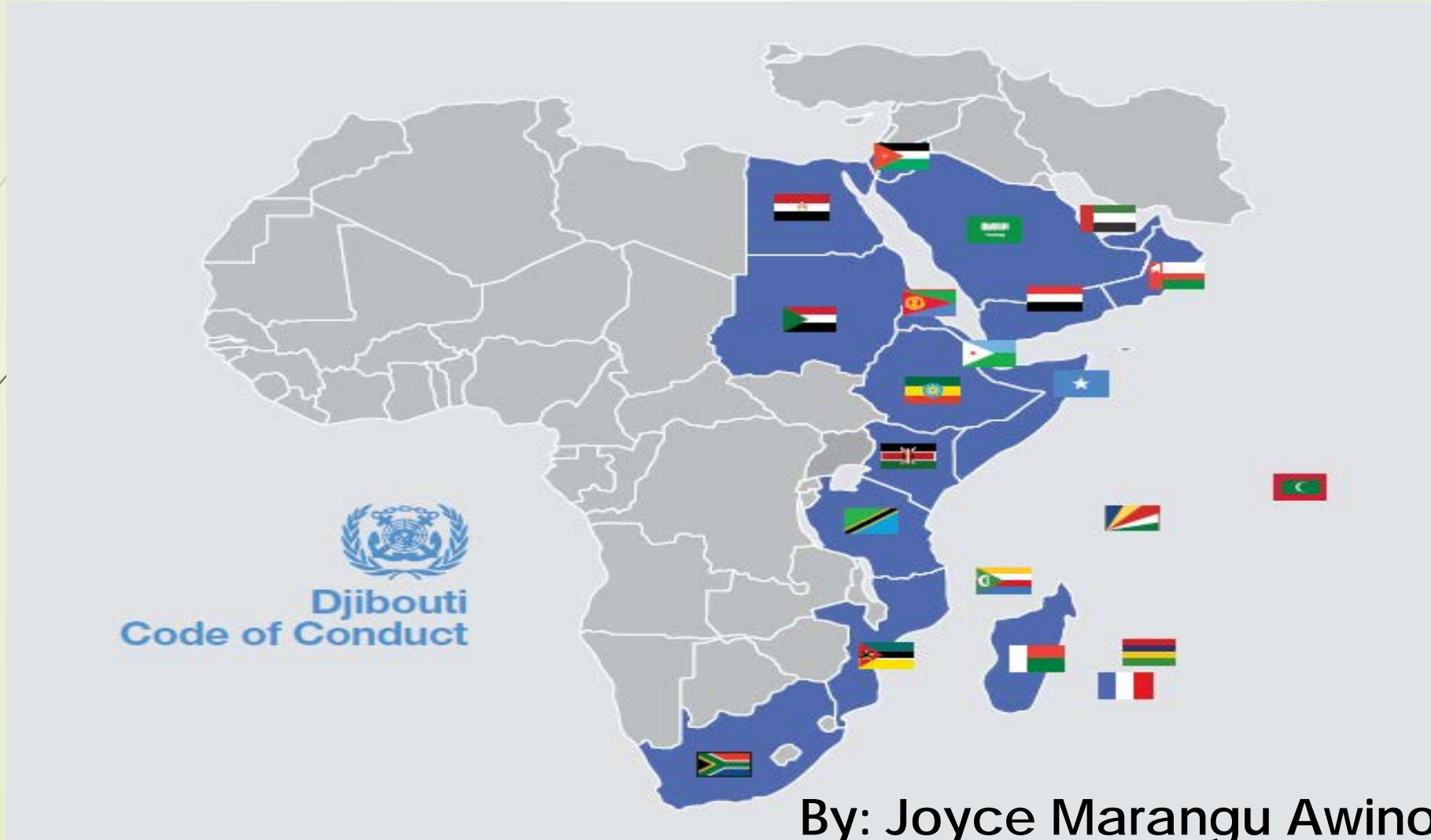


DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT (DCOC) INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK: LESSONS LEARNT



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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Introduction to the DCOC
- Objectives
- Successes
- Influence on the Gulf of Guinea Code of Conduct
- Recent updates in the DCOC- Jeddah Amendments 2017
- Regional Coordination within East Africa
- Synergies with other Regional Organizations
- Way forward/proposals
- Envisaged outcome



DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT (DCOC)

- Code of Conduct concerning the Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in the Western Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Aden signed in January 2009, by 20 signatory States from the 21 eligible to join. Key was to improve regional co-ordination and co-operation and create the knowledge and skills-base for maritime law-enforcement forces to be able to conduct their work:

MEMBERSHIP

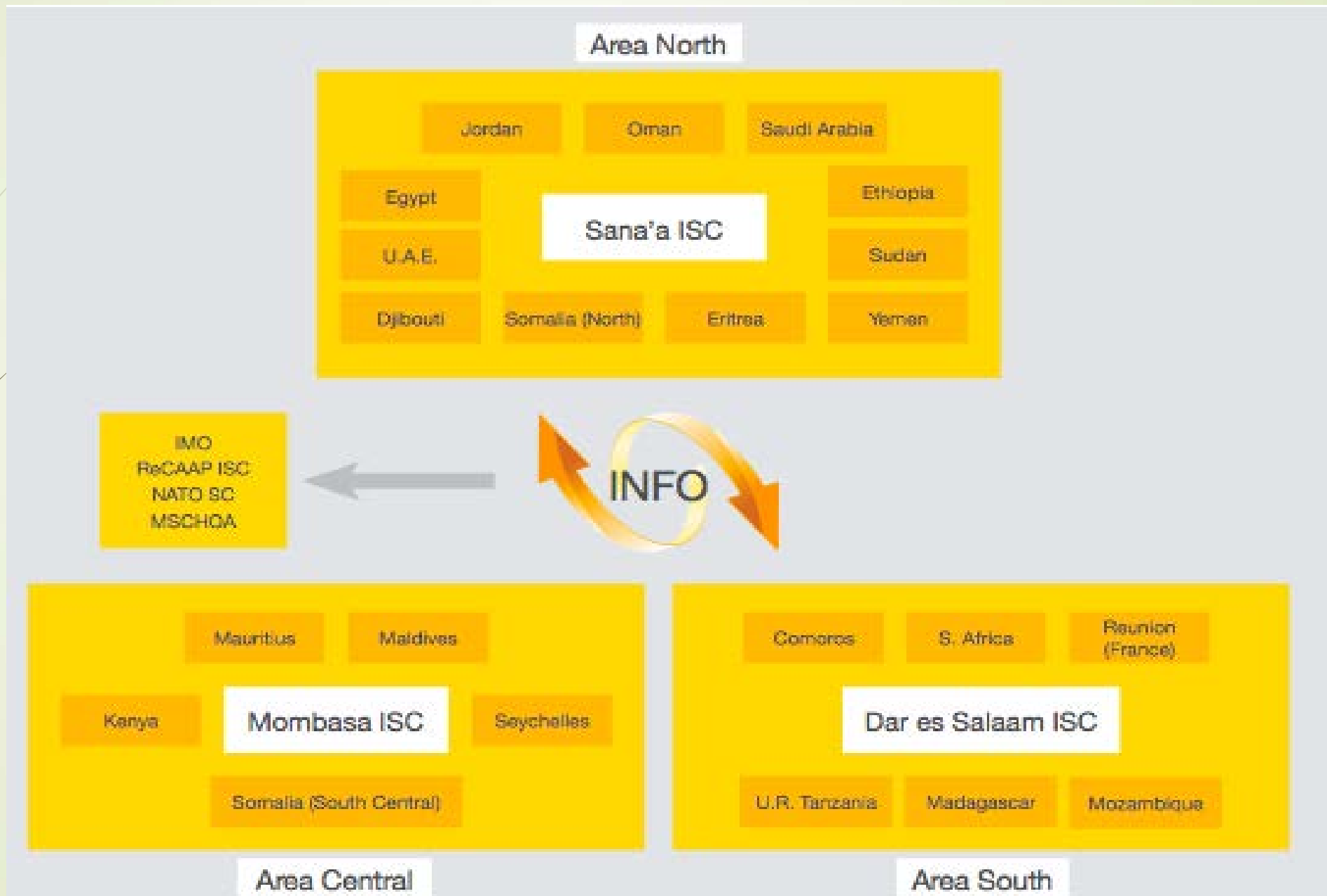
- Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Rep of Tanzania, U.A.E and Yemen

OBJECTIVE

The work outlined in the Code is aimed at improving regional co-ordination and co-operation and is based on 4 broad pillars:

- **Information sharing** (focusing on quick response based on communications and situational awareness)
- **Capacity Building**
- **Updating Legislation**
- **Regional Training**

INFORMATION SHARING CENTRES AND NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS



Information sharing successes

Stakeholders

- Regional nations
- Flag states
- Development partners (e.g IMO)
- Ship owners and Associations
- Vessel masters
- Private maritime security companies

Why? Numerous crimes occur in the maritime domain that impact on their and well being

Information sharing
is central to coordinating national and international maritime security responses and to developing regional maritime security regimes.

is the "**key enabler**" and as a foundational practice, has the potential to strengthen trust and confidence among maritime security actors

Allows
for joint law enforcement operations or even improved security relations between states in more general terms.

Successes

Establishment of Information Sharing Centres and National Focal Points:

- 1) The centres imply that security actors engage in joint projects and interact on an everyday basis
- 2) in turn might provide the preconditions of more sustained security interaction in the form of maritime security communities.



Exercises that promote coordinated operations among International Navies and national authorities: PIREX and Cutlass Express exercises



Establishment of training facilities: DRCC and GMDSS training facilities at Mombasa ISC for SAR & GMDSS Operator Courses.

Information Sharing Courses (ISC) – focusing on ISC IT/ Network maintenance & Data analysis skills have enhanced capacity of staff



The Code has created a basis of technical cooperation between the DCoC States, IMO and International Partners



Influence on the Gulf of Guinea Code of Conduct

- ▶ Signed in 2013, when Incidents of maritime piracy were declining and with greater awareness of new maritime security threats, the shape and governance of various counter-piracy initiatives and institutions came to question
- ▶ Attention was drawn on the narrow definition of maritime security, which emphasized counter-piracy and the repression of armed robbery at sea.
- ▶ Hence the West African Code adopted a holistic approach (Djibouti Code Plus) to maritime security to include transnational organized crime in the maritime domain

Recent updates: widened mandate known as the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct 2017

- The decline of piracy in the region presented a window of opportunity for the region to implement capacity building programmes to prevent a resurgence of piracy and to address other transnational organized crimes which include include illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; human trafficking; the smuggling of narcotics; and circumventing sanctions through the shipment of contraband goods and weapons.
- To combat and overcome these challenges requires a cooperative and, ultimately, an integrated approach.

Lessons Learnt

- Code of Conduct concerning the repression of piracy, armed robbery against ships, and illicit maritime activity in West and Central Africa
- National organization is critical
- Developing national capability to provide synergies with regional initiatives

Institutions for Inter-Regional Cooperation in East Africa

- ▶ the Code a milestone development as a central instrument in the development of regional capacity
- ▶ Need for synergies with existing mechanisms-
 1. The Lome Charter- coordinated action between countries of Africa to combat piracy and other maritime crimes. Document to be linked to 2050 African Integrated Maritime Strategy (whole of Africa approach)
 2. CIC In charge of enhancing the activities geared towards cooperation, coordination, mutualization, and systems interoperability as well as the implementation of the regional strategy on safety and security within the Central and West African common maritime space.

Key focus therefore on exchange of experiences to build continental capacity noting similarity in maritime security challenges

Synergies with CIC Yaoundé

- Increase Joint exercises to improve capacity for information sharing
- Secondment of personnel from established centres to Regional Information Centres to improve their capacity for information sharing and analysis
- Key is information sharing. Additional training to enhance the capacity of the ISCs and NFPs towards handling the maritime crime by supporting joint exercises, exchange programs, training on data analysis etc to ensure that the ISCs have the capacity for the exchange of information
- Cooperation with the Association of African Maritime Administrations (AAMA)

CONCLUSION

- ▶ Cooperation key between Regional Countries and those with a stake in regional security (2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy). Regional Cooperation and capacity building provide a more effective basis for long term sustainable solutions.
- ▶ Shared experiences in joint training workshops and the everyday practice of sharing information and communicating on maritime security challenges has long term effects. Seeds planted in both the West African Code and DCoC with its amendments
- ▶ There is a need for enhanced civil maritime security cooperation including coastguards and equivalent national agencies of regional members to develop cooperation to tackle traditional and non-traditional threats in the region.
- ▶ Information sharing is key to improved maritime situational awareness and considered a 'force multiplier' in meeting maritime security challenges (understand each others priorities)
- ▶ Interlinking of maritime surveillance systems and interoperability of future system (Eg. IORIS and proposed Western Indian Ocean Regional AIS Server)

*If you want to go fast, go
alone. If you want to go far,
go together.*

- African Proverb

The background of the image shows a sunset with a large, bright yellow sun low on the horizon. In the foreground, the silhouettes of a group of people are shown climbing a hill. They are in a line, with each person helping the one in front of them by pulling them up. The scene is set against a warm, orange and red sky.