

The Somali Maritime Resource and Security Strategy

إستراتيجية المارد و الامن البحري الصومالي

Part 2: Thematic Annexes, Goals and Priorities as of August 2016)

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SMRSS OVERVIEW- Identified Top Priorities for Implementation	
Thematic Annexes	Top Priorities
A. Maritime Governance	Develop and Legislate a National Maritime Administration
	Rewrite and legislate a new Maritime Code
	Invest and train maritime human resources. At all levels of government. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fund maritime security focal points in the federal states to run state maritime security committees and to represent their state at the NMCC b. Civilian led Coast Guard functions c. Self-sustaining maritime administrations in new administrations
B. Maritime Law Enforcement	Strengthen existing justice sector and law enforcement structures at the federal and regional level, and supporting establishment of same in the existing and emerging federal member states. Legislation for improved law enforcement at sea and in ports.
	Develop and train a maritime prosecutorial capability within the justice sector together with trained judges, lawyers and infrastructure to deal with maritime cases. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Custodial facilities and corps b. Court rooms
	Develop suitable maritime law enforcement agencies (funding, training and equipping) to conduct law enforcement at sea.
C. Maritime Security Capability	Develop a deep-sea patrol capability to conduct Fishery Protection within the Somali EEZ, (200nm) together with other duties including policing, Immigration, Maritime CT, Counter Piracy and environmental protection. This initial capability will be provided by a Coast Guard Service. Civilian law enforcement service can support national defence tasks as deemed necessary by the National Security Council (this will need to be enshrined and protected in legislation).
	Establish national and regional level Maritime Domain Awareness centres for the Federal government, Federal Member States and Somaliland, linked to EAS-IO maritime information fusion centres.
	Continue to train Somali MLE and fisheries personnel as boarding parties to serve on Coalition warships and other vessels as Ship riders (LEDETS), Specialist Search teams and boarding parties/prize escorts for vessels found in breach of international sanctions or in contravention of International/Domestic laws.
D. Maritime Safety	Establish and improve existing maritime educational institutions and provide training for Somali fisherman and seafarers.
	Boat licensing and port control system for all vessels leaving and entering Somali ports.
	Rehabilitation of Lighthouses and markers along the Somali coast.
E. Maritime Response and Recovery	Creation of a National Maritime Operation Centre, incorporating the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) - Including responses capability to maritime search and rescue requirements and the improvement of maritime safety at sea in Somali waters.
F. Maritime Economy	Investment in sustainable coastal livelihoods
	Establish Fisheries Authority (Licensing, control. Surveillance and enforcement) including an agreement to share revenue with the regions.
	In conjunction with the Federal member states and Somaliland support development of our maritime resources including the energy sector and the service industry that supports
	Develop a Maritime economic infrastructure and services sector (Ports, Jetties and Shipping and other business services in the maritime domain).
	Facilitate the development of an onshore and offshore renewable energy sector and the necessary safety and security measures to allow for its development in a planned manner.

SMRSS OVERVIEW- Regional Specific Top Priorities (not included in the main national list)	
State	Top Priorities
Puntland	1. Fund counter piracy focal point office
	2. Legislation for piracy prosecutions and other maritime crimes
	3. Construction of juvenile and Women prison/rehabilitation centre
Galmudug	1. Build a CG base in Hobyo- properly equipped and trained for patrolling coastline and to deal with fisheries protection, counter-piracy, human trafficking and environmental crimes. Appropriate communications and MDA capacity.
	2. Fund Galmudug counter piracy coordination office
	3. Investment into sustainable livelihoods through the development of fisheries port in Galmudug, the establishment of maritime education and fisheries education
Jubbaland	1. Build a CG base in Kismayo- properly equipped and trained for patrolling coastline and to deal with fisheries protection, counter-piracy, human trafficking and environmental crimes. Appropriate communications and MDA capacity.
	2. Fund counter piracy focal point office
	3.
South West	1. Build a CG base in Baraawe- properly equipped and trained for patrolling coastline and to deal with fisheries protection, counter-piracy, human trafficking and environmental crimes. Appropriate communications and MDA capacity.
	2. Undertake a review of existing maritime capacities and identify gaps along with needs.
	3. Create Fishing cooperatives, associations and rehabilitate domestic fish markets in Brava, Marka and Afdale.
Somaliland	1. Fund Counter Piracy Office in Somaliland to be able to fully participate in the MSCC work
	2. Establish MDA centres in addition to Berbera at Zeyla, Lughaya, Bulhaar, Karin, Eldaraad, Mait & Lasqorey
	3. Develop the Somaliland Ministry of Fisheries
	4. Expand Berbera Maritime & Fisheries Academy
Central	1.
	2.
	3.

ANNEX A- MARITIME GOVERNANCE

Goal 1: Maritime Governance: The exercise of government authority and responsibilities to define policy objectives and to establish and implement laws, policies, regulations, plans, and governmental infrastructure to achieve national maritime security objectives. Includes negotiation of and compliance with international obligations, regulation of the use of the maritime realm by competing interests, maritime training and education, stakeholder and inter-governmental coordination and communication, agency capabilities, and accountability under laws and ethical standards.

Lead Agency: IMO

Point of Contact: William Azuh

Supporting Agencies and Organizations

UN Agencies: FAO, UNESCO, UNODC, UNSOM

International Organizations: EUCAP Somalia, IMLI, Interpol, WMU

Member States: Seychelles, SFG and regions, Turkey

1. Create a **Maritime Coordination Committee** to provide leadership and bring all the maritime stakeholders together to formulate maritime Policy. This Committee will be chaired by a senior government official. Key priorities will be:
 - i. Develop a National Maritime Strategy
 - ii. Create a national resource management protection plan.
 - iii. Develop a National Maritime Coordination Committee
 - iv. Ensure maritime security institutions are adequately funded with appropriate legal basis and civilian oversight.
- b. Fund maritime security focal points in the regions to run regional Maritime Security Committees and to represent regions in the National Maritime Coordination Committee.
2. **Maritime agency organisation.** The tasks required to delineate agency roles and responsibilities (including sub-national agencies) within the national maritime sector and ensure interagency and intergovernmental coordination in support of national strategy.
 - a. Establish a Federal Maritime Administration
 - i. Establish self-sustaining maritime administrations in all current and future federal states including Somaliland.
 - b. Establish a Federal Fisheries Administration
 - c. Establish a Federal Maritime Environmental Protection Agency
 - d. Civilian led and owned coast guard functions
3. **Maritime law and policy** - The tasks required to develop, assess, refine, and promulgate maritime law, policy, and regulations. This will include:
 - a. Establish a legal framework to support the National Maritime Strategy and harmonize maritime laws across the region.

- b. Develop and promulgate national maritime security law and regulations through appropriate policy and governance infrastructure to develop maritime policy on an on-going basis.
 - c. Rewrite and legislate a new Maritime Code
- 4. Diplomatic and Foreign Affairs Support** - The tasks required to coordinate between civil and criminal law enforcement and foreign affairs entities to ensure effective attainment of national maritime goals.
 - a. Ability to participate in international and multilateral administrative bodies (maritime and non-maritime).
 - b. Recruitment and maintenance of professional staff with requisite expertise.
- 5. Maritime programs** - The tasks required to develop and enforce regulations and standards in support of national strategies and goals.
 - a. Create and enforce regulations and standards for the governance of the maritime domain
 - i. Natural Resource Management
 - ii. Maritime Administration
 - iii. Environmental Protection
- 6. Maritime professionals** - The tasks required to recruit, educate, train, and retain maritime personnel across the full spectrum of maritime safety and security. Includes both public and private sector and related support personnel.
 - a. Create and improve maritime educational institutions in major Somali ports.
 - b. Create certification and credential criteria for maritime professionals.
 - c. Rehabilitate/establish Somali maritime research centres.
 - i. Develop curricula for the educational development of maritime professionals
 - ii. Construct infrastructure for maritime educational facilities
 - iii. Suitable teaching, mentoring and apprenticeship opportunities for students
- 7. Maritime agency outreach and stakeholder coordination** - The tasks required to ensure appropriate input and coordination for policy decisions from a wide range of maritime security stakeholders and dissemination of information to those affected by maritime security issues.
 - a. Ability to share relevant maritime information to appropriate parties in a timely manner
 - b. Appropriate ministerial oversight of maritime sector programs, agencies and projects

ANNEX B- MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT

Goal 2: Maritime Law Enforcement: The exercise of authorities and responsibilities to secure the maritime realm from illegal activities such as intentional damage to maritime interests through sabotage, subversion, terrorism, or criminal acts; border exploitation and illegal damage or removal of marine resources.

Lead Agency: UNODC

Point of Contact: Alan Cole

Supporting Agencies and Organizations

UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNMAS, UNSOM, IMO

International Organizations: CDF, CMF, EUCAP Somalia, EUNAVFOR, EU MASE, IGAD, INTERPOL, NATO, IOM

Member States: Denmark, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, UK, US

1. **Maritime Law Enforcement Governance and Administration:** The tasks required to govern maritime law enforcement and manage the development of the sector within defined policy and legal frameworks, ensuring clarity of roles and responsibilities between Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies, line ministries and other relevant actors, at the federal and regional levels.
 - a. Ability of relevant line ministries to provide policy and strategic guidance, leadership and oversight over Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies, ensuring service delivery, transparency and accountability.
 - b. Develop suitable maritime law enforcement agencies (funding, training and equipping) to conduct law enforcement at sea
 - c. Strengthen existing justice sector and law enforcement structures at the federal and regional level, and supporting establishment of same in the existing and emerging federal member states.
 - i. Legislation for improved law enforcement at sea and in ports.
 - d. Operate within the existing legal frameworks, ensuring justice chain implementation from arrest to prosecution. Components:
 - i. Develop and train a maritime prosecutorial capability within the justice sector together with trained judges, lawyers and infrastructure to deal with maritime cases.
 - ii. Custodial facilities and corps
 - iii. Court rooms
 - iv. Operate within the legal framework in accordance with human rights standards'
 - v. Revise legislation as required.
 - vi. Develop cooperation and coordination with the prosecutorial chain, including law enforcement, judiciary and corrections services as appropriate.
 - vii. Ensure records and information management systems are in place and kept secure.
 - e. Adequate accountability and oversight. Components:
 - i. Oversight mechanisms in place.
 - ii. Complaint mechanisms are in place and accessible to the public.
 - f. Assist/Support development of an effective Human Resource Management. Components:
 - i. Electronic Salary Payroll and timely payment
 - ii. Establish procedure for a transparent recruitment and vetting programmes
 - iii. Regulate and Promote gender balance in the governance administration and at operational level.

- g. Implementation of administrative rules and procedure to guarantee transparency and efficiencies. Components:
 - i. Implement transparent budgeting and financial management
 - ii. Implement transparent public procurement process including anti-corruption, conflict of interest, and ethical guidelines and their enforcement
 - iii. Develop project management capacity and project implementation
 - iv. Internal control system is in place
- 2. Enforcement of civil and criminal law** - The tasks required to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of all applicable treaties, laws, and regulations in a transparent and ethical manner.
- a. Ability to provide qualified and trained maritime law-enforcement personnel. Components:
 - i. Appropriate and transparent recruitment programmes for Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies
 - ii. Develop training programmes for Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies
 - iii. Ensure adherence to professional standards of Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies.
 - b. Ability to enforce laws utilising inter-agency and international coordination and cooperation. Components:
 - i. Development of environmental and public health programmes
 - ii. Develop security and investigative procedure.
 - iii. Establishment mechanisms to share information, including intelligence and threat analysis reports, financial data, law enforcement data, and joint training results.
 - iv. Establishment of mutual legal assistance arrangements.
 - c. Ability to ensure administrative and professional accountability to maintain public integrity and combat corruption. Components:
 - i. Maritime Law enforcement personnel trained to investigate corruption within the maritime sector
 - d. Ability to conduct maritime law enforcement operations, including joint operations. Components:
 - i. Routine patrols at sea and in coastal areas
 - ii. Inspection, boarding, and detection/search/seizure enforcement
 - iii. Investigation, chain of custody, and prosecutorial liaison
- 3. Integrated maritime border management** - The tasks required to provide proper maritime border oversight to ensure legitimate trade duties and tariffs are collected and illegal movement of goods and people is prevented.
- a. Ability to execute customs laws, regulations, and policies. Components:
 - i. Adherence to WCO SAFE Framework of Standards and/or other international and regional agreements.
 - ii. Laws and policies to address standards and procedures.
 - i. Customs processes to improve security and border integrity while facilitating the flow of commerce.
 - b. Ability to execute customs operations. Components:
 - i. Trained and supervised personnel for customs operations at all maritime ports of entry.
 - ii. Implementation of pre-shipment and reception inspection standards and operations.
 - c. Ability to execute customs import/export duties. Components:

- i. Develop mechanism for the collection of excise, trade duties and maritime tonnage taxes
 - d. Ability to control maritime ports of entry. Components
 - i. Existence of identified borders and formally designated ports of entry
 - ii. Appropriately staffed security, inspection, immigration, monitoring, intelligence collection, and threat abatement entities
 - iii. Appropriate immigration/border control functions, including visa issuance and passport control, as well as access to foreign ministry records
 - e. Ability to conduct maritime border surveillance
 - i. Maritime border checkpoints
- 4. **Judicial sector support** - The tasks required to adjudicate maritime related cases within an open legal system with an understanding of the unique aspects of the maritime operating environment.
 - a. Ability to provide a fair judiciary process for cases presented by Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies.
 - b. Professional prosecutorial service for cases presented by Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies
 - c. Develop and maintain corrections infrastructure to respond to the arrests executed by the Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies.
 - d. Develop and train a maritime prosecutorial capability within the justice sector together with trained judges, lawyers and infrastructure to adequately try maritime related cases
- 5. **Port security** - The tasks required to ensure maritime ports and the marine transportation system are protected, and that the ability to use or exploit them as a means of attack on domestic territory, population, vessels, and infrastructure is denied.
 - a. Ability to identify threat conditions and to set appropriate security levels to address the threat on a sustainable basis
 - b. Ability to control access of both personnel and materials; to conduct appropriate screenings of the workforce and workforce applicants; and to detect and appropriately respond to threats.
- 6. **Vessel security** - The tasks required to ensure vessels are protected from access or exposure to unauthorised cargo, people, tracking, or monitoring, and from being used or exploited as a means of attack
 - a. Ability to control access; to conduct appropriate screenings of the workforce and workforce applicants; to detect and appropriately respond to threats; to counter-detect unauthorized monitoring and tracking; and to counter threats with appropriate use of force according to enacted legislation.
- 7. **Supply chain security** - The tasks required to ensure components or elements that support or contribute to the maritime supply chain, including but not limited to cargo, containers, fuel, equipment, parts, shore side facilities, manufacturers, seafarers, longshoremen, stevedores, and labourers are protected from unauthorised access, use, or exploitation as a means of attack.
 - a. Ability to control access; to conduct appropriate screenings of the workforce and workforce applicants; to detect and appropriately respond to threats; to detect fraudulent IDs or attempted unlawful access; and to counter threats with appropriate use of force according to enacted legislation.
- 8. **Maritime environmental enforcement** - The tasks required to ensure effective enforcement of all applicable laws to protect the marine environment, consistent with international law.
 - a. Ability to manage maritime species and habitats. Components:

- i. Laws and regulations that prescribe standards and prohibitions relating to invasive and endangered species, habitats, and biodiversity management.
 - ii. Enforcement of licensing and permitting regimes and supporting investigation capacity
 - iii. Prosecutorial and judicial competencies on criminal, civilian and administrative law. • Maritime personnel who are trained, assigned, and supervised to enforce laws and regulations relating to species and habitat protection
 - iv. Public and private partnerships and education to address species and habitat preservation, mitigation, and restoration
- b. Ability to control systematically pollution in the marine environment

ANNEX C- MARITIME SECURITY

Goal 3: Maritime Security - The exercise of defensive authorities and responsibilities to deter, detect, and interdict unlawful acts against the infrastructure, assets, and interests of a country's maritime domain, stakeholders, and users.

Lead Agency: UNSOM

Point of Contact: Birdevinder Sodhi

Supporting Agencies and Organizations

UN Agencies: FAO, UNODC, UNSOM, IMO

International Organizations: EU, EUCAP Somalia, EU MASE, EUNAVFOR, IGAD, IOM, INTERPOL,

Member States: Denmark, Netherlands, Seychelles, Turkey, UAE, UK, US

1. **Maritime defence administration** - The tasks required to clarify roles and responsibilities within and amongst national maritime agencies with defence roles, at the national and sub-national level, and to coordinate in support of national strategy.
 - a. Ability to facilitate interagency coordination and cooperation.
 - b. Ability of national defence forces to work collaboratively with foreign ministry and other diplomats on maritime defence issues.
 - c. Ability to manage maritime defence personnel. Components:
 - i. Recruitment and vetting programs
 - ii. Training programmes established and supported MOD
 - iii. System of professional military education and schools established
 - iv. Transparent system of promotion for military personnel
 - d. Ability to administer a maritime, military, civil, criminal, and administrative justice system. Components:
 - i. Appropriate legal basis
 - ii. Complaint and investigative capacity
 - iii. Adjudication capacity
 - iv. Records and information management system
 - e. Ability to manage systematically maritime defence procurement. Components:
 - i. Transparent, public processes
 - ii. Complaint and investigation capacity
 - iii. Adequate project management
 - iv. Appropriate anti-corruption, conflict of interest, and ethical guidelines and enforcement.
 - f. Ability to manage maritime defence financial management processes. Components:
 - i. Transparent budgeting
 - ii. Executive and legislative oversight
 - iii. Internal inspector general controls
2. **Maritime Defence Forces** - The tasks required to ensure naval assets and agencies with defence roles are able to protect the national maritime domain from threats or losses from illegal acts or aggression that could have security, safety, economic, or environmental impacts.
 - a. Ability to exert appropriate command and control of naval and supporting forces for maritime operations effectively. Components:
 - i. Military command structures subordinate to, and in support of, appropriate civilian authorities
 - ii. Inter-service liaison and coordination

- iii. Regional and international cooperation
 - b. Train Somali MLE and fisheries personnel as boarding parties to serve on Coalition warships and other vessels as ship riders (LEDETS), specialist search teams and boarding parties/prize escorts for vessels found in breach of international sanctions or in contravention of International/Domestic laws.
 - c. Develop a deep-sea patrol capability initially by a Coast Guard service to conduct Fishery Protection within the Somali EEZ, (200nm) together with other duties including policing, Immigration, Maritime CT, Counter Piracy and environmental protection.
 - i. Support to and from civilian law enforcement
 - d. Interdict threats against the national infrastructure, assets, and interests of national maritime domain stakeholders and users. Components:
 - i. Policies and plans
 - ii. Standard operating procedures
 - iii. Standard organization regulations manuals
 - iv. Tactics, techniques, and procedures
 - i. On-going operational training
 - e. Ability to deploy and sustain a maritime defence fleet. Components:
 - i. Vessels, aircraft, and supporting equipment
 - ii. Adequate levels of equipment maintenance
 - iii. Stores, fuels, and supplies to ensure open sea lines of communication and the safe transit of maritime commerce
 - iv. Personnel adequately trained to support maritime defence fleet
 - f. Ability to collect, secure, process, analyse, integrate, and interpret on a systematic basis available information/intelligence concerning external threats to the maritime domain. Components:
 - i. Threat detection
 - ii. Investigative capacity
 - iii. Information coordination and sharing
 - iv. MSA/MDA coordination
 - g. Ability to plan for maritime defence contingencies. Components:
 - i. Training
 - ii. Joint Exercises
 - iii. International Interoperability
- 3. Maritime situational awareness (MSA)/maritime domain awareness (MDA) -** The tasks required to effectively understand anything associated with the global and regional maritime domain that could have security, safety, economic, or environmental impacts.
- a. Tools and systems for establishing MSA/MDA are identified and provided through appropriate governmental authority
 - b. Personnel are identified and trained on MSA activities
 - c. Proper equipment and facilities are identified and provided for MSA centres
 - d. Adequate information sharing lines established for information dissemination
 - e. Establish Maritime Domain Awareness centers in key ports (Berbera, Bosaaso, Hobyo, Mogadishu and Kismayo) that are linked into linked to EAS-IO maritime information fusion centres.

ANNEX D- MARITIME SAFETY

Goal 4 Maritime Safety: The exercise of safety authorities and responsibilities to ensure personnel, vessel and facility safety. Includes domestic and foreign flag vessels, onshore and offshore facilities and the ability to provide oversight and enforcement of standards; investigate accidents and misconduct; and improve standards and policies.

Lead Agency: IMO

Point of Contact: William Azuh

Supporting Agencies and Organizations

UN Agencies: FAO, UNESCO, UNODC, WFP

International Organizations: EU, EU MASE, IALA, IAPH, IHMA, IHO, World Bank

Member States: UK

1. **Maritime safety administration**-The tasks required to manage the qualifications and suitability of maritime professionals and other users of the maritime domain.
 - a. Ability to ensure safety, professionalism, transparency, and anti-corruption protections for maritime professionals, including harbour masters, pilots, merchant mariners, and Commercial fishermen. Components:
 - i. Administrative licensing and documentation processes and capacity
 - ii. Testing/licensing/re-testing for inland waterway maritime professionals
 - iii. Complaint and investigative capacity of accidents, abuse, misconduct and negligence, including illegal use of child labour and other labour abuses
 - iv. Administrative judicial enforcement
 - v. Interagency coordination and information sharing (e.g., criminal background checking)
 - vi. Physical requirement investigations, such as for drug testing
 - vii. Continuing education
 - viii. Develop a logging in and out system for Somali boats operating from Somali fishing ports, and incorporating the Dhow project on reporting dhow movements (and other movements) and details to the international naval forces so as to reduce the likelihood of mistaken identity
 - ix. Establish and improve existing maritime educational institutions and provide training for Somali fisherman and seafarers.
2. **Flag state control** - The tasks required to manage national flag vessels. This includes adequate working conditions and safety and environmental protection requirements, regardless of vessel size or location
 - a. Ability to implement SOLAS/MARPOL obligations through law and regulations. Components:
 - i. Vessel registration, licensing, permissions, inspection, and documentation monitoring systems
 - ii. Vessel construction and operations safety and environmental regulation/inspection systems
 - iii. Laws and/or implementing regulations for domestic vessels not covered by SOLAS/MARPOL
3. **Port state control** - The tasks required to inspect foreign ships in national ports to verify that the conditions of the ship and its equipment comply with the requirements of international regulations and that the ship is manned and operated in compliance with these rules.

- a. Ability to participate in and implement relevant international port state control conventions. Components:
 - i. Port state risk evaluation system, including advance notice of arrival
 - ii. Boat licensing and port control system for all vessels leaving and entering Somali ports.
 - iii. Port state vessel monitoring, including MSA/MDA linkages
 - iv. Inspection personnel and equipment, both at sea and onshore, for inspection and continuous monitoring of vessel movements and status
- 4. Fishing and small vessel safety and operations management-** The tasks required to manage licensing, safety, and fish sustainability as related to fishing and small vessels.
 - a. Ability to register, license, permit, inspect, document, and monitor fishing and small vessels. Components:
 - i. Licensing database established
 - ii. Fisheries Management Plan created
- 5. Maritime facility safety management:** The tasks required to manage onshore maritime terminals and offshore extraction-related terminals and industrial sites.
 - a. Ability to operate and manage maritime facilities (including extraction industries) and their cargo safely. Components:
 - i. Facility construction, operations safety, and environmental protection regulation and inspection systems
 - ii. Inspection, visitation, search/seizure, and related enforcement processes
- 6. Mariner licensing administration -** The tasks required to ensure that commercial vessels are operated by trained inland waterway personnel and that shipboard personnel have appropriate credentials.
 - a. Ability to ensure safety, professionalism, transparency, and anti-corruption protections for qualification and credentialing of seafarers. Components:
 - i. Administrative licensing and documentation processes and capacity
 - ii. Complaint and investigative capacity of accidents, abuse, misconduct, negligence, etc.
 - iii. Testing/licensing/re-testing for pilots and other professionals
 - iv. Inspector general oversight, powers, and capacity
 - v. Interagency coordination and information sharing (e.g., criminal background checking)
 - vi. Databases of licensed mariners and/or vessel operators
 - vii. Secure identity credentials
 - viii. Continuing education
- 7. Aids to navigation infrastructure, equipment and maintenance:** The tasks required to provide and maintain lights, hazard warnings, channel markings, communications and vessel traffic controls.
 - a. Ability to ensure safe navigation through suitable hazard warnings and channel markings. Components:
 - i. Rehabilitation of Lighthouses and markers along the Somali coast.
 - ii. Buoys, lighthouses, etc.
 - iii. Radio communication systems
 - iv. Vessel traffic information systems
 - v. Aids to navigation installation and maintenance equipment

- 8. Channel and harbour management-** The tasks required to promote efficient trade and transport, public health, and sound environmental protection, such as navigational safety; dredging, wreck removal, EOD; and bridge management over navigable waterways.
 - a. Ability to ensure adequate harbour and channel viability through interagency coordination, equipment capacity, and regulatory enforcement. Components:
 - i. Dredging capability
 - ii. ERW clearance in ports
 - iii. Hazard removal and marking
 - iv. Channel marking
- 9. Maritime safety interagency coordination -** The tasks required to manage multiple agency roles and functions.
 - a. Ability to coordinate and cooperate on an interagency basis to ensure compliance. Components:
 - i. International obligations
 - ii. Commercial and trade concerns
 - iii. Environmental and public health programs
 - iv. Security and investigative protections

ANNEX E- MARITIME RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

GOAL 5 Maritime Response and Recovery: The exercise of specialized response and recovery authorities and responsibilities to react to maritime related incidents and to recover rapidly from those incidents.

Lead Agency: IMO

Point of Contact: William Azuh

Supporting Agencies and Organizations

UN Agencies: UNSOM, UNODC, UNDP, UNEP

International Organizations: DFID, EU, EUCAP Somalia, IAPH, INTERPOL, World Bank

Member States: Denmark, Kenya, Seychelles, Turkey

1. **Emergency response administration-** The tasks required to support, coordinate, and improve planning, preparation, response, and recovery to mitigate maritime all-hazards.
 - a. Ability to plan appropriately for national and sub-national maritime emergencies.

Components:

 - i. Appropriate organisational structures and oversight (separate agencies, councils, etc.)
 - ii. Command and control capabilities
 - iii. Interagency communication and coordination
 - iv. Compliance with international agreements and requests for assistance
 - v. Investigative, administrative, civil, and criminal prosecutorial capacities
 - vi. Financial recovery plans, bonding requirements, civil penalties, and national emergency response accounts
 - vii. Public procurement processes and oversight
2. **Incident management-** The tasks required to prepare for, respond to, and manage all types of incidents, including search-and-rescue, migration, fire, and environmental incidents occurring in on- or offshore facilities, harbours, channels, and vessels; or offshore.
 - a. Ability to manage an operational system of incident command and control. Components:
 - i. Incident response plans, drills and exercises
 - ii. Resource and responsibility coordination plans
 - iii. Recovery and mitigation plans, drills and exercises
 - iv. Interagency plans, including coordination and deployment of military and subnational resources
 - v. Linkage of necessary incident resources and MSA/MDA
 - vi. Creation of a National Maritime Operation Centre, **incorporating** the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) - Including responses capability to maritime search and rescue requirements and the improvement of maritime safety at sea in Somali waters
3. **Search and rescue-** The tasks required to manage operational plans and special equipment to search for and rescue persons in distress.
 - a. Ability to manage on a systemic basis maritime search and rescue operations, including monitoring of distress situations and communication with rescue assets. Components:
 - i. Search and rescue plans
 - ii. Readily available personnel and equipment, including air, land and marine vessels;
 - iii. Drift models; and updated charts.
 - b. Boat licensing and port control system for all vessels leaving and entering Somali ports.

4. **Environmental-** The tasks required to manage contingency plans and special equipment to combat spills from vessels and facilities (onshore and offshore) and air discharges in the marine domain and to protect affected individuals from pollution.
 - a. Ability to manage marine environmental spill response. Components:
 - i. Contingency plans
 - ii. Readily available personnel and equipment, including air, land, and marine vessels; and toxic material containment and mitigation equipment
 - iii. Personal protective equipment for responders
 - iv. Protection of affected persons
5. **Maritime defence assistance to civil authorities** - The tasks required to authorize interagency activities by agencies with defence roles through appropriate law and policy and to organize interagency cooperation at the national and sub-national level in response to emergency incidents.
 - a. Ability to utilize maritime defence forces in support of national all-hazards emergencies, including security, environmental, and piracy incidents; and accidents at sea. Components:
 - i. Appropriate laws and policies
 - ii. Interagency coordination protocols
 - iii. Communication and coordination with private sector stakeholders and the public
6. **Investigation and after action analysis** - The tasks required to conduct an official inquiry into the causes of an incident, to work with responsible parties to undertake mitigation, and to identify measures to prevent repetition of similar incidents.
 - a. Ability to determine the causes of maritime incidents and to identify measures to prevent a recurrence. Components:
 - i. Subject matter experts
 - ii. Procedures for inquiries and interviews with persons involved

ANNEX F – MARITIME ECONOMY

GOAL 6: Maritime Economy - The exercise of economic authorities and responsibilities to promote prosperity within and related to the maritime realm. Includes facilitation of infrastructure development to support sustainable economic capacity building for, and management of, maritime revenue streams from tourism, fishing, resource extraction, commercial shipping, and port operations.

Lead Agency: FAO

Point of Contact: Richard Trenchard

Supporting Agencies and Organizations

UN Agencies: ILO, UNDP, UNODC, WFP

International Organizations: DIA, DFID, DP, EU, IMO, SFF, USAID, WCO, World Bank, ILO

Member States: Italy, Seychelles, Spain, UK, UAE, Saudi Arabia

1. **Economic activity regulation and management**- The tasks required to ensure a comprehensive maritime economic and regulatory environment contributes to the sustainable commercial development of a nation, through the promotion of safety of passage, compliance with international obligations, and improvement in levels of competence, resulting in increased competitiveness of goods and services.
 - a. Investment in sustainable coastal livelihoods
 - b. Ability to manage non-renewable maritime resource extraction for natural resources such as oil, gas, and minerals. Components:
 - i. Resource Management plans created and enforced
 - ii. Licensing databases and systems created
 - iii. Sustainable, balanced economic development plans
 - iv. Environmental Impact assessments
 - v. Laws and regulations that prescribe standards and prohibitions for management of non-renewable maritime resources (including oil, gas, and mineral extraction)
 - vi. Training, assignment, and supervision of qualified maritime personnel to undertake Enforcement and oversight
 - vii. Public and private partnerships and education to address preservation, mitigation, and restoration of renewable resources affected by non-renewable resource extraction
 - viii. Anti-corruption programs
 - c. Ability to manage renewable maritime resource extraction for fishing, aquaculture, marine and coastal tourism, and recreation. Components
 - i. In conjunction with the Federal member states and Somaliland support development of our maritime resources including the energy sector and the service industry that supports this.
 - ii. Facilitate the development of an onshore and offshore renewable energy sector and the necessary safety and security measures to allow for its development in a planned manner.
 - iii. Resource Management plans created and enforced
 - iv. Licensing databases and systems created
 - v. Sustainable, balanced economic development plans
 - vi. Environmental Impact assessments
 - vii. Laws and regulations that prescribe standards and prohibitions for management of non-renewable maritime resources (including oil, gas, and mineral extraction)

- viii. Training, assignment, and supervision of qualified maritime personnel to undertake Enforcement and oversight
 - ix. Public and private partnerships and education to address preservation, mitigation, and restoration of renewable resources affected by non-renewable resource extraction
 - x. Anti-corruption programs
 - d. Ability to facilitate maritime trade. Components:
 - i. Bilateral and multilateral diplomatic engagement
 - ii. Vessel management
 - iii. Well-defined and accepted terms of trade, taxation regimes, and bilateral customs agreements
 - iv. Interagency coordination of trade and revenue activities
 - e. Ability to regulate trade of sensitive and dual use items through establishment and maintenance of strategic trade controls that ensure export licenses support foreign policy objectives and national security priorities. Components:
 - i. Regulations for restricted and dual use goods
 - ii. Interagency cooperation
 - iii. Outreach to business communities
- 2. Commercial ports:** Ports and associated waterways are maintained in navigable condition, are accessible and secure, have properly maintained facilities and are supported by necessary infrastructure.
- a. Develop a maritime services sector with the Ability to support robust maritime port commerce with adequate infrastructure to support the efficient operations of port facilities. Components:
 - i. Public-private partnership program framework
 - ii. Negotiation of public/private financing
 - iii. Transparent and non-discriminatory procedures for soliciting bids and granting concessions to operate port facilities
 - iv. Container/break-bulk cargo terminals, including infrastructure, warehousing, and storage yards
 - v. Bulk wet and dry cargo terminals, including supporting infrastructure, warehousing, and storage yards
 - vi. Passenger terminals for ferries and cruise ships
 - b. Ability to manage and oversee the ownership, licensure, income, and operations of maritime trade enterprises. Components:
 - i. Non-discriminatory regulatory framework consistent with international trade principles
 - ii. Revenue generation/collection
 - iii. Licensing and ownership database
- 3. Transport -** The tasks required to promote the development of efficient, integrated maritime supply chains, with a combination of personnel and equipment able to support broad national maritime goals, development programs, and initiatives.
- a. Ability to manage and oversee the ownership, licensure, income, and operations of maritime-related transportation. Components:
 - i. Non-discriminatory regulatory framework consistent with international trade principles
 - ii. Non-discriminatory revenue generation and collection

- b. Ability to support maritime commerce through maritime transportation, integration of non-maritime transportation modes, and infrastructure across relevant environments.
Components:
 - i. Plans (national and multi-national)
 - ii. Urban planning expertise
 - iii. Public land management
 - iv. Appropriate use of eminent domain
 - v. Negotiation of public/private financing
 - vi. Integration of multiple transportation modes and ports supporting maritime commerce
4. **Market conditions** - The tasks required to encourage markets to function efficiently and to prevent (including through the establishment of incentive structures and enforcement mechanisms) their exploitation.
 - a. Anti-Corruption and anti-trust measures to eliminate market imbalances
5. **Fishing Industries** - The tasks required to develop a fishing industry for domestic and international consumption and enhance sustained utilization of fish and marine resources
 - a. Establish Fisheries Authority (Licensing, control. Surveillance and enforcement) including an agreement to share revenue with the regions.
 - b. The ability catch, store, market and transport fish for domestic consumption and international markets
 - c. The ability to monitor, regulate and control fishing in Somalia waters by International fleets, together with the training required.
 - d. To establish the legal framework for the fishery sector
 - e. To build the capacity of local authorities and communities for ensuring sustained use of fish and marine resources
 - f. To improve the fish sector performance and its national economic contribution
 - g. Create a fisheries regulatory authority responsible for policy and the overall management of the fisheries sector.
 - h. Ensure that (our) fisheries laws (including Fisheries Law #23 of 1985) are developed and amended to support the following:
 - i. The establishment of a fisheries regulatory authority, identifying its mandate/functions;
 - ii. Licensing and authorization of fishing boats (local or foreign);
 - i. Fisheries management planning processes
 - j. Strengthening legal frameworks for fisheries, addressing among other issues: institutional structures; management tasks and responsibilities; setting out separation between compliance and enforcement; license systems; data collection; reporting, monitoring, control, surveillance (MCS); and enforcement.
 - k. Supporting capacities for the collection of fisheries-related data (fishing activities, stock assessments, vessels present, etc.).
 - l. Developing a functioning MCS plan and capability to combat IUU fishing.
 - m. Setting up training facilities for fisheries-related professions, fisheries management, research, and fisheries-related skills such as marketing and fisheries commerce, hygiene and sanitation, etc.
6. **Maritime Infrastructure**- The development of maritime infrastructure to include ports, maritime renewable energy, shipping and other attendant infrastructure.

- a. Developing coastal infrastructure, including appropriate landing sites, development of cold chain and supporting capacities for building adequate fishing vessels.
 - b. Develop a maritime services sector for the support of the ports, shipping and other maritime businesses
 - c. Facilitate the development of an on-shore and offshore renewable energy sector and the necessary safety and security measures for its development.
 - d. Facilitate the development of offshore oil and gas platforms and the attendant service industries.
 - e. Develop a Maritime economic infrastructure and services sector (Ports, Jetties and Shipping and other business services in the maritime domain).
- 7. Marine Environmental Conditions-** The tools and tasks necessary to ensure the continued survival and abundance of Somali living natural resources.
- a. Conduct assessment of toxic waste dumping in Somali waters.
 - b. Produce a State of Marine Environment report to assess the health and sustainability of Somali waters and living marine resources.
 - c. Development of living natural resource management plans.

SMRSS OVERVIEW- Identified Galmudug Top Priorities for Implementation	
Thematic Annexes	
A. Maritime Governance	Develop and Legislate a National Maritime Administration (It is a regulatory body and not a revenue body, therefore it should be at federal level, which is supposed to apply all the domesticated IMO conventions throughout the country and there is no need to establish other Maritime administrations at Federal Member State level. Member States can take part in the establishment of Somali administration as they are now taking part in the establishment of Somali Fishery authority)
	Rewrite and legislate a new Maritime Code (it will be a tool for the National Maritime Administration)
	Invest and train maritime human resources for Galmudug State. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fund for Galmudug Counter Piracy Coordination Office to coordinate maritime security coordination committee in Galmudug as well as to coordinate Galmudug participation at NMCC meetings.
B. Maritime Law Enforcement	Support and establish the justice sector and law enforcement structures in Galmudug State and develop the necessary legislation for the law enforcement in Galmudug.
	Develop and train a maritime prosecutorial capability within the justice sector together with trained judges, lawyers and infrastructure to deal with maritime crimes, namely, piracy, human trafficking, IUU fishing, and environmental pollution. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Building on prison in Galmudug with international standard, b. Custodial facilities and corps, c. Building Court rooms in 10 districts in Galmudug, d. Rehabilitate and refurbish Galmudug Coast guard building in Hobyo.
	Develop counter piracy law in Galmudug to punish the perpetrators of piracy activities.
	Equip the existing Galmudug coast guard with boats and other necessary equipment to enable them patrol the coastline of Galmudug and train additional 200 members since Galmudug expanded into a larger area into nearby Adale district in middle Shabelle.
C. Maritime Security	Develop the capacity of Galmudug coast guard to conduct Fishery Protection, counter piracy, human trafficking, and environmental protection within the contiguous zone 24 nautical miles (44.4 km) and the protection of the exclusive economic zone (200nm) will be the mandate of the Federal Government of Somalia.
	Establish Galmudug Maritime Domain Awareness Centre, which shares the information with the FGS, Federal Member States and the EAS-IO maritime information fusion centres.
D. Maritime Safety	Establish a maritime educational institution and provide training for Galmudug fisherman and seafarers.
	Rehabilitation of Hobyo lighthouse and markers along the Galmudug coastline.
E. Maritime Response and Recovery	This is not a Galmudug priority for the time being
F. Maritime Economy	Investing in sustainable livelihoods for the Galmudug coastal communities who suffered much because of piracy, IUU fishing, and International Naval Force operations,

	Building the capacity of Galmudug Ministry of Fisheries to enable it issuing licenses for non-migratory species in Galmudug sea,
	Building a small fishery port in Galmudug.
	Establishment of maritime education and fisheries education institution in Hobyo,

SMRSS OVERVIEW- Identified Puntland Top Priorities for Implementation	
Thematic Annexes	
Maritime Governance	Call on the MSCC to solicit financial support from donor agencies for the Counter Piracy focal point office.
	Legislations/Laws for Piracy Prosecutions and other Maritime Crimes on the sea.
Maritime Law Enforcement	Construction of Juvenile and Women Prison/Rehabilitation Centre in Garowe
	Repatriation of convicted and non-convicted Somalis detained outside Somalia to Puntland to accomplish the aim of the 500 beds prison built by donors.
	Establish and rehabilitate 8 Coastal Police and communication stations. This is essential to mitigating Maritime threats and for migration.
Maritime Security	Establishment of Secure MASE coordination infrastructure mechanism network/links with national, regional and international maritime security focal points, funding organization/donors
Maritime Safety	Rehabilitation of the existed lighthouses along the coastal villages.
	Develop Marine Vessel Registration Programme – the aim is to identify of all sea going vessels.
Maritime Response and Recovery	
Maritime Economy	Establishment of Puntland Marine College to build and develop our capacity focusing on the core thematic marine areas: Marine navigation, Marine Engineering, Fishing and Vocational training.
	Enhancing the capacity of Puntland fishing corporations for economic, social and sustainable development.
	Design Comprehensive Coastal livelihoods Development plan of action.
	Design and Construction of boreholes, power stations/electricity and roads infrastructure support for coastal villages.
	Construction of major roads linking the coast to inland cities

SMRSS OVERVIEW- Identified Somaliland Top Priorities for Implementation

Thematic Annexes	
G. Maritime Governance	
H. Maritime Law Enforcement	
I. Maritime Security Capability	
J. Maritime Safety	
K. Maritime Response and Recovery	
L. Maritime Economy	

SMRSS OVERVIEW- Identified Jubbaland Top Priorities for Implementation

Thematic Annexes	
M. Maritime Governance	Call on the MSCC to solicit financial support from donor agencies for the Counter Piracy focal point office.
	Legislations/Laws for Piracy Prosecutions and other Maritime Crimes on the sea.
N. Maritime Law Enforcement	Construction of Juvenile and Women Prison/Rehabilitation Centre in
	Establish and rehabilitate 8 Coastal Police and communication stations. This is essential to mitigating Maritime threats and for migration.
O. Maritime Security Capability	Establishment of Secure MASE coordination infrastructure mechanism network/links with national, regional and international maritime security focal points, funding organization/donors
P. Maritime Safety	Rehabilitation of the existed lighthouses along the coastal villages.
	Develop Marine Vessel Registration Programme – the aim is to identify of all sea going vessels.
Q. Maritime Response and Recovery	
R. Maritime Economy	Establishment of Marine College to build and develop our capacity focusing on the core thematic marine areas: Marine navigation, Marine Engineering, Fishing and Vocational training.
	Enhancing the capacity of fishing corporations for economic, social and sustainable development. Development of fish markets and landing facilities.
	Design Comprehensive Coastal livelihoods Development plan of action. Focus on employment creation for coastal youth populations.
	Design and Construction of boreholes, power stations/electricity and roads infrastructure support for coastal villages.
	Fisheries assessment along Jubba river.
	Construction of major roads linking the coast to inland cities

SMRSS OVERVIEW- Identified Interim Southwest Administration Top Priorities for Implementation	
Thematic Annexes	
S. Maritime Governance	Undertake a review of existing maritime capacities and identify gaps along with opportunities.
T. Maritime Law Enforcement	Build a CG base in Baraawe- properly equipped and trained for patrolling coastline and to deal with fisheries protection, counter-piracy, human trafficking and environmental crimes. Appropriate communications and MDA capacity.
	Establish Police sub-stations along coast
U. Maritime Security Capability	
V. Maritime Safety	
W. Maritime Response and Recovery	
X. Maritime Economy	Create Fishing cooperatives and associations.
	Rehabilitate domestic fish markets in Brava, Marka and Afdale.