



**DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT/JEDDAH AMENDMENT
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON AN OVERVIEW OF THE IMO WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT
APPROACH TO MARITIME SECURITY
DJIBOUTI
22 - 25 NOVEMBER 2021**

SUMMARY SHEET

Host: IMO and the Djibouti Regional Training Centre (DRTC) organized under the auspices of the DCoC/JA.

Venue and dates: In-person Training from 22 to 25 November 2021.

Type: Regional workshop

Organized by: IMO/DCoC/DRTC

No of participants: 23 participants from 11 Signatory States of DCoC/JA

IMO team: Andrew Clarke Senior Professional Officer, Kiruja Micheni Project Manager, Djibouti Code of Conduct, Nyambura Kimani Maritime Governance Officer, Winnie Maina Regional Programme Assistant

Summary: The mission consisted of a four-day regional workshop providing an overview of the IMO Whole of Government Approach to Maritime Security, conducted upon the recommendation of the DCoC working group on capacity building (WG 2) related to the implementation of Article 3 of the Jeddah Amendment with a view to establishing multi-agency National Maritime Security Committees, National Maritime Security Risk Registers and National Maritime Security Strategies.

Publications Provided: Presentation materials developed by IMO

Key words: Whole of Government Approach, National Maritime Security Committee, National Maritime Security Risk Register and National Maritime Security Strategy

Implementing Officer(s) Andrew Clarke, Senior Professional Officer, Kiruja Micheni, Project Manager, Djibouti Code of Conduct

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this report and in the papers contained in the annexes thereto do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the International Maritime Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

1. The International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as IMO), conducted a Regional Workshop on an Overview of the IMO Whole of Government Approach to Maritime Security for the signatory States to the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the repression of piracy and armed robbery against ships in the western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden (DCoC), and the signatory States to the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct, 2017 (Jeddah Amendment).

2. The Workshop was attended by representatives from the following participating States:

COMOROS	DJIBOUTI	ETHIOPIA
KENYA	JORDAN	MOZAMBIQUE
SEYCHELLES	SOUTH AFRICA	SAUDI ARABIA
SOMALIA	YEMEN	

3. The objective of the Workshop was to provide an overview of the development of a National Maritime Security Committee, National Maritime Security Risk Register and National Maritime Security Strategy. The Workshop Agenda is attached at Annex 1.

4. The Workshop was led and delivered by Andrew Clarke, IMO Senior Professional Officer, and facilitated by DCoC Project Manager, Kiruja Micheni, Maritime Security Governance Officer, Nyambura Kimani and Regional Program Assistant, Winnie Maina.

DAY 1

5. The Workshop was opened by the IMO DCoC Project Manager followed by the UN Resident Coordinator, Eric Overvest, followed by the Ambassador of Japan in Djibouti, H.E Otsuka Umio, followed by the Djibouti National Focal Point, Ali Miirah Chehem and the DRTC Director General, Mina Houssein Doualeh. The opening remarks are attached at **Annex 2A to 2C**.

National Maritime Security Committee (NMSC) Structure

6. To set the scene for subsequent discussions, a technical presentation was delivered on the development of an NMSC and the various components that would be entailed therein, which include Sub-Committees and a whole of government approach. A summary of the presentations delivered is at **Annex 3**.

7. The workshop learnt of the importance of National Maritime Security Committees in establishing security priorities across government for the maritime domain. The Committee can act as the most senior official's forum for maritime security, overseeing the development of National Maritime Security Risk Registers and Strategies, and developing the cross-government security policies necessary to address the highest residual risks in the Risk Register and to take forward the objectives of the strategy. It was recommended that a sensitization exercise be conducted at the outset, on why an NMSC is critical, to allow for political will and buy-in to progress the establishment and operation of an NMSC (The IMO can assist with this process).

8. It was stated that the National Maritime Security Risk Register can be delegated to a New and Emerging Threats Sub Committee (or equivalent), and likewise the development of the National Maritime Security Strategy can be delegated to a Strategy Development sub-committee. Not all sub-committees need to be permanent, some can be temporary, and others created on an ad hoc basis as and when required.

9. The workshop was informed that there is no one model of NMSC, and that the structure was dependent on the priorities of each country. What is critical is to ensure that the membership is as broadly drawn from as many Departments/Ministries/Agencies with an interest in maritime security as possible, and to include industry at sub-committee level. Whilst it was noted that such committees can also cover marine safety and environmental issues, it was recommended that given the scale and importance of the maritime security brief, such committees are solely focused on maritime security matters (there can be separate committees for marine safety and environmental issues).

10. It was further stated that whilst the committee can respond to significant maritime security incidents, as such incidents were fast moving the committee was better placed to review the incident response and to ensure that maritime security policies and operational protocols were updated in light of any lessons learned.

11. The importance of interagency cooperation and the need to strengthen the foundation for information sharing at national level was highlighted. The committee can also oversee the work of a Maritime Domain Awareness sub-committee which can be responsible for the business planning and overall efficiency of a National Maritime Information Sharing Centre, and for ensuring that its data helped underpin decision making by the main committee.

Member States account' of current structures in place

12. The following countries gave an account of what Committee's they have in place:-

- **Kenya** - informed the workshop that they have already embarked on the process to establish an NMSC. It was stated that there is a Security Council already in place and that their Security Amendment Act mandates the whole of government approach by way of the Border Management Committee and, in due course, a NMSC.
- **Saudi Arabia** - informed the workshop that the Jeddah Maritime Information Sharing Centre has adopted a multi-agency approach and that the Saudi Border Guard Chairs the National Maritime Security Council.
- **Seychelles** - informed the workshop that previously, they had a plethora of Committee's which were not effective but they have now begun work to re-establish the security framework at national level by way of a single integrated maritime awareness picture (IMAP).
- **Djibouti** - informed the workshop that they have in place a Port Security Committee but not an NMSC nor have they developed their National Maritime Security Strategy (NMSS).
- **Somalia** - informed the workshop that they have already established an NMSC but it is not as effective as it could be.

National Maritime Security Committee and Sub-Committee Tabletop Exercise

13. The workshop was informed that National table-top exercises can be held by the National Maritime Security Committee to test and enhance its Contingency Management training and experience (the IMO Secretariat can be contacted for assistance with such exercises). These exercises are particularly important when there has been a significant change in Department / Ministry / Agency representatives at the Committee.

14. In order to further embed good practice in regard to the development of effective National Maritime Security Committees, the workshop were presented with a new and innovative IMO tabletop exercise (this is a separate package to the exercises referred to at paragraph 13 above, and has a different purpose). The exercise involved a security incident that had occurred in a fictional Member State, and participants were deliberately asked to role play Ministries and Agencies that they didn't belong to in real life and to address a wide range of maritime security issues in the Member State. The exercise therefore involved the participants having to understand the challenges and opportunities of their colleagues and different perspectives, but it also shared good practice as to how the national committee and its sub committees worked together in practice to address a multitude of diverse maritime security risks. Furthermore, the exercise would also be used as the basis for the rest of the workshop as participants assessed risks and developed Strategic Objectives for the National Strategy for the fictional Member State.

15. For the purpose of the exercise, participants were divided into four Sub-Committee's as follows:-

- Port and Ship Security;
- Maritime Domain Awareness;
- Intelligence, Risk Assessment and Operational Response; and
- Telecommunications, Fisheries and Offshore Energy.

Day 2

National Maritime Security Sub-Committee Presentations

16. The four Sub-Committee's made presentations as follows:-

- **Group 3** - Intelligence, Risk Assessment and Operational Response Sub - Committee
- Outlined the importance of institutional framework and security clearance for port personnel.
- **Group 1** - Port and Ship Security Sub - Committee
- Outlined the importance of training of port and ship security personnel (common joined boarding training), ISPS implementation, passenger screening, asset purchase, inventory, training and maintenance, contingency plans, NMSRR, NMSS.
- **Group 4** - Telecommunications, Fisheries and Off-Shore Energy Sub - Committee
- Outlined the importance of developing SOPs, purchasing of equipment, long term/ continuous training of personnel, aerial capabilities/ drones.
- **Group 2** - Maritime Domain Awareness Sub - Committee

- Outlined the importance of an action plan, SOPs, effective coordination and communication, training, MOU's (institutional framework), an emergency response team.

National Maritime Security Risk Register

17. A technical lecture was delivered on the principles of national risk assessment and on the development of a National Maritime Security Risk Register. The workshop was informed of the evidenced based nature and all-risks approach of a National Maritime Security Risk Register, with the scoring of threat, impact and vulnerability criteria and the resultant residual risk scoring explained in detail.

18. A Threat Scoring Exercise involving participant groups and based on the fictional Member State was conducted and this marked the end of Day 2.

Day 3

National Maritime Security Risk Register - Impact and Vulnerability Scoring Exercise

19. The participants participated in further group exercises and presented their respective impact and vulnerability scores as follows:-

- **Group 1** - threat scenarios 1 - 5
- **Group 2** - threat scenarios 6 -10
- **Group 3** - threat scenario 11 - 15
- **Group 4** - threat scenario 16 - 20

20. The IMO collated all scores from the four delegate groups and tabulated the residual risk scores which were then discussed in detail. The full National Maritime Security Risk Register for the fictional Member State is attached at **Annex 4**.

Day 4

National Maritime Security Strategy

21. The workshop received a detailed technical presentation on the four phase approach to NMSS development, being: initiation, risk management, information gathering and strategy drafting.

22. The participants were divided into four delegate groups and tasked with developing three Strategic Objectives, and three Strategic Concepts / Lines-of-effort for each Strategic Objective, to address the residual risks in the National Maritime Security Risk Register for the fictional Member State and gave presentations on the same.

Assessment and Anticipated Outcomes:

23. Participants were requested to fill in and complete the evaluation questionnaire and to send it back to Ms. Nyambura Kimani Maritime Governance Officer. All 23 participants forwarded their questionnaires duly filled in.

24. All participants were very satisfied with the output of this workshop and the majority considered that 4 days training was ok but if the same can be considered for 5 days training to enable them to have more time in the interactive sessions. They also agreed that the information and techniques provided to them during the course of the Workshop would directly assist them in executing their duties in a more efficient and effective manner. In addition, many felt that the Workshop would help them to train and educate their subordinates in a more effective manner and requested an approach where their supervisors can also be trained of the same to have a top bottom approach thereby making it easy to implement at their level.

25. They also suggested that more face-to-face workshops addressing the WOGAMS approach should be organized in the DCoC Signatory States where all stakeholders in a country will be availed for the workshop.

Recommendations from final plenary on National Maritime Security Committee's, Risk Registers, Strategies and the IMO Whole of Government Approach to Maritime Security

26. The following recommendations and comments were put forth:-

- Consideration for sensitisation exercises on NMSC, NMSRR, NMSS should be given to include personnel who are not in maritime administrations;
- Consideration of good practice by member States, namely Mauritius, who have domesticated Article 3 of the Jeddah Amendment and made the provisions therein mandatory at National Level;
- There is an inherent need for IMO Whole of Government Approach Workshops at National level;
- Member States were requested to fill in the Capacity Building Matrix which would then be shared with the Friends of DCoC once approved by the Steering Committee; and
- Annual workshop with all the training centres in the Region, NFPs and NTCs to avoid duplication of efforts.

27. The Workshop concluded with the awarding of certificates and closing remarks from the Principal Secretary of Civil Aviation, Ports and Marine, Seychelles, the IMO and the DRTC.

XXX