

# INFORMATION SHARING AND COORDINATION (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)



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# OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

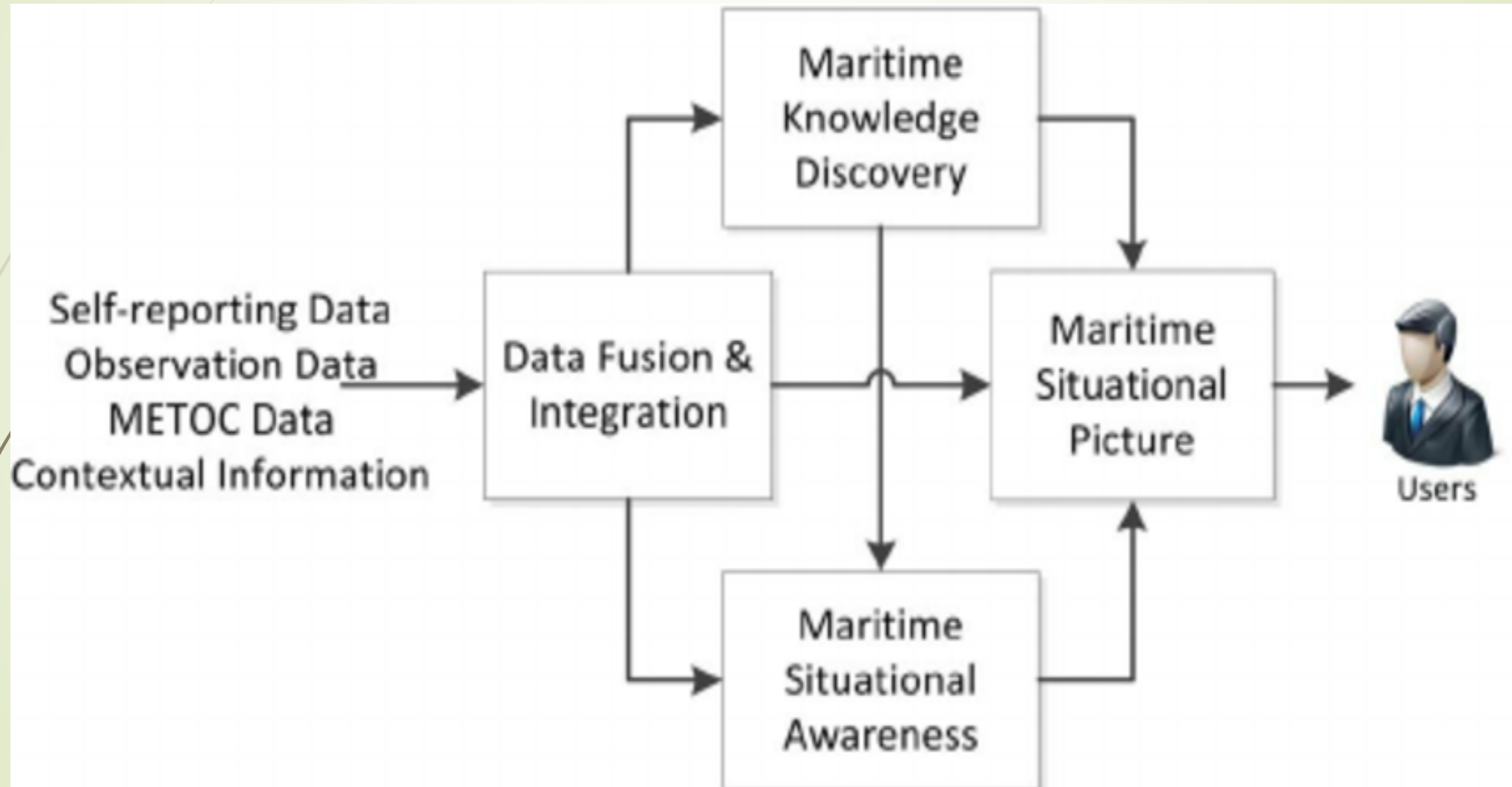
- Case for Maritime Domain Awareness
- Internal versus external: challenges for comprehensive approaches
- Internal information sharing: whole of government approach
- External information sharing
- A case study of Kenya
- A case study of the DCOC
- Lessons learnt from Kenya
- Anticipated synergies to boost internal and external information sharing



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# Case for Maritime domain awareness/

- Relevance to information sharing and coordination

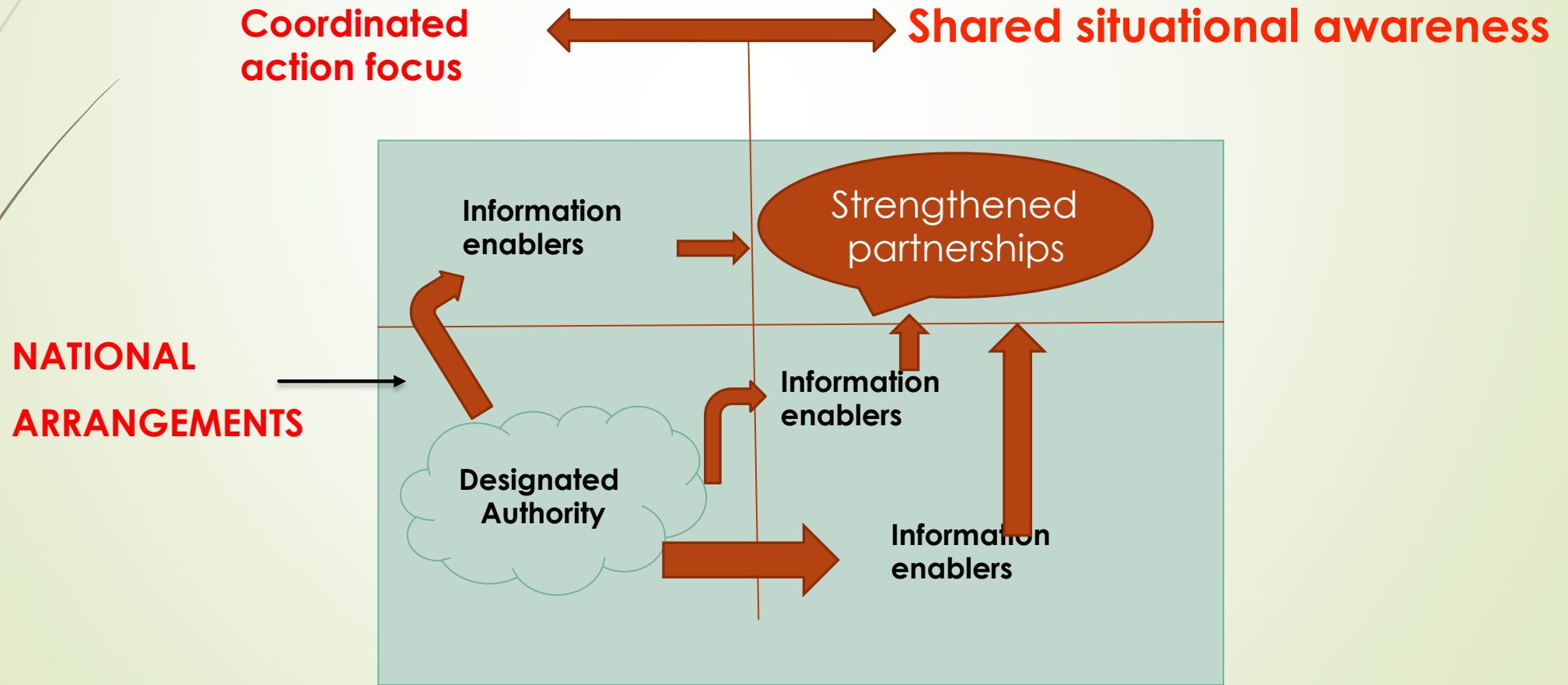


# **INTERNAL VERSUS EXTERNAL- CHALLENGES FOR COMPREHENSIVE APPROACHES**

- **Linkage between internal and external capacities for information sharing**
- **Different interpretations on the laws of the sea**
- **Low institutional capacities for maritime security**
- **Insufficient/weak legal frameworks**
- **Overlapping mandates for agencies with a role over maritime security**
- **Weak participation in international legal instruments**
- **No procedures (E.g. MOUs) for information exchange**
- **Insufficient resources- no capacity for regional collaboration in absence of few/no joint training/exercises**
- **Donor project mismatch**

# Internal information sharing – Whole of Government Approach

- Components of internal information sharing
- Benefits
- Case for legitimate national legal frameworks



# External information sharing

- Components
- Challenges:
  - Insufficient legal frameworks (inclusive at national level)
  - Absence of single point of contact
  - Capacity building
  - Sea blindness
  - Absence of SOPs
  - Reluctance to sharing of resources for MDA and threat assessments



# Internal information sharing: A Case Study of Kenya

- Agencies with a role in Maritime Security
- Emergence of a coordinated approach on maritime security
- Development of relevant national legislations
- Current focus on the development of the Blue Economy
- Political will and commitment to international legal frameworks
- Sharing of resources for maritime security
- Joint committees for information sharing and establishment of points of contact



# External information sharing: a Case Study of the Djibouti Code of Conduct

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**
- ✓ **Capacity Building**
- ✓ **Updating National Legislation**
- ✓ **Regional Training**

## **Strengths**

- National focal point (NFP) network
- Information sharing centres (ISCs)
- Civil / military cooperation: Joint Exercises/training
- DCoC Trust Fund
- Facilitation of capacity building,
- Transnational coordination between the signatory States, other IMO Member States, United Nations entities and other international partners



# Going beyond Piracy: Jeddah Amendments to the DCOC

The decline of piracy in the region created the opportunity for the region to consider implementing capacity building programmes to prevent a resurgence of piracy and to address other transnational organized maritime crimes

## Lessons Learnt

Revised Code took into account lessons learned from:

### 1. Djibouti Code of Conduct

- ▶ National organization is critical
- ▶ Developing national capability to provide synergies with regional initiatives
- ▶ Buy-in from highest political level
- ▶ National Maritime Security and Facilitation Committee
- ▶ Inter-agency cooperation/ whole-of-government approach

### 2. Focus on developing national capability – then regional

- ▶ Get all relevant agencies interested
- ▶ Big picture strategy
- ▶ Fishing is a revenue generator
- ▶ Security underpins development (focus on Blue Economy)

# MDA equipment project:

- ▶ IMO has delivered a number of equipment programmes in an effort to develop maritime situational awareness in the region.
- ▶ The rationale for this was that whilst the ISN provided an information sharing link between the regional States, it did not generate the information, and greater awareness was required of what was happening in the maritime space to do this.
- ▶ Two key partnerships have since been established based upon IMO's desire through the DCoC to link maritime forces with the existing MRCCs and the ISN.



# MDA projects Contd...

## Kenya

- Procurement and installation of marine-VHF radio network along the Kenyan coastline to enhance maritime incident reporting.
- The project is funded under the DCoC Trust Fund (USD 400, 000) (Denmark) and implemented jointly by IMO and the KMA
- Sites survey completed and equipment specifications presented to KMA for tendering.
- The project received boost after the US Government and EU CRIMARIO project agreed to fund an upscale AIS component in line with the Government's ambitions.

# Lessons learnt from Kenya on Information Sharing

## **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 has provided the preconditions of more sustained security interaction

In the form of maritime security communities.

3) Establishment of a Maritime Security Committee/JOC

4) National legislation to domesticate legal and international framework

5) Framework for maritime security strategy and Coastguard Service establishment at advance stages



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



**Establishment of training facilities: 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 DCoC for example has created a basis of technical cooperation between the DCoC States, IMO and International Partners**

# Anticipated Synergies to boost internal and external information sharing

- Merger of the Regional Capacity Building Working Group of the Contact Group on Piracy off the coast of Somali with the DCOC Working Group on Capacity Building (Elimination of overlapping projects by donors by having well developed national priorities)
- Widening of the scope of tools for information sharing
- Regional sharing of MDA tools (AIS)
- Enhanced training through secondment of officers to Regional ISC
- Regional plans for SAR and development of SOPs for expanded mandates on information sharing

# EXPECTED RESULTS





**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!!**