

DCoC Roadmap on Information Sharing Network

- DCoC and its Jeddah Amendment have provided a solid foundation for enhancing maritime security, cooperation, and information sharing across the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden. But the effectiveness of this regional framework depends largely on how strong and connected our national centres the NMISCs and NMSCs that serve as our national hubs for maritime domain awareness and coordination.
- DCoC ISN Roadmap Developed with assistance from IMO.
- The roadmap was developed based on feedback from the Sub-Committee on Enhancing Information Sharing, as well as interviews with experts in developing information-sharing networks.



INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK ROADMAP

The roadmap has three main pillars:

- 1. Institutional strengthening.
- 2. Technical integration.
- 3. Capacity building.

Mission

To improve regional maritime domain awareness (MDA) and maritime safety and security.

Vision:

- Every DCoC-Jeddah Amendment member state has established its NMSC structure.
- DCoC members' national agencies cooperate in sharing information through NMISCs.
- Friends of the DCoC cooperate in sharing information through MOUs established with NMISCs and regional centres.
- Analysis of incidents by regional centres distinguishes patterns in illicit maritime activities and supports disruption of maritime crime by guiding regional policy decisions



Roadmap Structure & Strategies

Level	Strategy	Tactics
National	Establish NMISCs (operational) in all signatory states.	 Determine minimum operational capacity necessary Identify NMISCs capabilities and gaps. Direct funding and capacity-building to non-operational NMISCs in signatory states
Regional	Maximise regional information-sharing centres by developing clear protocols for information sharing.	 Establish common protocols for sharing information between NMISCs and regional ISCs; incorporate into training and orientation for centre personnel. Establish common information-sharing SOPs to promote interoperability. Implement joint trainings, workshops, conferences, TTX, meetings, reciprocal centre visits, operations at sea.
International	Reports and analysis are produced and disseminated widely	 Identify what information is needed and what purpose it serves. Decide on frequency of reports/briefings. Determine methods by which information is shared.



Operational Notes

- The ISN (Information Sharing Network) covers NMISCs at national level and regional information sharing centres (ISCs).
- Under the Jeddah Amendment the scope of information-sharing changed.
- Implementation assumes variable levels of national buy-in.
- The roadmap emphasises that not all information needs to be shared between all partners states decide modalities of sharing.
- Provides a clear framework for a government or organisation to align national maritime agencies, establish structures (NMISC + NMSC), and integrate into regional and international networks.
- Offers practical tactics (trainings, SOPs, capacity gap identification) rather than only high-level goals.
- Helps link maritime security efforts with broader sustainable development goals (e.g., SDG 14 & SDG 16) via better maritime governance.



Best Practices and Successes

Along this journey, a number of best practices have emerged that we believe could benefit others in the region as we had established two NMISC currently and other countries are progressing in establishing their NMISC:

- Multi-agency coordination
- Standardized reporting
- Partnerships.
- Human capacity.



Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Inter-agency coordination takes time to build.
- data sensitivity and information classification often delay timely sharing.
- Technical and financial constraints that limit the pace of infrastructure development.



Looking Ahead — Regional Recommendations

- First, let's enhance interconnectivity between national and regional centres through standardized information-sharing protocols and digital tools.
- Second, we should promote joint regional training and exchange programs to build a common culture of information analysis and reporting.
- Third, sustainability must remain a priority our systems and skills must endure beyond donor projects, anchored in national ownership and budget lines.
- Finally, regular review of national roadmaps across DCoC member states could help us monitor progress and share innovations in real time.



Closing

In conclusion, our collective goal is a safer and more secure maritime domain - where information flows seamlessly, threats are detected early, and coordinated responses save lives and protect our marine environment.

The DCoC gives us the framework, Our national centres give it life.

Together, through cooperation and shared learning, we can turn our regional vision into a lasting maritime security reality.



Thank you!

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