



ADVANCING MARITIME SECURITY IN THE DCOC/JA FRAMEWORK

BRIG M. S. SHEMOTE 'MBS' 'ndc' 'psc' (K)
COMMANDER KENYA NAVY FLEET



INTRODUCTION



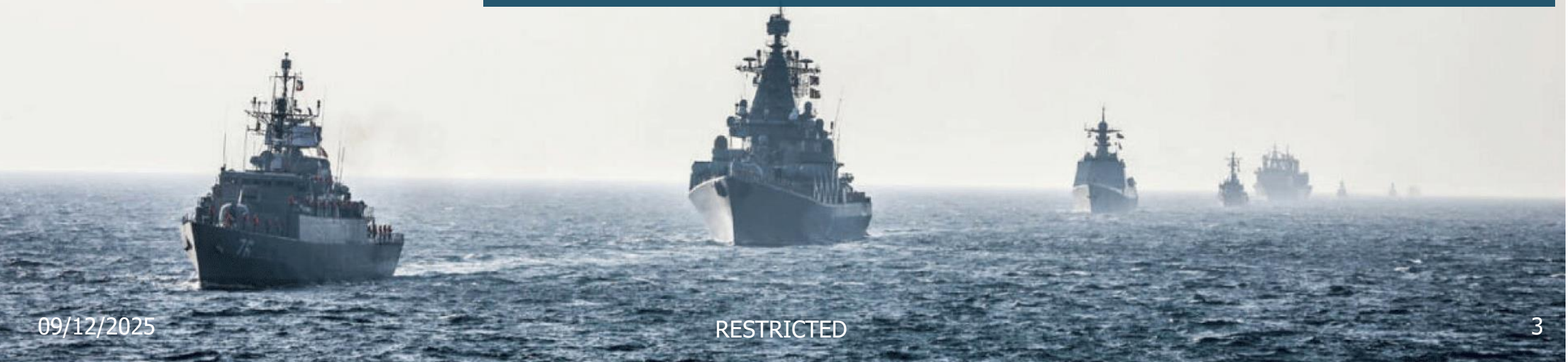
- ❖ The foundation of a secure WIO rests on the ability of **regional navies to be net security providers**
- ❖ Building Capacity and Capability is the most critical element in translating our strategic consensus into sustainable operational reality
- ❖ pooling resources and prioritizing the common threats identified, creating a formidable and enduring security architecture for the WIO



AIM



Highlight secure tangible commitments that **translate capability development into regional operational effectiveness**





SCOPE



- ❖ Pillars On Building Capacity
- ❖ Best Practices And Coordination To Build Trust
- ❖ The Role Of International Naval Partners
- ❖ Guidance On Joint Maritime Operations (Jmos)
- ❖ National Perspective: The "Whole Of Government" Approach (WHA)
- ❖ Successes, Challenges, And Recommendations



PILLARS ON BUILDING CAPACITY



	PILLAR	SUCCESS (KENYA'S PERSPECTIVE)	REGIONAL CHALLENGES
1.	Maritime Ops	Joint/Combined Ops: Effectiveness of drug and arms trafficking interdiction prosecutions (Interagency Integration)	Sustainability and Reach: Ltd Ops endurance
2.	Infor Sharing	Infor Sharing Tools Integration: Efforts to develop a National Maritime Information Sharing Centre (NMISC)	Trust Deficit & Timeliness: Reluctance to share sensitive data
3.	Interagency Integration & Support	'Whole of Government Approach' Model: KN is part of the NMISC (MDA & the Strategy Devt) KN in direct support of the KCGS, KMA, and the Office of DPP	Legal/Policy Harmonization: Common mandate and divergent training and equipment requirements for civil agencies and the Navy
4.	Legal Finish	Prosecution Capacity: Demonstrated Kenya capacity for successful prosecution of maritime crimes	Prosecution Capacity: Demonstrated Kenya capacity for successful prosecution of maritime crimes



BEST PRACTICES AND COORDINATION TO BUILD TRUST



- ❖ **Agreed Approaches/Best Practices.** Embed the '3Cs'—Coordination, Collaboration, and Cooperation
- ❖ **Improving Cooperation and De-confliction for Security.** Need to institutionalize pre-arranged Maritime De-confliction Zones and corresponding communications channels
- ❖ **Establishing Unity of Effort.** Need to build a regional framework for Pooling and Sharing of Resources



ROLE OF INT'L NAVAL PARTNERS



- ❖ **Improving Joint Operations & De-confliction.** share important int in real-time and have developed MDA
- ❖ **Recommendation.** Develop a process for Transfer of Evidence related to arrests conducted at sea with int'l partners
- ❖ **Infor-Sharing Platforms.** Vital facilitators that enables connections btwn NMISCs, regional as well as worldwide partners



JOINT MARITIME OPERATIONS



- ❖ **Standardization of Doctrine.** NATO/AU terminology and procedures for a seamless information flow
- ❖ **Shared Training Cycles.** from bi- to multi-annual joint trainings that encompass logistics and legal aspects
- ❖ **Command, Control, and Communications (C3).** Develop compatible and encrypted communications capabilities



THE "WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT" APPROACH



- ❖ KN is part of the (NMSC)
- ❖ KN has been involved with the devt of the National Maritime Security Risk Register
- ❖ KN works in direct support of the KCGS, KMA, and the ODPP
- ❖ Blue Economy (BE) Vision
- ❖ KN in support of KCGS (Law Enforcement), KMA (Regulatory), and ODPP (Prosecution), as all are focused on "Security to Justice."



SUCCESSES, CHALLENGES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS



	ASPECT	SUCCESSES	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	Cooperation	"Whole-of-Government" Model	Legal/Mandate Overlap: Btw Navy and CG	Mandate a Cross-Agency Working Group: SOPs for joint patrols and arrests
		Blue Economy Integration	Data Trust & Sharing: Agencies' reluctance to share real-time security data	Establish a Maritime Stakeholder Dialogue
		Capacity Building: Partners (Trg & Eqpt) e.g CUTLASS EXPRESS	Aid Duplication & Dependency: Uncoordinated projects	Partner Coordination: Strengthen the Maritime Coordination Group (MCG)
2.	Coordination	Information Fusion: Efforts to est NMISC, to eliminate 'infor silos'	System Incompatibility: Btwn different agencies' systems	Adopt a Common Technical Standard: Invest in a single, regionally compatible MDA infor sharing tools



SUCCESSSES, CHALLENGES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS Cont'd...



3.	Command & Control (C2)	Designated Operational Centers: E.g RCOC/RMIFC/ IFC IOR & Est of NMISC Est of the DCoC/JA WG3 as key command and coordination mechanisms for regional Ops	Non-Standardized C2 Processes: Lack of a common procedure for conducting C2	Develop a DCoC/JA-approved C2 Handbook: SOP for joint/combined Ops
4.	Trust	Military Diplomacy: Regular bilateral and multilateral naval visits and exercises	Political/Historical Mistrust: Deep-seated national sovereignty concerns and political disputes	Mandate Personnel Exchange Program: Formal program for mid-level officers to serve short tours within the NMISCs and Ops HQs of other regional DCoC/JA navies
		UNODC/IMO Support: Strong working relationships with key UN bodies (UNODC/IMO)	Perception of Patronage: Donors often set the agenda	Regional Ownership: Ensure all strategic planning documents are regionally authored and led



CONCLUSION



- ❖ Capacity is not merely measured by the number of hulls we deploy, but by the **synchronicity of our action** and the **certainty of our legal process**
- ❖ DCoC/JA realize its full deterrent potential and secure the enduring stability of the WIO: Navies, Coast Guards, and Judicial authorities can operate as a single, unified force
- ❖ Let us leave this High-Level Meeting with a shared operational resolve

THANK YOU

- ❖ Thank You
- ❖ Mersi bokou
- ❖ Merci
- ❖ Shukran
- ❖ Asante

