EU – GMCP
PROJECTS REVIEW
Through its decentralized agencies, the EU has made available a variety of resources to support GMCP’s work in the field, such as 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 (INTPA, FPI) has lead to the strengthening of various state institutions that play a key role in addressing maritime crime.

Joint efforts between GMCP and CSDP’s civilian and military missions (e.g. EUNAVFOR Atalanta) have meant that our counterparts have been able to benefit from a comprehensive approach to maritime security that combined capacity building efforts on the ground and international support in the enforcement of law at sea.
EU – GMCP Partnership

Maritime Governance to Promote Safety and Security in Yemen

Maritime Security in the Red Sea

Somalia UN Joint Corrections Programme

Joint Rule of Law Programme for Somaliland Phase 2

Support to West Africa Integrated Maritime Security (SWAIMS)

Support Programme for the Maritime Safety and Security Strategy in Central Africa (PASSMAR)

Promoting Maritime Governance Through the Regional Centres: Continue the Regional Maritime Capacity Building Through MASE (EU MASE Rider)

Port Security and Safety of Navigation in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean
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.

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
1 December 2019 - 31 August 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 (MZOIs) 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 IOPMC 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
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 Shihrr, 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
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

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**somalia Joint Corrections Services Support Programme (JCP)**

**Project Duration**
27 June 2019 – 31 December 2022

**Location**
Federal Republic of Somalia

**Total Project Budget**
USD $ 7,058,061

**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.

Programme Details

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  - 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

Location
Hargeisa and surrounding cities, Somaliland

Total Project Budget
USD 7,780,978

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 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 pullulation 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
EU – GMCP Partnership

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 and 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.

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

Project Duration
31 July 2019 - 31 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 Principe

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 and 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
1 August 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.