

GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2018**







UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT 2018



United Nations
Vienna, 2018

*Training search techniques and evidence
collection during VBSS training, Sri Lanka*





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Global Maritime Crime Programme Management Team, Colombo, 2018

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FOREWORD



WELCOME TO THE 2018 Annual Report of our Global Maritime Crime Programme. I am delighted to have the opportunity to welcome you to this exciting summary of our work in 2018 and to highlight what we are doing to help our member states deliver rule of law on the two thirds of the surface of our world that is covered in sea.

The Global Maritime Crime Programme is one of UNODC's largest programmes and our most field-focused, embedded within the Division of Operations. Of the 80 or so full time personnel on the programme only three are to be found in UNODC's Headquarters in Vienna, the rest are out in our member states providing direct support to coastguards, prosecutors and our other criminal justice partners coordinated from the GMCP HQ in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

In this report you will read how we are helping our Atlantic Ocean member states to use the latest maritime domain awareness technology to detect and detain vessels moving drugs by sea or plundering the precious natural resources of coastal states.

In coastguard bases across the region our experts are helping to get the boats to sea and giving the crews the skills to make arrests of traffickers and pirates. Once those cases reach land, GMCP's experts are ready in prosecutors' offices and courts to help our member states deliver fair and efficient trials.

In the Pacific Ocean where maritime crimes include kidnap for ransom, drugs trafficking, piracy and armed robbery we are developing innovative cooperation mechanisms to ensure that our member states, many of whom already have powerful maritime forces, cooperate on investigation and prosecution: work at the very heart of UNODC's mandate. Rapidly changing maritime crime trends need adaptable enforcement solutions and we are at the centre of that work.

Meanwhile out on the Indian Ocean you will read how we are using vessels confiscated from drugs traffickers, pirates and illegal fishermen to train the maritime law enforcement officers of more than a dozen states to board and search the vessels that criminals use: our maritime training centres in Sri Lanka and Seychelles have never been busier. We are also providing continued support to piracy trials and leading the work to see that more of those who smuggle heroin across the Indian Ocean into East Africa are arrested and prosecuted.

Our largest maritime team is working around the Horn of Africa. With a permanent presence in the three largest Somali ports and an active programme of support to Yemen, you will read how UNODC is working to build up the capacity of Somali and Yemen maritime law enforcement officers to police these strategic and dangerous waters. With the war in Yemen still raging and active organised crime groups moving drugs, charcoal, terrorist fighters, migrants and guns through the region, often in breach of UN sanctions, our Somali and Yemeni law enforcement partners are on the front line of law re-establishing peace and security. We are proud to be working alongside them.

UNODC recognises that all parts of a justice system must be supported if rule of law is to be truly effective. You will read how we support prisons in Kenya, Seychelles and Somalia to ensure conditions for prisoners are humane and secure and how we help staff reduce the risk of violent extremism taking root in prisons.

I hope you enjoy reading the 2018 Annual Report of the Global Maritime Crime Programme.

*Forward by Miwa Kato, Director,
Division of Operations, UNODC*

AO

**ATLANTIC
OCEAN
TEAM**





*Local fishing community
on beach in Dakar*

LIBERIA

In Liberia, several Training of Trainers (ToT) courses took place, where numerous national law enforcement agencies (Liberian Coast Guard, National Police, the Liberian Drug Enforcement Agency, the Maritime Authority, the Immigration services and Transnational Crime Unit) were brought together with the aim of enhancing their individual capacities as well as expanding inter-agency collaboration. This advanced training sought to improve knowledge and implementation of best practices relating to evidence collection, search and arrests. By implementing a hands-on approach, participants were trained on the law of the sea and maritime crime and then, using the Manual developed by the GMCP, they worked on scenarios shaped into short mock trials, thus applying and internalising what they had learnt.

As part of the objective to build up the capacity of West African countries to tackle maritime crime, we delivered spare parts, radio equipment, and when needed, boats. However, for the Coastguard to fully ben-

efit from this equipment, they need the technical knowledge to use them. To fill that gap, we orchestrated the deployment of a maritime engineer to support capacity building in engine and technical maintenance.

Early in 2018 the Liberian authorities arrested a fishing vessel thanks to our technical support and provision of satellite images by EU Copernicus and EMSA (European Maritime Safety Agency). As part of the dynamic and ever progressing approach to training, similar cases were later discussed in detail in following ToT sessions, where outcomes and shortcomings of the operations were analysed. Particular attention was given to due compliance on human rights at sea.

GHANA

As part of our Maritime Law Enforcement Capacity Building Programme for Ghana, a wide array of national Maritime Law Enforcement agencies (MLE) received a series of ToT sessions over the year. The participants in the course subsequently delivered training to their units. These types of workshops provided an opportunity for the participants to improve their presentation techniques and learn how to apply them to their maritime security knowledge.

Other sessions were conducted for different law enforcement agencies, which covered knowledge in techniques for conducting vessel Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS). A key component of the programme was to conclude the sessions with exercises at sea, giving the participants the opportunity to put into action what they learnt.

We also arranged a simulated maritime boarding and drug search

Ghanaian MLE agencies participating in VBSS training, simulating a drug inspection exercise



Atlantic Ocean Team conducting a joint simulated maritime boarding with the Italian Navy, Ghanaian Navy and other Ghanaian maritime law enforcement agencies in Tema



exercise, the first of its kind bringing together several Ghanaian maritime law enforcement agencies. It was also a multinational boarding between the Ghanaian authorities and the Italian Navy. The exercise was supported by the Interregional Coordination Centre, which supervises capacity building in both West and Central Africa. This innovative approach gave an opportunity for different national MLE agencies to work together, and in this case the added benefit of working with another country's Navy.

Several operational results were achieved by Ghanaian MLE agencies thanks to the mentoring provided in 2017 and 2018, including arrest and prosecution of human trafficking cases occurring at sea.

CABO VERDE

One of our maritime experts was embedded in Cabo Verde as a mentor on marine engineering and technical maintenance, with the additional role of organising and co-directing training exercises. The expert first assessed the technical needs of the Cabo Verdean vessels and subsequently trained the staff on maintenance directly on the vessels.



The embedded GMCP mentor for maritime engineering training the Cabo Verde Coastguard on maintenance directly on the vessels



Mindelo, Cabo Verde, UNODC supported a 4-day maritime exercise

IMPACT STORY:

Comment on having the embedded advisor in the Cabo Verde Coastguard from the Commander, Pedro Santana, Participant in the August exercise.

“Thanks to our maritime expert we improved the organisation of the operations as well as the training sessions. We drafted a schedule for training sessions for officers, sergeants and sailors. Our expert was important in the organisation of our maintenance service. For example, we had technical problems with two ships and in a few weeks the ships were made operational. This was very important for us, as for a long time the ships were unused because we didn’t have enough technical knowledge to have them operational”.

Mentor for Maritime Engineering, Jose Maria Da Silva, embedded in the Cabo Verdean Coastguard said: “The

daily work is to advise and guide the everyday operations and develop clear guidelines to improve their operational effectiveness; to organise medium and long-term planning of maintenance of Naval Units and training of staff on operations at sea; to assist in the coordination with other relevant entities, namely Judiciary Police, Maritime Police and Fishery Department, to combat illicit maritime activity; to coordinate work with other bilateral programmes and to advise on where resources are best placed (Brazilian Naval Technical Cooperation, Naval United States of America Cooperation and Portuguese Military Technical Cooperation); to procure nonlethal equipment and provide mentoring reports; to plan exercises using EU Copernicus satellite images in cooperation with the European Maritime Safety Agency”.

SIERRA LEONE

A marine engineer advisor was also embedded in the Joint Maritime Committee in Freetown, Sierra Leone. His previous experience in Somalia allowed him to work with limited means and to help counterparts improve their technical conditions of work.

Important equipment was delivered to the Sierra Leone Coastguard (for example, Yamaha 40hp engines, fuel tanks and lines, radio equipment, tools) and with the support of the marine engineer the Transnational Organised Crime Unit boat (donated by GMCP) was maintained operational. Most importantly, the staff in charge of the boats obtained better technical skills to maintain them. A previously unusable boat from the Marine Police saw the light of day after 15 years. All these materials allowed maintenance training and facilitated the daily activities of the Marine Police, improving their capacity to patrol their waters.

In Freetown, our expert mentored officers on outboard engine maintenance, dismantling engines and finding out how to address dysfunctions that arise due to lack of proper maintenance. But it was not all about the boats, he also supported and supervised important maintenance works to improve the sanitation infrastructure for the Joint Maritime Committee and other key maintenance works to ensure that the infrastructure was efficient, and workers had a suitable and encouraging environment.

NIGERIA

In Nigeria, the Atlantic Ocean Team placed a legal advisor with the Federal Ministry of Justice who trained and mentored federal prosecutors on a daily basis, and was allowed to work embedded into the Department of Public Prosecution. The focus was on moving the piracy bill forward, and training prosecutors and other key criminal justice actors to be maritime crime experts. In June, the bill drafted



GMCP's Engineering Mentor and Engineer Apprentices from Sierra Leone Coastguard



Works to repair and maintain boats, supported by GMCP's embedded advisor

with the advice of GMCP was presented to the Nigerian National Assembly.

However, bills ought to be tested, and a mock trial was the ideal forum to confront the legal text with a possible legal scenario. In line with the hands-on approach put forth by GMCP, a piracy case mock trial was held in Abuja in June 2018. From sea to land, the mock trial constituted a pilot coordination among several training platforms in



Prosecutors and judges during the mock trial in Nigeria

one event. Thanks to the support of the US Navy, vessels deployed during the maritime naval exercise OBANGAME 2018 were boarded at sea by investigators trained by Interpol, then fictional evidence collected on board was presented to the prosecution team trained by GMCP. In court, the same investigation team which boarded the vessel was cross examined as witness.

The mock trial was held in a Federal Court Room offered by the Nigerian Federal Chief Justice. Seeking to promote participation of women, the prosecution team in the mock trial was composed of 6 young federal prosecutors, of whom 5 were women. Their role was to argue against a team of 6 colleagues acting as defence council, all women, and 5 judges, including 2 women who in real life were Federal Judges. The Marine Police and Navy officers were examined as witnesses, and the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) officers acted as observers during the trial. The exercise ended with sentencing of the suspects for piracy. The piracy bill, presented to the National Assembly, was used as basis for the mock trial.

To further reinforce the coordination of maritime efforts, an additional expert was deployed in Lagos to facilitate cooperation between all MLE agencies. The advisor sup-

ported on-going maritime crime prosecution cases, like the *Maximus*, while also supporting the implementation of the “Harmonised Standard Operating Procedures on Arrest, Detention and Prosecution of Vessels and Persons in Nigeria’s Maritime Environment”.

With the aim of tackling smuggling of migrants by sea in the Mediterranean, in cooperation with the Regional Office for West and Central Africa, we supported cooperation between transit and origin countries and European prosecution offices. For this, we advocated for a liaison magistrate to be appointed in Italy. Nigeria also appointed a similar liaison magistrate. Given the success of this activity, the Regional Office for West and Central Africa will continue to provide logistical support and to advocate the deployment of West African experts in other European countries.

SENEGAL

A Maritime Law Enforcement expert, a retired officer from the French Gendarmerie Maritime with 40 years of experience, has been deployed in Senegal, embedded in the headquarters of the Senegalese Navy and under the coordination of the Senegalese High Authority of Safety and Maritime Security. The expert has been offering daily support in the drafting and application of standard operating procedures for all maritime law enforcement agencies and providing daily advice on how to construct a proper basis for the prosecution of maritime crime. All national agencies contributing to the State’s action at sea in Senegal were gathered together for training on the law of the sea, maritime law enforcement and evidence collection.

Most importantly, the expert joined and advised the Navy and the Senegalese Maritime Gendarmerie in two boarding exercises at sea. In territorial waters, the Maritime Gendarmerie with support from the expert inspected a vessel sailing without a flag and carrying 1200 liters of oil. The vessel was brought to port for further

IMPACT STORY:

Mr. Warren Fensom, GMCP legal advisor to the Directorate of Public Prosecution, Federal Ministry of Justice, Nigeria

"I have the privilege of being co-located within the Ministry of Justice, acting as a mentor to selected Federal prosecutors in order to build capacity for maritime crime prosecutions. Co-location has allowed me to work "shoulder to shoulder" with the prosecutors. Formal training this year has resulted in a further 20 prosecutors experiencing formal Law of the Sea training. In addition, when asked, I observe them in court and work with them in private to enhance their trial advocacy skills. The aim is to build a core maritime prosecution team that has the required knowledge and skills to conduct serious maritime crime offences at the Federal High Court level.

Mentoring lawyers, who also have busy workloads,

requires a good deal of flexibility. The relationship needs to be a personal one, in order to have them seek advice and to trust that comments made to them are for them to improve and not for others to know. While frustrating at times, as any coach can attest to regarding the "team's" performance, it has generated some very real positive feedback for me. One prosecutor has found that she enjoyed the Law of the Sea so much that she has enrolled on her own initiative to take her masters on Maritime Law in her spare time while continuing to work as a prosecutor. Another funded a trip to the coast herself in order to participate in an exercise whereby she was able to tour large maritime vessels. Senior prosecutors have on the side sought my assistance. I am grateful to UNODC for having the vision to create an "in house mentor" program and to be selected for that role. It is a multifaceted role that has personally challenged me as much as I have challenged the prosecutors."

procedures. This was the first time the Maritime Gendarmerie faced a case of boarding of an unflagged vessel at sea. The mentor also assisted the National Agency for Maritime Affairs (ANAM) in port state control of a commercial boat and an annual security visit of a Senegalese fishing vessel.

INTERNATIONAL EXERCISES & COLLABORATION

The inter-agency and multi-national simulated boarding exercise that took place in Ghana has been previously mentioned. There were various other activities that sought to enhance links between LEA as well as other nations.

We supported various national and regional exercises, such as the joint exercise NEMO 18.2, between, among many other countries, Senegal, Cabo Verde, Sierra Leone and led by the French Navy.

GMCP's experts embedded in the maritime operation centres of Cabo Verde and Sierra Leone advised the participants from MLE agencies during the exercise. Two satellite images - one radar depicting the EEZ border between Senegal and Cabo Verde, one optical centred



The Senegalese Maritime Gendarmerie during a boarding exercise with GMCP expert

inside the Guinea Bissau EEZ - were used for increasing maritime domain awareness. The images were kindly provided by EU Copernicus and EMSA. GMCP experts supported the operational centre in Cabo Verde in sharing these images with all partners, including the CRESMAO (Maritime Security Regional Coordination Centre for Western Africa) and the Interregional Coordination Centre.

Using such game-changing technology allows States to rapidly determine where criminal suspect activities may be taking place at sea and to undertake the required actions.

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT: FISHERY CRIMES AND GMCP

GMCP helps states tackle fisheries crime in partnership with our colleagues at the Global Programme to Combat Wildlife and Forest Crime (GPWLFC). While the GPWLFC programme focusses on addressing crimes along the fish value chain, GMCP focusses on providing maritime law enforcement personnel with the skills they need to deal with fisheries crime at sea if they encounter it. Just as a police officer does not know what crimes he will come across when he goes on patrol, neither does a coastguard officer. So GMCP ensure that those who work for the maritime law enforcement agencies that we support understand what fisheries crime is, have the means to collect evidence of it and the skills to present that evidence in court. The Food and Agriculture Agency (FAO) are the UN's experts on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing but some fishing vessels are also involved in the trafficking of persons, the smuggling of contraband and the theft of fuel. Coastguard officers need to be able to see the indicators of these offences and tackle them.

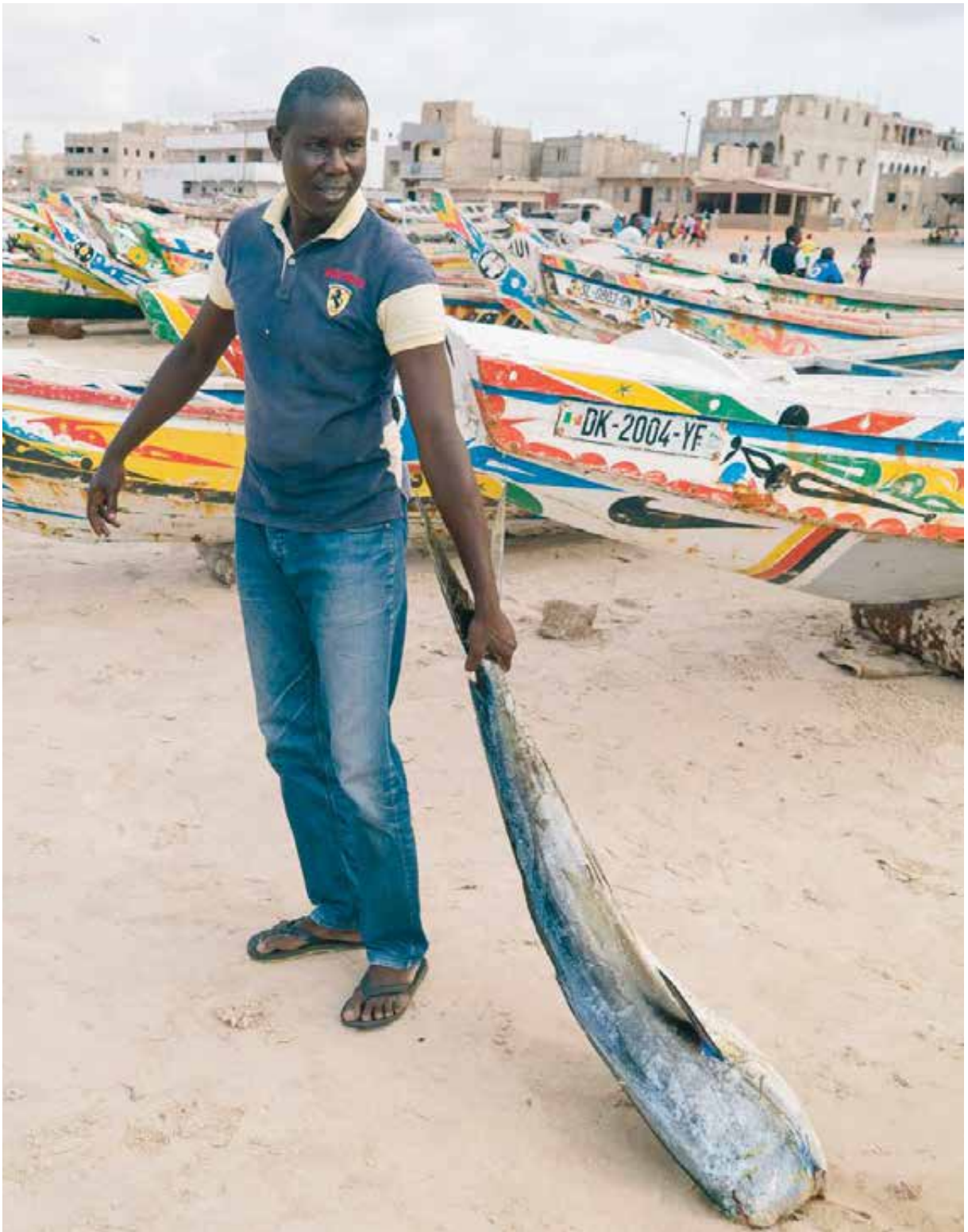
GMCP equips them to do that by supporting their vessels, training their crews and ensuring they have the core law en-



GMCP expert with the Senegalese Maritime Gendarmerie during a boarding exercise

forcement skills to tackle the crimes that they find. We assist them to plan operations, often based on the Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) support we provide and help them to execute those operations effectively. We have seen great results out at sea in 2018 and for 2019 we plan to step up our work in this area in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. ⚓

Local fisherman on beach in Dakar



10 INDIAN OCEAN TEAM





*Coastguard participating in VBSS training,
Seychelles - practicing safe boarding techniques*

In 2018 the Indian Ocean Team has observed an increase in both the amount and types of maritime crime occurring within the Indian Ocean. In the year under review, several regional forums were convened at which we played a significant role in highlighting the emerging threat of maritime crime in the Indian Ocean region. Against this backdrop, we continue our foundational work of supporting the entire criminal justice chain, from maritime law enforcement, to judiciaries, through to prisons, to assist states to effectively and dynamically combat maritime crime in all its forms.

- **Supporting Regional Cooperation**

SOUTHERN ROUTE PARTNERSHIP (SRP)

One GMCP regional initiative in the Indian Ocean is the Southern Route Partnership (SRP). Established to target the trafficking of Afghan heroin originating from the Makran Coast in Pakistan and Iran to the Swahili Coast in East Africa, the SRP is a network of drug enforcement officials from Asia and East Africa that collaborate and coordinate operational activities to counter drug-trafficking.

During 2018, we have connected the SRP members from drug enforcement agencies throughout the Indian Ocean



Drug trafficking at sea is often carried out on wooden vessels such as Dhows specifically designed with hidden compartments making searches even more difficult

region with the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) in Madagascar, which monitors maritime zones for suspicious activity and reports directly to national authorities. Led by us, the SRP and RMIFC have agreed maritime zones of interest for the upcoming inter-monsoonal season. The RMIFC will monitor these agreed zones, which have been identified as possible drop off points for consignments of trafficked drugs and alert the relevant drug enforcement agencies if any suspicious activity is identified within their jurisdiction. It is anticipated that this collaboration will allow SRP members to enhance their focus on these maritime zones of interest, and hopefully lead to interdictions of illicit drug consignments. This important work is recognised and supported by the Indian Ocean Commission, which in its Ministerial Declaration from the April 2018 meeting in Mauritius called on the GMCP and SRP to foster greater information sharing within the region, in turn to enhance surveillance at sea and coordinated maritime operations.

INDIAN OCEAN PROSECUTORS' NETWORK (IOPN)

Another Indian Ocean regional grouping that we sponsor is the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC). The IOFMC brings together all states with a coastline on the Indian Ocean to promote cooperative responses to maritime crime issues at a strategic and operational level. Under the banner of the IOFMC, the Prosecutors' Network provides a setting for Senior Prosecutors from across the Indian Ocean region to meet, share knowledge, problem solve and discuss cooperative strategies for prosecuting maritime crimes including piracy, heroin trafficking, trafficking in persons and people smuggling, wildlife trafficking, and the illicit Somali charcoal trade. During 2018 we convened the fourth and fifth Prosecutors' Network forums in Seychelles and Kenya respectively. Participants also received training on the GMCP-developed Online Platform, which is an electronic tool that helps states collaborate on the prosecution of serious transnational crime and share information securely, including intelligence, relevant legislation and case law. The fifth Prosecutors' Network held in Kenya in October 2018 provided a cross-regional focus with participation from littoral states of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asian states. A key outcome for this exercise was the development by each participant of a plan for boarding, search and seizure operations, including information specific to their jurisdiction.

INDIAN OCEAN FORUM ON MARITIME CRIME – CHARCOAL TRAFFICKING

It is estimated that the Somali charcoal trade generates revenues of USD 10 million annually for terrorist groups including Al-Shabaab. Under United Nations Security Council Resolution 2385(2017), the Security Council called on us to continue our work under the Indian



Chief Magistrate of Shimo Court and GMCP expert in front of courtroom

Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime to bring together relevant Member States and international organisations to develop strategies to disrupt the illicit trade in Somali charcoal.

Funded under the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime Terrorism Funding pillar, and in coordination with the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) and naval forces operating in the region, during this reporting period we held a meeting on the back of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) in Nairobi, Kenya, to agree implementable actions to give effect to the UNSC 2385(2017).

CGPCS – LAW ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE (LETF)

In May 2018 GMCP convened a meeting of the Law Enforcement Task Force (LETF), which is a group comprising officials from seven countries and three organisations that investigate piracy crime that was formed at the request of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). The purpose of the LETF is to combine global efforts to secure indictments against key pirate leaders and financiers, as well as follow the financial trails of these individuals to recover proceeds of crime.

• Legislative Reform

In June 2018, the we convened its first annual *UNODC Maritime Law Expert Conference* in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Attended by academics

and legal practitioners from over 20 countries, the experts tackled two main topics: ‘State Practice on Article 17 of the Vienna Drugs Convention’, and ‘The Treatment of Vessels Without Nationality’. During the conference the experts also reviewed thematic chapters and annexures that will form part of the next edition of our publication *Maritime Crime: A Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners*. New topics that were reviewed and will be included in the upcoming edition include Human Rights at Sea, Kidnapping at Sea, Terrorism at Sea, Smuggling of Migrants at Sea, Fuel Theft at Sea, Floating Armouries, and Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel. The second annual GMCP Maritime Law Expert Conference is planned to take place in June 2019.

In addition, we supported the Government of Sri Lanka to convene the Indian Ocean: Defining Our Future conference, by contributing to the substantive content for the session on Reinforcing International Law in the Indian Ocean: United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and Emerging Issues. As an outcome of the deliberations, we were requested to support an initiative to protect undersea cables from illicit maritime activity.

• Capacity building

In 2018 the Indian Ocean Team has continued its holistic approach to programming, implementing interventions that target each different stage of the criminal justice chain including maritime law enforcement, judiciaries and prisons.

SUPPORT FOR MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT

As the primary line of defence for maritime crime threats, national maritime law enforcement agencies across the Indian Ocean region are a core focus of our in-



In a step forward in fighting maritime crime such as IUU fishing, GMCP, through participating in maritime law networks and conferences, strives to improve the prosecution of maritime crime. This vessel was interdicted with 16 tonnes of illegally caught shark of the coast of Seychelles

terventions. To address the varying needs of different maritime law enforcement agencies, we undertake various activities in this arena including the provision of critical infrastructure and equipment along with associated training on its maintenance and use, and the delivery of training on topics such as Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS), Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) and criminal investigation skills.

In 2018 we also continued to deliver training to maritime law enforcement officers to enhance their capability to disrupt and respond effectively to maritime crime threats. To date, a core tenet of our capacity building curriculum has been VBSS. The VBSS trainings typically run for two to four weeks and are conducted in either Sri Lanka or Seychelles, as in both locations we have access to captured drug dhows that are used as training platforms to conduct simulated exercises and underway boarding. Our VBSS trainings generally include theoretical sessions on drug trafficking and smuggling trends in the Indian Ocean region, which are delivered by expert officers from countries of best practice. The strength of the VBSS training is attributable to the extensive practical exercises that are conducted to supplement the theory, and which include exercises on aspects of maritime law enforcement including boarding procedures, ladder climbing techniques, use of rigid hull inflatable boats (RHIBs), body searching techniques, drug testing techniques and onboard tactical combat critical care.

The Indian Ocean Team oversees and supports these two VBSS training sites and develops training modules. Due to their practical orientation VBSS courses continue to be popular, and throughout 2018 we delivered VBSS training to maritime law enforcement authorities including navies, coast guards and police from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Tanzania and Seychelles. In addition, oth-



Coastguard officers from Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka participating in VBSS training on Tactical Combat Critical Care in Colombo, Sri Lanka in June 2019



Coastguard officers from Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka participating in VBSS training on Tactical Combat Critical Care



GMCP, EU NAVFOR Operation Atlanta and Seychellois personnel at Piracy Prosecution Pathway workshop held in March 2018

er GMCP regional programmes used the Sri Lanka and Seychelles VBSS training centres to deliver VBSS training to maritime law enforcement officers from states within the Horn of Africa and Pacific regions.

In partnership with EUNAVFOR representatives we also conducted workshops that cover the entire Piracy Prosecution Pathway. These covered the full course of a piracy case from initial vessel interdiction to prosecution, including handover procedures for piracy suspects, the chain of custody, investigation strategies in maritime crime cases, and addressing the media as a tool and partner in criminal investigations. The systems checks are a crucial part of ensuring that not only are officers trained in the Piracy Prosecution Pathway, but that this knowledge and skill continues to be retained by the areas that will respond to any incident.

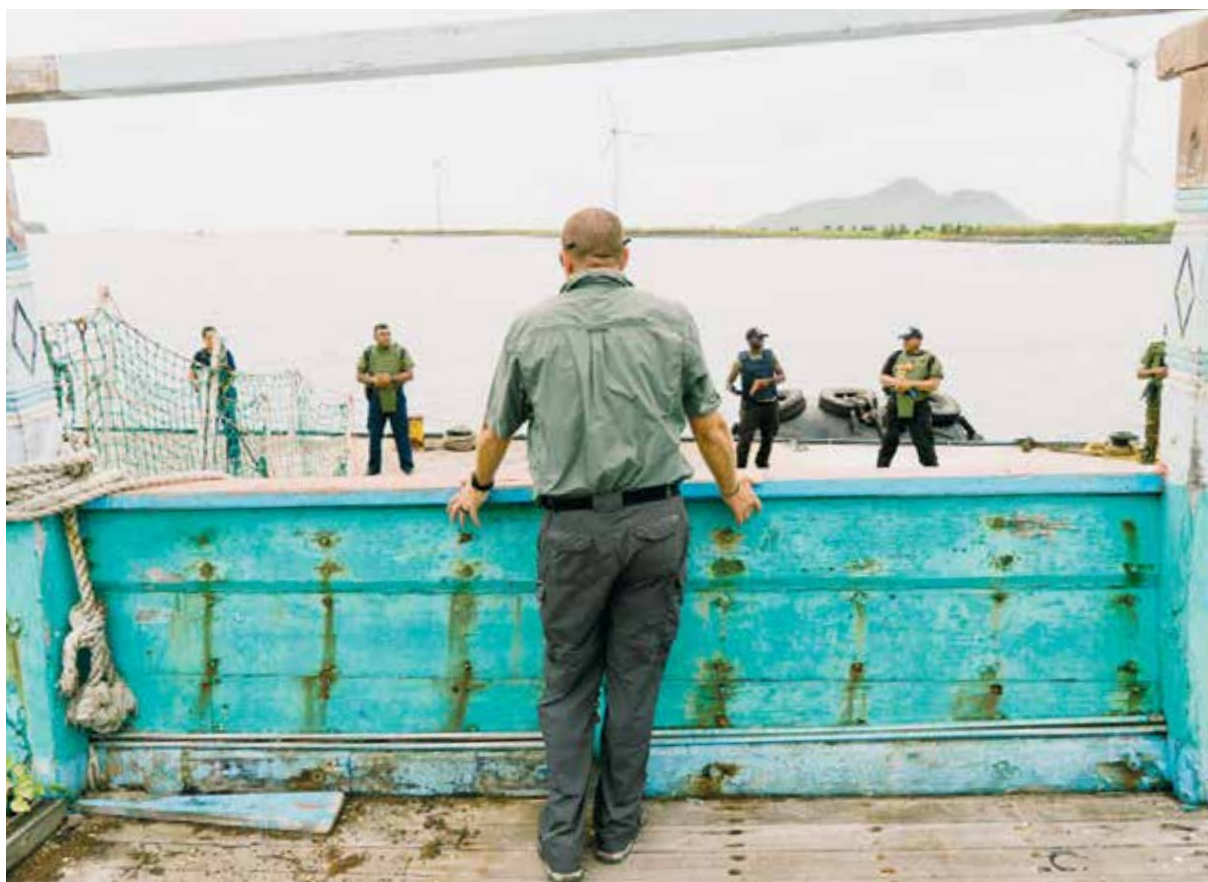
SUPPORT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSES

In 2018 the Indian Ocean Team provided significant support to judiciaries dealing with serious maritime crime cases, including the successful delivery of large-scale infrastructure projects and the provision of support for maritime crime trials.

In Kenya, GMCP had previously constructed the Shanzu Law Court, which consists of a courtroom located adjacent to the Shimo La Tewa Prison in Mombasa. In 2018, we expanded the project with the completion of an Administration block for Shanzu Law court, providing additional space for the court registry and evidence storage functions.



GMCP mentors training Maritime Police and Coastguard from East Africa in VBSS at the GMCP training centre in Seychelles



GMCP mentor conducting VBSS training for Coastguard and Maritime Police at our training centre in Seychelles

Following the success of the first Shanzu courtroom, and at the request of the Kenyan Government, GMCP has also commenced plans for the construction of a second courtroom at the Shanzu Law Court complex.

The Indian Ocean Team is also now building what will be the second high security court complex in Kenya. In close proximity to Kamiti Maximum Security Prison, the Kahawa Court will improve security and facilitate cost-effective prisoner transportation.

SUPPORT TO CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

During 2018 we have deepened its sup-

port to prisons. With an emphasis on building the capabilities of prison staff and interventions targeting violent extremist prisoners, our activities continue to support prisons to operate securely and in compliance with international human rights standards and to incorporate a focus on rehabilitation.

In Nairobi, Kenya, GMCP opened the newly constructed H-block at Kamiti Maximum Security Prison. Designed specifically for the detention of violent extremist prisoners, the block features improved security measures and a large fresh air and exercise area and is staffed by officers that have been trained by us in the management of high-risk prisoners.

A highlight of our prison work in 2018 is the development and introduction of a Risk and Needs Assessment tool for violent extremist prisoners in Kenya. The pioneering initiative allows prisoners to be classified as high, medium or low risk and then accommodated in the appropriate block depending on their risk factors.

IMPACT STORY:

Chief Justice, Seychelles Supreme Court

As a result of a successful career as the first female judge in Seychelles, Honourable Ms. Mathilda Twomey was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Seychelles in 2015. Since then Ms. Twomey has worked tirelessly to modernise the process of the Judiciary while ensuring to enable better access Justice in the country.

Since the beginning of her tenure as Chief Justice, Ms. Twomey has been a great ally of GMCP in Seychelles. The collaboration has been demonstrated in the implementation of projects such as the construction of the Supreme Court Annexe for piracy trials, the Leadership and Management Trainings for the Judiciary, the provision of a video evidence conferencing system and sound recording and reporting equipment.

The projects supported by GMCP have reinforced the Judiciary's efforts to modernise and to address its systemic problems with backlog and limited judicial capacity. The digitalisation of the Case Management System and the equipment received has allowed the Judiciary to more efficiently deliver justice more efficiently in Seychelles and expedite processes.

The improved systems and practices have allowed the protection of the rule of law in Seychelles and the

trainings provided by GMCP on sentencing and case management have ensured equal provision of services and more certainty in the justice system.

Furthermore, the assistance with the piracy court enabled Seychelles' Judiciary to provide a forum for the fair prosecution of piracy and develop regional expertise and leading jurisprudence.

The longstanding relationship between GMCP and Seychelles has given tangible results and there is no doubt that Chief Justice Twomey has played a pivotal role in this collaboration.

GMCP looks forward to working closely together with Chief Justice Twomey in order to continue enhancing the Justice system and the protection of the Rule of Law in Seychelles.

*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Seychelles,
Ms. Mathilda Twomey*



GMCP delivering english classes to piracy prisoners



Across the ocean in Seychelles, the GMCP maintains its support for Somali piracy suspects to ensure that they are treated in a human rights-compliant manner. In addition to providing interpretation services for detainees during court proceedings,

our interpreter has also delivered English language classes to the detainees to enhance their ability to communicate with prison staff, and religious teaching classes during the month of Ramadan. For Somali prisoners in Kenya who have been convicted of piracy offences and have now completed their sentences, we facilitate a voluntary repatriation programme, assisting in voluntary repatriation of a to-



Chief Justice of Kenya, the Hon. Chief Justice David Maraga, at the ground breaking event for the construction of counter terrorism high security Kahawa Court and second courtroom at Shanzu Court



GMCP Prison team discussing best management practices of high risk prisoners with Officers in Charge of Kamiti and Shimo La



In September 2018, GMCP and trainers from Kenya Prison Service and Swedish Prison and Probation Service at the conclusion of a multi-week training course on risk assessment of high-risk offenders



GMCP facilitated the voluntary repatriation back to Somalia of 24 Somali prisoners who were convicted in Kenya of piracy, and completed their sentences

tal of 28 Somali men from Kenya back to Somalia in 2018.

- **Induction of Technology and Infrastructure**

In 2018 the we have expanded its programming to include activities that facilitate the induction of technology, a growing factor of importance in combating maritime crime.

In Maldives, we enhanced Police radio coverage by expanding the TETRA repeater network with an additional three repeater stations ensuring remote island and resort islands across Maldives are within Police radio coverage and can respond to any critical incident.

In Sri Lanka, we assisted maritime radar coverage by the provision of thermal imaging cameras to detect illicit activity in coastal regions with a high vulnerability to drug trafficking by sea routes.

In Bangladesh, we have significantly enhanced maritime law enforcement capability through the provision of four Police patrol boats, and the construction of a

floating pier for the Bangladesh River Police. In addition, Bangladeshi maritime law enforcement officers were also trained in safe navigation skills, ensuring that they are well equipped to operate the new boats.

Also in Bangladesh, to assist in identifying persons of interest across such a large population, the Bangladesh Police has expressed an interest in harnessing technology to support and extend existing capability. In response, we commenced a project to introduce



Gate at Shimo La Tewa prison



Handover of four patrol boats by GMCP to the Bangladesh River Police, to assist in the maritime security of Bangladeshi waterways



Floating pier delivered and installed by GMCP for Bangladesh River Police in Dhaka



June 2018 Launch of the electronic case management system in Kenya, which will improve efficiency of the Kenyan Judiciary

biometric facial recognition technology to enhance the effectiveness of the Police criminal record system for real-time identification of criminal and violent extremist elements.

In Kenya, we continue to support the Judiciary through the implementation and enhancement of a database system. The Electronic Case Management System (eCMS) constitutes a centralised digital repository of case files that are catalogued and searchable under various criteria. In June 2018, the eCMS was formally handed over to the Kenyan Judiciary following the digitisation of 30,000 case files from Mombasa Law Court and Shanzu Court. This project will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Kenyan Judiciary, for example by easing the burden on judicial officers from handling manual files, enhancing security and confidentiality of case files, eradicating the issue of missing files, and providing the public and interested parties including Judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers access to court records.

Another core area of our focus during 2018 has been developing MDA capabilities in the Indian Ocean region. In Sri Lanka, in partnership with the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) we coordinated a MDA exercise. Within a pre-determined area in Sri Lanka's southern exclusive eco-

nomic zone (EEZ), the exercise involved participating Sri Lankan maritime law enforcement officials using near real-time satellite imagery provided by EMSA to deploy patrol craft and investigate vessels of interest based on the synthetic aperture radar (SAR) images and analysis.

In Lamu, Kenya, our communications expert installed two VHF radio repeaters at Kiunga Police Station and Ndau Island Police Camp. This equipment, and the provision of associated communications training, has allowed portable radio coverage for ground and boat crew between the two points, which will enhance both boat and foot patrols, public security and overall police effectiveness.

• Looking ahead

Building on the success of 2018, we plan to significantly expand capacity building activities in the year ahead. By harnessing lessons learned to date, we will continue our core support to maritime law enforcement, judiciaries and prisons throughout the Indian Ocean region. Simultaneously, where opportunities arise we plan to extend current interventions to assist national authorities in building advanced skills such as deep rummaging capabilities to search merchant vessels, and Maritime Domain Awareness capabilities. It is anticipated that using technology to improve Maritime Domain Awareness will enable states to identify dark vessels and secure critical sea lines of communication into the future. By continuing to employ a holistic and sustainable approach, we will assist states throughout the Indian Ocean in disrupting and responding to maritime crime and improve the maritime security of the region for all.

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT: MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS (MDA)

Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) technology is advancing rapidly and becoming an integral part of maritime surveillance and law enforcement capability. GMCP initiatives on MDA technology focus on three broad areas, (i) regional maritime information fusion mechanisms, (ii) developing terrestrial technology to augment MDA picture, and (iii) developing dark targeting and behavioural analysis capability.

In relation to regional maritime information fusion mechanisms, we are currently conducting an assessment in partnership with the Pacific Island Forum (PIF) on MDA capability in the region. The assessment will contribute to developing integrated systems to improve MDA information sharing in the region. In the Indian Ocean region we are engaging with EU CRIMARIO on expanding the IORIS system to the East Indian Ocean region.

We have supported the developing terrestrial technology to aug-

IMPACT STORY:

Wankyo Simon, State Attorney National Prosecutions Service, Tanzania

In my capacity as a State Attorney from the United Republic of Tanzania, Head of Environmental Crimes Desk and International Maritime Law expert, I have attended both 2018 IOFMC Prosecutors' Network forums held in Seychelles and Kenya respectively.

From attending the forums I have gained extensive experience to assist in the prosecution of maritime crimes, and learned useful practices from prosecutors from the Indian Ocean region. The forums have enabled me to deepen my knowledge in relation to Mutual Legal Assistance and international crime cooperation, and helped me think broadly about the transnational nature of most maritime crimes, and consider the possibilities of suspects, witnesses, victims and assets spanning multiple jurisdictions.

The 2018 forums also included a particular focus on topics relevant to Tanzania including: managing issues of maritime jurisdiction, ensuring chain of custody of evidence, overcoming language barriers, and best practice search and seizure procedures.

Moreover, the Prosecutors' Network forums create a positive environment for international crime cooperation. Fighting crimes at sea can be very difficult at times, due to crimes being committed across borders, and a lack of cooperation and coordination by member states within the region. The Prosecutors' Network provides a valuable

opportunity for us to forge connections with prosecutors in other countries in the region and plan how to better coordinate our activities. On this note, a special area of interest at the most recent forum is the online platform that UNODC has created, which enables prosecutors to share information efficiently and securely.

Like many other countries in the Indian Ocean region, Tanzania is facing significant maritime crimes challenges including the illicit trafficking of cocaine and heroin, fisheries crimes, and the illicit trafficking of government trophies and forest resources. Tanzania looks forward to continuing discussions with IOFMC countries via the Prosecutors' Network on how we can enact uniform punishments across our jurisdictions, ensure that the penalties for maritime crime offences reflect the seriousness of the crime to other countries, and trace and seize criminal assets.

As a country, we are very grateful to UNODC for organizing the IOFMC Prosecutors' Network, and look forward to future forums.

Tanzania State Attorney, Wankyo Simon



*Prosecutors' Network, Nairobi Kenya:
Prosecutors from East Africa and
South, South-East Asia met to
discuss prosecution of maritime crime*





Tracking activities and movements of vessels in Seychelles

ment the MDA picture in several countries. In Seychelles, GMCP procured smart tables and display systems to facilitate data overlay of MDA information from multiple sources. In Sri Lanka, we are currently installing terrestrial radar and thermal imaging equipment on the southern coast of Sri Lanka to detect illicit maritime activity, in particular drug drop-offs to smaller craft at sea.

Our recent initiatives involve developing dark targeting and behavioural analysis capability. We are currently engaging with MDA innovators to develop dark targeting capability that can enhance maritime law enforcement capability of member states. The capability to provide detailed and accurate information on vessels of interest to

maritime law enforcement agencies will greatly enhance the capability to counter maritime crime.

We have undertaken an innovative cooperation with the EU Copernicus Programme for the provision of satellite services in several countries, particularly developing ones. We have orchestrated several maritime exercises with the use of satellite and value-added products provided, under restricted conditions, from EU Copernicus through the Copernicus Maritime Surveillance service, implemented by the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA).

These images are complemented by training and simulation exercises in operations rooms and at sea, conducted by GMCP embedded advisors. Participating Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies use EU Copernicus satellite products to conduct maritime operations aimed at inspecting suspect targets in real-time. Through the technology provided by EU Copernicus and with the mentoring and training from our embedded advisors, several maritime law enforcement agencies, mostly from developing countries, have increased their operational capacities to enforce law at sea.

For instance, several exercises have been conducted by GMCP in cooperation with EU Copernicus and specifically the Copernicus Maritime Surveillance service provided by EMSA, leading to inspections of suspect targets and arrest of suspect vessels in several countries: Sao Tome-et-Principe, Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, Togo, Liberia, Cabo Verde and Sierra Leone, in some cases, in cooperation with French Navy. These exercises have led to deployment of maritime law enforcement vessels and active inspections at sea with follow up law enforcement actions conducted in port, increased capacities to plan and conduct maritime law enforcement operations at far distance from the coast, patrolling in maritime zones never reached before by some of the involved maritime law enforcement agencies and increased coordination with regional partners. ↓

Sri Lankan Navy and GMCP mentor delivering joint VBSS training at our training centre in Sri Lanka



HOA HORN OF AFRICA TEAM



*GMCP engineer delivering training
on boat maintenance in Somalia*



2018 has seen a truly engaged Horn of Africa Team, with continued activities geared towards building capacities of Maritime Law Enforcement (MLE) Authorities in the Horn of Africa. 2018 saw the expansion from our support to Berbera, Bossaso and Mogadishu to include the Galmudug Maritime Police Unit/ Coast Guard (GMPU/ CG) in Hobyo, and the Yemen Coast Guard (YCG). Delivery of capacity building once again focused on marine policing, engineering, communications training and embedded mentoring, as well as procurement and infrastructure. In the area of corrections, we worked with our partners to consolidate the work done since the inception of the programme through establishing sustainable prison management practices, supporting monitoring mechanisms and overall advancing the criminal justice chain. Relations with implementing partners remain strong, and steady advancements towards the conduct of more complex policing and interdiction operations have been made.

SOMALILAND

Maritime Law Enforcement: Reaping the benefits of GMCP intervention

The Somaliland Coastguard (SLCG) has remained one of the beneficiaries of our interventions. Throughout 2018, we have sought to increase the capacity of MLE au-



GMCP mentors delivering training on engineering and radio communications and operations



Training on the United Nations Convention on Laws of the Sea



New engineering stores at the Berbera Coastguard base

thorities to exercise control over their coastline, and develop competency within mariner, policing and communications skills, as well as maintenance and repair of their vessels and vehicles through engineering training and mentoring.

Activities undertaken have included training and mentoring in maritime law enforcement, radio communication and operations, inspection of fixed base communications installations, communications planning, advanced Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS), maintenance and logistical support to repair unserviceable boats and vehicles, and inventory and stores management training.

Following the shifting of engineering stores housed in the Berbera Coastguard Base from the old building to a new location within the base, we conducted management training of stores and inventory delivered by our engineering mentors. This coincided with the handover of the our supported engineering stores. The mentors provided the required guidance for rearrangement and accounting of new stores, as well as the establishment of a stores management database.

A training program on the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was conducted for 10 Coastguard officers and sailors by our communications mentor. The participants included the boat operations commander, boat crews, and operation room personnel. The training focused on deeper understanding of this convention, and how it applies to the planning and execution of MLE operations.

In mid-2018, the roof of the Operations Room collapsed destroying much of the equipment and making the building uninhabitable. A new facility for the Operations Room was identified at the jetty area and the damaged equipment replaced partly by our team to regain an appropriate level of Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) around Berbera Port. The secondary operations room was prepared, and a VHF antenna installed with the assistance of the coastguard. With the secondary operations room in place, the boat operations officer can easily communicate with his fleet from the office.

The long-term investment in training and mentoring has paid

Preparation of secondary operations room for Berbera Coast Guard Base at the boat jetty area



tangible dividends as the SLCG conducted successful operations targeting the smuggling and trafficking of contraband, people and wildlife, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and the conduct of search and rescue operations.

In July 2018, as part of their routine engagement, our mentors encountered 12 Sri Lankan fishermen who were being held under forced labour conditions in Berbera. Through high level engagement with the relevant Ministries and Embassies, and with the assistance of International Organisation of Migrants (IOM), we were able to secure their release and assist in their repatriation.



Three boats involved in human smuggling (left) and one that had been adrift at sea for six days (right)

Despite the armed conflict and humanitarian crisis in Yemen, a significant number of migrants are determined to use the Horn of Africa-Yemen-Saudi Arabia route to Europe. In July 2018, the Somaliland Coast Guard apprehended three boats that were involved in human trafficking. The SLCG found Somali women and children on board, who were being transported to Yemen. As an additional display of their ability to conduct responsive and independent operations, the SLCG launched a rescue mission in which they apprehended four more boats that were involved with human trafficking. The victims of these human smugglers were mainly Somalis and Ethiopians who were attempting to cross Gulf of Aden to reach Yemen. Most of the boats that were used for these transfers were in an unseaworthy condition and unsuitable for such activities. One other instance was a boat that was intercepted on 21 July 2018 which had been adrift at sea for more than six days due to engine failure. A total of 65 illegal migrants from Ethiopia including 18 women were rescued by the SLCG. Unfortunately, two additional migrants were found dead on board the vessel.

Continued steady progress has been made with the SLCG in 2018, with more complex targeted operations being undertaken, as well as operations in response to on-water emergencies and Search and Rescue, and Safety of life at Sea (SOLAS) situations.

Corrections: Promoting Nelson Mandela Rules in prisons

The Horn of Africa Team has been supporting the Somaliland Custodial Corps to ensure that detention of maritime crime suspects, particularly piracy prisoners, be in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules, which set the international human rights framework on detention.



Security improvement at Hargeisa prison



Capacity building training of Custodial Corps

In 2018, the support delivered focused on the establishment of sustainable prison management practices targeting both senior management and soon-to-be custodial managers and the laying of the foundation for more structured prevention of violent extremism interventions.

Between 2016 and 2017, we delivered a 12-month programme aimed at building the capacity of selected cadets to take on the role of duty manager within the Custodial Corps. The cadets proved to be a force of change within the Custodial Corps bringing in new approaches to detention, routines and security. In order for change to permeate the institution as a whole and be resilient, we developed a 9-month programme targeting senior management, particularly Prison Commanders and Heads of Administration in 2018. The programme focused on sustainable, human rights compliant and effective prison management practices, leadership, strategic planning, security and effective rehabilitation, among other topics.

Mentoring of senior management continued through assignments and remote follow up for those outside Hargeisa and

through hands-on mentoring for those in Hargeisa Central prison. Changes in Hargeisa prison resulted in improved security around the whole of the prison, particularly with a view to preventing illicit contraband being smuggled into the prison from outside. The Custodial Corps, using their own initiative, have indeed upgraded the security of the prison and worked together with our mentors to promote more secure rehabilitation interventions and routines.

A more secure vocational training area is in line with our Prevention of Violent Extremism strategy. We work with the Custodial Corps to secure broader participation of high-risk prisoners in vocational activities. In order to do that, we have supported the Custodial Corps by enhancing the infrastructure around the vocational training area, piloted the implementation of risk assessment strategies, delivered enhanced dynamic security capacity building to officers working around the vocational training area and finally supported the delivery of vocational training.

GALMUDUG

Strengthening MLE in remote areas

In 2018, Horn of Africa Team commenced capacity building activities with the GMPU/CG based in Hobyo. The security situation could not allow for activities to be undertaken in Hobyo, so the training was conducted in Bossaso at Bossaso Port and Maritime Police Unit (BPMPU) HQ and the surrounding waters, with the support of BPMPU assets.

The activities consisted of two three-week training courses for 15 officers each, focusing on maritime law enforcement, seaman-

IMPACT STORY:

A story of significant change told by a custodial officer from Somaliland

In 2017, while Shaban was working at his family business, the opportunity to participate in the Developing Management Program came by. He did not think twice before submitting his application, and he has never regretted seizing that opportunity.

“As an IT specialist, I was working in my family’s business when I heard about the Developing Management Program (DMP) that was being offered by the Somaliland Custodial Corps in collaboration with UNODC GMCP. I applied and got accepted. I participated in the programme for one year after which I got a job in Hargeisa Prison. This remains my duty station where I supervise the team that looks after the prisoners of war in the hospital wing at Hargeisa general hospital”.

Shaban today still works in Hargeisa prison and his performance remains one of the strongest among the custodial officers. Shaban also continues to collaborate with UNODC GMCP to mentor and train other officers. Recently he delivered a lecture during the Senior Management Programme for all the commanders in Somaliland. Soon, he will be supporting the second Develop-

ing Managers Program planned by UNODC for 2019.

Looking at the work of UNODC GMCP, Shaban says that the program has delivered great change in conditions in Hargeisa Prison leading to gradually changing the culture and practices at the prison. For instance, senior management started looking at prisoners’ dynamics and violence and addressed them through splitting up gangs inside the prison and moving disruptive inmates to other prisons in the country rather than punishing them through disciplinary offences.

According to Shaban, the new prison law signed earlier this year has been of help as well. It is in line with international standards for human rights and this is great since our programs focus on human rights and anti-corruption measures. *“Were it not for the GMCP interventions; we would still be reeling under the pangs of corruption as it had become an accepted practice. Overcrowding and violence among inmates were serious issues but thanks to GMCP, these issues are on the decline”*, he concludes.

GMCP prison mentors and interpreter discussing daily routines at Hargeisa prison





Galmudug Coast Guard undertaking practical training in communication and seamanship



Handover of certificates ceremony for the Galmudug Coast Guard

ship, swimming, navigation, engine maintenance and repair, chain of custody and evidence collection in maritime criminal investigations, and the basic principles of community policing.

To facilitate training and enable basic patrols, we provided uniforms and footwear, as well as basic marine equipment such as life jackets.

MOGADISHU

Maritime Law Enforcement:

Sustainable capacity building initiatives

During 2018, Horn of Africa Team activities in Mogadishu focused on training and mentoring for the Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit (MPU) across a number of ar-



Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit crewmanship training

eas. The engineering mentor focused on conducting much needed maintenance and repair on a number of boats which had become unserviceable. During this period, deep surveys were conducted on all MPU boats, and four previously unserviceable boats were able to be operationalised. This was achieved with on the job training of three MPU officers who assisted with all maintenance and repairs.

A training needs assessment was also conducted to support implementation of future programming, in order to understand the status of training within the unit after its recent expansion. The EU MPU project commenced in August with a crewmanship course for 20 MPU officers, and this project will continue throughout 2019. The programme's embedded mentors delivered training with a greater focus on marine terminology, boat orientation, meteorology, emergency procedures and precautions, firefighting and surface swimming.

Through the continued support of UNODC, Mogadishu MPU officers are competent and able to conduct both compliant and non-compliant boarding through the straining and mentoring provided including VBSS training. The MPU is now an independent unit with a mandate to interdict and search ships and conduct security around the waters of Mogadishu and beyond.

Corrections: Towards a Federal Custodial Corps

In 2018, we continued to support the construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex. Phase 1 consisting of a new courtroom, accommodation for judges and prosecutors and a 240-bed high security block has been completed this year. Phase 2 of the work com-

prising a 240-bed cellblock and perimeter security is ongoing.

While operations begin and we, along with our partners, look towards future expansion to two courtrooms, additional secure accommodation for judges and prosecutors and to triple the prison capacity at a minimum, the MPCC has already made its mark in shaping the future of the Federal Custodial Corps and justice partners. The MPCC is indeed considered a model that can be adopted in the Federal Member States to provide a holistic and secure approach to criminal justice in post-conflict and violence-prone environments. The Federal Commissioner of Prisons is advocating for prison and court complexes to be replicated across Somalia providing the Federal Member States with secure facilities where high risk trials can be heard and individuals detained.

We have also been a key partner to the Somali Custodial Corps in designing the Joint Corrections Workplan which encapsulates the UN approach to “Establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia”, particularly around corrections. UNODC will be one of the key implementers of this in 2019 and we very much look forward to embarking on this journey with the Custodial Corps.

BOSSASO

Maritime Law Enforcement: Strengthening Bossaso’s maritime posture

Continued positive progress was made in 2018 with the BPMPU. The communications mentor conducted training in the use of a number of newly installed MDA systems at the BPMPU HQ building including a solar battery bank, solar panels, charge controllers, inverters, CCTV and Automatic Identification System (AIS) equipment. The engineering mentor assisted with the delivery of training by UN food and agriculture



Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex

organisation on AIS and marine communications to members of the local fishing community. In addition, our mentors delivered lectures on maritime crimes and how the fisheries community might support efforts to counter these.

BPMPU officers also received training in advanced seamanship and maritime policing by the mariner mentor. This training and mentoring was delivered mainly through on the job training undertaken while conducting mentored operational patrols. BPMPU officers were trained on how to conduct VBSS procedures for advanced interdiction operations.

To ensure increased coordination between police, port authorities, immigration and customs in the collection of biometric data and cooperation between prosecution authorities and states, our policing and migration expert conducted an initial assessment of Bossaso Port and Airport. He met with local counterparts to assess current capabilities and limitations which informed the training on investigation and migration criminality.

There was a marked increase in operational output for the BPMPU in 2018 with the unit conducting a number of search and rescue operations, including the high-profile rescue of a dhow crew from a burning cargo vessel off Bossaso Port. Additionally, the BPMPU carried out long range patrols to coastal areas in the vicinity of Marrero and Shimbirale, which are 40 km and 60km east of Bossaso respectively. Patrols were carried out in reaction to information received from the Puntland Intelligence Service on the activities of a pro-ISIL faction in the area, illegal movements of weapons, and pirate action groups.

With these skills, the BPMPU continued to conduct interdiction



Advanced seamanship and maritime policing training

operations to disrupt illegal flows of contraband and other goods, as well as against irregular migration to arrest facilitators, and to provide safety and support to migrants and victims.

Corrections: Supporting the enforcement of piracy sentences

Puntland presents a uniquely challenging prison environment for our team. Puntland Custodial authorities are engaged, eager to learn and to sustainably implement changes in the long term. However, Puntland politics, clan relations and lack of a stable flow of resources make change particularly fragile and easily reversible. Together with the Puntland Custodial Corps

we have been navigating these challenges together for a few years now. Throughout this time, embedded mentoring has proven to be the most powerful tool to ensure that in spite of the difficult times, the Custodial Corps continue to build their capacity and to build on the achievements made through these years.

The Nelson Mandela Rule 75 calls for “all prison staff to be provided with training tailored to their general and specific duties”. The Federal Training Academy in Garowe, the establishment of which we supported in 2016, continues to fulfill this mandate. In 2018, custodial officers from South and Central Somalia were trained by the resident trainers and our mentors in preparation for the opening of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC). Fifty cadets received a two-week training on general duties, including admission and administration, legal framework, chain of command and crisis management, radio communication, practical exercises in search techniques, corruption and nepotism, prisoner categorisation, managing vulnerable groups of inmates, managing violent extremist in-

GMCP prison experts deliver full-time mentoring to prison staff in prisons in Somaliland and Somalia. Full-time mentoring involves patrolling the prisons, engaging with prisoners as well as prison staff and making sure GMCP activities are carried out in the prison. We emphasise the importance of prisoners participating in vocational training during their prison sentence to improve their chances of reintegration and being able to support themselves and their families upon release



mates, dynamic security, and self-defense. An additional six colleagues of the cadets received specialised training on database management.

Continuous training is also called for in the Nelson Mandela Rule 75. Through our mentoring programme we enjoy a privileged position to assess what the needs of the Custodial Corps are and meet them with tailored continuous training. In late 2018, a group of high risk prisoners, including pirates, sparked a prison riot, putting the security of the prison at risk. The situation at the prison normalised within few hours. In the aftermath of these events, we developed and delivered a comprehensive package of training over two weeks to strengthen the capacity of custodial officers to develop and implement human rights compliant responses to emergency situations (control and restrain), continuous risk assessment, tactical approaches, dynamic security, and management of high risk prisoners. UNODC also continues to stress the importance of rehabilitation activities being offered to prisoners at all stages of their sentence in order to provide alternatives to re-offending behavior and enhanced rehabilitation. Consistent with this approach, we continue to support the delivery of vocational training at Garowe Prison throughout 2018.

The Horn of Africa prison team in Puntland continues to be a critical tool in monitoring the enforcement of piracy sentences. We have been closely working with its international partners, arresting and transferring states, and Somali authorities to ensure that those who are convicted of piracy are not prematurely released. As expressed in the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) Commu-

nique, dated 7 September 2018, we also share the view that the “success of the battle against piracy has been achieved through deterrence mechanisms, including arrest, prosecution and imprisonment and that actions that undermine them could easily reverse the current situation and defeat all efforts made to date.”

YEMEN

Renewing hope for Yemen

Yemen, one of the least developed countries in the Arab world, is currently struggling with prolonged conflict, which has had a detrimental effect on rule of law and security institutions in the country, as well as the social and economic situation. The prevailing insecurity combined with its strategic location adjacent to the Bab el Mandeb strait, have a volatile environment in Yemen and that insecurity has flowed into the maritime domain and has impacted freedom of navigation and facilitation of trade in the area. A lack of maritime domain awareness and appropriately equipped maritime security forces has seen Yemen become fertile ground for organised crime and illicit smuggling operations including firearms, counterfeit products, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear and explosive (CBRNe) materials; and weapons of mass destruction (WMD) components and precursors.

The Horn of Africa Team provides training to assist the Yemen Coastguard (YCG) to enhance their ability to exercise control over their territorial waters. Due to the security situation in Yemen, a four-week training course on advanced maritime interdiction operations was conducted in Seychelles for 15 YCG officers in April, and 15 more officers in December. The training focused on VBSS and advanced interdiction operations, with training mission scenarios being based on operations involving interdiction of CBRNe and WMD materials. ⚓



Yemen Coast Guard being trained on VBSS



IMPACT STORY:

A story of significant change told by a Maritime Police Officer from Somaliland

With over nine years on the ground, we have continued developing Somaliland's maritime capacity. This is aimed at enabling Somaliland's MLE authorities to control and patrol their maritime zones. Programming has been delivered through procurement of equipment, provision of infrastructure and embedded mentoring and training. To assess the changes resulting from its intervention in Somaliland, we conducted research and got some resoundingly positive feedback from its end users.

Abdirahman Aden Gadudow, a Maritime Police Officer, tells how he first became involved with us and how the programmes' activities have impacted the police unit. *"I was among the 25 soldiers involved with the formation of the Mogadishu Police Unit (MPU) at large in 2013 and first batch to be trained on maritime security. I am still serving as a Maritime Police officer (logistics focal point) in MPU".*

Before GMCP's intervention, he says the police unit faced a myriad of challenges including lack of knowledge on how to use the limited maritime equipment they have, lack of skills on saving lives during drowning cases, limited equipment to patrol the waters and ensure security at the shore, and existence of high levels of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. As a result of our intervention, Gadudow illustrates concrete examples of positive change in the police unit. These changes include better policing and daily patrols of the coast, conducting search and seizure exercises and interdiction operations to disrupt illegal flow of drugs and weapons and response to distress calls of drowning cases.

Gadudow highlights that the improved service delivery by the police unit is attributable to the expertise and skills gained from our trainings and capacity building courses. Similarly, equipment received from GMCP has helped in easing their work.

Bossaso Port Police receiving briefing before embarking on mission



PO PACIFIC OCEAN TEAM



*Local fisherman on the Southern
coast of Sri Lanka*



The maritime areas in Southeast Asia and the Pacific are vast and the maritime crime and security threats within them complex, fast changing and diverse. For the many maritime nations within the region, safe waters are their economic and social life-line. Bettering the management and protection of the maritime areas is therefore often a top priority.

The UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) is still young in the region but has been met with strong enthusiasm and engagement from national counterparts and together some great milestones have already been achieved.

MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT DIALOGUES: A PLATFORM FOR COOPERATION

2018 was the second year of the UNODC Maritime Law Enforcement Dialogues (MLED) for Southeast Asia. The MLED is a cooperation and capacity development series that brings maritime law enforcers from 5 Southeast Asian States together to identify and work through challenges in tackling common maritime crime threats. In the course of 2018, three MLEDs were held with strong participation from Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Each MLED invites a national delegation of 8 participants to attend, made up of various maritime law enforcement actors, legal advisors and policy makers.

Each of the MLEDs has a mixed format. Participants work through table top scenarios on maritime crime – such as maritime drugs trafficking – in national and then cross-national expert group teams with the purpose of having them self-identify challenges and opportunities for better cooperation. Participants are then put into working groups to begin proposing and developing tools that could encourage better cooperation. All the sessions are moderated by a senior GMCP Maritime Expert



Participants at MLED 4 held in Vietnam. The Philippines Delegation presented a “C-PEACE Flag” they propose could be used by signatories to the Common Practices



Solving complex problems across jurisdictions, languages and areas of expertise

and supported by simultaneous interpretation in Indonesian, Thai and Vietnamese.

In an initiative championed by the participants this year, the MLEDs spent significant time working to build the elements of a draft Common Practices document, provisionally named Common Practices for Engagement at Sea for Coastguards and other Maritime Law Enforcement Agencies or the “C-PEACE”. The C-PEACE seeks to reaffirm commitment to cooperation in maritime law enforcement matters, in line with existing commitments in international law and sets out guidelines and procedures – developed jointly by the participants – on a number of practical issues to facilitate working together,



The Sulu and Celebes Seas and their Coastal States: Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines

such as standard greetings and interrogatories and identification of focal points. At the next MLED, the group will focus on developing multi-lingual forms for sharing information. This has been identified as a key facilitator to quick on-water communication in a region home to many languages.

Following a year of great thinking and drafting, 2019 will be the year for action: we will support practical, on-water testing of the Common Practices and will seek guidance from MLE agency heads on which challenges the MLED should take on next!

BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND RESPONDING TO MARITIME CRIME IN THE SULU AND CELEBES SEAS

A priority for us in 2018 was to work with the coastal States of the Sulu and Celebes Seas, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines, to map out maritime crime trends, identify



Contact Group on the Sulu and Celebes Seas. Mapping and Responding to Maritime Crime. Manila, Philippines, 27-28 August 2018

linkages to broader security challenges in the region and propose what maritime law enforcement actors can do – alongside broader State security efforts – to better address them. While strong and coordinated governance over the tri-border waters is a long-term goal, pursued and assisted by many, we are proud to have made a positive contribution.

In August 2018, the first ‘Contact Group’ on maritime crime in the Sulu and Celebes seas took place, co-hosted with the Philippines Coastguard. This event was the first of its kind, bringing together maritime law enforcers and other government officials, regional bodies, academics, NGOs, seafarer organisations and the private sector over the issue of maritime crime in the Sulu and Celebes Seas. On the first day, national delegations and other contributors shared their perspectives on challenges and responses. On the second day, working groups identified a set of recommendations to move forward including some to be taken on by UNODC.

In the last quarter of the year, we were able to begin work on two of these recommendations:

Joint VBSS Training

The GMCP has been running successful visit, board, search and seizure (VBSS) training programmes in the Indian Ocean. Could something similar be replicated in Southeast Asia to support joint training initiatives? In November, boarding team and training officers from Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines attended a VBSS course at the Sri Lankan Naval Base in Trincomalee, where we run one of our training centres. The training provided tactical skills development, relationship building between the neighbouring states and feedback to us on how a VBSS programme could be adapted to their region’s specific needs.

Officials from the maritime law enforcement agencies attended the closing demonstration and were excited by the prospect of establishing a VBSS training centre in their region.



VBSS training has been delivered by GMCP mentors and experts to Coastguard, Maritime Police and Navies across the Indian Ocean. Participants from East Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia have attended VBSS trainings at the GMCP training centres in Sri Lanka and Seychelles throughout 2018. VBSS training is both a theoretical and practical exercise and simulates real-life boarding at sea. It is not an easy task to climb onboard a wooden dhow at sea, while carrying PPE and heavy equipment to undertake a full search and collect evidence onboard the dhow at high seas.



We also held a workshop with officers from Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines as well as partners from the international community to begin developing an “Officer-Level VBSS Training Curriculum”. The curriculum, which is anticipated to be rolled out across UNODC VBSS centres next year, has the specific goal of training VBSS officers to secure evidence packages at sea, that will support sound and effective legal finishes to maritime crime.

SOLID LEGAL FOUNDATIONS FOR SOLID LEGAL FINISHES

In 2018, UNODC was able to support a cross-regional Prosecutors’ Network and Learning Exchange meeting focused on prosecuting maritime crime. The event, held in Nairobi, Kenya, brought 12 prosecutors from Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines to share prosecutorial experiences and challenges with colleagues from the Indian Ocean. Panel presentations were made on the topics of prosecuting maritime piracy, wildlife trafficking, illegal fishing and drugs trafficking. Participants raised issues and shared national solutions on maritime crime prosecutions. To better understand some of the challenges presented prosecuting cases as a result of a law enforcement ‘visit, board, search and seizure’, sessions were dedicated to addressing how guidance

to boarding teams and officers could be improved to overcome common impediments to a successful prosecution. The Southeast Asian participants were also invited to test out the online platform created to support communication between Indian Ocean prosecutors. They were impressed and excited by the benefits such a system can offer. We plan to roll out the network access to interested Southeast Asia prosecutors in 2019.

Also in 2018, preparations have begun for a broad legal gap assessment of maritime crime-related laws in the region. With a start-up date planned for 2019, desk reviews of legislation and outreach have begun. A GMCP Legal Mentor will be tasked to work closely with national counterparts over the coming years to help identify and support desired legislative or regulatory changes aimed at improving interdiction, cooperation and prosecution related to maritime crimes; solid legal foundations for solid legal finishes.

PACIFIC MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS

Pacific Islands face a huge challenge: it is the place in the world where the ratio of landmass, GDP and population to maritime domain is most extreme. With limited resources – human and physical – how can these island States ensure that their waters are free from crime and secured to provide for coastal livelihoods? One essential element is maritime domain awareness: having a more complete, real time picture of movements of vessels within and around their maritime zones so that patrol vessels and maritime law enforcers can focus their responses.

There are a number of regional entities in the Pacific with admirable maritime domain awareness capabilities, as well as numerous national systems collecting vessel movement data. However, with fragmented systems, no player is able to see and make decisions based on a full picture.

In 2018, UNODC was engaged to provide technical expertise to a Pacific Island Forum Secretariat-led study looking at if and how an information fusion centre could be established in the Pacific. A GMCP Expert travelled together with the team to carry out broad consultations across the region, with stops in Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Papua New Guinea and the Marshall Islands where national counterparts and regional bodies were consulted. A report summarising the outcomes of the consultations and recommendations on the way forward was presented to the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat for further direction.

LOOKING AHEAD

With the aim of recruiting one more team member, 2019 is going to be a bigger year still in Southeast Asia and Pacific for GMCP.

The MLED series will continue, with 3 events planned for 2019. We



Prosecutors from South-East Asia discussing



Prosecutors from Southeast Asia and East Africa connecting over their commitment to bring maritime criminals to justice

will be incorporating operational exercises and getting guidance from MLE agency heads on what challenge to tackle next.

We will be beginning a study tour programme for Southeast Asian maritime law enforcement officials to visit some facilities leading the way in cooperation best practices and assessing how they might translate into the region.

To ensure legal foundations set up to effectively support interdictions, cooperation and prosecution of maritime crime, we will be embarking on broad legislative assessment and provide specialised training to judges and prosecutors.

Maritime drugs trafficking is an issue of growing concern in the region. The Southeast Asia and Pacific team will be looking to enhance its engagement with national counterparts to be better able to interdict, cooperate around and prosecute cases of drugs trafficking.



GMCP, PIFS and Australia carried out consultations with Pacific Island States on how a Fusion Centre should be set up

Finally, we are proud of the training centres we run in cooperation with Sri Lanka and Seychelles to provide real-world VBSS training on vessels, and feel that Southeast Asia and the Pacific would benefit from a similar centre. We will continue to work with regional and international partners to make it happen. ⚓

IMPACT STORY:

Interview with Philippine Coastguard

The Philippines has more than 7,080 islands, with one of the longest coastlines in the world. For us, the Philippines Coastguard, it is necessary to patrol those waters regularly and conduct VBSS operations in the search for goods and drugs to prevent them from entering our land. Patrolling becomes very challenging if we are not given the right training and the right equipment.

During the VBSS Training Course in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka, which took place in November 2018, UNODC taught us how to climb on board vessels underway, how to conduct boarding procedures and boat handling. Most importantly, we learned to gather evidence during VBSS operations correctly, especially for the documentation process that will be necessary for the prosecution. Although we conduct these operations in the Philippines, here we get to be trained in a different region with other types of vessels, gaining a new experience. We hope to replicate this knowledge in our own trainings back home.

Doing joint training exercises with our counterparts,

more specifically our Asian neighbours like Malaysia and Indonesia, is very important. We get to know them better and train with them, and we get to do bilateral collaborations and coordination. We can build a network with them. If we have some issues, we have someone to call and exchange information. We are very happy and feel very privileged to be part of this training especially because it was undertaken with them. It is a great opportunity that that we get to train together. We hope that in the future we get to conduct joint operations that can benefit all of us.

*Erwin T. Tolentino, Lieutenant Commander
of the Philippines Coastguard*



*GMCP mentor explaining
boarding techniques to Coastguard
from South-East Asia at GMCP
training centre in Sri Lanka*



MA

**MANAGEMENT
& ANALYSIS
TEAM**





Local community on the beach in Southern Sri Lanka



The GMCP Operations Support Team, Colombo, in March, 2018

GMCP has only three staff based in UNODC HQ Vienna. They form the Management and Analysis Team together with the Programme Assistants on the ground who

form the GMCP Operations Support. While the GMCP HQ has been relocated to Colombo, Sri Lanka, GMCP Operations Support's nine staff are based in Nairobi, Dakar and Bangkok and ensure quality back office support to the GMCP worldwide.

To this end, the Management and Analysis Team has delivered a one-week on-the-job training to the members of the Operations Support. Another main objective of the event was team building and constant sharing of lessons learnt by various field offices. The Vienna-based Management and Analysis Team is also providing ad-hoc briefings and project management training to their colleagues, such as a three-day introduction for new GMCP staff in May 2018.

M&A also represents GMCP in many internal and external events at UNODC's Vienna HQ and supports effective liaison with donors through their Permanent Missions. Management and Analysis Team is also engaged in data collection and analysis.

GMCP delivery is on track to reach the forecasted \$17 million in 2018. This is an impressive result behind which many small stories are hidden improving the lives of people on the ground in many coastal countries along the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans.

GMCP's expansion is expected to further accelerate in 2019 possibly into the Caribbean and Mediterranean Seas, also due to its high relevance and successful approach.

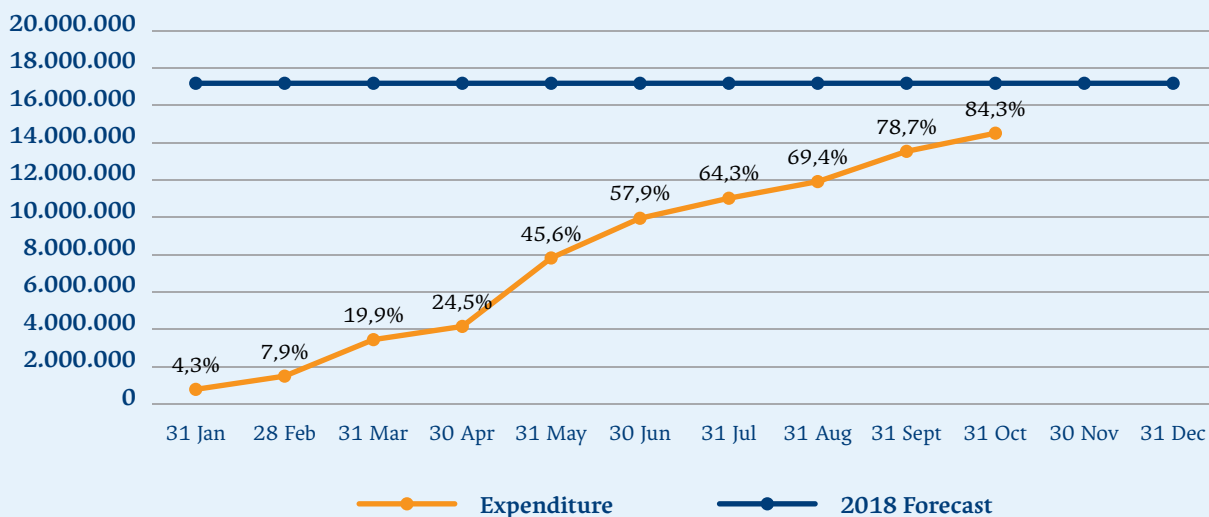
We are ready to take on the challenge. ⚓

GMCP Total pledges May 2009 to October 2018 \$123 million – 18 Donors:

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| · Arsenault Foundation | · Japan |
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The Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) has raised \$123 million since its inception in May 2009

GMCP 2018 DELIVERY - AS OF OCTOBER 2018



Presence:

Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Benin
Cameroon

Cabo Verde
Comoros
Cote D'Ivoire
Djibouti
Gabon
Ghana

Guinea Bissau
Indonesia
Kenya
Liberia
Madagascar
Maldives

Mozambique
Nigeria
Philippines
São Tomé &
Principe
Senegal

Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Tanzania
Thailand

Togo
Vietnam
Yemen



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

- **ANAM**
National Agency for
Maritime Affairs
- **AO**
Atlantic Ocean
- **CBRNe**
Chemical, Biological, Radiological
and Nuclear and Explosives.
- **CGPCS**
Contact Group on Piracy of
the Coast of Somalia
- **CRESMAO**
Maritime Security Regional
Coordination Centre for
Western Africa
- **eCMS**
Electronic Case Management System
- **EEZ**
Exclusive Economic Zone
- **EMSA**
European Maritime Safety Agency
- **EUNAVFOR**
European Union Naval Force
- **GMPU/CG**
Galmudug Maritime Police Unit/
Coast Guard
- **HoA**
Horn of Africa
- **IO**
Indian Ocean
- **IOFMC**
Indian Ocean Forum on
Maritime Crime
- **IOM**
International Organisation
of Migrants
- **IOPN**
Indian Ocean
Prosecutors' Network
- **IORIS**
Indian Ocean Regional
Information Sharing
- **IUUF**
Illegal, Unreported and
Unregulated fishing
- **LEFT**
Law Enforcement
Task Force
- **MDA**
Maritime Domain Awareness
- **MLE**
Maritime Law Enforcement
- **MPU**
Maritime Police Unit
- **PIFS**
Pacific Island Forum Secretariat

- **RHIBs**
Rigid Hull Inflated Boats
- **RMIFC**
Regional Maritime
Information Fusion Centre
- **SEMG**
Somalia and Eritrea
Monitoring Group
- **SRP**
Southern Route Partnership
- **ToT**
Training of Trainers
- **UNCLOS**
United Nations Convention on
Law of the Sea
- **VBSS**
Visit, board, search and seizure
- **WMD**
Weapons of Mass Destruction
- **YCG**
Yemen Coast Guard



If you would like to know more about what UNODC is doing to support states to combat maritime crime, please visit:
https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/piracy/index_new.html
Sign up for our bi-weekly GMCP news update on our website.

Follow us on Twitter: @UNODC_MCP

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*Sri Lankan sailor on board dhow at
our training centre in Sri Lanka*



