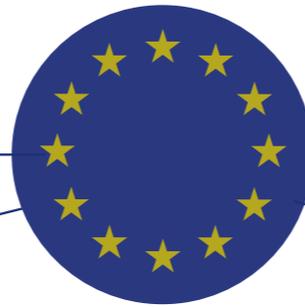


EU – GMCP PARTNERSHIP



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



DECENTRALIZED AGENCIES

- EMSA
- FRONTEX

EEAS

- EUDEL
- EUSR

COMMISSION

- DEVCO
- FPI
- GROW
- HOME
- MARE
- MOVE
- NEAR

CSDP

- ATALANTA
- EUCAP SOM
- EUBAM LIBYA
- MED IRINI

Through its decentralized agencies, the EU has availed a number of resources to support GMCP's work in the field: e.g. EMSA and Copernicus providing satellite imagery to maritime law enforcement agencies in the Gulf of Guinea as part of maritime exercises.

With the implementation of several maritime security and counter-terrorism projects across the seas, our partnership with EEAS and the Commission (DEVCO, FPI) has led to the strengthening of various state institutions that play a key role in addressing maritime crime.

As we jointed efforts with CSDP's civilian and military missions (e.g. EUNAVFOR Atalanta), our counterparts have been able to benefit from a comprehensive approach to maritime security that adequately combined capacity building efforts on the ground and international support in the enforcement of law at sea.





INDIAN OCEAN WEST

PORT SECURITY AND SAFETY OF NAVIGATION IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN

Project Duration

1 May 2020 - 30 April 2024

European Union Contribution

€16,000,000

*for results area 1 and 2 delivered by IMO and UNODC

Location

Angola, Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique,
Namibia, Seychelles and Tanzania

Implementing Partners

UNODC, INTERPOL and IMO under the coordination of the Indian
Ocean Commission

The Project

The overall objective of the project is to promote and strengthen port security and maritime safety management systems developed in ports within the East African, Southern African and Indian Ocean Region. The programme will therefore integrate and collaborate closely with the Indian Ocean Commission as the regional organization.



EU - GMCP Partnership

Objective

The programme targets three high-level result areas:

Result 1: Capacities of safety of navigation authorities are strengthened in the East African, Southern African and Indian Ocean Region;

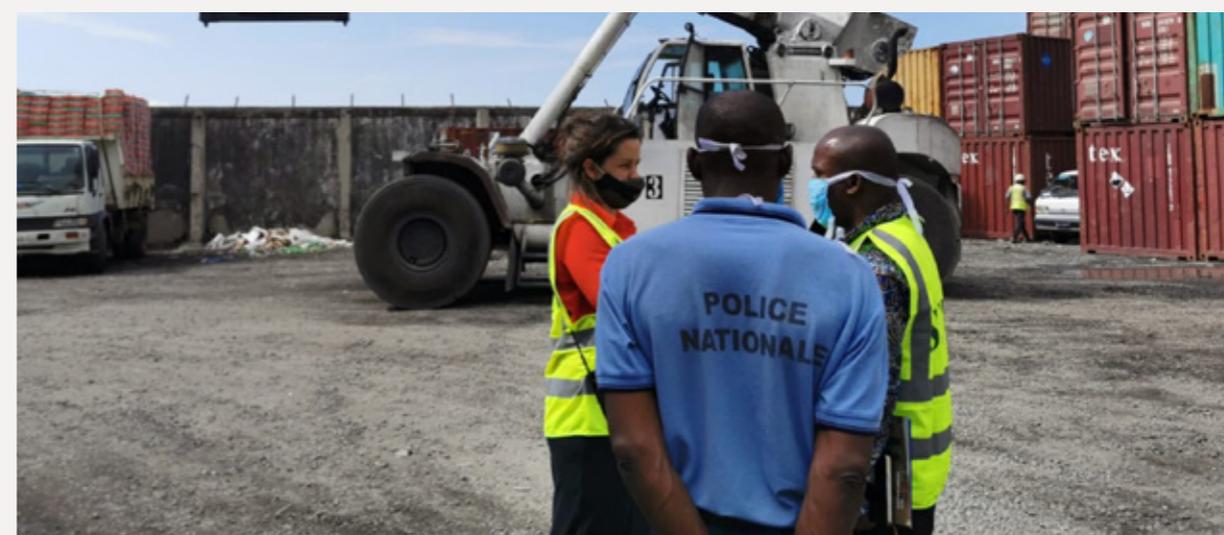
Result 2: Port security legislation and the related compliance framework is developed and implemented;

Result 3: A regional information sharing mechanism and data exchange system on cargo and passengers is developed;

Achieving these results will provide greater safety and security for the region's commercial vessels, their crew members and the maritime environment they transit through. Additionally, assisting in establishing closer compliance with international conventions and security standards at ports, along with strengthening each country's capacity to enforce port legal and regulatory frameworks, will allow the region to fully benefit from global maritime trade, ultimately promoting economic growth and a more prosperous future for each participating country and its neighbours.

UNODC through its Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) and Container Control Programme (CCP), and in close collaboration with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) as the United Nations specialized agency with responsibility for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine and atmospheric pollution by ships, will support maritime, port, customs administrations and other stakeholders responsible for maritime and port security and safety measures in each target state to achieve the outcomes set in Results Areas 1 and 2; and work in close collaboration with INTERPOL and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in their interventions to achieve outcomes set in Results Area 3.

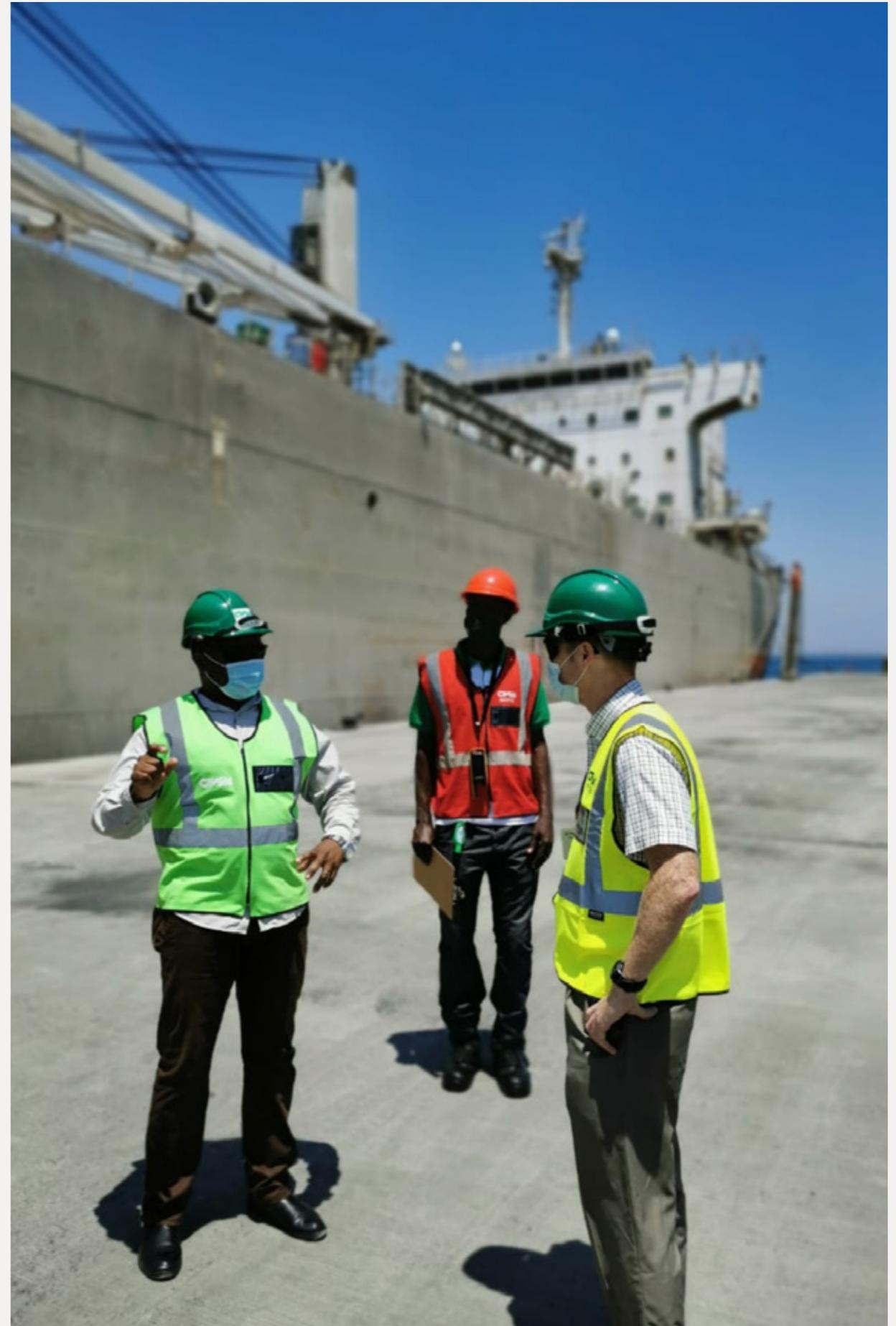
UNODC has acquired experience in working in close partnership with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) through the implementation of the MASE programme to date, and with this close partnership both UNODC and IMO will ensure the overall trajectory of implementation and impact are well articulated to enable IOC to harmonise the overall strategic and operational direction of the programme.



Activities

In collaboration with IMO, UNODC will be delivering the following activities to achieve the outcomes set in Results Areas 1 and 2:

- Legislation review and capacity building of judicial stakeholders to ensure legal finish of port related crimes;
- Develop the enforcement and prosecution component for a multi-agency approach to maritime and port security to ensure coordination, cooperation and response to maritime and port security incidents with a view to establishing a coordinated and standardized regional approach;
- Develop and support port security water-based assessment covering all aspects of maritime security threats;
- Develop and deliver training to enhance the capacity of port security management staff in risk analysis, SOPs, incident management, and assessment of emergency/evacuation plans;
- Support to the establishment of new Port Control Units in Angola, Madagascar, and Mauritius and/or other eligible countries;



EU MASE RIDER: PROMOTING MARITIME GOVERNANCE THROUGH THE REGIONAL CENTRES

Project Duration

October 2019- October 2022

European Union Contribution

€1,300,000

Total Project Budget

€1,400,000

Location

Kenya, Djibouti, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros

Implementing Partners

UNODC

The Project

The overall objective of the programme is to promote regional maritime governance through the adaptation of national legislative and regulatory frameworks, as well as enhancing capacity of criminal justice actors to effectively counter the evolving maritime threats in the Indian Ocean.

The specific goal of the Programme is to further support previous MASE Programme (launched with the EU in 2013) in ensuring the operationalisation of the Fusion Centre in Madagascar (RMIFC) and Coordination Centre in Seychelles (RCOC) through improved capacity of Maritime law enforcement units and Fusion centre personnel in handling of maritime and transnational crime information; and supporting the endorsement of critical legislative and regulatory frameworks adaptation to effectively match the evolution of threats and maritime risks.

In the framework of the previous MASE Programme, these centres were established by Kenya, Djibouti, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Comoros (herein after “regional signatories”) based on two regional agreements on exchange of information and actions at sea.

Activities and Outcomes

In order to achieve the overall and specific objectives outlined above, the main activities to be conducted during the implementation phase in close partnership with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) are the following:

Regional support

UNODC support RMIFC and RCOC in the development of practical and operational tools for collecting, collating, analysing and disseminating maritime crime and security related information with regional countries/international partners. It will look to develop with the Fusion Centre in Madagascar (RMIFC) and Coordination Centre in Seychelles (RCOC) means to conduct target surveillance of Maritime Zones of Interest (MZOs) and share counter narcotics related information with respective Drug Enforcement Agencies (DEAs) on a regular basis. It will assist the RMIFC and RCOC with developing processes and techniques for the sharing of information with key stakeholders throughout the region to help direct the investigation, arrest and prosecution of drug traffickers.

Outcome: successful international and regional cooperation between states to deter, combat, investigate and prosecute transnational organised crimes, including drug trafficking.

Maritime Law Enforcement

UNODC will design and develop Visit, Boarding, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) training with an element of integration with Fusion Centre information sharing applied to practical operations. It will conduct VBSS training to Maritime Law Enforcement Boarding teams for advanced interdiction operations, including seamanship and maritime policing courses for maritime law enforcement officers. Additionally, UNODC will develop and deliver an advanced maritime domain awareness component for the trainings to enhance maritime situational awareness within RMIFC and RCOC area of operations to counter illicit activity at sea. Generally, UNODC will link trafficking trends to VBSS trainings to ensure latest information on the tactics, techniques, and procedures of trafficking organizations are being trained to maritime law enforcement agencies throughout the RMIFC and RCOC area of operations.

Outcome: Developed and strengthened Law Enforcement capacity to effectively counter maritime crime, in particular but not limited to drug trafficking

Legal Reform

UNODC will review the regional signatories' legal frameworks in place and develop recommendations for legislative reform, with a view to ensuring that there are no legislative gaps in combating maritime crime from the disruption stage, prosecution stage, through to the detention stage. Following the abovementioned review, UNODC will draft the necessary laws and regulations or support the relevant ministry or authority in the drafting process, to align and improve the national legal framework. Additionally, UNODC will use the IOFMC Prosecutor Network Forum platform to further review and discuss practicalities of proposed changes to national and legislative frameworks. The Prosecutor Network Forum runs every 6 months and 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 and has to date provided an opportunity for senior prosecutors from the region to discuss mechanisms for cooperation and information exchange between prosecution offices, as well as sharing expertise between senior prosecutors involved in a wide range of crimes that occur throughout the Indian Ocean in the maritime domain.

Outcome: Improved national and legislative frameworks, in line with International Standards to enable maritime crime prosecution, in particular, drug trafficking trials.





GULF OF ADEN & THE RED SEA

SOMALI MARITIME POLICE UNIT DEVELOPMENT

Project Duration

August 2018 - December 2020

European Union Contribution

€ 1,233,859.00

Total Project Budget

€ 1,233,859.00

Location

Mogadishu, Somalia

Implementing Partners

UNOPS, UNODC



The Project

The European Union, under the EUCAP programme in Somalia, has been working towards building the capacity of the Somali Maritime Police Unit (SMPU) in order to enhance maritime security. The aim of this project is to equip the SMPU to assume control and protect the Somali coastlines creating a smooth transition for when the African Union Mission withdraws from Somalia. For that reason, UNOPS was requested by EUCAP to build the Maritime Police headquarters facilities inclusive of accommodations, workshops, boat parking sheds, and construction of a Jetty for the sole use of Maritime police.

One of the outcomes of this project is "Capacity building training and mentoring for Mogadishu Maritime Law Enforcement Unit". UNODC was requested by UNOPS to deliver on this outcome.

To this end, GMCP has been deploying full time mentors and trainers within the SMPU in Mogadishu. These professionals have been conducting training for officers on general maritime law enforcement operations, such as carrying out regular security patrols, Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) courses, maritime communication and coxswain. Additionally, courses on marine engineering have been delivered (Basic and Advanced Engineering) as well as exercises on operational tasks, boat maintenance, managing routine, programmed maintenance schedules, and rotation of assets to maintain peak operational availability and output among others. The target of the actions delivered is to impart sustainable skills in maritime law enforcement, boat handling and maintenance. GMCP finishes a successful delivery of the project at the end on November 2019 ensuring that the Somali Maritime Police Unit has sufficient capacity to control their territorial waters.

Trainings

Thanks to the support of the European Union, GMCP has delivered several training to the Somali maritime Police unit in Mogadishu, including trained coxswains, crew members and engineers. Each training delivered involved classroom preparatory sessions as well as practical exercises at sea with a focus on topics such as basic engineering terminology, safety, engine installation, types of engines and service intervals.

An example of the activities delivered is the basic marine engineering training. The aim of the exercise is to entrench mariner skills to the officers as well as strengthen their capacity to maintain and repair their boats thus enhancing their operational capabilities at sea. Topics covered during the training included; introduction to outboard engines, terminology, basic outboard engine components, tune-up, maintenance and operational requirements. Following the basic engineering training, advanced engineering training was delivered with a focus on communications and emergency procedures.

Another example is the Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) training conducted in Seychelles. Five boarding officers from the MPU were among the 15 officers who received a 10-day course in the areas of boarding preparations and procedures, boarding team composition and communication, initial safety sweep and extended safety sweep, hazardous situations, hidden compartments, at sea space accountability, boarding reports and boarding practical. The training aimed at developing the knowledge and skills of the officers to patrol and secure waters within their jurisdiction.

The last example, and as part of support to the Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit and Bossaso Port and Maritime Police Unit, GMCP experts conducted a full week of pre-deployment VBSS training for the upcoming Cutlass Express Exercise. As an outcome from the course, trainees are prepared on topics including pre-boarding and boarding procedures and roles of boarding teams among others.



PROGRAMME ON MARITIME GOVERNANCE TO PROMOTE SECURITY AND SAFETY IN YEMEN

Project Duration
June 2020 – June 2021

Location
Yemen

European Union Contribution
€ 1,100,000.00

Implementing Partners
UNODC

Goal

- Enhancement of maritime and port security in Yemen, to prevent further deterioration in stability and to promote the flow of aid and trade
- Counter maritime crime and protect the freedom of navigation off the coast of Yemen
- Assist in avoiding security vacuums post-peace agreement by supporting planning and preparations on maritime law enforcement



Details

The programme aims at progressively support YCG capacity in all three zones in which the YCG operates:

- Gulf of Aden zone: including the Aden Container Terminal, Aden Oil Harbor and Mulla Port
- Arabian Sea zone: including the Ports of Al Mukalla, Ash Shihr, Nishtun, Ghaydah and the Balhaf Liquid Natural Gas Terminal
- The Red Sea zone: including the Ports of Saleef, Ras Issa, Hodeidah and Al-Makha*

UNODC provides training, expertise as well as political liaison;

- UNDP provides equipment, infrastructure improvement and operational support

Results

- UNODC expert currently conducting and in depth assessment of the MLE capability of the YCG in Aden
- UNODC Marine Engineer currently conducting and in depth assessment of the fleet capability of the YCG in Aden
- UNODC Programme Manager deployed in Aden full time

SOMALIA JOINT CORRECTIONS SERVICES SUPPORT PROGRAMME (JCP)

Project Duration

15 August 2018 – 31 December 2021

Location

Federal Republic of Somalia

Total Project Budget

USD \$ 7,058,061

Target Facilities

Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex

(MPCC), Banadir Region

Baidoa Central Prison, South West State

Beledweyn Central Prison, Hirshabelle

Kismayo Prison, Jubbaland

Garowe Central Prison, Puntland

Implemented By

UNODC (lead), UNOPS, UNIDO, UNSOM



Programme Details

The Somalia Joint Corrections Service Programme is a joint UN agency initiative in support of the Somali National Development Plan goal to 'Establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia'. The programme operates under UN Strategic Priority 3: All Somalis benefit from Peace, Security, & the Rule of Law including Justice, UN Strategic Priority 4: Effective and accountable institutions that respond to needs and rights of all Somalis, the Security Pact and Transition Plan.

Key focus areas of the programme are:

Professionalisation of the Custodial Corps

- Updated unified legal framework, incorporating elements of the Corrections Model in accordance with the federal corrections model
- Establishment of at least one equipped correctional facility in each FMS, operating in accordance with national laws and international standards
- Strengthened and adapted Standard Operating Procedures for prisons
- Standardizing training curriculum and programmes
- Strengthen the strategic and operational capacity of the Federal Training Academy in Garowe
- Establishment and strengthening of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners
- Establish structure and process for strengthened internal monitoring and inspection of the Somali Custodial Corps
- Establish or strengthen a process for external oversight of prisons throughout Somalia
- Strengthen relationships with community stakeholders for the reintegration of prisoners



Results

- Infrastructural development and rehabilitation to JCP target facilities, through the provision of technical support and facilitation of vocational training programmes. This includes refurbishment works at Baidoa Central Prison and the Construction of an additional 240-bed block at the MPCC
- Provision of prisoner welfare items and disease prevention materials and equipment to all Federal member state target facilities in order to address hygiene needs in Somali places of detention
- Provision of vocational training materials, equipment, protective gear and the delivery of trade-specific trades in Puntland and Mogadishu
- UNODC prison experts harmonizing and development of comprehensive training material for the Basic Training of Prison Officers aimed at enhancing the capacity and professionalization of the Custodial Corps
- UNODC experts and staff delivered a training to prison officers and prison authorities on the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) education as part of rehabilitation interventions at the Federal Training Academy
- Provision of landscaping works and generators to the MPCC to enhance functionality of the facility

JOINT RULE OF LAW PROGRAMME FOR SOMALILAND PHASE II

Project Duration

1 January 2020 – 31 December 2021

Total Project Budget

USD 7,780,978

Location

Hargeisa and surrounding cities,
Somaliland

Implemented By

UNDP, UNODC, UN Women



Programme Details

This programme will build on and learn lessons from the Phase I Joint Rule of Law Programme (2015-2018) that focused mainly on supporting the Government of Somaliland to improve its rule of law services in Hargeisa and select population centres. In Phase II, the programme seeks to extend the focus to the 'difficult to reach' rural areas as well as to promote access to justice and enhance the rights of specific, vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. At the same time, the programme will use these and related initiatives incrementally to support the Government of Somaliland to develop and pilot new national models for the delivery of basic, rights-respecting and accountable rule of law and security services from one that provides justice only for the few in the urban areas to one that ensures and delivers tangible and measurable improvements in justice for hard to reach population in the regions which can be sustained across the whole of the jurisdiction.

In sum, the outputs will support and enable the Government to:

- Improve quality as well as quantity of basic rights respecting justice and policing services (including traditional as well as formal arrangements)
- Enhance public space for partnership and accountability of justice institution
- Develop and pilot parole services to help the management of scarce corrections facilities; enhance security sector governance
- Generally, to adopt an increasingly holistic and coordinated approach to the rule of law and security sectors that is at the heart of sustainable development, just, tolerant, equitable, open and socially inclusive society



Results

- UNODC experts developing an inclusive pilot parole scheme for Hargeisa and Gabiley, including parole regulations, a parole manual, and a parole policy
- UNODC experts producing comprehensive training materials to deliver the Developing Managers' Programme and Senior Management Training to enhance the capacity of the Custodial Corps's leadership
- UNODC experts conducting a prevention of violent extremism in prison feasibility study in partnership with the Swedish Prison and Probation Service
- UNODC supporting the Hargeisa Central Prison to prevent the spread of infectious diseases by supplying personal protective equipment



ATLANTIC OCEAN

PROGRAMME TO SUPPORT THE MARITIME SAFETY AND SECURITY IN STRATEGY IN CENTRAL AFRICA (PASSMAR)

Project Duration

10 July 2019 - 10 July 2023

Total Project Budget

€4,700,000.00

European Union Contribution

€4,600,000.00

Location

Angola, Cameroon, Congo, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe



Project

Under the lead of ECCAS, the overall objective of the project is to reinforce the safety and security in the maritime domain in the Gulf of Guinea in ECCAS Region.

The specific objective is to develop maritime legal frameworks and strengthen the implementation of national maritime laws.

UNODC will implement a component of this project, with support focused on strengthening the capacity of the judicial systems of ECCAS member states in the fight against maritime crime. The Project is designed to support part of the implementation of the Kinshasa Protocol of 2009 which agrees to securing the vital interests of the sea under the Council of Peace and Security for Central Africa (COPAX), that constitutes the political and strategic approach for the ECCAS states to secure and manage their maritime space.

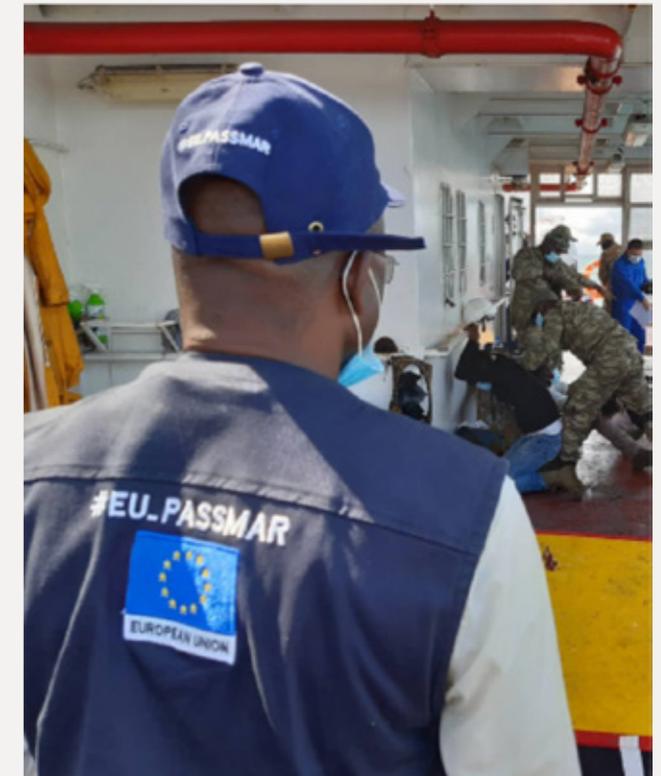
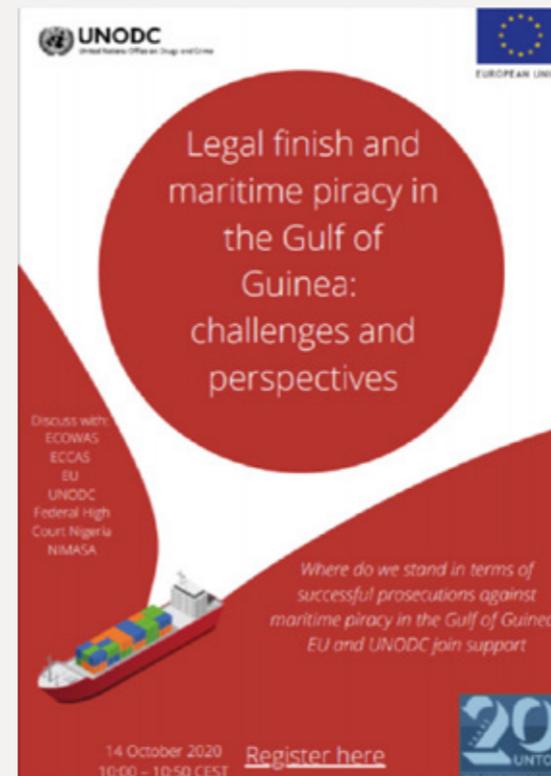
The main focus of the Project is a legal reform programme on piracy and armed robbery, strengthening the national legal frameworks to be in line with the UN Convention on Law of the Sea, and prepare coastal states for piracy and maritime crime prosecutions, as well as to support the role of the Regional Institutions, such as the Interregional Coordination Centre in Yaoundé, Cameroon, through its Legal Department and the competent ECCAS institution in achieving legal harmonisation. In furtherance, UNODC will take advantage of the legal reform actions/assessments, and training on law of the sea for prosecutors, judges and legislative drafters, as well as coordination meetings among the countries tackling maritime crime in the Gulf of Guinea already carried out in three of the ECCAS pilot countries, of which Cameroon, Gabon and São Tomé e Príncipe, while assessing its fourth pilot country that is Angola.

UNODC will support the creation of a coordination mechanism internal to ECCAS, offering ICC and ECCAS the leading role in presiding UNODC's coordination sessions and continue also continue to support maritime law enforcement capacity building initiatives with focus on having experts on the ground in some pilot countries, assisting in daily maritime law enforcement operations, both at sea and land. With the overall objective of countering maritime crime and to achieve prosecutions in the region, it is important to ensure that the maritime law enforcement component is competent and offer a coherent response together with the legal and judicial authorities.

Aims & Objectives

In order to achieve the overall and specific objectives outlined above, the main activities to be conducted during the implementation phase are the following:

1. Reinforcing legal expertise under the regional framework with legal mentoring and technical assistance through legal liaison experts;
2. Implementing legal reforms on maritime crime through regional legal assessments and drafting of recommendations for new or improved legislation and following up on passing of existing legal reform on piracy and maritime crime as well as prosecution cases in these countries;
3. Development of an Action Plan and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for training requirements among legal and law enforcement officials in each of the relevant countries with regard to maritime crime matters, including piracy, illegal fishing, drug trafficking, sea pollution;
4. Conduct national and regional sea operations with the use of European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) Copernicus satellite imageries and Gabonese Space Observation Study Agency (AGEOS);
5. Strengthen the coordination and cooperation on maritime cases among the justice systems in the ECCAS region by MoAs and evidence collection manual to be drafted by legal experts, with specific focus on Francophone and Lusophone countries.
6. Support in preparation as well as during prosecution of piracy and maritime crime trials in the region, through court technical support and secure foreign witnesses' attendance during trial and by providing interpreters, legal representation and repatriation;
7. Capacity building and Law of the Sea training for courts and prosecutors to try piracy and maritime crime cases including witnesses, interpretation, general trial support and defence council, and repatriation or transfer of those sentenced;



STRENGTHENING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (SWAIMS)

Project Duration

14 January 2019 - 13 January 2023

European Union Contribution

€5,900,000.00

Total Project Budget

€ 6,000,000.00

Location

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo

Implemented By

UNODC

Project

Under the lead of ECOWAS, the overall objective of the project is to improve maritime security and safety in the Gulf of Guinea in the ECOWAS Region.

The specific objective is to ensure that governance and law enforcement frameworks are strengthened, and prosecution and adjudication of maritime crimes are more successful at regional and national levels.

The Project is conceived to contribute to the integrated approach connecting security, governance and development in line with the ECOWAS Integrated Maritime Strategy (EIMS) and promoted by the EU Strategy for the Gulf of Guinea and in line with the EU Maritime Security Strategy pursuing to ensure freedom, safety and security of navigation, including actions against piracy, and coherence between the activities of various organizations, notably in the fisheries, environment and transport fields.

The main goal of the Project is having ECOWAS member states in a position to prosecute piracy and other maritime crime offences under the Yaoundé architecture and in line with the Yaoundé code of conduct concerning the repression of piracy, armed robbery against ships, and illicit maritime activity in West and Central Africa. In order to achieve this, UNODC will be building on already conducted legal reform initiatives, training and mentoring for prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials in five ECOWAS pilot countries, including Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo. UNODC will also support legal cooperation, developing MoUs for improving quality and quantity of prosecutions. Actions will include: building capacity for prosecutions, improving regional cooperation at investigation and prosecution levels, legal reforms where needed in Gulf of Guinea countries and ad hoc / on demand legal support to existing cases.

Objectives

In order to achieve the overall and specific objectives outlined above, the main activities to be conducted during the implementation phase are the following:

1. Reinforce legal expertise under the regional framework with a project coordinator and legal mentoring and technical assistance through legal liaison experts;
2. Support Legal Reforms on Maritime Crime through regional legal assessments and drafting of recommendations for legal reform, in follow up to the support to the criminal justice system countering maritime crime;
3. Development of Memoranda of Understanding/Agreement/Protocol with regard to prosecution of maritime crime suspects and the use of evidence collected;
4. Capacity building and training for law enforcement agencies so as to handle piracy and maritime crime cases more broadly through the drafting of model enforcement and standard operating procedures (SoPs) and the organization of training workshops to guide and advise on the SoPs implementation and use for both maritime law enforcement officials and prosecutors;
5. Capacity building and Law of the Sea training for Courts and prosecutors to try piracy and maritime crime cases including witnesses, interpretation, general trial support and defence council, and repatriation or transfer of those sentenced;
6. Assist Investigators and prosecutors in sharing investigative elements through the development of a manual on evidence collection (in English, French and Portuguese) with the aim of ensuring successful piracy and maritime crime prosecutions including admissible evidence collected.





INDIAN OCEAN EAST

SUPPORT TO MALDIVES ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

Project Duration

1 January 2020 – 30 June 2021

Total Project Budget

€1,500,000

European Union Contribution

€1,500,000

Location

Maldives

Implemented By

UNODC, Interpol

Project

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the Maldivian law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat terrorism in the archipelago. The project is implemented jointly between UNODC and INTERPOL.

The specific objectives are divided into four components:

- Enhancing overall security capacity on islands with tourist presence. This component is implemented by UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP);
- Strengthening capacity of Maldives Correctional Service to prevent and counter the proliferation of violent extremist ideology. This component is implemented by UNODC's Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA);
- Supporting the judiciary to ensure that terrorism and violent extremism cases are adjudicated fairly and effectively, with an emphasis on (Returned) Foreign Terrorist Fighters (R)FTFs. This component is implemented by UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB).
- Developing and strengthening law enforcement capabilities to prevent and disrupt terrorism and/or terrorist-related activities. This component is implemented by INTERPOL.
- The main focus of the project is to improve the overall capacity of Government of Maldives in preventing and countering terrorist acts, as well as adequately prosecuting terrorism and violent extremism cases. The Strategic Action Plan 2019-2023, issued by the Government of Maldives to outline the developmental targets and priorities for the five-year period, identifies rule of law, judicial reform, prison reform and island security as government priorities, indicating that the competency and capacity of law enforcement agencies must be developed.

Aims & Objectives

Using a multi-faceted approach for achieving sustainability of results and impact of its interventions, UNODC and INTERPOL will achieve the objectives stated above through the following activities:

Component 1: Strengthening island security.

GMCP seeks to develop an enabling environment to standardise security capability across the archipelago. Through this component, GMCP seeks to:

- Strengthen the compliance monitoring and training capability of minimum-security standards guidelines in contribution to the efforts made by the Government.
- Support the drafting of crisis management guidelines for targeted island councils in hybrid islands (locally inhabited with established/growing tourism industry) and deliver training on security preparedness and response.
- Enhance the response capability of the maritime law enforcement agencies to critical incident by improving their command, control and communication capacity.

Component 2: Preventing and countering violent extremism in prisons.

ROSA will support the Maldives Correctional Services to prevent the proliferation of violent extremist ideology by:

- Developing an assessment tool, specific to Maldives, to evaluate and segregate differing levels of radicalisation to prevent wider contamination within the prison environment.
- Supporting the development of programmes to reinforce alternate narratives to prevent violent extremism ideology proliferating within prison settings.
- Facilitating engagement with community leaders on islands that will have returning prisoners for re-integration and developing practical measures to positively assist returning prisoners reintegrate with the island community.



Maldives Police Service



Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Tourism,
Local Government Authority

Component 3: Improving judiciary's capability.

TPB will support the judiciary for the successful prosecution of terrorism and violent extremism-related criminal cases by:

- Conducting national consultative missions, comparative best practices and cross-regional practical training workshops with simulated exercises and study tours to strengthen a rule-of-law-based approach to counter-terrorism adjudication and develop of a national strategy on RTFs.
- Promoting the application of international human rights norms, standards and good practices in countering terrorism, in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Component 4: Enhancing law enforcement capacity.

The four main priorities to be addressed by INTERPOL are:

- Criminal Intelligence Analysis: increasing the number of analysts and enhancing their capabilities to conduct operational and strategic analysis.
- Crime and Post-Blast Scene Management and Forensics: improving capacity to plan and conduct examination of crime scenes, to protect the integrity of evidence, secure areas, examine and document scene, use of equipment, development of standard operating procedures, inter alia.
- Equipment and Software: procuring vital technical equipment to improve the effectiveness of investigative entities to efficiently conduct their tasks in a timely manner.
- Foundational and Specialized training: reinforcing both beneficiary countries' law enforcement's capabilities to address terrorism or related activities through firstly basic foundational skills training followed by specialized training and continuous mentoring for updating and sustainability purposes.



SUPPORT TO SRI LANKA ON COUNTER-TERRORISM

Project Duration

1 January 2020 – 30 June 2021

Total Project Budget

€4,500,000

European Union Contribution

€4,500,000

Location

Sri Lanka

Implemented By

UNODC, Interpol

Project

The overall objective of the project is to build institutional capacity building to effectively prevent/detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases in Sri Lanka, in line with the relevant international legal instruments and human rights norms, standards and good practices. The project also seeks to support the Government of Sri Lanka in preventing and countering the proliferation of violent extremism in prison settings.

The specific objectives are divided into four components:

- Developing and strengthening law enforcement capabilities to prevent and disrupt terrorism and/or terrorist-related activities. This component is implemented by INTERPOL.
- Supporting the Government of Sri Lanka in developing a comprehensive policy and legislative framework for counter-terrorism. This component is implemented by UNODC's Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB).
- Strengthening littoral border control capacity of law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka. This component is implemented by UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP).
- Enhancing dynamic, procedural and physical security in selected prison facilities and implementing a classification system for prisoners introduced. This component is also implemented by UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP).



Aims & Objectives

Using a multi-faceted approach for achieving sustainability of results and impact of its interventions, UNODC and INTERPOL will achieve the objectives stated above through the following activities:

Component 1: Enhancing law enforcement capacity

INTERPOL seeks to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Sri Lanka by:

Strengthening law enforcement capacity to ensure terrorism and violent extremism-related criminal cases, in particular FTFs, are properly investigated, taking into account proper collection and evaluation of evidence, including electronic evidence in an effective, fair and efficient manner in conformity with the fundamental principles of the rule of law and human rights.

Enhancing domestic intelligence coordination and operational capabilities in Sri Lanka by conducting training sessions on intelligence analysis for CT operational purposes, as well as coordinating border management and intelligence-led transnational operations to identify and prosecute CT-relate

Component 2: Improving criminal justice on CT

TPB enhance the capacity of criminal justice actors to ensure effective implementation of policy and legislative framework for CT by:

- Reviewing legislative counter-terrorism framework, including provisions on foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and returning FTFs (RFTFs) and raising awareness of the importance to align it with international human rights standards and to adopt laws and procedures regulating, inter alia, interviewing, crime scene investigation and the collection, preservation, analysis, utilization and sharing of evidence.

- Supporting the Government to develop national policy and legislative provisions to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, in full respect of fundamental freedoms and in compliance with the rule of law.
- Supporting the development and implementation of CFT policies and legislation that meet the requirements of related international instruments and standards, through the organization of national-level activities.
- Providing advisory support to Sri Lanka on reviewing and, if necessary, revising its National AML/CFT Risk Assessment (NRA). The results of the review will be available to inform related policy and legislative changes and capacity building assistance delivered within the project.
- Developing institutional and technical capacity and expertise of criminal justice officials to respond to terrorist use of the Internet and for adequate evidence handling, particularly that of an electronic nature.
- Strengthen the capacity of national institutions and officials with responsibilities for the detection, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of CFT-related offences, and for executive or judicially-based actions related to the freezing, seizure or confiscation of suspected terrorist assets.
- Providing mentoring and advisory support and group training exercises, focused on providing responsible CFT officials with the skills necessary to apply national CFT policies and laws to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorist financing activities in an operational setting.
- Enhancing domestic interagency cooperation and information sharing in counter-terrorism matters.
- Enhancing regional cooperation in counter-terrorism by promoting and supporting the establishment of a regional centre for international cooperation in terrorist cases for South Asia.

- Improving the knowledge, skills and capacities of criminal justice actors and the Central Authority, in engaging in international cooperation involving electronic evidence, including gathering electronic evidence from SPs.
- Promoting and supporting legislation and mechanisms for strengthened whole of government, public-private, and international cooperation in the detection, disruption, investigation and prosecution of criminal offences related to the financing of terrorism.

Component 3: Developing border control capacity

GMCP will strengthen littoral border control by developing the capability of relevant law enforcement agencies on detection of explosives and IED components.

Component 4: Enhancing security in prisons

GMCP will improve dynamic, procedural and physical security in selected prison facilities by:

- Identifying prison facilities for the provision of P/CVE-related activities to prevent radicalisation to violence in prisons.
- Strengthening the capacity of frontline prison officers to ensure dynamic, procedural and physical security in prison settings.
- Training prison officers in and using refined classification tool to prevent radicalisation to violence in prisons.
- Providing VEPs with access to vocational training and rehabilitation according to their classification and sentence plan. purposes.





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