



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT
2017



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

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FOREWORD

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

I am very pleased to present the 2017 Annual Report of UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme.

The Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) continues to showcase the innovative and effective technical assistance UNODC is providing to help Member States to confront transnational organized crime at sea.

In this Report, you will learn more about the work of the Horn of Africa Team, which is supporting maritime law enforcement agencies around Somalia with the skills, equipment and infrastructure needed to tackle not only Somali piracy, but also human trafficking and migrant smuggling as well as weapons and drugs trafficking in the region.

Over the past year, the maritime law enforcement teams that UNODC has helped to build have disrupted the flow of ISIL fighters between Yemen and Somalia, saved the lives of migrants in the waters of the Gulf of Aden, freed hostages and enforced fisheries laws that are vital for Somalia's economy. The team will soon be extending its technical assistance to Yemen.

The Indian and Pacific Oceans Team, whose work stretches from East Africa to the Philippines, is helping to disrupt heroin flows through the Western Indian Ocean and to improve maritime cooperation in South East Asia. You will also read about the new capabilities that have been introduced in the Maldives, Kenya and the Seychelles, and about the Team's continued commitment to supporting piracy trials.

In the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Guinea, an innovative cooperation with the EU Copernicus Programme for the provision of satellite imagery, coupled with an excellent relationship with many regional authorities, have led to improvements both on land and at sea.

On shore, eight Gulf of Guinea countries have introduced new laws and are acquiring the skills to use them thanks to this cooperation. At the same time, maritime law

enforcement authorities in Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe and Sierra Leone have benefitted from our support to disrupt crime at sea.

In East Africa, GMCP has a programme dedicated to Detention and Transfer, which was established to assist states in arresting and prosecuting maritime criminals. It also supports secure and humane detention, with some 1,500 human rights-compliant prison spaces delivered in Somalia and East Africa to date. The Programme's work to prevent violent extremism in these prisons is effective and highly acclaimed.

In 2017, the Team continued its work to improve the conditions and management of prisons in Somalia, working towards the delivery of a 500-bed prison and court complex in Mogadishu.

As the Annual Report shows, GMCP continues to go from strength to strength with its strong focus on capacity building and inter-regional cooperation. I am proud to see that the Programme is held in high regard by governments and the broader UN community, and we look forward to further advancing our work together over 2018 and beyond.



YURY FEDOTOV

UNODC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS PROGRAMME

Working to fight
organized crime
in the Indian and
Pacific Oceans

INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS

The GMCP Indian Ocean programming operates in part under the generous funding and structure of the EU MASE Programme.

2017 has been an exciting and busy year for what is now called the Indian and Pacific Oceans Programme Team. Offices in two new locations -- Colombo, Sri Lanka, and Bangkok, Thailand -- were opened. The team supported new programming in the Eastern Indian Ocean and in Southeast Asia with plans to look to the Pacific in 2018. Meanwhile, our focus has remained the same: building national criminal justice capacities to respond effectively and dynamically to maritime crime threats and facilitating regional and inter-regional cooperation to disrupt organized criminal activities occurring at sea. With such a vast ocean space, which is highly trafficked and prone to criminal activity, there is lots of work to do!

BUILDING NATIONAL CAPACITIES TO FIGHT MARITIME CRIME

There has been a noticeable growth in maritime criminal activity across the Indian Ocean region, in particular drug trafficking by sea. Indian Ocean states have seized over 2.5 tons of heroin between 2016-2017. India seized 1.5 tons of heroin in a single interdiction of a vessel off the coast of Gujarat in July 2017. It is, however, not only the larger states that are carrying out significant interdictions. Smaller island states, such as Sri Lanka, have also made significant seizures. In March 2016, 101 kilograms of heroin were seized on a dhow off the southern coast. The Seychelles also seized 98 kilograms in April 2016, Mauritius 135 kilogram in March 2017 and the Maldives 29 kilogram in June 2016. It is also worth noting that not only heroin is coming in by sea, but also cocaine. Sri Lanka holds the record for the largest cocaine seizure in South Asia with 928 kilograms of cocaine seized in December 2016.

GMCP TRAINING FLEET: DHOW TRAINING CENTRES

In an effort to enhance the maritime law enforcement capacity of regional navies, maritime police and coastguard services, the GMCP has established two training facilities, one in Sri Lanka and one in the Seychelles. These facilities will be based around dhows seized in each location for drug trafficking and converted into training platforms for Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS) exercises. The availability of these dhows as



training platforms provides opportunities to conduct simulated training on actual vessels. This includes boarding, identification of hidden compartments and evidence collection under the difficult and diverse weather and sea conditions.

To date, a number of regional and cross-regional trainings have taken place on the dhows. In Sri Lanka, boarding teams from Madagascar and Comoros have been trained. The Seychelles Dhow training centre has been home to the GMCP trainings for Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia and Seychelles maritime law enforcement officials. The practical training offered will greatly improve the skills of boarding teams to counter maritime crime in the region.

GMCP hopes to expand its Dhow training center model to Southeast Asia in 2018 and to hold regular regional trainings at the existing venues in Sri Lanka and Seychelles.



GMCP Staff visit the captured dhow in Colombo



THE SEYCHELLES

In 2017, UNODC continued its strong cooperation with the Seychelles to enhance their on-water law enforcement capacity.

Two 6-meter patrol boats were delivered to the Marine Police Unit of the Seychelles Police, funded by the Danish Government. These are in addition to two 6-meter patrol boats delivered in 2016, which were funded by the Trust Fund of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS).

This new fleet of patrol boats has significantly augmented the maritime capability of the Seychelles Police to maintain a maritime presence and to respond to maritime incidents beyond its main island of Mahé.

A larger 10-meter patrol boat was delivered in 2017 with funds from Denmark. With a covered cabin, galley, toilet facilities and powered by two 200 HP onboard motors, this boat provides the Seychelles Marine Police Unit with the ability to travel long distances to carry out counter-piracy and counter-narcotic operations at sea. The maritime operations are conducted at night and under difficult weather conditions. These new boats significantly improve the law enforcement reach of the Seychelles Police.





UNODC also presented the Seychelles Commissioner of Police with a Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction Device (UFED). The UFED is an electronic forensic data examination tool that will be used by the Seychelles Police Force to access mobile data and produce valuable evidence in its fight against transnational organized crime. In addition, UNODC presented the Seychelles National Drug Enforcement Agency (NDEA) with a number of UNODC drug and precursor test kits. These kits provide rapid and simple drug identification through colour tests. The equipment was funded through the European Commission Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security (EU MASE).

TANZANIA



Tanzania is a significant transit country for illicit drugs, including cocaine and heroin, with a growing domestic user population. In recent years, heroin has been trafficked on the maritime 'southern route' that came ashore. To provide enhanced capacity to Tanzanian authorities intercepting suspicious substances, drug and precursor test kits were provided to its Drugs Control and Enforcement Authority. These kits will assist the units to identify illegal drugs quickly during on-water and field operations. Specialized investigation equipment, including binoculars, cameras, computers, printers and a Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction Device (UFED) were also provided to assist maritime law enforcement units. The equipment, funded through the EU MASE programme, facilitates key operational tasks in the investigation and preparation of prosecution briefs in the fight against transnational maritime crime in Tanzania.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is geographically positioned within a delta that intersects many rivers, which are used to move people and goods. The Bangladesh Police established a River Police Unit in 2014 and is attempting to extend law enforcement capability to cover the inland marine space. The GMCP was asked to support this initiative, which resulted in the launch of a new GMCP project in Bangladesh. This project is intended to improve Police mobility across rivers and waterways, and to maintain a visible presence on the water to enhance marine law enforcement in Bangladesh.

In May 2017, the GMCP conducted an inspection of the water bodies in and around Dhaka with the support of the River Police of Bangladesh. The team travelled along several rivers and water bodies to examine the patterns of maritime activity. The traffic flows at the Sadarghat Ferry Terminal in the southern part of Dhaka city and is considered the largest ferry terminal in South Asia.



GMCP and the river police in Dhaka meet to discuss specifications for new police boats to be provided by GMCP.

In early 2018, as part of the upcoming project, the GMCP will deliver two fast patrol boats to the Bangladesh River Police Unit to enhance the maritime law enforcement capability, especially around the Dhaka region.

THE MALDIVES

The Maldives archipelago consists of over a thousand islands. 200 of these islands are inhabited by local Maldivians and another 100 are developed as tourist destinations. Monitoring and responding to criminal and security threats across its waters is naturally a major challenge for the Maldivian Government.

The GMCP is therefore working with the Government to assess and improve security of island resorts and remote islands. In July 2017, a team of GMCP experts visited several islands in the archipelago to assess vulnerabilities and response capabilities to critical incidents.

A GMCP radio communication expert also conducted an assessment of the police radio network in the Maldives. The GMCP works closely with the Maldives Police to expand the radio coverage of the police radio network through the provision of equipment.



GMCP and Maldives police working to develop responses to maritime incidents.

RESILIENCE IN FIGHTING PIRACY



Since 2009, the GMCP has worked with the Seychelles, Kenya and Mauritius under the EU MASE programme to provide support to the international effort against piracy. Under the 'Piracy Prosecution Model', piracy suspects are handed over under agreements from detaining naval forces to these East African states for prosecution. The GMCP then works with the prosecuting states on investigations and trials. GMCP ensures that both are fair and efficient by funding legal defence, providing Somali and third-language interpretation for suspects and witnesses, supporting testimony of witnesses through travel or video-link and supporting the transcriptions of the hearings. Support is also given to ensure that the pre-trial and post-conviction detention is human rights compliant and secure. Over 300 individuals suspected of piracy have been brought to justice in Kenya, the Seychelles and Mauritius with the support of the GMCP.

While no piracy trials or appeals were ongoing in 2017, the mechanisms for fair trial support remain in place should a new trial commence in 2018. This is reassuring. After a steady decline in the number of piracy incidents in recent years, 2017 has shown that the threat is not gone. At the time of publication, approximately 10 piracy attacks had been reported off the coast of Somalia in 2017. In November 2017, the Italian Navy, which is the operating part of the EU Naval Forces (EU NAVFOR), intercepted a suspected attack. Six detained piracy suspects and relevant evidence were handed over to the Seychellois authority where the case will be investigated and, given sufficient evidence, prosecuted. The GMCP has provided a Somali-English interpreter to support the investigation process. The GMCP also facilitated the collection, safe custody and transfer of evidence from the victim vessel when it reached the next port of call.



Transfer of prisoners from EUNAVFOR to Seychelles 23 November 2017: the systems check process had ensured everyone knew their roles.

PIRACY PROSECUTION READINESS PLAN

The Seychelles, as a piracy prosecution state, has received support from UNODC since 2010 to develop the criminal justice system to effectively and efficiently implement the piracy prosecution model. UNODC's support in the Seychelles has focused on infrastructure development, capacity building and introduction of technology. The skills, equipment and facilities developed for piracy prosecutions have enabled the Seychelles to be a leading prosecution center for piracy offences. While no piracy handovers were made to the Seychelles in the past three years, with the exception of the November hand-over, the capacity and expertise built for piracy prosecutions remains a key enabler of naval operations. By implementing an effective and continuous delivery of the piracy prosecution model, the GMCP has conducted a piracy prosecution readiness exercise in partnership with the EU NAVFOR. This exercise helped to maintain the viability of the Seychelles as a piracy prosecution center in the region.

The first of these exercises was held in May 2017. It involved officials from the Seychelles Police, the Attorney General's Office, and the Coastguard and Prison Service. A simulation was conducted with a handover of suspected pirates from an international naval force to the Seychelles. The simulation contained the transfer of evidence and the interview of piracy suspects. The importance of a neutral Somali interpreter was hereby highlighted. The UNODC GMCP aspires to make this an annual event in the Seychelles and to expand it to other piracy prosecution centers in the Western Indian Ocean region.



IMPROVING JUSTICE EFFICIENCY FOR MARITIME CRIME TRIALS IN MOMBASA, KENYA

In previous years, GMCP introduced new court infrastructure for piracy trials in Kenya, the Seychelles and Mauritius to assist with the caseload. The GMCP continues to engage with the judicial systems in Mombasa and Victoria to improve internal court efficiency.

In Mombasa at the Central Court and Shanzu Court, the programme has made investments in developing an Electronic Case Management System (eCMS). With the necessary equipment, a training was delivered to personnel on how to use the system. It enables the judiciary to archive files electronically. It provides better case management and reduction of the burden on the criminal justice system.





Diana Mochache

*Senior Magistrate
Shanzu Law Courts*

"Shanzu Law Court was constructed about 7 years ago by UNODC to combat the surging of piracy incidents at the high seas. Due to the seriousness of the offence contemplated, the court was built to a high security standard and inside the ground of Shimo la Tewa Maximum Security Prison to provide safe conditions for the court staff, witnesses and the suspects themselves.

Once incidences of the crime substantially went down, the court had to continue functioning and it did so by bringing on board other aspects of criminal law. The court has now been converted into a serious crime court handling terrorism and serious drug trafficking cases.

It cannot go unmentioned that officers from UNODC have been very helpful. Firstly, they bought for Shanzu Law Court a generator, which has come in handy whenever there is any incident of power blackout. It is important to point out that this court is situated at the coast, which is endowed with hot climatic conditions. There are times when the temperatures can be upwards of 33 degrees.

Secondly, UNODC bought a server and developed an electronic filing system, which has been useful in the day-to-day running of activities in the court. Through the system, data that is captured in the court can be stored safely and produced on demand. In this regard, Shanzu Law Courts has digitized its registers and made backup of the same in the servers.

Thirdly, we have also received a donation of a 20 x 20 feet container, which we are now using as a storage facility. This container has been converted into a storage for archives, which is used in keeping case files that have been concluded.

Finally, the organization is currently procuring materials to assist us in upgrading and extending an administration block.

We are indeed grateful and shall forever remain indebted to UNODC. We truly appreciate."

Approximately 110 Judiciary staff have been trained on eCMS. The programme also provides materials to support an expansion of Shanzu Court's administration, registry and evidence storage. The improvements will be carried out by the judiciary and prison engineering team themselves and with the assistance of prisoners, who have signed up for vocational training in construction.



Kenyan Courts face a huge challenge in storing old case files.

IMPROVING JUSTICE AND SENTENCING PROCESSES FOR MARITIME CRIME TRIALS IN THE SEYCHELLES

As a piracy prosecution state, the Seychelles played a pivotal role in enforcing the piracy prosecution model. The small island nation was directly affected by Somali piracy by having citizens taken hostage and by having loss of revenue from the blue economy. The Seychelles took the bold and courageous step of incorporating the principle of universal jurisdiction into national legislation. The successful completion of 16 piracy trials, with 147 Somali piracy suspects, is a testament to the efforts of the Seychelles to counter maritime piracy in the Western Indian Ocean region.

The influx of this large number of piracy suspects into the Seychelles' already overstretched the criminal justice system over the past years. It revealed some opportunities for improved efficiencies in judicial administration. In 2017, the GMCP has been providing support to modernize its case management processes. Several experts in court administration supported efforts in developing new trial management standards. The case management process has been digitized and additional transcription equipment and a summons tracking system has been provided.



SUPPORT TO PIRACY PRISONERS

Somali detainees convicted of piracy charges remain in custody in both Kenya and in the Seychelles. The GMCP provides welfare items to support the piracy prisoners. They carry out periodic visits to ensure that the detained prisoners are living in a humane and secure environment. At the completion of their sentences, the GMCP also supports their repatriation back to Somalia. Many of them take with them new acquired skills in language, mathematics and industry, which they have learned through vocational training and educational programmes. These activities were funded under the EU MASE Programme.



REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL COOPERATION -THE INDIAN OCEAN FORUM ON MARITIME CRIME

In 2015, the GMCP established the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC). It serves as a regional platform for maritime law enforcement coordination among littoral states of the Indian Ocean. The Forum, which is convened regularly by the GMCP, brings together national law enforcement counterparts within thematic groups on maritime crime. Since the IOFMC was launched, 22 littoral states of the Indian Ocean have participated in events organized by IOFMC.

As an active contact group for maritime law enforcement, the IOFMC has effectively bridged a major gap relating to law enforcement coordination. The usual format of regional coordination on law enforcement is based on geographic continents and sub-regions. Noting that criminal networks and illicit trafficking is transnational in nature and that trafficking routes extend beyond continents, the IOFMC works cross-regionally. The IOFMC is therefore in a unique position to target illicit trafficking routes. This includes drug trafficking from the Makran to the Swahili Coast, fisheries crime operated by Asian networks in the East African seas, and wildlife crime from East Africa to Southeast Asia.

THE SOUTHERN ROUTE PARTNERSHIP



Southern Route Partnership

The establishment of the Southern Route Partnership (SRP) specifically targets the trafficking of Afghan heroin on the maritime route between the Makran and Swahili Coasts. It has instituted a robust network of drug enforcement officials from Asia and East Africa that work together and coordinate operational activities.

In June 2017, SRP convened a meeting for the Heads of Drug Enforcement Agencies of the Indian Ocean region to discuss coordination and responses to heroin trafficking. With the GMCP serving as the Secretariat Coordinator of the SRP, the meeting had a significant operational-level outcome. The agreement of the agencies was to increase their counter narcotics operations in the post-monsoon period when dhow

traffic spikes in the Indian Ocean. Because of the increased maritime focus during the inter-monsoon period, the Tanzanian Drug Control and Enforcement Agency seized 111 kg of heroin in a maritime operation in October 2017, and 64kg of heroin at an overland border crossing in December 2017. In this endeavor, the drug enforcement agencies work closely with the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC) to identify and disrupt drug trafficking activity at sea.

Several Indian Ocean governments have flagged the important work under the SRP. In late 2016, the IOFMC convened a High-Level Meeting, which was attended by Interior Ministers on Countering Drug Trafficking in the Indian Ocean and 18 coastal states, including seven Ministers/Deputy Ministers of Home Affairs/Interior. The meeting outcomes, summarized and adopted in the Colombo Declaration, reinforced the political commitment and policy direction of the SRP for operational level action to disrupt the southern route for heroin trafficking.

With the SRP, there has been a leap in the effectiveness of inter-regional coordination and cooperation on drug enforcement. Given the strong support of our national counterparts and the ongoing threat heroin trafficking poses to nations around the globe, it is top priority for the GMCP in 2018 to support a resilient and active SRP mechanism.

IOFMC PROSECUTORS' NETWORK

As a crosscutting initiative under the IOFMC, the Prosecutor's Network brings together Senior Prosecutors from across Indian Ocean States to discuss and propel cooperative responses to maritime crimes. This includes piracy, illicit Somali charcoal trade, and trafficking of heroin, wildlife, and smuggling of human and migrants. The third Prosecutor's Network meeting was held in February 2017, where Senior Prosecutors from Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and Comoros met. The meeting focused on the prosecution of heroin trafficking by the southern route. A key outcome was the finalization of the concept for a prosecutor's electronic platform. The platform is going to be an online tool, which will help states to collaborate and share confidential information on the prosecution of serious transnational crime in the region. It will also hold an electronic library of relevant legislation and case law. With focus on capacity building to prosecute for heroin trafficking along the Southern Route specifically, the meeting saw individual prosecution teams work through different real life case scenarios. This process will lead to the development of prosecution reference guides and tools to assist prosecutors with heroin trafficking cases in their own jurisdictions. The event was part-funded by the EU MASE programme.





UNODC's International Cooperation Mentor provided on the job mentoring to Kenyan and Seychellois prosecutors. During the mentoring, requests and responses for international cooperation in piracy and transnational cases were consolidated. A key outcome of this exercise was the development and implementation of basic prosecution and investigation tools. As a result, it will increase efficiency and best practice. These activities were also part-funded through the EU MASE programme.

MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT DIALOGUES FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA



Southeast Asia is facing a significant number of maritime crime threats. This includes a rise of violent kidnapping for ransom of vessels in the Sulu Sea, the trafficking of drugs, weapons and ammunition, stealing fuel, and the trafficking and exploiting of people. Various fisheries-related crimes are also of serious, transnational and organised nature. While national capacities and responses to these crimes are strong, there is significant room for improvement in cooperation between maritime law enforcement entities in the region.

Coinciding with the opening of its office in the Southeast Asia and Pacific region in 2017, the GMCP has launched a Maritime Law Enforcement Dialogues (MLED) series for Southeast Asia. At the MLEDs, maritime law enforcement decision-makers, operators and legal advisors from Southeast Asian countries are given the opportunity to share trends, best practices and work through practical 'table-top' scenarios. The aim is to build a common understanding of maritime crime challenges they face and identifying avenues for better cooperation in fighting them.



Two MLEDs were held in 2017 on the themes of “Piracy and Kidnapping for Ransom” and “Maritime Law Enforcement Cooperation in Transnational Maritime Crime” with strong and engaged participation from national teams from Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Based on the participant-led outcomes of those dialogues, the MLEDs will have an ambitious programme in 2018. Part of the programme will be mapping maritime criminal jurisdictions, building tools for easier on water communication, drafting standard operating procedures and practicing responses to drugs trafficking and fuel theft. They are ready to get to work!

The MLEDs will continue as a regular feature of the programme through to 2019. The GMCP hopes to supplement outcomes and findings of the MLEDs through practical elements of joint training and other capacity building initiatives.



LOOKING FORWARD

The Indian and Pacific Oceans team has an ambitious 2018 planned.

The IOFMC, along with its Southern Route Partnership and Prosecutors' Network, has proven to be an innovative and effective forum. It fills a cross-regional and operational-level gap in combatting maritime crime. The goal in 2018 is that this initiative becomes a sustainable and regular feature of the GMCP.

Another great achievement for the GMCP in 2017 was to support maritime law enforcement trainings in the most real conditions possible. It secures the use of actual drugs trafficking dhows in Sri Lanka and in the Seychelles. In 2018, the GMCP hopes to add one additional training vessel to its 'fleet' and to conduct regular regional and cross-regional trainings on them.

As international cooperation supports a stronger response to maritime drugs trafficking, the GMCP also hopes to leverage its expertise gained under the "Piracy Prosecutions Model". The model introduces prosecution support to maritime drugs trafficking in Eastern Africa in order to ensure a sound legal finish to these crimes. Support and testing of the readiness of Piracy Prosecution Centers will continue to ensure that support is in place in the case of any piracy interdiction. The GMCP also hopes to expand its capacity building work geographically within Eastern Africa.

Finally, with the Head of the GMCP relocating to Colombo, Sri Lanka in 2018, the GMCP expects to deepen its engagement in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific in the coming years. Further programming is planned in the Maldives and Bangladesh to support resilient maritime law enforcement responses to criminal and security threats. In Southeast Asia and the Pacific, in close cooperation with other UNODC programmes, the GMCP will be looking into some of the most topical challenges in the region: piracy and kidnapping for ransom in the Sulu Sea and maritime drugs trafficking. The GMCP also hopes to initiate its first programming in the Pacific in 2018.



The background of the entire page is a photograph of a vast, blue ocean under a clear sky. The water has a textured surface with small waves. A white, rounded rectangular box is positioned in the center-left of the image, containing the title and subtitle text.

HORN OF AFRICA PROGRAMME

Greater Maritime
Security in the
Horn of Africa

2017 - A SLOW START, BUT A STRONG FINISH

In 2017, the Horn of Africa (HoA) Programme of the Global Maritime Crime Programme continued its maritime law enforcement (MLE) capacity-building programme with the Somali Police Force Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit (MPU), the Bossaso Port Police (BPP), and Somaliland Coast Guard (SLCG).

Operational improvements were achieved through the Programmes ongoing delivery of embedded mentoring, procurement, and infrastructure projects for the supported units. During the year, the HoA Programme saw five maritime and communications mentors deployed across the units delivering training and mentoring across a number of topics. Training highlights for 2017 included:

- **Advanced Visit, Board, Search, and Seizure (VBSS) operations**
- **Platform conversion training for coxswains**
- **Engineering training:**
 - Boat assembly
 - Outboard motor and hull maintenance
 - Operational troubleshooting
 - Outboard motor repair
 - Diesel engine maintenance and repair for vehicles
- **Stores accounting and issue system management**
- **Communications**
 - Familiarization with systems (radio, radar, AIS, GPS, map/chart reading)
 - Telecommunications installation procedures
 - Control room procedures
 - Radar installation and operation

Due to financial constraints, it was a slower start to 2017 than usual. However, a number of shorter high profile courses were conducted during the period. The second half of 2017 more than made up for lost time with an intensive training and mentoring programme across all three units ensuring that operational standards remained high, and the teams obligations to our Somali partners, donor's, and implementing partners were met.

VBSS TRAINING - SEYCHELLES

In February and March 2017, the HoA team delivered advanced VBSS training to 19 maritime law enforcement officers from the MPU, BPP, SLCG and Kismayo in the Seychelles. The training was conducted at the Regional Fusion and Law Enforcement Centre for Safety and Security at Sea (REFLECS3) facility, with trainees accommodated at the Seychelles Police Academy. The aim of the course was to equip the officers with the ability to conduct more complex interdiction operations, including the ability to better conduct security sweeps and control the crew, followed by advanced searching, and techniques for locating hidden compartments used for smuggling illicit cargoes. Finally, the course focused on evidence collection and preservation to better aid in achieving a legal finish when illegal activity is identified.

The training had the added benefit of skills maintenance in other areas such as law enforcement techniques, law of the sea, chain of custody, and boat maintenance and repair. An added benefit was to bring senior officers from all three UNODC supported units together to foster a cross pollination of skills and ideas, and promote friendly professional competition and esprit de corps. It allowed the officers to concentrate on professional development away from the distractions and dangers of their professional lives in Somalia and Somaliland.

The opportunity was also taken for the officers to meet with the Somali pirate inmates at Montagne Posse Prison (Seychelles). Both, officers and inmates, relished the opportunity to meet with their fellow countrymen on more friendly terms than they may have previously, and to speak of family, politics, and developments at home. The prison commander was kind enough to allow the inmates to come to a local soccer field to play the inaugural "Pirates vs. Police" soccer match. The prisoners turned up in their new yellow strip, which had been delivered by UNODC that week. The game was a back and forth affair, with the score 3 to 2 in the prisoners favour at half time. The prisoners, however, had the police on the back foot in the second half and came away with a 10 to 5 win. Another match was played before the students returned to Somalia, but the teams were mixed on this occasion in the name of preserving pride.



VBSS theory training



VBSS practical training



Pirates Vs Police soccer match



Ship familiarisation tour

MOGADISHU

The Mogadishu MPU continues to go from strength to strength in terms of operational capability and standards, and complexity of operations undertaken. In response to increased operational output, and new equipment, the size of the MPU has grown in 2017 from 38 to 55 – including the recruitment of five new female officers. As capability has grown, including the delivery of two new UNODC procured patrol boats (in addition to the one delivered in 2016) the operational tasks of the MPU have expanded to include:

- **Port and maritime security**
- **Public safety at Lido Beach**
- **Customs, quarantine, and immigration tasks**
- **Maritime patrol**
 - Secure seaward approaches to MIA
 - Secure air approaches to MIA
 - Fisheries inspection
 - Search and rescue
 - Counter smuggling operations
 - Protection of shipping

Advanced VBSS training was delivered to 27 MPU officers in Mogadishu, including four female officers, in addition to the six trained in the Seychelles in 2017. The course focused on the following topics:

- **Boarding planning, preparation and procedures**
- **Boarding party composition**
- **Communications**
- **Drafting boarding reports**
- **Initial safety sweep/ extended initial safety sweep**
- **Hazardous situations and actions on**
- **Regional smuggling trends**



MPU conducting merchant ship inspections



Graduates from VBSS training



VBSS training on merchant vessel at Mogadishu Port

- At sea space accountability
- Hidden compartments
- Law enforcement powers at sea
- Evidence collection and preservation

The course consisted of theory and practical sessions, including ship orientation visits on merchant vessels berthed at and around Mogadishu Port.

UNODC continued its engagement with partners including the European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia), EU Naval Forces (EU NAVFOR), and Oceans Beyond Piracy (OBP). Of note for the MPU, UNODC mentors coordinated with EU NAVFOR to facilitate the participation of seven MPU officers in VBSS training conducted on board of the EU NAVFOR Italian warship VIRGINIO FASAN. The MPU officers were able to showcase their newly acquired boarding party skills to their EU NAVFOR counterparts, who were very impressed with the standards displayed during the training exercise. Engagements such as these are crucial in building wider professional and operational relationships with international actors. It also builds confidence in the Somali officers that the training they receive is in line with international standards, and demonstrates to the international community that Somali maritime law enforcement authorities display professional competence, and adherence to the appropriate rule of law standards, and human rights obligations in day-to-day operations.

In Mogadishu, five members of the Somali Police Force, including two women, conducted communications training. The training was a combination of classroom sessions, fixed and mobile installations demonstrations, and tours of functional law enforcement structures. The trainees were exposed to a field practical session of communication between boats at sea, foot patrols on shore, and the operations room manned by the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Marine Unit.



MPU officers conduct vessel inspection



Training onboard EU NAVFOR Warship



MPU joint operations with AMISOM Marine unit



Conducting at sea space accountability theory training with MPU

BOSSASO, PUNTLAND

UNODC's relationship with Puntland authorities and Bossaso Port Police has continued to be very positive in 2017. The BPP HQ building became operational, with UNODC conducting a number of training activities in the dedicated classrooms. Quarter 3 saw the delivery and introduction into service of two new purpose built patrol boats – the same as those delivered to the Seychelles and Mogadishu. The integration of these boats into operations will see a significant leap in capability from operations in skiffs to purpose built patrol boats. Operational tasks now include the following:

- Port security
- Customs, quarantine, and immigration tasks
- Maritime patrol
- Vessel security operations alongside and in port anchorage
- Fisheries inspection and protection
- Search and rescue
- Countering illegal migration
- Interdiction of illicit flows

Training and mentoring for the second half of 2017 focused on assembly, test and evaluation of these boats, followed by conversion training for coxswains to operate the new boats.



Maintenance training with BPP



Boarding party training with BPP

Assembly and set to work of these new boats provided excellent opportunities for on the job engineering training. This included formal and practical training on the more complex four stroke outboard motors.

Engineering and policing/ mariner training continued to build upon baseline established in 2016 and included:

- **Engine overhauls**
- **Understanding and using workshop manuals**
- **Parts ordering, and stock maintenance procedures**
- **Workplace health and safety**
- **Chemical safety awareness**
- **Fire prevention and fire fighting**
- **Safety and survival at sea**
- **Coxswain conversion training**
- **Open water navigation and navigation aids**
- **Boarding approaches and vessel inspections**

This training, and that delivered previously has paid off with the BPP remaining very active operationally. Operations during 2017 focused on interdiction of illegal migration ventures, the rescue and recovery of returnees in distress at sea fleeing the fighting in Yemen, and interdiction of illegal weapons shipments – many of which are directly supporting the pro-ISIL faction in the Qandala area.

Seven weeks of communications training was undertaken, which included the final fitting out of the Operations Room as part of the Maritime Communications Initiative (MCI) by conducting jointly with EUCAP Somalia and Oceans Beyond Piracy. The MCI saw the fitting of an Automated Identification System (AIS) based Marmite Domain Awareness (MDA) system, coupled with training on how to use the new systems.



Newly operational BPP patrol boats



Coxswain conversion training on new boats

The Commander of the Bossaso Port Police

– Colonel Haashi

had the following to say about progress in 2017:

In 2017, the improvement made by the Port Police is noticeable and apparent and I reflected in the operational successes achieved in the calendar year of 2017 thanks to the UNODC support. Our current patrolling coverage extends thanks to the boats provided to us this year. We are boosted in terms of our operations capability because of the support in boats, vehicles, equipment and technical skills. A continuous support that allows us to increase our fleets in boats, vehicles, equipment and skills will go a long way in improving our capacity to ensure great success in our operations.

We have been able to conduct successful operations targeting illegal weapons from Yemen, counterfeit medicine, human trafficking and many other contraband activities. In the latest operation on 22 October 2017, we captured a boat carrying weapons in Marrero coastal area. The Port Police now represent the most reliable force when it comes to fighting illegal trafficking of weapons, human and all other illicit crimes that have become normal in the past or two or so decades. The two boats received helped operations against marine crimes like weapons going to rogue groups like Da'esh. Apart from capture of weapons, we have extended the operational coverage to eastern coastal areas close to Qandala targeting a boat carrying weapons for Da'esh. We were not able to capture because the distance and logistical availability in those areas made our ability to continue the chase impossible.

We reckon that four more larger boats able to travel longer distance and able to carry more between 15-20 soldiers each would extend the operational coverage into ISIL or Da'esh controlled areas in Qandala district. Vehicles also supplement the operational capability. In the latest weapons capture in Marrero, we were supplemented vehicles provided to us by UNODC.



Conducting patrols



BPP conducting vessel inspections



Communications theory training



BPP HQ building, built by UNODC, now operational

The BPP have made significant advancements in operational capability in 2017, such as complex joint interdiction operations conducted with the PMPF, and supported by intelligence cueing from international navies.

BERBERA, SOMALILAND

The Somaliland Coast Guard have made significant progress in 2017, particularly in the area of MDA through advances delivered through the Maritime Communications Initiative being jointly delivered by UNODC, EUCAP Somalia, and Oceans Beyond Piracy. The role of the SLCG in providing MDA and maritime security will increase dramatically in the coming years with the expansion of Berbera Port under the agreement with Dubai Ports World, which will see a vast increase in the number of commercial ships berthing there, and the volume of trade moving through the port. The key tasks of the SLCG include:

- **Maritime patrol**
- **Search and rescue**
- **Fisheries management and protection**
- **Counter smuggling**
- **Protection of shipping**
- **Counter illegal migration**



Officers conduct engine maintenance



SLCG conducting patrols



VBSS training with SLCG



Handing over equipment and spares

Training and mentoring undertaken with the SLCG in 2017 included:

- **Advanced VBSS**
- **Maintenance and logistics support to repair unserviceable boats**
- **Inventory and stores management training**
- **Training on radar installation and operation**

Officers received training on radar installation and operation as the radar was put up and set to work as the final part of the Maritime Communications initiative. Further Operations Room training was also conducted. This will see the SLCG Base at Berbera well equipped to conduct targeted operations and to achieve a higher degree of maritime domain awareness. Additionally, 12 officers were further trained in VBSS, and a further 10 officers in boat maintenance and repair.



Officers conduct bridge familiarization



Boat being transported on UNODC procured trailer



Installation of radar for Berbera Operations Room



OUTLOOK FOR 2018

The focus for the HoA programme in 2018 will be on cementing skills learnt to date, and building upon these to tackle specific maritime crimes as relevant to each unit, and doing so in a targeted manner, based on a sound understanding of the operational environment. The Programme will also commence capacity-building activities with the Galmudug Coast Guard and Yemen Coast Guard in an effort to increase the reach of maritime law enforcement authorities further in the Somali Basin and Gulf of Aden.

The background of the entire page is a photograph of the Atlantic Ocean. The water is a deep blue with visible ripples and small waves. In the far distance, a few small ships or structures are visible on the horizon under a clear sky.

ATLANTIC OCEAN PROGRAMME

Greater Maritime
Security in the
Atlantic Ocean and
Gulf of Guinea

ATLANTIC OCEAN PROGRAMMING

The Atlantic Ocean (AO) Programme has been implementing activities and supporting West African countries in strengthening their maritime law enforcement capacity and responding to maritime crime threats. AO placed two maritime law enforcement advisors to work with national maritime law enforcement agencies in Liberia and Sierra Leone.

LEGAL REFORM ON MARITIME CRIME

In 2017, the GMCP Atlantic Ocean team continued to support countries in the Gulf of Guinea region with legal reforms on piracy and maritime crime. The main focus this year was to support Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and São Tomé & Príncipe with completing assessments and applying recommendations as required to legislative drafting according to national gaps and needs. Several of these countries are at the final stage of reflecting piracy legislation in their domestic legal frameworks. The legal reform programme included the provision of training in Law of the Sea for legislative drafters, prosecutors and judges in maritime crime cases. Workshops took place in Yaoundé (Cameroon), Libreville (Gabon), Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan) and in Ghana (Accra). The programme contained training on the UN Convention on Law of the Sea, review of current status of legislative reforms, and case scenarios to apply the knowledge of what has been taught to real case situations.

During the last UNODC training session, 10 prosecutors and judges from Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon and Cameroon met in Libreville for a law of the sea course with some practical exercises. This further involved a short multiple-choice test where the delegations competed against each other.

The last component of the programme included coordination meetings amongst maritime crime experts from participating countries. The meetings were followed by discussions on the involvement in maritime crime cases, comparison of legislative reforms and knowledge sharing on the relevant topics. A role-play in the form of maritime crime mock trials also took place. These coordination meetings happened in Douala, Cameroon and in Abidjan, Ivory Coast. The final coordination meeting took place in Accra, Ghana. It comprised the participation of all eight countries in the Gulf of Guinea (Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, and Togo) that have participated in the overall legal reform programme since its start in 2015.



THE USE OF TOGOLESE PROSECUTORS IMPLEMENTING NIGERIAN LAW?

A key instrument to facilitate legal cooperation for prosecutors in the Gulf of Guinea region is to understand the legal framework of nearby jurisdictions.

The GMCP has been looking at eight legal frameworks in the Gulf of Guinea by submitting the legal frameworks of each country to another country. The legal experts had to review, analyze and understand the different legal jurisdiction systems through short and condensed mock trials. The experts, prosecutors and defense lawyers represented the court members and they had to apply laws that are different to those in their respective countries. As an illustration, a Togolese prosecutor needed to implement Nigerian law.

In the photo above, you will see a moment pictured from a mock trial conducted in Accra. Togolese prosecutors, as members of the Court, are listening to proceedings of the Cameroonian expert, who is representing the Prosecution. The Nigerian participant plays the role of the defense lawyer. All participants applied the Nigerian law on maritime crime during this mock trial.

In Nigeria, a legal advisor has been placed within the Department of Public Prosecution (DPP) of the Federal Ministry of Justice to follow up on the passing of the draft Piracy Bill and work with prosecutors involved in maritime crime cases. The aim was to increase their knowledge of law of the sea by offering training on the recently issued GMCP Manual on Maritime Crime for Criminal Justice Practitioners. A pool of maritime crime experts among ten federal prosecutors have been created and some of the weekly training include representation from other key national agencies that the DPP should be working with in response to maritime crimes.

LIBERIA



The Maritime Law Enforcement (MLE) advisor has been working with the Liberian Coastguard in strengthening their maritime crime response capability and capacity. The focus was on training in law of the sea and investigative techniques, including evidence collection. The illegal fishing that persists in Liberian waters is of great concern to the country. The MLE advisor has been tailoring the training of the coastguards to the topic and the required sea procedures. In addition, the priority has been to ensure closer cooperation and coordination among the coastguard and other key national MLE agencies for an easy response to maritime crime issues.

BEN, MLE ADVISOR IN LIBERIA

Ben has been a police investigator for decades. He has also alternated his career in the police with his experience as a professional fisherman. While at sea, he has helped former police colleagues in subjugating criminal networks behind illegal fishing and reporting on the illicit traffics in the market. Ben is now embedded in the Liberian coastguard, where he ensures they acquire those skills, which are important for a good police inspection: evidence collection and investigation. Ben has been offered a desk at the Liberian coastguard, but he is more to be seen at seaside, where he advises on sea-operations and patrols to the Liberian coastguard.

SIERRA LEONE



In Sierra Leone, a marine engineer has been placed with the Joint Maritime Committee comprised of all national maritime law enforcement agencies. Main focus of the advisor has been the repair and work on existing boats, engines and equipment, which are hardly used due to lack of proper maintenance. The work is part of an overall training and capacity building exercise for the Marine Department of the Police. The marine engineer ensures that sustainability and knowledge is being adopted by the maritime law enforcement officers. As regards to the latter, the advisor developed Standard Maintenance Procedures to be used by the relevant Maritime Law Enforcement departments. A very practical Boat Handling course was given to officers from

the Joint Maritime Committee, which included exercises on water to ensure that the procedures are properly understood.

In September 2017, after a heavy mud-slide in Sierra Leone, our marine engineering advisor in Sierra Leone reported to UNODC staff: *"A Chinese Naval Hospital Ship, Peace Ark, came into the Port of Freetown to supply free medical care to victims of the mud-slide. The task of patrolling the waters around the Hospital Ship was passed to the Sierra Leone Marine Police Unit and the Navy. The boat, which was usually used for such operations, had not been utilized for a long time and the trailer was in a bad state for repair. We replaced all four wheel bearings before getting the boat out of the water. The boat was then cleaned both in and outside, engines were serviced and all the electrics and navigational lights repaired. The boat was relaunched the day before the Hospital Ship arrived and stayed on station the whole period, carrying out patrol duties 10-12 hours a day"*. The marine engineering advisor is tasked with building capacities on ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of all maritime assets used for maritime law enforcement purposes.



THE NEW PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

The GMCP has been working on developing a legal cooperation and coordination programme about smuggling of migrants and other sea crimes between Italian and Sub-Saharan investigators and prosecutors. The idea is to place two investigation and prosecution experts from both East and West Africa in Sicily, Italy with the aim of enhancing legal cooperation against smuggling of migrants with countries of origin or transit.

In the Caribbean, the GMCP has been conducting an assessment of the maritime law enforcement capacity and capability in responding to maritime crimes occurring in the region. A legal and maritime law enforcement advisor was based for UNODC in Barbados for a period of four months. He drafted a report, which reflects on some of the maritime threats in the region. The final report lists some recommendations for areas of engagement, which will feed into the programme development for the Caribbean as of 2018.

LEGAL ADVISOR IN THE IVORY COAST

A maritime legal expert was engaged as an advisor to the Secrétariat Permanent du Comité Interministériel de l'Action de l'Etat en Mer – Action de l'Etat en Mer (SEP-CIM-AEM) to work for a period of one month on the legal framework. He specifically provided expertise on piracy legislation to be passed by the National Assembly. Although a piracy component was included in the recently passed Merchant Marine Code, there is still room for improvement to have the legislation fully aligned within the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). The GMCP continues working closely with Ivory Coast on this.

THE MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT (MLE)

The GMCP assigned several law enforcement advisors to four countries: Ghana, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, and Togo. The aim was to reinforce maritime law enforcement entities to enhance their knowledge on law of the sea and maritime law enforcement procedures. This included techniques on sea operations, evidence collection, investigation and maritime crime cases for prosecution.

The GMCP has been working closely with the European Maritime Safety Agency (EU EMSA) Copernicus Maritime Surveillance, which provides information services based on satellite Earth Observation and in situ (non-space) data analyses. As a result, UNODC conducted sea operations in those countries with EMSA's provision of satellite imageries to identify specific and real time targets of maritime crime offences on sea level. The use of the satellite imageries are shown to be very useful and efficient as they ensure an effective response to illegal activities. Consequently, they have been used as a part of the overall capacity MLE training.



Our mentor in Lagos while discussing boats maintenance with the Marine Police

- **MLE IN GHANA**

The MLE advisor has been working with the Ghana Marine Police (GMP) with focus on strengthening their internal structure and mandate. He conducted trainings on law of the sea and coordinated with other key national maritime law enforcement agencies to jointly respond to maritime crime threats in their territory. In one case, there was a training jointly conducted with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), namely “Train the Trainer”, on law enforcement in the maritime environment. As part of the support provided by the GMCP, rigid-hulled inflatable boats (RHIBS) and communication equipment were offered to GMCP for patrolling and response at sea. For the most part, it was altogether important to finalize the Maritime Offence Bill to the Ghana Maritime Authority (GMA).

- **MLE IN NIGERIA**

The MLE advisor in Nigeria, based within the UNODC project office in Lagos, supports the different existing Nigerian MLE agencies in their internal cooperation and coordination of their maritime efforts. One of his focus areas was the implementation of the recently issued “Harmonized Standard Operating Procedures on Arrest, Detention and Prosecution of Vessels and Persons in Nigeria’s Maritime Environment”. Further, the advisor has been supporting some on-going maritime crime prosecution cases.

- **MLE IN SAO TOME & PRINCIPE**

An MLE advisor was supporting the Sao Tome & Principe Coastguard in strengthening their internal structure. Through the development of the Standing Operations Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines, the national development of a maritime strategy was encouraged. The advisor conducted trainings in law of the sea and maritime law enforcement operations. Some of the training courses were undertaken at sea. Technical equipment was offered to improve some of the existing material and resources. Another key point of the assignment to Sao Tome & Principe was to ensure that a draft piracy legislation was included in the on-going national Penal Code revision.

- **MLE IN TOGO**

The MLE advisor, based within the Togolese Prefecture Maritime, had the main focus to support the Officiers de Police Judiciaire (OPJ). He coordinated maritime law enforcement approaches, initiatives and operations. He also offered training to relevant national agencies in responding to maritime threats to the Navy, the Gendarmerie Maritime, Customs, Port Authorities, Fishing Department, Environment Department and the Prosecutions Office.

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a vast, blue ocean under a clear sky. The water has a textured surface with small waves. A white, rounded rectangular box is positioned in the center-left of the image, containing the title and subtitle text.

DETENTION AND TRANSFER PROGRAMME

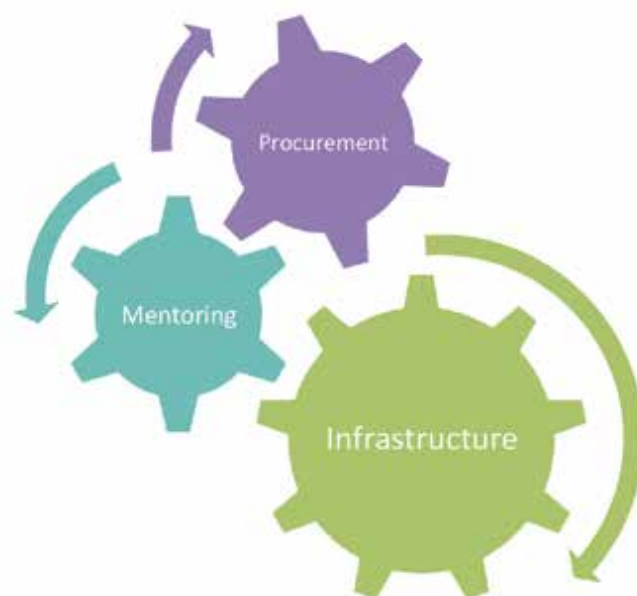
Upholding minimum
detention standards
in the custodial
systems of
Eastern Africa

DELIVERY OF INFRASTRUCTURE, PROCUREMENT AND MENTORING

Improving the capacity of member states to detain individuals charged with maritime crimes in secure and humane conditions.

The GMCP has an obligation to monitor the detention of piracy detainees, who are convicted in regional states in East Africa and who are subsequently transferred to Somali prisons to serve their sentences. The GMCP fulfills this obligation through the Detention and Transfer sub-programme (D&T). D&T's core business is to improve the capabilities and capacity of prison authorities of member states holding pirate prisoners to carry out effective detention of maritime crime prisoners in compliance with legal frameworks and human rights.

In 2017, the Team has supported correctional services in East Africa. A wide range of challenges were addressed, such as the management of high-risk prisoners, including Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEP). The D&T team has delivered substantial interventions to prevent violent extremism and radicalization in prisons, notably in Kenya and Somalia. The GMCP supported the overall justice architecture of the countries where it is active. Such is the case of Somalia, where its effort is to establish the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC), which directly contributes to the justice agenda of the Somalia National Development Plan. Overall, D&T's approach to a successful implementation across countries is based on existing legal and policy frameworks and national work plans. It revolves around three key actions: delivery of infrastructure, procurement and mentoring.



PUNTLAND: MENTORING AND DEVELOPING THE SOMALICUSTODIAL CORPS

Puntland holds 43 piracy detainees, who were transferred from the Seychelles. 35 of them are currently held in Garowe prison.

In 2017, D&T continued to monitor the enforcement of the piracy sentences and delivered programming aimed at promoting piracy detainees rehabilitation through vocational training programmes in the areas of welding and building maintenance, including plumbing and electrical works. D&T has also piloted an educational programme, which has been very popular among the detainees. National authorities, who have progressively been investing in rehabilitation activities, such as brick making, farming and sewing, have complemented D&T's effort. The sewing programme in particular is the only programme, which is currently available to high-risk detainees. It has delivered good quality products, which means it will continue in 2018.

Since 2015, the Swedish Prison and Probation Service (SPPS) have seconded prison mentors to the D&T programme. In 2017, two prison mentors were seconded to Garowe prison. In addition to overseeing rehabilitation activities, the mentors have delivered trainings at the Federal Training academy in Garowe. In coordination with the Somali Custodial Corps, D&T delivered a three-week training course in July 2017 for future prison managers on Prison Management and Administration. For this training, 46 trainees travelled from many Somali regions, such as Baidoa, Beledweyn, Galkayo, and Kismayo to participate. Following the training, the participants returned to their respective duty stations to take on their managerial duties. The Vice-President, along with the Minister of Justice of Puntland, attended a ceremony to warmly welcome the officers from across Somalia.



SOMALILAND: MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION



Prisoners participating in construction work as part of their vocational training. The training is overlooked by a UNODC engineer.



Prison officers learning dynamic security and order and restraint for improved management of high-risk prisoners.

In Somaliland, D&T delivered full-time mentoring with two SPPS seconded prison experts at Hargeysa prison, where 21 piracy prisoners are detained. The mentors have been working with the Somaliland Custodial Corps to implement and improve the management structure at the prison. The prison mentors delivered elements of the GMCP Prevention of Violent Extremist strategy (PVE), and provided, in particular, on-the-job trainings on procedural, dynamic and smart security. The training was delivered to officers of the security department at Hargeysa prison, as they are the officers in charge of managing VEPs on a daily basis and they are in direct contact with the high-risk detainees. As a result, the D&T interventions have built a safer environment as the officers feel more confident in building relationships with the prisoners. For this reason, it ultimately allows the prisoners, who are engaged in vocational and rehabilitation activities, to have more time out of their cells. Additionally, in support of the PVE strategy, the prison mentors are working with the security department on risk assessments. The high-risk prisoners are classified and separated according to their risks, which further minimizes radicalization risks. Through self-implementation, without the help of an external contractor, the prisoners at Hargeysa prison are building a wall to create a second recreational area. This area enables radical prisoners to access rehabilitative activities outside of their cells. The construction is supervised by a UNODC engineer.



Prisoners receiving education in the prison blocks.



Prisoners participating in welding class and a prisoner sewing clothes.

Education programmes in mathematics, English and Somali have been delivered during the year. The classes hold a maximum of 30 prisoners and classes are held four days a week. Upon successful participation in educational classes, the prisoners received a certificate of their achievements.

In 2016, D&T piloted in collaboration with the Somaliland Custodial Corps, the Developing Managers Programme (DMP). The aim of the programme was to build the capacity of twelve young aspiring prison officers to become Custodial Corps managers. The selected officers received mentoring throughout 2016 and eventually, eight of them successfully graduated in February 2017. From the outset, the DMP became a success. During the 12-month training programme, all of the mentored officers were promoted into block and duty managers at Hargeysa Prison. After graduation, three of the eight graduates were relocated to other prisons in Somaliland, namely Boroma, Borao and Erigavo, to assume key roles in the security departments of the respective establishments.



Graduation ceremony with eight graduating cadets, representatives from the Somaliland authorities, the Minister of Justice, the Prison Commissioner General and UNODC staff.



Senior Management Training of the Somaliland Custodial Corps attended by the Minister of Justice, Prison Commissioner General and prison commanders from all of Somaliland.

Following the footsteps of the Developing Managers Programme, D&T delivered a Senior Management Training for the heads of the Somaliland Custodial Corps in Hargeysa. The Minister of Justice and the Prison Commissioner General attended the training. The aim of the training was to demonstrate the importance of a strong management structure, as well as to build and improve coordination and lines of communication between the Custodial Corps and the Ministry of Justice.

SOUTH CENTRAL: SECURE DETENTION AND TRIALS



MPCC courthouse

Somalia has never been closer to having a secure court and high security prison, where justice will be administered by civilian courts hearing high-risk cases and humane and secure incarceration provided to those accessing the Somali legal system.

Construction of the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex has continued throughout 2017 leading to the final stages of the first phase, which includes a 240 high security block, one secure courthouse and judges and prosecutors accommodation. The inauguration of one of the courtroom and the high security detention block will be seen in early 2018.



MPCC high security cell block

KENYA: MANAGEMENT OF HIGH RISK PRISONERS

In 2017, D&T delivered the foundational elements of the GMCPs approach to Preventing Violent Extremism:

- (1) Dynamic security
- (2) Prisoner record management
- (3) Risk assessment and classification
- (4) Separation
- (5) Moderate religious teaching, and
- (6) Vocational training

Shimo La Tewa Prison in Mombasa, and Kamiti Prison in Nairobi, have benefitted from our support in these areas with the provision of full-time mentoring, as well as equipment and material for vocational training and education.

The overall objective of the programme is to support the Kenya Prison Service (KPS) by managing violent extremist prisoners in a secure environment where prison officers can build relationships with the prisoners and foster their rehabilitation through vocational training and rehabilitation activities.

Full-time mentoring has contributed to:

- **Strengthening the security set up at target establishments, primarily through establishing and equipping effective security departments**
- **Improving procedural security**
- **Establishing dynamic security routines and protocols**



UNODC mentor delivering on-the-job training to the security department at Shimo La Tewa Prison.



Confiscated mobile phones at the prisons over a three months period.



Security Operations Room at Kamiti supported by UNODC



Handover of IT equipment to Shimo La Tewa Medium, Main, Women and Borstal institution.

Thanks to the GMCPs support, security departments at both Kamiti and Shimo La Tewa prisons have prevented prison escapes. Radicalization material and other illegal equipment at both establishments were confiscated. This effort has been compounded by the provision of equipment and mentoring in the use of technology to extract information from mobile phones and electronic equipment. The extracted data can then be used by the prison security department and partner national agencies for further investigations of networks and prosecutions.



Handover of equipment to Shimo La Tewa Women's prison (left) and Kamiti prison (right).



D&T also supported local ownership of KPS and supported the cooperation and communication between Shimo La Tewa and Kamiti Prison. In 2017, a number of mentoring and information sharing sessions between officers from the two prisons were conducted to streamline approaches to security and management of VEPs.

Prison officers from Kamiti and Shimo La Tewa Prisons sharing information and experiences on the use of technical security equipment.

Key to security is also UNODC's sponsored Prisoner Record Management system (PRM). The PRM delivers a prisoner management system, which was developed in close cooperation with KPS. In 2017, the PRM has seen its full implementation in both Kamiti and Shimo La Tewa prisons. The PRM allows registration, security and rehabilitation units to record detailed information about the prisoners, including security incidents, rehabilitation activities, risk assessments and classification of individuals. It enables staff to analyze valuable data and information, which leads the security operations to be more efficient. For these reasons, the prisons have become safer and the sentence planning has much improved.

In addition to the prison security improvement, D&T has also paid much importance to enhance the welfare, recreation and rehabilitation of the target prisoners. The programme promoted an increased access to education, religious counseling and recreational activities at the target establishments.

Finally, 2017 saw the opening of H-block at Kamiti prison. The H-block is a high security block within the Kamiti prison, which is designed to hold high-risk VEPs. The block allows the separation of prisoners according to their risk assessment and classification. D&T supported the refurbishment of the block by supplying construction materials and security equipment. The refurbishment has been completed through vocational training, in which VEPs participated, and which are overseen by KPS. Expert advice has been provided on security and separation procedures.



Female and male prisoners playing volleyball with prison staff in Shimo La Tewa Prison.



Official opening of H-block: OIC Henry Kisingu showing member states the newly renovated block.



The security room supporting H-block – The trained staff is showing member states how they operate the CCTV system at the H-block.

SEYCHELLES: PRISON REFORM

In the Seychelles, the GMCPs mandate is to promote international minimum detention standards. D&T has been assisting the government of the Seychelles reforming their prison system since the inception of the programme. In 2017, D&T provided technical assistance in areas of (1) Training in senior officers in unit management and sentence planning, (2) Drafting of legislation and (3) Drafting of prison strategic plan.

2018 awaits more work, especially with regard to capacity building activities.

TRANSFERS AND REPATRIATIONS: CLOSER TO HOME



Pirate prisoners repatriated after finishing their sentence in Kenya.

Since the GMCP has established the piracy prosecution model, the programme has supported transfers and post-releases of piracy prisoners. Not only does the transfer of prisoners to their home country improve rehabilitation and reintegration of the individuals back into their community, but it also relieves the burden of the prosecuting state of continued detention and post-sentence deportation. In 2017, D&T transferred 13 piracy detainees from the Seychelles to Somalia and repatriated 16 piracy detainees, 1 detainee from the Seychelles and 15 from Kenya back to Somalia.



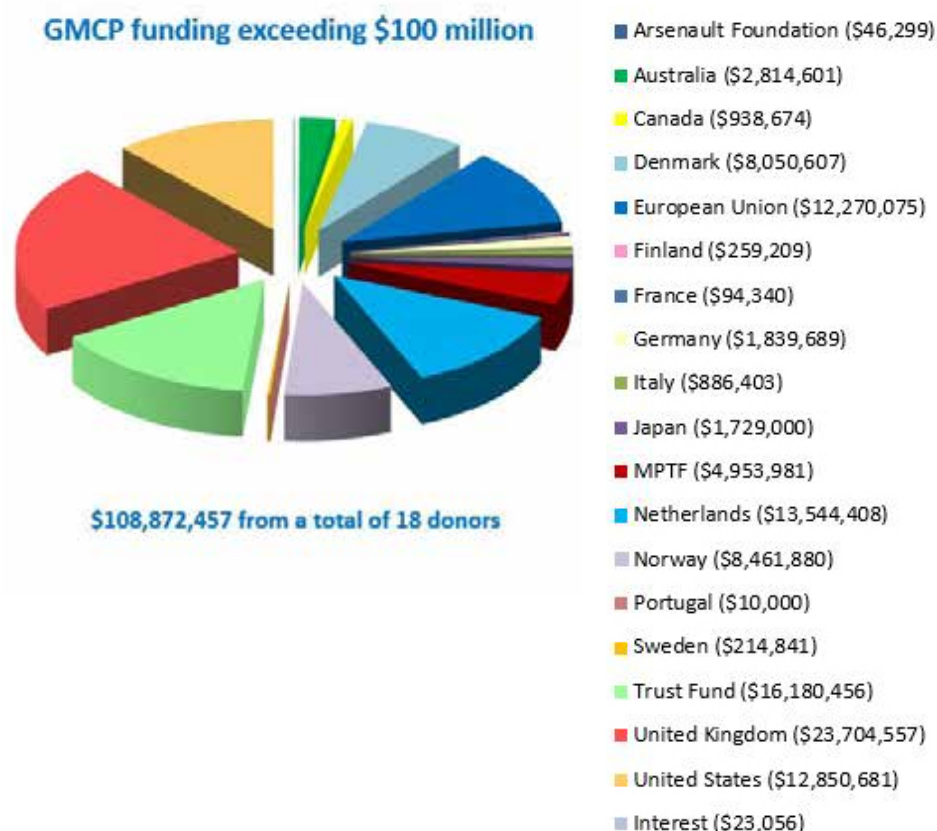
The background of the slide is a photograph of a vast, blue ocean with gentle waves. A white, rounded rectangular text box is positioned in the center-left of the image. The text within the box is in a clean, sans-serif font. The title is in a larger, bold, gold-colored font, and the descriptive text below it is in a smaller, dark grey font.

MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS UNIT

Enable the Global
Maritime Crime
Programme to deliver
its quality support
to our counterparts
worldwide.

MANAGEMENT & ANALYSIS UNIT - IN THE ENGINE ROOM OF THE GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME

The Global Maritime Crime Programme has exceeded the \$100 million mark in pledges during 2017 and has been supported by 18 donors since its inception in May 2009.



To achieve the impressive results across four continents in twelve time zones, the GMCP Operations Support Team has further developed and strengthened its global network. The network consists of ten staff, who operate in Vienna, Nairobi, Dakar, and Bangkok. Each team collaborates to enable a smooth back up office support and to provide assistance in the logistics of trainings and workshops on the ground.

The GMCP's Management and Analysis Unit (M&A), which is based in the Vienna HQ and the core part of the GMCP Operations Support Team, runs the overall administration and finance support to the Programme and also facilitates ad-hoc briefings and project management training to their GMCP



Programme colleagues. M&A has delivered a one week on-the-job training to its team members. Other Vienna based colleagues from Finance, Human Resources and Procurement were involved in this training. The main objective was to enhance team building and share lessons learned and knowledge among the various field offices. Particular focus was given to UMOJA, an Enterprise Resource Planning Software, which the UN Secretariat introduced in late 2015.

In 2017, the GMCP operations have been largely focused on the Indian and Atlantic Ocean. The first activities have been carried out in the Pacific Ocean and a needs assessment has been finalised in the Caribbean.

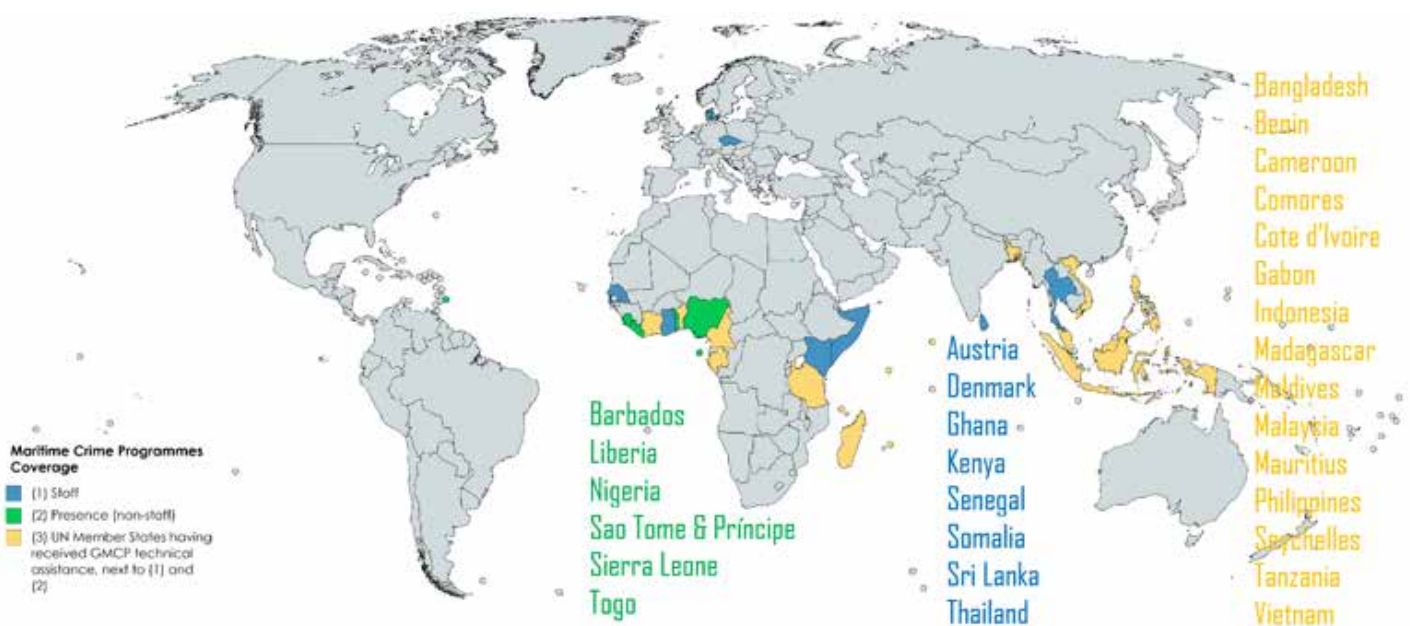
As an illustration, the GMCP gave comprehensive support to the correctional system in Somalia. In particular, the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC), which was built and equipped in partnership with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in Kenya. It is an important cornerstone of the judicial justice infrastructure in Somalia and will allow trials for high-risk crime and terrorism suspects to be conducted. The MPCC is expected to be a fully operational prison and court early in 2018.





In 2017, five GMCP staff members have been relocated to new duty stations. However, the geographical expansion has not yet come to a stop. 2018 is likely to see more staff relocations given the programme's expansion. There will be an expected strong focus on interventions in the Eastern Indian Ocean (South and South East Asia) and the tropical Eastern parts of the Atlantic Ocean (West and Central Africa). The GMCP will likely expand its support to fight maritime crime to the Caribbean, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea upon request for technical assistance from the United Nations Member States.

Despite the continued geographical expansion, the UNODC GMCP is on track to deliver \$10 million of technical assistance. This outcome represents the average of GMCPs annual delivery since the Programme started in May 2009.



ABBREVIATIONS

AMISOM - African Union Mission in Somalia

AO – Atlantic Ocean

BPP - Bossaso Port Police

CGPCS - Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia

CMF - Combined Maritime Forces

D&T - Detention and Transfer sub-programme

DMP - Developing Managers Programme

DPP Department of Public Prosecution

DTI – Detention & Transfer Programme

eCMS - Electronic Case Management System

EU EMSA - European Maritime Safety Agency

EU MASE - European Commission Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security

EU NAVFOR - EU Naval Forces

EUCAP Somalia - European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia

GMA - Ghana Maritime Authority

GMCP -Global Maritime Crime Programme

GMP Ghana Marine Police

GoG – Gulf of Guinea

HoA – Horn of Africa

IOFMC - Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime

ISIL - Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

KPS - Kenya Prison Service

MCI - Maritime Communications Initiative

MDA - Marmite Domain Awareness

MLE – Maritime Law Enforcement

MLED - Maritime Law Enforcement Dialogues

MPCC - Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex

MPU - Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit

NDEA - National Drug Enforcement Agency

OBP - Oceans Beyond Piracy

OPJ - Officiers de Police Judiciaire

PMPF - Puntland Maritime Police Force

PRM - Prisoner Record Management system

PVE - Prevention of Violent Extremist strategy

REFLECS3 - Regional Fusion and Law Enforcement Centre for Safety and Security at Sea

RHIBS Rigid-hulled inflatable boats

RMIFC - Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre

SEP-CIM-AEM - Secrétariat Permanent du Comité Interministériel de l'Action de l'Etat en Mer – Action de l'Etat en Mer

SLCG - Somaliland Coast Guard

SOP - Standing Operations Procedures

SPPS - Swedish Prison and Probation Service

SRP - Southern Route Partnership

UFED - Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction Device

UNCLOS - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

UNODC – United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

VBSS - Visit Board Search and Seizure

VEP - Violent Extremist Prisoners

Global Maritime Crime Programme

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations Vienna – Vienna International Centre

P.O. Box 500, 1400 Vienna, Austria

Tel.: (+43) 01 26060-1

www.unodc.org

CONTACTS

If you would like to know more about the work that **UNODC** is doing to support States to combat maritime crime, please see

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/piracy/index.html

For inquiries please contact: **siri.bjune@un.org**



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