variety tools to the region to assist in developing MDA capacity including:
 - Training,
 - Capacity building programs,
 - Exercises (including workshops, and planning conferences), and
 - Advertised training that can be requested from organizations such as the IMO

- Cooperation between international actors and nations in the region should have an element of “quid pro quo”. International centres should consider what type of information can be provided to the region, and conversely, national centres should consider what information can be shared with international partners to increase safety for seafarers.
- EU NAVFOR and CMF efforts in the region have been coordinated through the SHADE (Shared Awareness and Deconfliction) process. There could be an opportunity for DCOC nations to participate or benefit from SHADE outputs.
- Training and support should be informed by regional and national actors to ensure that it addresses identified needs.
 - Changes have already been made to systems and training (for example, voiceover IP is being added to systems based on consumer demand) so these channels are important to tailor products that can be most useful to the nations.
- There are many channels by which the region is being trained, but some of these have not been coordinated across channels (for example, the CGPCS Regional Capacity Building Workshop).
- Action:
 - DCOC participants need to have better awareness of training and assistance opportunities offered by the international community.

Session 12/13 (Combined): International Support and MDA and Aligning Regional and International Support with the objectives of the DCoC

- The following briefs were provided:
 - Commodore Jebreel Al Hazmi, Saudi Arabia Border Guard briefed on the Regional Efforts of Mohammed Bin Naif Academy in contributing the Effectiveness of DCoC and DCoC(J)
 - CDR Franck Razafindraibe, CFIM/CRFIM briefed on the role of the role of the RMIFC (Madagascar)
 - Georges Adeline, Director, RCOC, briefed on the role of the RCOC (Seychelles)
- Discussion:
 - The regional centres in Seychelles and Madagascar are intended to support regional goals and should be integrated with DCOC programs as much as possible.
 - Liaison officers will be an important part of ensuring that the centres can interoperate with national and international centres.
 - Training opportunities are limited – it is expensive to pay for travel, coordinate facilities and have trainees away from their jobs for extended periods. Therefore, nations need to ensure that they are sending the right people and tracking their progress.

Session 14 Final Outcomes/Closing

- Jon Huggins briefed the major agreements and actions from the conference. (This brief was distributed immediately following the workshop)
- Closing Speakers included Mr. William Azuh of IMO and Mr. Boetse Ramahlo of SAMSA
 - Discussion:
 - Mr. Azuh thanked the South African Ministry of Transport and the South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) for their excellent hosting of the event.
 - Mr. Ramahlo made the following points:
 - International support succeeds when driven by national and regional requirements.
 - National Centres will be the foundation of National Maritime Security.
 - He ended by asking that the DCOc consider establishing a relationship with the Indian Ocean Rim Association – which included a majority of DCOc members.

Conclusion

Achievements and conclusions

- The key achievement of the workshop was to increase understanding of how a successful and efficient National Information Sharing Centre could be organized through: (1) a thorough understanding of how Maritime Domain Awareness (2) the importance of standardized procedures and reporting formats that would allow the National Information Sharing Centres to communicate with each other and with regional and international partners, (3) the technology choices available for the display and transfer of information and (4) how the information framework for the regional could look.

Resolutions/Recommendations

- Nations agree to update the status of implementation of National Information Sharing Centres by February using the template found in Annex 5a.
- National Focal Points will identify specific training and assistance required to improve implementation of National Centres.
- An agreement was reached between the DCoC and MASE representatives to pursue cooperation on areas of common interest and avoid duplication of efforts.
- Nations agreed that MDA is defined across three elements:
 - Maritime Situational Awareness (MSA)
 - Maritime Threat Awareness (MTA)
 - Maritime Response Awareness (MRA)
- Timothy Walker of ISS will produce a short paper on how National authorities could be convinced of the importance of maritime security by measuring gains to the Blue Economy.
- The Stable Seas Report will be used as a framework to provide statistical analysis to identify both positive and negative trends in maritime security.

- Dr. Christian Bueger has agreed to further develop the concept of the “Friends of the DCoC” to determine which institutions and agencies are interested to provide measurable value-add to the DCOC process.
- Nations will consider which systems or combination of technical systems could best assist with creating MDA and communicating with regional/international centres.
- Nations will define operating parameters for National Information Sharing Centers with a goal of improving MDA to allow pro-active responses to developing threats to maritime security.
- The DCOC National Focal Points will investigate whether the DCOC should coordinate with a broader range of regional organizations on maritime security.

Follow-up action

- Follow up action is detailed in the implementation checklist at Annex 6.
- Two regional workshops to be organized by IMO as follows:
 - DRTC Djibouti – Development of National Maritime Information Sharing Centres, 6 -10 Feb 2019
 - Jeddah, KSA – Best Practices for Information Sharing, 24 Mar – 3 April 2019

Facilitators Observations/Recommendations

- **Implementation Timelines.** The success of the Djibouti Code of Conduct and the associated Jeddah Amendment relies on the establishment of a National framework including: (1) designating a recognized National Focal Point, (2) establishing a National Maritime Committee, (3) drafting a National Maritime Security Strategy and (4) establishing a National Information Sharing Centre. While some Nations have moved quickly to implement these measures, there is a growing gap with slower nations that could threaten regional progress. Therefore, Nations should consider:
 - Ensuring that proper personnel are attending workshops and training to ensure continuity, and
 - Coordinating closely with the DCOC Secretariat to identify available assistance from the IMO or other agencies. (The Matrix update due in February will be a very positive step in this direction.)
- **Responsibilities for National/Regional/International in the Indian Ocean.** Indian Ocean Nations need to agree on a sensible way to determine responsibilities and priorities between programs such as MASE and DCOC. Based on mandates and work carried out thus far, it would seem that DCOC could focus on National priorities including the establishment of National Information Sharing Centres. Meanwhile, MASE has been focused on regional coordination through two centres - in Madagascar (RMIFC) and the Seychelles (RCOC).

With this in mind, there are two initiatives that might need careful consideration; namely the DCOC Information Sharing Network and the MASE work establishing National centres. In future discussions, MASE and DCOC should come to a sensible solution, and perhaps a tough decision, regarding these programs.

Annex 1 – Workshop Read-Ahead

Considerations for Improved Maritime Domain Awareness

Process. This paper is intended to prepare workshop participants for the intended discussion items and to begin considerations of the deliverable outcomes expected from the three day workshop. In particular, this conference will focus on developing Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) in each signatory nation that can, in turn, support the goals and objectives of the Djibouti Code of Conduct and its associated Jeddah Amendment.

To achieve the objectives of the workshop, the Agenda has scheduled short presentations to provide context for the objectives, along with discussion sessions and dedicated working groups to complete specific tasks. With the exception of the Welcoming Session – the agenda items will emphasize a “round table” environment to promote greater discussion. The workshop (again with the exception of the Welcoming Session) will be held under the “Chatham House Rule” of non-attribution to encourage frank discussions.

Background: For discussion purposes, the definition of MDA will be broken into three distinct areas that were defined in earlier work commissioned by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia. The study found that MDA can be defined as:

- Maritime Situational Awareness
- Maritime Threat Awareness
- Maritime Response Awareness

Objectives

National Level. The workshop will focus on the following objectives:

- Developing national action plans that will incorporate:
 - o Identification, prioritization and tracking of Maritime Threats
 - o Developing National Maritime Information Sharing Centre that will capture a fused MDA picture for Maritime Domain Awareness.
- Identify a common system to fuse and display an Integrated Maritime Awareness Picture (IMAP)
- Identify a common communications system to exchanging information across National Centres.

Regional Level.

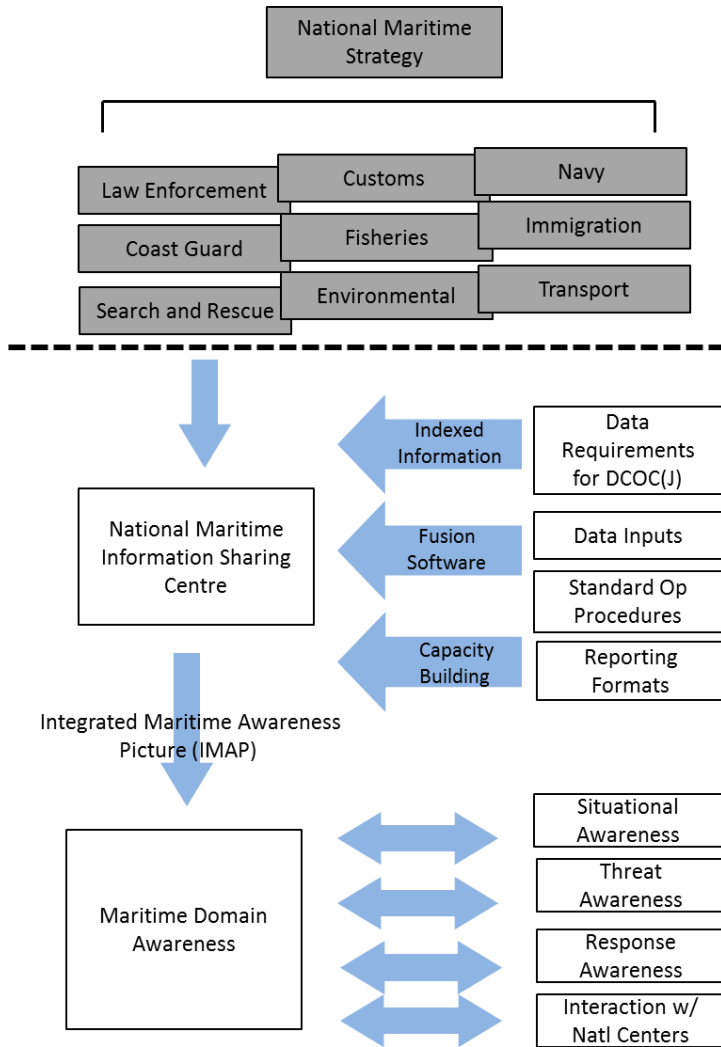
- Establish national relationships with regional centres to include:
 - o The Regional Maritime Fusion and Information Sharing Centre (Madagascar)
 - o The Regional Centre for Operational Coordination (Seychelles)
- Identify value add from the regional DCOC information sharing network.

International Support

- Establish relationships with international reporting centres:
 - o Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa (MSC HoA)
 - o United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations (UKMTO)
- Determine how the Mercury system can interface with national systems for operational information.

Annex 1 – Workshop Read-Ahead

National Maritime Domain Awareness Objectives of the Workshop



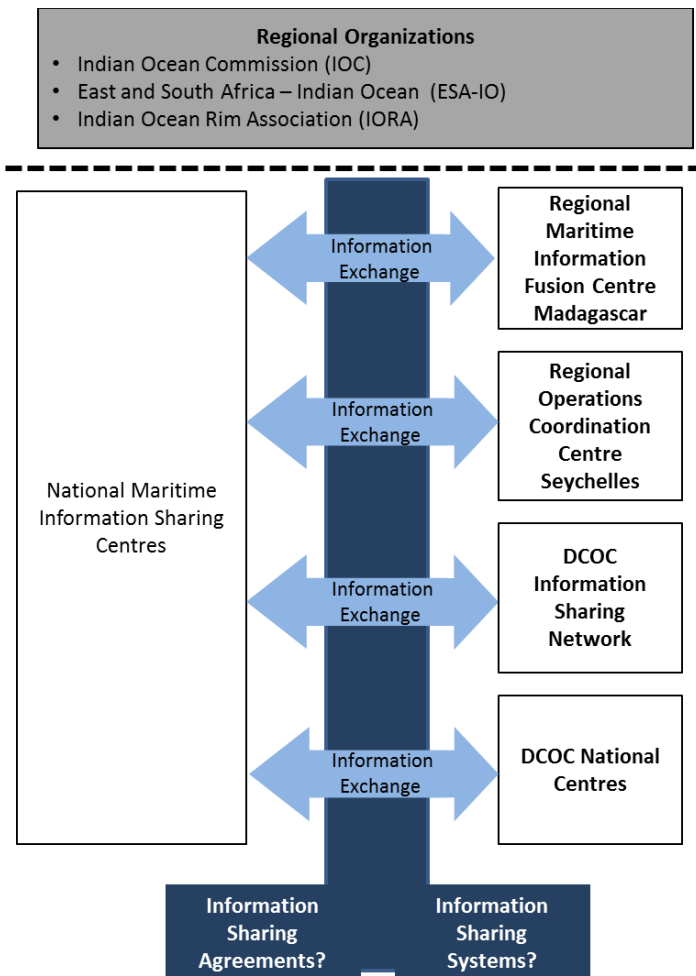
Important, but *not* addressed in this workshop:

- Development and implementation of National Maritime Strategies.
- Establish National Maritime Steering committees involving all key maritime stakeholders.
- Establish multi-agency, multi-disciplinary National Maritime Security and Facilitation Committees.
- Reconstitute the DCoC National Focal Point system.
- Conduct national maritime security threat assessments.

To be addressed:

- Establishment/Identification of National Maritime Information Sharing Centres.
- Standardization of Centres:
 - Identification of data requirements.
 - Fusing data inputs through common software.
 - Establishing standard operating procedures and reporting formats.
- Building capacity for the National Information Sharing Centres.
- Achieving an Integrated Maritime Awareness Picture through:
 - Establishing maritime situational awareness, maritime threat awareness and maritime response awareness.

Regional Interaction to Improve Maritime Domain Awareness



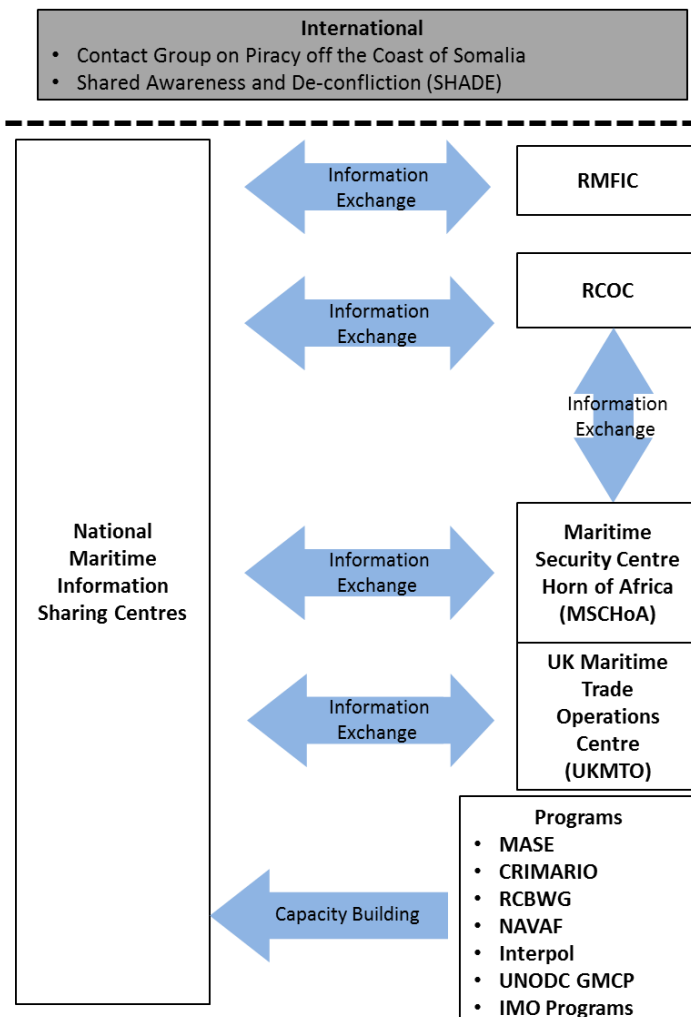
Important, but *not* addressed in this workshop:

- Relationships with regional organizations involved in maritime security in the Indian Ocean

To be addressed:

- Establishing information sharing frameworks between the National Maritime Information Sharing Centres based on two-way information exchange.
- The regional information networks include:
 - The RMIFC in Madagascar
 - The RCOC in the Seychelles
 - The DCOC Information Sharing Network
 - The network of DCOC National Information Sharing Centres
- Discussing the future shape of the DCOC Information Sharing Network.
- Investigating the need for information sharing agreements to allow information exchange between National and Regional Centres.
- Adopting a standard information sharing system to facilitate communications between National Centres and Regional Centres

International Efforts to Support Maritime Domain Awareness



Important, but *not* addressed in this workshop:

- Relationships with International mechanisms and organizations

To be addressed:

- Establishing information frameworks between the National Centres and the International Reporting Network that includes:
 - MSC HoA
 - UKMTO
- Determining what types of info (if any) should be exchanged with international reporting centres and whether that information should be routed through the regional centres.
- Aligning capacity-building needs of the centres with the programs offered by a wide variety of international organizations.

1. Workshop Framework
2. Standalone Workshop Record (for issue to Participants)
3. Opening Statements

Annex 2 – Opening Addresses

Mr. Sobantu Tilayi, Acting CEO, South African Maritime Safety Authority Opening Comments (Briefing Note)

IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct: Regional Information Sharing Workshop: 12-14 November 2018

1. Greetings

IMO officials,
Heads of Delegations,
Delegates
International partners,
South African maritime security stakeholders
Good morning all!

2. South Africa as hosting country:

On behalf of SAMSA, department of transport and government of the republic of south Africa, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) for having requested south Africa to host this important workshop on regional information sharing within the Djibouti Code of Conduct (Jeddah Amendment) family.

It is indeed an honour and a privilege for South Africa to host this workshop here in Durban, our coastal city and home of the biggest port in Africa.

Common messages from SAMSA, Department of Transport and our government is that: "you are all welcomed to Durban, province of Kwazulu-Natal and South Africa...".

3. Contribution of the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct regional programme:

It is noteworthy to acknowledge that, since its inception in 2009, the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct regional programme has made a tremendous contribution to the repression and combatting of piracy and armed robbery against ships in the Gulf of Aden and western Indian Ocean region.

4. IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct (Jeddah Amendment 2017):

The review and expansion of the scope of the Djibouti Code of Conduct regional programme to include all acts of criminality in the maritime environment, is a clear illustration of the visionary leadership on the part of the IMO and member states of Djibouti Code of Conduct. The scope of the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct (Jeddah Amendment 2017) has now been broadened to cover, among other unlawful maritime activities, the following:

- Piracy and armed robbery against ships;
- Human trafficking and human smuggling;
- Arms trafficking and narcotics trafficking
- Fisheries crime - illegal, unreported and unregulated (iuu) fishing;
- Maritime terrorism;
- Crude oil theft; and
- Illegal dumping of toxic waste.

Annex 1 – Workshop Read-Ahead

5. Objectives of the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct (Jeddah Amendment 2017):

It is our understanding that the objectives of this workshop are summarized as follows:

- Promote national and regional plans to achieve maritime domain awareness;
- Review and enhance the existing regional information sharing network; and
- Establish a common action plan to implement the objectives of the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct (Jeddah Amendment 2017).

Note: It is our considered view that the achievement of the noble objectives of the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct (Jeddah Amendment 2017) will definitely contribute to sustainable economic development, food security, employment, prosperity and stability in our region.

6. Conclusion:

In conclusion - SAMSA, the Department of Transport and Government of the Republic of South Africa wish you all a successful and fruitful IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct: regional information sharing workshop here in Durban.

We are hopeful that you will emerge out of this workshop with a clear plan of action, as outlined in the IMO letter to our government, and that all member states of the Djibouti Code of Conduct (Jeddah Amendment) will make efforts to implement the outcomes of this workshop.

I thank you all!

Annex 2– Opening Addresses

Mr William Azuh –

Opening Remarks by

William Azuh

Head, Africa Section, Sub Division for Maritime Development

Technical Cooperation Division, IMO

At the High-Level Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for enhanced Maritime Domain

Awareness 12-14 November, 2018, Durban, Republic of South Africa

Distinguished Participants

Our very able host, The Department of Transport, South Africa

Acting CEO, SAMSA

Our Guide and Moderator this week

My IMO colleagues

Ladies & Gentlemen

Good morning,

I believe that you all arrived safely without any incidents and now ready to give your ALL during this important three days intensive workshop which is evidently crucial for the future of maritime in the DCoC signatory States. The success of this high-level workshop and its outcome, has the potential to serve as a template for other regions in Africa because the challenges associated with effective and enhanced Maritime Domain Awareness through on-time information gathering and sharing, is not unique to this region, rather, it is a common denominator elsewhere. To date, I am not aware of any country or region for that matter that could claim absoluteness in addressing and overcoming all challenges associated with Maritime Domain Awareness due to the sheer size of the space we are talking about. There are therefore, a number of learning curves involved in the subject area as maritime threats are ever evolving and mutating

For me, it is always a pleasure to be involved and engaged with such an array of experts and professionals to discuss one of the most critical aspects of the global maritime industry. Without the understanding and effective management of the operating maritime sphere, we labour in vain. I certainly believe that this is not our intension or objective and that is why we are gathered in this beautiful port city of Durban to explore implementable solutions in an atmosphere of friendship, professionalism and cross-fertilization of ideas. All the expertise we need are in this room.

I would like to extend IMO's appreciation to your Governments for their commitments in designating National Focal Points for the effective implementation of the Jeddah Amendments to the 2017 Djibouti Code of Conduct. In the same vein, IMO appreciates the support and sponsorship provided by the United Kingdom for this workshop and others in the future (I am not Oliver Twist). The UK Government's long standing experience in their National Maritime Information Centre and the willingness to share such information comes in handy for the benefit of the DCoC Member States. To our international partners, I would like to put it on record that your continued support to the work of IMO has been extremely productive. Please do not relent.

Annex 2– Opening Addresses

Distinguished Participants,

Until five years ago, piracy and armed robbery against ships at sea off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden was a serious threat to global shipping. A combination of actions by regional Member States, international organizations, international naval forces and self-protection measures by merchant ships, helped in containing piracy in the region. Maintaining this success, in a sustainable manner, is dependent on merchant ships continuous implementation of IMO guidance and best management practices, the so called BMPs, on one hand, and the naval forces continued deterrence and disruption of pirates' activities. Make no mistakes about it, the pirates are not done yet. Therefore we cannot be complacent. One of the most important actions, is that Member States must continue to develop their information sharing and response capabilities in order to achieve a safe and more secure maritime environment.

As recognised at the High-Level meeting in Jeddah in 2017, important as piracy and armed robbery are, they are only one out of a long list of significant maritime threats and criminalities at seas, which include illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, drugs smuggling, weapons and people trafficking, illegal wildlife trade, terrorism against high-value oil and gas installations and facilities, transport systems and even cybercrimes which has direct impact on maritime activities. These threats underpin the value of a well developed maritime sector and the blue economy as recognised in the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals which IMO actively supports.[mention the forthcoming SBEC in Nairobi, Kenya from 26-28 November 2018]. The solutions to the foregoing challenges are within and calls for political will at the highest levels, to engender appropriate legal frameworks, maritime situational awareness, law enforcement capabilities ashore, interdiction capabilities at sea, adequate and appropriate training and logistics support and crucially, across the table inter agency cooperation.

Appending your signatures to the Jeddah Amendments in December 2017, the collective objectives of the region, was to search for comprehensive sustainable solutions to address these wider strategic threats and criminalities. One of the great success' of DCoC (J), is the call to designate a National Focal Point (NFP) to represent and be a conduit for communication between the National Maritime Security and Facilitation Committee of respective signatory States, national authorities for maritime safety, security and protection of the marine environment, as well as between respective member States; to facilitate coordinated, timely and effective information flow. Such information should include practical information on national best and promising practices, in other words, what you are doing that actually works, as well as information on legal frameworks and operational information.

As stipulated under Article 11 of DCoC (J), the designated NFP should be capable of receiving and responding to alerts and requests for information or assistance at all times. The inherent need for smooth and effective communication between the designated NFP, the respective National Maritime Security and Facilitation Committee and competent national authorities for maritime safety, security and protection of the marine environment; is tantamount to safeguarding all of our waters.

To achieve the foregoing, we must collectively take steps to overcome sea blindness by ensuring that all DCoC participating States have well thought out national and regional plans to achieve Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), response capability and legal finish.

In so doing, we need to closely examine the NFP network and ensure that it addresses the wider security and law enforcement issues beyond piracy, and contributes to strengthening DCoC (J) information sharing network; so that the identified centers are better able to collect, collate and

Annex 2– Opening Addresses

analyse information transmitted by all that are concerned with transnational organized crime in the maritime domain. By extension, this will go towards preparing statistics and reports on the basis of the information gathered, analysed and disseminated nationally, regionally and with the wider shipping community.

By the end of Wednesday, this week, the outcome of this workshop would have effectively commenced addressing one of the key recommendations of the High-Level meeting of DCoC Member States in Jeddah in 2017 including the follow up meeting in IMO headquarters in mid-2018. Both meetings identified the inherent need to implement a national programme in respective member States; to integrate existing and planned maritime tracking and information systems in order to develop a comprehensive integrated maritime awareness picture, linked to national maritime information sharing centres.

Essentially, this workshop is intended to stimulate discussions that will bring about an agreed road map for the restructuring and strengthening of the DCoC(J) information sharing network, including a plan of action for the establishment of National Maritime Information Sharing Centres in each participating member State with common SOPs and incident reporting formats to promote interoperability and whole-of-Government approach. It is also important to bear in mind the regional dimension of information sharing towards the achievement of an enhanced maritime domain awareness. It goes without saying, that, long term stability and sustainability, is to be found in having firmly rooted mechanisms in place. Building response capability is a vital and necessary step to achieve a more safe and secure maritime environment.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I cannot conclude this opening remarks, without expressing IMO's and indeed our collective appreciation to the DoT South Africa and in particular to two gentlemen and their hardworking team for making our gathering here this week possible. I would like to recognise the contributions of Mr Metse Ralephenya and Mr Tokyo Ramaro. Thank you so much.

Now, enough said! So, let me sum up with the following questions to all of us in this room, which questions, I believe are at the essence of this workshop.

1. How can we know the sea better?
2. How can electronic infrastructure and surveillance technology provide decision support.....and
3. How can organisational hurdles in information sharing be overcome.
4. Ladies and gentlemen, you have your jobs cut out for you in these three days under the able guidance and support of Jon Huggins.

I wish us well!

Thank you and God bless.

Annex 2– Opening Addresses

Mr. Timothy Walker – Pending

Annex 3 – Workshop Agenda

DAY 1 - 12th November		
08:00 - 08:30	<u>Check-in – Coffee/Tea Service</u>	Kiruja Micheni and Jon Huggins
08:30 - 09:15	<p>Session 1:</p> <p><u>Welcome and Scene-Setter</u></p> <p>Welcome and Introductory Comments</p> <p>Welcome to the Workshop from IMO</p> <p>“Making Safer Seas for Africa”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation to improve maritime security • Economic benefits 	<p>Moderators: Kiruja Micheni and Jon Huggins</p> <p>Mr. Sobantu Tilayi, Acting CEO, South African Maritime Safety Authority</p> <p>William Azuh, Head, Africa and Middle East, Technical Cooperation Dept</p> <p>Timothy Walker, Senior Researcher, Peace Operations and Peacebuilding, ISS Pretoria</p>
Group Photo – Hotel Front Entrance		
09:30 - 10:30	<p>Session 2:</p> <p><u>Updates from Ongoing Work (Outcomes and Priorities)</u></p> <p>Delegate/Participant Introductions</p> <p>Regional Capacity Building Workshops</p> <p>Updates from the DCoC NFP workshop (DRTC, 24-26 Sep 2018)</p>	<p>Moderator: Jon Huggins</p> <p>Kiruja Micheni, IMO</p> <p>Nyambura Kimani, IMO</p>
10:30 - 11:00	Break – Coffee/Tea	
11:00– 12:00	<p>Session 3:</p> <p><u>Developing National Responses:</u></p> <p>National Maritime Strategies and whole of government approaches in the maritime sector.</p>	<p>Moderator: Kiruja Micheni</p> <p>Capt H Noel, Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping, Mauritius</p>

Annex 3 – Workshop Agenda

	<p>Inter-departmental coordination and information sharing (Navy, Coast Guard, Police, Customs, Immigration).</p> <p>Lessons from UK's NMIC</p>	<p>Ms Joyce Awino, Kenya</p> <p>Terry Gibson, UK Royal Navy</p>
12:00 - 13:00	Break – Lunch	
13.00 - 14.00	<p>Session 4:</p> <p><u>National Maritime Information Sharing Centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on development of Standard Operating Procedures for National Centres • MDA/ Single Integrated Picture • Consolidating National Pictures (Ops Centers, MRCCs) • Standard Reporting Formats 	<p>Moderator: Jon Huggins</p> <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LT Ryan Brown, USNAVAF • Terry Gibson, UK Royal Navy • Kiruja Micheni, IMO
14:00 - 14:30	Break – Coffee/Tea	
14:30 – 15:30	<p>Session 5;</p> <p><u>Developing Action Plans for National Centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a development roadmap and timelines • Standardized SoPs for operations 	<p>Moderator: Jon Huggins</p> <p>Discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capt H Noel, Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping, Mauritius • Ms Joyce Awino, Kenya • Kiruja Micheni, IMO
15:30 – 16:00	<p>Session 6:</p> <p><u>Aligning Capacity Building efforts with National Centres</u></p> <p>Draft guidelines for building capacity in maritime domain awareness</p>	<p>Dr. Christian Bueger, University of Copenhagen</p>
16:00	<p>Agreed Outcome From Day One</p> <p>Work plan for National Centres</p>	<p>Moderator: Jon Huggins</p>

Annex 3 – Workshop Agenda

12:30 – 13:30	Lunch: Break	
13:30 - 15.30	<p>Session 10:</p> <p><u>Working Group Sessions:</u></p> <p>Working Group One – National Centre Action Plans</p> <p>Working Group Two – Information Sharing and Systems</p>	<p>Facilitator: Kiruja Micheni</p> <p>Facilitator: Jon Huggins</p>
15:30 – 16:00	Agreed Outcome from Day 2	Jon Huggins and Kiruja Micheni

Annex 3 – Workshop Agenda

DAY 3 – 14th November		
08:00 – 08:30 Coffee/Tea Service		
08:30 - 09:30	<p>Session 11: <u>International Support and MDA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Support for MDA • US Navy Engagement in the Indian Ocean • IMO Programs • EU Programs • MSC HoA Programs <p>Discussion: International Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intl program support of DCoC(J) objectives • Coordination: National Centres – Intl partners 	<p>Moderator: Jon Huggins</p> <p>Terry Gibson, UK Royal Navy LT Ryan Brown, USNAVAF William Azuh, IMO Dave Natrass, EU CRIMARIO LT Will Benbow, MSC HoA</p>
09:30 – 10:30	<p>Session 12: <u>Regional Developments in Maritime Domain Awareness</u></p> <p>Role of the RMIFC (Madagascar)</p> <p>Proposed role of the RCOC</p> <p>Jeddah MRCC’s support for DCoC</p> <p>Future of the DCoC Information Sharing Network</p> <p>Discussion: Regional Networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional centres support of DCoC(J) objectives • Coordination: Regional Centres – National Centres 	<p>Moderator: Jon Huggins</p> <p>CDR Franck Razafindraibe, CFIM/CRFIM Georges Adeline, Director, RCOC Commodore Jebreel Al Hazmi, Saudi Arabia Border Guard Kiruja Micheni, IMO</p>

Annex 3 – Workshop Agenda

10:30 – 11:00	Break – Coffee/Tea	
11:00 - 12:30	<p>Session 13:</p> <p>Aligning Regional and International Support with the objectives of the DCoC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherence between International Mandates and objectives of the DCoC • Capability to support national plans • Training • Exercises 	<p>Moderator: Kiruja Micheni, IMO</p> <p>Jon Huggins</p> <p>Panel:</p> <p>Captain Naicker, South Africa</p> <p>CDR Franck Razafindraibe, CFIM/CRFIM</p> <p>Commodore Jebreel Al Hazmi, Saudi Arabia Border Guard</p> <p>Dave Natrass, EU CRIMARIO</p> <p>Matthew Rosbottom, INTERPOL</p>
12:30 – 13:30	Break/Lunch	
13.30 – 15:00	<p>Session 14:</p> <p>Final Discussions and “Agreed Outcomes”</p> <p><u>National Centres</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development roadmap and timelines • Standardized SoPs for National Centre Operations • Agreed data requirements to support DCoC(J) <p><u>Regional Interaction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination Framework • Adoption of complementary information sharing systems • Consideration of legal arrangements <p><u>International Interaction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDA support • Coordination framework 	<p>Moderators:</p> <p>Jon Huggins and Kiruja Micheni</p>
15:00	End of Workshop	

Annex 4 – Coordination Agreement – MASE and DCOC

A compromise agreed between IMO (Representing the DCOC) and Mr. Hassani Ahamada Soilihik (Representing MASE)

The IMO welcomes the efforts of the MASE project to improve maritime security in nations in Eastern, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean (ESA-IO). Additionally, the IMO is keen to build cooperation in areas where synergies can be found between the two programs that could save scarce resources, for the benefit of member States.

In particular, there may be activities associated with Article 3 of the DCoC that could benefit from cooperation with those of the MASE program. These activities could include the development of national strategies to develop the maritime sector and the “Blue Economies” and to update national legislation to provide for safe and secure operations of ships and port facilities and ensure the protection of the marine environment.

In order to ensure that the two programs remain informed of each other’s activities and work to complement each other, the two programs could agree to invite representatives from each other’s organizations to on-going activities and workshops.

The

Annex 4 – Coordination Agreement – MASE and DCoC

agrees to raise this issue with DCoC members for further discussion.

Workshop Results

WORKING GROUP ONE – WAY FORWARD FOR NATIONAL INFORMATION SHARING CENTRES

13th November, 2018

- Cdr Sean Dempsey highlighted the achievements made by Kenya, and commended the country for sharing the challenges faced along the way in a very transparent manner
- Kenya – Implementation of the ISPS Code was initially used to get buy-in for the establishment of an interagency committee; then reinforced through MOU and later legislation
- Mozambique – Interagency working Group in place and waiting to upscale to include information sharing
- Madagascar – highlighted lack of response capability and need to share resources.
- The need for development of national maritime security strategy, as pillar to support the interagency mechanism was a common theme highlighted by most participants – priority
- Madagascar – Importance of ensuring that the National Maritime Security Committees are supported from the highest level possible – e.g. Prime Minister level
- UK practical example – the success of NMIC in achieving interagency cooperation – sharing of resources, each agency to fund own personnel
- Various member States provided an update on status in establishing the national organization – progress made in several countries being;
 - Kenya, Oman, Tanzania, Somalia and Mauritius
 - South Africa and Djibouti set up based on ISPS Code
- How to address competing priorities – National maritime security policy –

Capacity building needs

- How to identify and prioritize threats – Timothy suggested an idea of SWOT analysis- will look into the matter and possibly provide a template
- Oman highlighted lack of resources in the region – human, material and finance
- To achieve political will and buy-in for whole of Govt approach – Idea of IMO led National workshops on maritime governance to sensitize key stakeholders – decision makers
- Show case where this has worked well – share best practices - achievements in Oman and Mauritius
- Equipment needs, including integrating existing to achieve a common picture
- Oman requested UK to consider support of Defence Academy
- South Africa – highlighted the need for, and requested for sharing of best practices
- Member States expressed their gratitude to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for:-
 - Presenting on their distinct success in the operations of the JMRCC and the benefits it accords on a regional level in the way of information sharing on transnational maritime crimes; and
 - Building capacity by way of annual course trainings for DCoC trainees, on DCoC(J), as well as developing of the upcoming course activities for 2019

Annex 5a – Working Group One Report

Way forward

- Agreed that all participating States complete a questionnaire/feedback template, indicating what has been achieved, priorities and needs for technical assistance. To be submitted to IMO by February 2019

Regional Centres

- Comoros and Oman highlighted the need to strengthen the existing DCoC regional information Sharing Centres, - vibrant regional centres will encourage faster development of national Centres
- Appreciations to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the excellent support to the DCoC thus far; calls to take advantage of the goodwill of the Kingdom and the excellent facilities of the Jeddah MRCC as regional Center for Area North
- Benchmarking – UK NMIC, Singapore ReCAAP), Madagascar RMIFC and India Fusion Centre
- Saudi Arabia welcomed the idea of international audit of their Centre – this would help in case any further developments were needed

Standards for National Centres

- A template for ISC exists, developed as part DCoC cooperation with US CUTLASS EXPRESS. This need to be developed further with a view to agreeing a common basic standards for equipment and operations. The same will also serve as self-assessment toolkit
- Need for development of common SOPs – As above, considerable work already been done but need to be reviewed in line with the needs and objectives of DCoC(J)

Way forward

- Two regional workshops to be organized by IMO as follows:
- DRTC Djibouti – Development of National Maritime Information Sharing Centres 6 -10 Feb 2019
- Jeddah, KSA – Best practices for information sharing 24 Mar – 3 April 2019

Specialized training for National Centres

INTERPOL agrees to work with IMO in supporting National and regional information sharing centres in providing training on the use of INTERPOL tools and services; training of single point of contacts for each of the Centres who can act as Interpol liaison officers; analytical training – proposes a 2 year programme subject to funding

Kenya – Highlighted that technical assistance **MUST** be needs driven

Annex 5a – Working Group One Report

ANNEX 1 – Suggested Template

REVISED CODE OF CONDUCT CONCERNING THE REPRESSION OF PIRACY, ARMED ROBBERY AGAINST SHIPS, AND ILLICIT MARITIME ACTIVITY IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN AND THE GULF OF ADEN AREA - JEDDAH AMENDMENT TO DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT 2017

COUNTRY _____

Purpose

To facilitate information sharing and the coordination of coordinate capacity building, each Member State 9s required to provide an update on national achievements, plans and ambitions.

Objectives

The objectives of the briefings are:

- To provide an opportunity to Member States to showcase their recent achievements in the maritime security sector to the international community.
- To facilitate the sharing of experiences and lessons learned between Member States.
- To ensure that national development and plans are aligned with the regional plans.
- To allow Member States to request international support for planned activities and projects.

1. What activities are planned for the coming 12 months to enhance the maritime security sector and to implement the Jeddah Amendments of DCoC? (planned major initiatives)
2. What kind of concrete assistance do you require to realise these plans?
 - a. Provide a short overview of what kind of support in terms of human resources, education, mentoring and training or provision of equipment and infrastructure you would like to see to support your plans based on the template below:

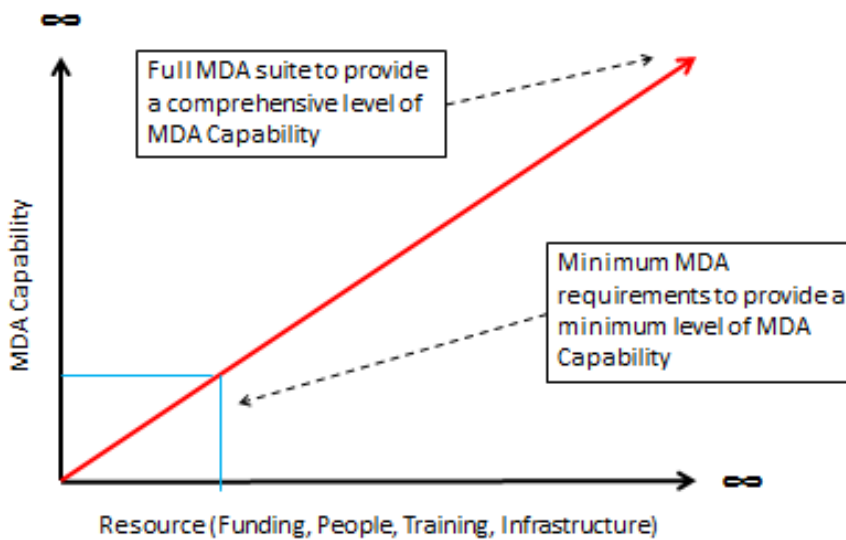
COMMITMENT	AREAS OF CAPABILITY	CURRENT STATUS	CAPACITY BUILDING GAPS	REMARKS
BASED ON KEY PROVISIONS OF DCoC(J) - ARTICLE 3	Establishment of a National Organization - A multi-disciplinary National Maritime Security and Facilitation Committee			
	National strategy for the development of the maritime sector			
	National maritime security policy			
	Establishment of a National Maritime Information Sharing Centre			

Working Group 2

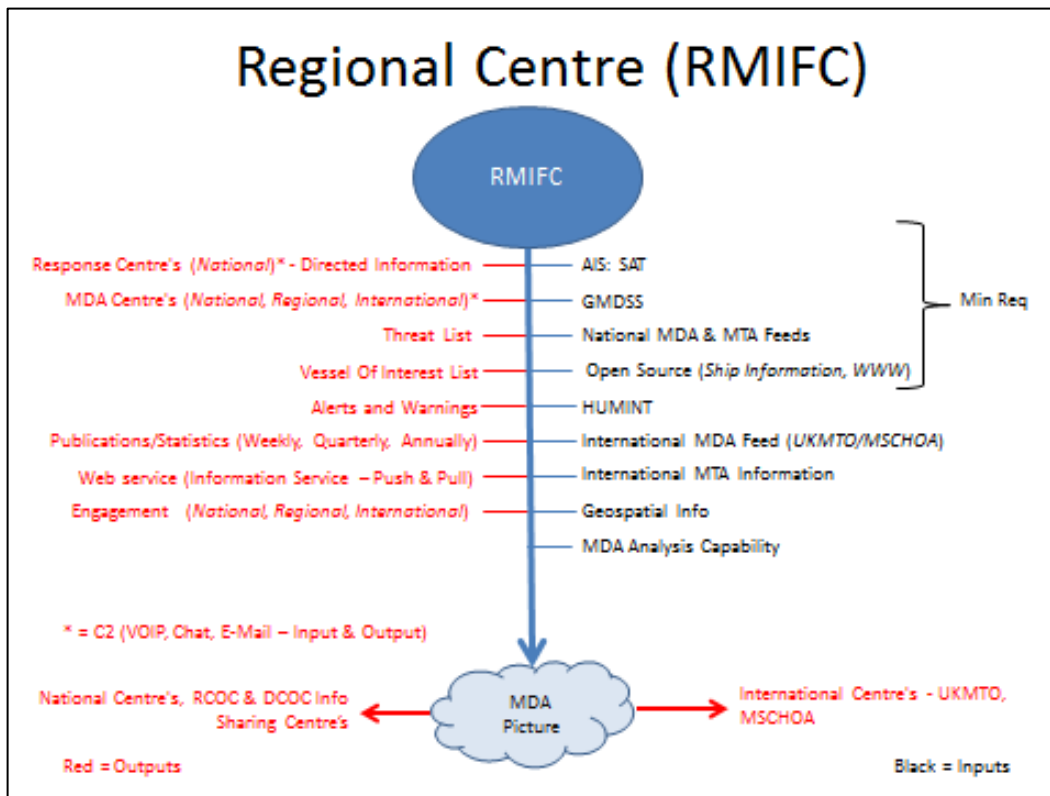
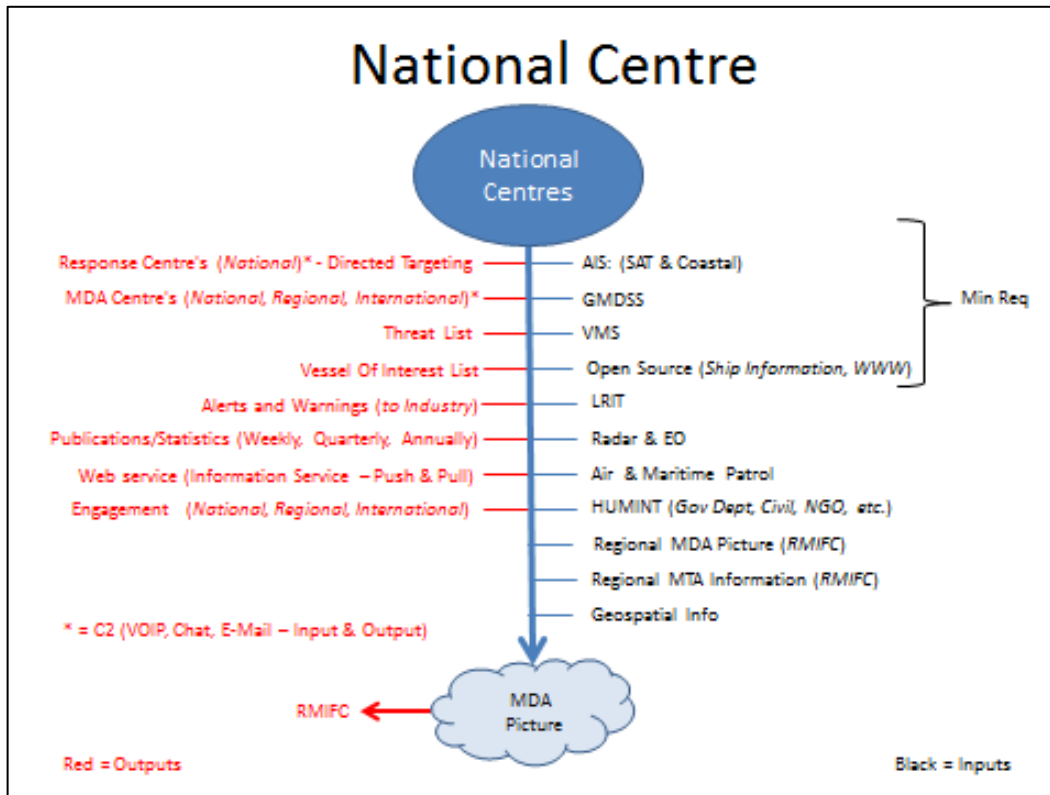
'The Results'

DCoC Workshop - Durban 2018

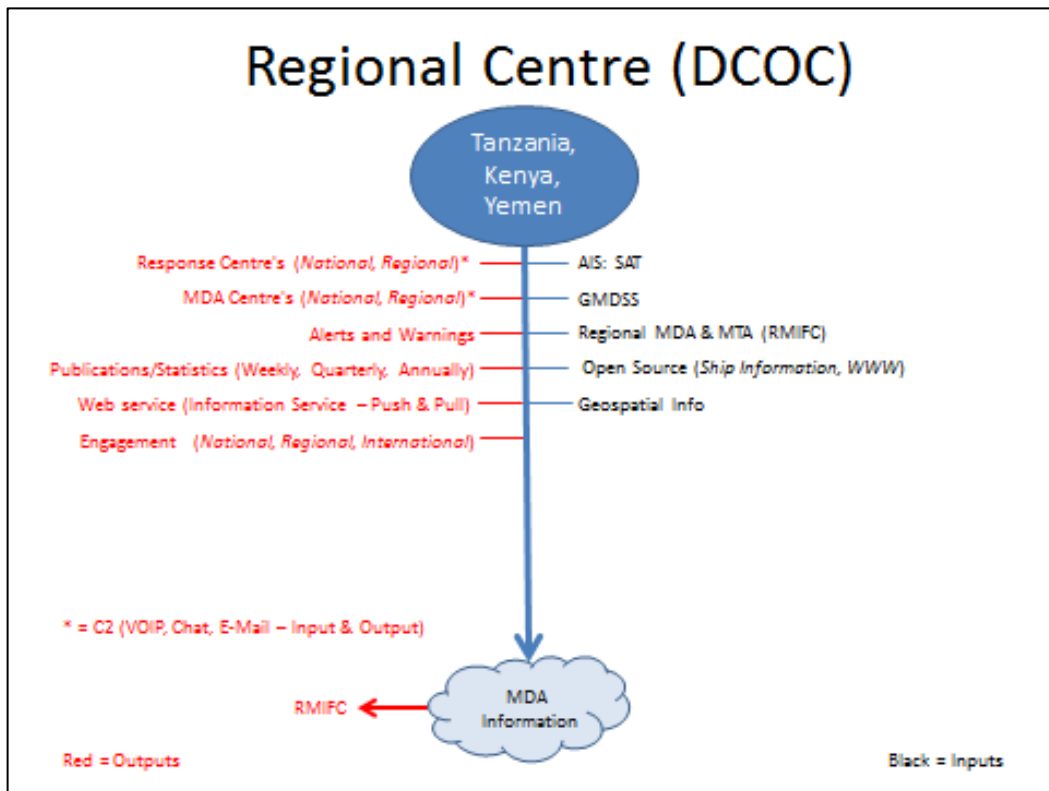
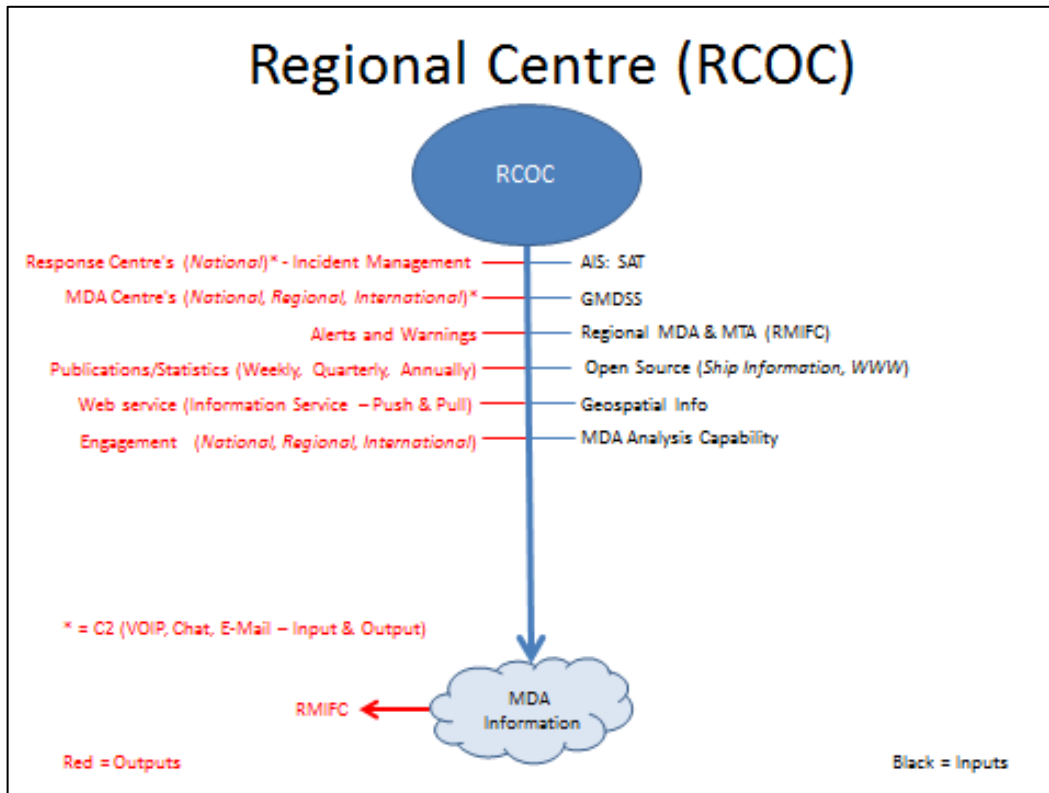
MDA Capability Graph

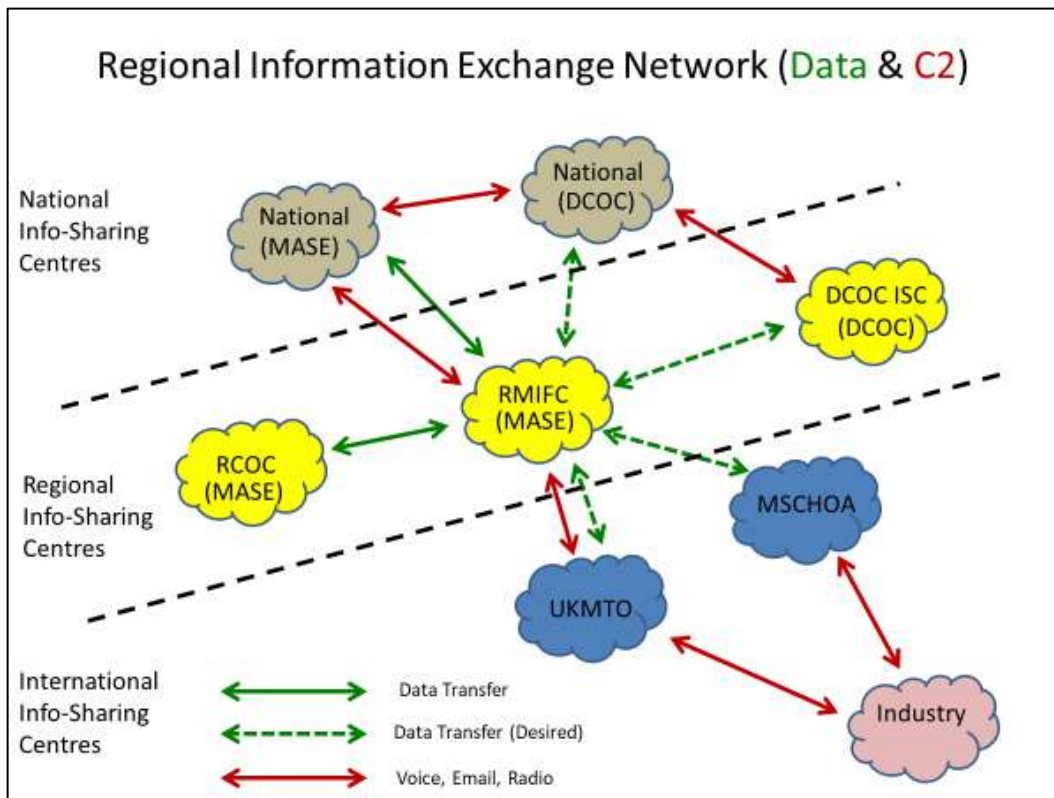
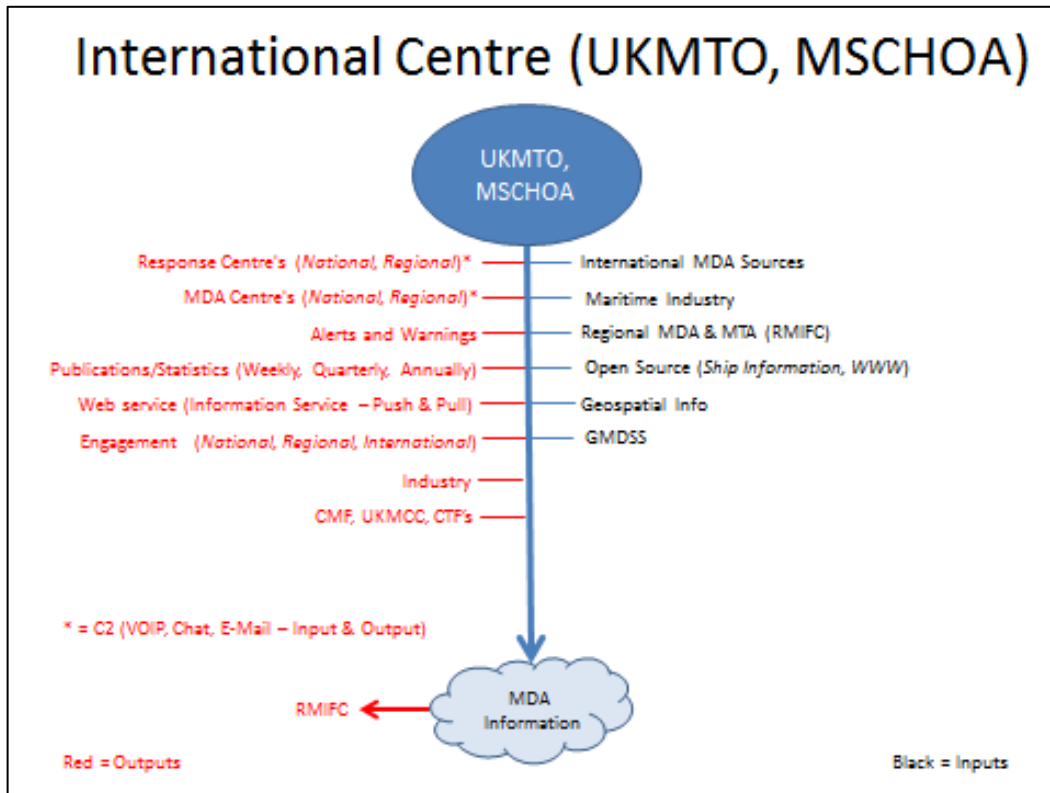


Annex 5b – Working Group Two Report



Annex 5b – Working Group Two Report





Annex 6 – Action Items

Able to be completed now:

Issue	Implementation
Delegations review the Final Report	Attendees should send comments and suggestions on the report to the DCOC Secretariat
Register for Threat Analysis Reports from Maritime Security Center Horn of Africa	DCoC Focal Points should contact the MSC HoA Web team at: CJ3webadministrator@mschoa.org . to gain access to the secure website which contains threat analysis briefings for the Indian Ocean.
Using the Stable Seas Report as a framework, develop a system for providing statistical analysis to identify both positive and negative trends in maritime security,	Review Stable Seas Report at www.stableseas.org and provide feedback to Dr. Curtis Bell that could be used to determine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How/if the Stable Seas report could be better tailored to meet the needs of the Djibouti Code of Conduct. - What information could be provided by National Centres to improve the regional perspective of the report.

To be completed by the end of February:

Issue	Implementation
Nations update the status of implementation of National Information Sharing Centres.	National Focal Points are asked to update status of National Centres using the template developed in Working Group One (Available in Annex 5a).
Identify specific training and assistance that could be provided to assist Nations to improve implementation of National Centres.	IMO to determine if training and assistance programs are available that could be offered to Nations who request assistance. INTERPOL has also offered to work with IMO in supporting National and regional information sharing centres in providing training on the use of INTERPOL tools and services; training of single point of contacts for each of the Centres who can act as Interpol liaison officers; and analytical training. (Proposes a 2 year programme subject to funding)
Coordinate DCoC attendance at the Shared Awareness and De-Confliction (SHADE) meetings held twice yearly in Bahrain.	SHADE coordinators would welcome a designated official from the DCOC to attend upcoming SHADE meetings to encourage greater cooperation between National Information Sharing Centers and SHADE
Further develop the concept of the “Friends of the Gulf of Guinea” to determine which institutions and agencies are interested to provide measureable value-add to the DCOC process.	Dr. Christian Bueger has agreed to provide a short paper for consideration.
Convince National authorities of the importance of maritime security by focusing on gains to the Blue Economy.	Timothy Walker has agreed to provide a short paper on developing convincing metrics (and possibly SWOT analysis).
Nations should consider which systems or combination of systems could best assist with creating MDA and communicating with regional/international centres.	IORIS, Seavision and Mercury capabilities were briefed by representatives from CRIMARIO, the US and EU NAVFOR and all have advised that they are available to nations who request assistance.

Annex 6 – Action Items

To be done by the end of the year

Issue	Implementation
Nations to define operating parameters for National Information Sharing Centers with a goal of improving MDA to allow pro-active responses to developing threats to maritime security.	<p>Considerations should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing MDA through improved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maritime Situational Awareness ○ Maritime Threat Awareness ○ Maritime Response Awareness • Tailored standard operating procedures to help the centre address a wide variety of circumstances. • Standardized National centre outputs and reporting formats to allow improved communication between centres. • A plan for developing trust across national agencies and between centres.
Better define relationships and possible synergies between national, regional and international partnerships.	Continue interaction between DCOC and MASE so that relationship is focused on complementarity. Expand DCOC relationships with UKMTO and MSCHoA in order to better support regional goals.
Develop a better awareness of the types of training/mentoring and exercises that can support improved MDA	The DCOC Nations should strive to develop better awareness of training opportunities from a wide range of donors to ensure that technical assistance is needs driven.
Investigate whether the DCOC should coordinate with a broader range of regional organizations on maritime security.	DCOC Secretariat to consider whether increased coordination with the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) could be mutually beneficial for both organizations.

Annex 7 – Attendees

Name	Job Title	Organisation	Gender	City	Country	Email Address
Salem Ali ALZAABI	Advisor	Maritime Affairs Authority	Male		UAE	salemalzaabi@fta.gov.ae
Mina Houssein DOUALEH	Director General	Djibouti Regional Training Centre	Female	Djibouti	Djibouti	mhouseintransport@gmail.com
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