FOREWORD

I am pleased to present this report on the activities of the Global Maritime Crime Programme in 2015.

Maritime crime represents a growing challenge for the international community. Offences range from maritime piracy and the smuggling of migrants in the Mediterranean and other waters, to drug and arms trafficking, and charcoal smuggling in the Horn of Africa, the proceeds of which are financing the terrorist group Al-Shabaab.

As law enforcement responses on land improve, we must also ensure that the seas do not provide a safe haven for criminals.

This is what the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) seeks to do. GMCP offers two major strengths. Firstly, through UNODC’s interregional approach, we can link States across oceans to ensure that responses to maritime crime are as effective as possible. Secondly, we can provide support throughout the whole process of investigating and prosecuting crimes, in order to bring the perpetrators to justice.

From the arrest of offenders by Somali law enforcement officials to improving prison conditions, we help States work together, in line with the rule of law and international human rights standards.

Some 18 countries in regions around the world received technical assistance from the GMCP in 2015. GMCP also helped to launch the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC), to provide a much-needed platform for regional and interregional cooperation between coastal States and to address six areas of concern: the smuggling of migrants and people trafficking, wildlife and forestry crime, piracy and armed robbery, Somali charcoal smuggling, fisheries crime and the growing threat of narcotics trafficking on the high seas of the Indian Ocean. Looking ahead, GMCP will continue to strengthen its support for Member States by intensifying the focus on these challenges.

Ending impunity on our seas is essential for tackling the transnational threats posed by maritime crime, and UNODC and GMCP remain committed to working with Member States to meet this challenge.

Mr Yury Fedotov

Executive Director

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
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2015 was an exciting and important year for the Indian Ocean section of the Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP). While maintaining a strong commitment to ensuring fair and efficient trials and humane imprisonment of piracy detainees in regional States—the very core of the GMCP—the Programme’s strengths and experience were leveraged to expand support to and coordination between a broad number of Indian Ocean States battling a diverse array of crimes committed at sea.
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s Maritime Crime accredited training programme included francophone States for the first time in 2015. During 2015, the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC) held successful inaugural meetings on a number of thematic areas: drug trafficking, illegal fishing, wildlife trafficking, and trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants. Indian Ocean States are starting to move together towards a more robust response to combating maritime crime with the support of UNODC.

THE INDIAN OCEAN FORUM ON MARITIME CRIME:
DEVELOPING POLICY AND CREATING CONNECTIONS TO FIGHT MARITIME CRIME IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

IOFMC is a contact group that brings together littoral and island States of the Indian Ocean to facilitate discussions around, and coordinate criminal justice responses against maritime crimes being carried out in its waters and affecting its shores. These crimes include narcotics trafficking, trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, wildlife and forestry crime, illegal fishing and the Somali charcoal trade.

Drug Trafficking Group: supporting States to bring drug traffickers to justice

In the last four years, there has been a significant shift in heroin trafficking patterns. The previously prevalent northern route and the Persian/Balkan route have seen a decline in trafficking volumes. The southern maritime route has now become the preferred option. The key attraction of the southern route for narcotics trafficking is the lack of enforcement capacity on the high seas. The fishing vessels (dhows) depart from the Makran coast with heroin consignments which are handed over to smaller vessels close to the East African coast. The trafficking patterns to South-East Asia have also seen drop-offs close to Maldivian waters. The Combined Maritime Forces (CMF), a coalition of 30 States headquartered in Bahrain, have been at the forefront of disrupting narcotics trafficking on the southern route. In the past 24 months, CMF vessels have seized over 7,500 kg of heroin.

The group on drug trafficking held its inaugural joint session with law and drug enforcement officials and State prosecutors in March 2015 in the Republic of Seychelles. The joint session was attended by 55 delegates representing 16 member States and four observer member States. The meeting in Seychelles provided a unique platform for regional and interregional cooperation to combat drug trafficking in the Indian Ocean region.
The first meeting of Senior Drug Enforcement Officials of the Indian Ocean Region was held in October 2015 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Sri Lankan Navy and the Combined Maritime Forces jointly conduct a simulated exercise including mid-sea boarding by the Sri Lankan navy boarding teams, and vessel search techniques to identify concealed compartments to detect narcotics in fishing vessels.
Taking forward the recommendations made at the joint meeting in Seychelles, the first Meeting of Senior Drug Enforcement Officials of the Indian Ocean Region was held in October 2015 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The meeting brought together senior officials at the level of head or deputy head of drug enforcement agencies from 21 countries and representatives from six organizations with close involvement in counter-narcotics work to discuss mechanisms for regional cooperation, information sharing and uniformity in data collection.

Fisheries Crime Group: putting an end to illegal fishing

By supporting an effective criminal justice response to illegal fishing, UNODC hopes to help put an end to the serious crime which strips littoral States and their people of valuable resources and income, and undermines the rule of law. The Fisheries Crime Group of the IOFMC aims to help Indian Ocean States combat illegal fishing through better information sharing, intelligence gathering and coordination of enforcement efforts.
The first meeting of the IOFMC Fisheries Crime Group was held in Seychelles in October 2015, supported by Secure Fisheries and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. The meeting brought together fisheries experts and prosecutors from 15 States from around the Indian Ocean region and representatives from six Somali regions, as well as key members of the international community. Major themes of the meeting included port controls and safe havens for illegal fishing vessels, increasing the use of automatic identification systems, introducing permanent and unique identifiers for fishing vessels and strengthening national laws criminalizing fisheries crime. Another theme discussed was the introduction of distant water legislation, which would allow States to extend their prosecutorial reach to illegal fishing carried out by their flagged vessels abroad.

On 20 and 21 October 2015, UNODC, Secure Fisheries and the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission organized the IOFMC Fisheries Crime technical meeting in Mahé, Seychelles. It was attended by over half of the IOFMC States and most of the key regional organizations working in the areas of fisheries crime. A number of States and organizations attended as observers. The Seychelles Minister for Fisheries opened the meeting and emphasized the need for efforts to concentrate on fisheries crime, one of the six GMCP areas of concern. He thanked UNODC for helping Seychelles develop their own capacity to fight piracy and for its efforts to overcome the challenges of fisheries crime.

The meeting concentrated mainly on western Indian Ocean issues. In 2016, UNODC will seek to run a similar event for IOFMC to attract eastern Indian Ocean countries and some of the countries that engage in fishing in the IOFMC area.

The meeting was also attended by the Somali Federal Government Attorney General who welcomed the fact that IOFMC was taking up the challenge of fisheries crime and emphasized that Somalia had deep concerns about the dumping of toxic waste and illegal fishing in its seas.
Charcoal Group: intercepting the flow of funds to Al-Shabaab

Illegal exports of Somali charcoal are reported by the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) to have earned the militant group, Al-Shabaab, tens of millions of dollars in the past year and financed violations of the arms embargo by clan-based militias. SEMG reports 161 vessels exporting charcoal from Somalia’s southern ports of Kismayo and Garowe between June 2013 and May 2014, a third of which were registered in the names of two businessmen linked to Al-Shabaab. UNODC supports the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2182 (2014) and the ban on the import and export of Somali charcoal, which authorizes a range of actions under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. UNODC provides support to SEMG and, in partnership with CMF, has been trying to support naval forces involved in the interdiction of charcoal, specifically in the development of a solution for the disposal of charcoal in Kismayo.
interdicted charcoal. One practical measure that would enhance interdiction capacity is the provision of trained boarding crews who can escort vessels to port, and the creation of advisory teams at receiving ports in the region. Although UNODC is ready to engage in this activity, this programme is largely unfunded, and further work will depend on finding donor support.

Wildlife and Forest Crime Group: saving Africa’s wildlife

The plight of elephants and rhinos in East Africa being poached for their tusks and horns has reached new heights. Much of these and other animal and forestry products are transported by sea to their transit or final destination.

To improve cross-border law enforcement and prosecutorial cooperation in attempts to bring traffickers to justice, UNODC held its first IOFMC technical-level meeting on Wildlife and Forest Crime in May 2015 in Kenya. The forum was attended by senior law enforcement and prosecution experts from Indian Ocean States who specialize in wildlife and forest crimes, as well as wildlife and forest authorities from the region. Discussions centred on better international cooperation and the importance of understanding the demand side as a
requirement for effectively tackling these crimes. Prosecutors agreed on the importance of cross-border intelligence sharing and the value of international instruments which facilitate mutual legal assistance, extradition and information sharing. Law enforcement delegates suggested that an international database would significantly assist investigations, as would the development of an international network of law enforcement officers.

**Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants Group: helping to protect human dignity and life**

With a number of Indian Ocean States facing conflict and insecurity, the need for greater international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (TiP/SoM) across its waters is urgent. UNODC hosted the first IOFMC technical meeting on TiP/SoM in Djibouti in March 2015 with participation from senior law enforcement and prosecution officers from 11 countries from across the Indian Ocean. Discussions focused on the key challenges they face in tackling TiP/SoM and ways to improve international...
cooperation in their day-to-day work, particularly regarding the irregular migration occurring via the so-called eastern route from the Horn and East Africa via the Republic of Djibouti, Puntland State of Somalia and the Republic of Yemen to the Gulf Countries, and the southern route from the Horn and East Africa towards South Africa. Participants recommended that IOFMC act as a platform for international cooperation on TiP/SoM, with a Secretariat of focal points from law enforcement and prosecution bodies to act as a first point of contact for international cooperation in criminal matters.

CONTINUING SUPPORT TO ENSURE FAIR AND EFFICIENT PIRACY TRIALS

Although no new piracy cases commenced in 2015, courts in Kenya, Mauritius and Seychelles remained active with cases from previous years. At the time of writing, 12 acquitted piracy detainees in Mauritius were awaiting the result of the prosecution’s appeal against their case. In Seychelles, the last five piracy remandees were awaiting the outcome of their trial. To date, 138 of the 142 piracy suspects tried in Seychelles have been convicted. In Kenya, the final piracy case was concluded in 2015, bringing the total number of convicted pirates in Kenya to 147 of the 164 prosecuted.

Supported by funds from the European Union’s Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security (EU-MASE), UNODC continued to ensure that these trials and appeals were fair and efficient. UNODC also funded legal aid and provided full-time Somali interpreters in Mauritius and Seychelles, who ensure proper communications in court, at prison and also teach detainees written and spoken English. The testimony of foreign witnesses was enabled through the provision of interpretation in additional languages including Urdu and Japanese. Travel of foreign witnesses was facilitated, as was the use of video link technology to ensure testimony could be secured.

A UNODC interpreter gives English classes to piracy detainees in Mauritius.
In Seychelles, foreign experts were brought in to conduct medical age assessments of suspected Somali pirates who claimed to be juveniles. Foreign experts were also tasked with extracting location data from GPS devices found on suspected Somali pirates. In Kenya, UNODC continued to facilitate the travel of the piracy prosecutors to trials.

Under the Detention and Transfer Programme, the GMCP continued to support repatriations of prisoners to Somalia, in part funded by EU-MASE.

PROMOTING LONG-TERM CAPACITY OF EFFICIENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In 2015, UNODC completed two significant infrastructure projects to increase the capacity of courts in the region to hear piracy and other serious criminal cases. In Mauritius, the new District Moka Court and Piracy Court building was opened, and in Seychelles the Supreme Court Annex building was opened and fitted with furniture and court recording equipment.

To reduce the need for detainees and witnesses to travel to and from court in Seychelles and to facilitate video testimony by foreign witnesses, common in maritime and transnational crime cases, six videoconferencing units were installed at the courts and prisons around the island. UNODC supported the development of SeyLii, an online case database. Other legal research tools were also provided and upgrades were made to the case administration system.
Similar efforts were undertaken in Kenya to improve case management and record-keeping in Mombasa and Shanzu courts. Following an in-depth assessment of the current case management and record-keeping systems, UNODC has installed an Electronic Case Management System (eCMS) on 20 computers onto which data entry clerks trained by UNODC are in the process of uploading a backlog of 14,000 cases. An additional 100 judicial staff, who will take on the electronic uploading of any future cases, have also been trained in the use of the system. Servers and other equipment necessary to support full implementation of the system have been provided at each of the two locations.
Kenya has also benefited from video link connections between prisons and courtrooms to reduce the need for detainee travel and to facilitate the testimony of foreign witnesses. UNODC further supported a project led by the Kenyan judiciary and the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office in the development of a new practice directive in active case management, again to help remedy some of the delays criminal cases face. It is anticipated that following the pilot run in three courts in 2015, the practice directive will be applied country-wide in 2016.

SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY ON AND OFF THE WATER

UNODC continues to provide strong support to the Seychelles Police. GMCP has provided two inshore patrol boats for the newly established Marine Police Unit. Three additional patrol boats will be procured in 2016. In 2015, six repeater stations were installed and additional radios were provided to improve police radio coverage within the inner islands. Maritime domain awareness equipment and analytical software to monitor irregular maritime traffic in the western Indian Ocean region have also been provided.

To support broader police development, UNODC has installed a police case management system to improve criminal record-keeping and linkage analysis. Expert consultants have developed a training programme for the Seychelles Police Academy with a specific focus on practical policing skills. The roll-out of this programme, combined with mentoring and oversight, will commence in 2016.

In an effort to help the United Republic of Tanzania combat transnational and maritime crime, particularly heroin trafficking by sea in 2015, UNODC assisted the government in the formation of an inter-agency Transnational Organized Crime Unit (TOCU). During the year, a core operational group, consisting of...
national stakeholders and international counterparts, was formed, and has
guided the development of TOCU and seen the appointment of a Deputy Com-
missioner of Police to lead the Unit. UNODC will help the Unit to develop further
and begin operations in the coming year.

Also in 2015, UNODC delivered illicit drug and precursor testing field kits, along
with computer-based training programmes to drug control authorities in Kenya,
the United Republic of Tanzania and Zanzibar as part of its campaign against
the trafficking and use of illicit drugs in those countries.

SUPPORTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRESSIVE AND
HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANT PRISONS IN THE REGION

The year of 2015 saw the completion of substantial refurbishment to the wing
dedicated to piracy and maritime crime at the Ukonga Prison in Dar es Salaam,
United Republic of Tanzania. The completed work was the result of a joint effort
between UNODC, who procured the required materials, and the Tanzanian
Prison Service, who undertook the works. The refurbishment included upgrades
to the prison wall, the clinic, the administration room, the watchtower and a
new kitchen and mess area.

In Mauritius, UNODC has been providing expert technical advice on the reform
of the juvenile justice system in line with the United Nations Standard Minimum
Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. A new Juvenile Justice Act and
a ten-year strategic plan to reform the management of juvenile detention facilities are being developed; additionally, a new staff-training curriculum has been completed, improvements made in detention conditions and an expansion of rehabilitation programmes has been planned. Furthermore, new recruits have been trained on case management techniques and the objectives of therapeutic management.

New watchtower overlooking the refurbished piracy wing at Ukonga prison.

New piracy and maritime crime wing at Ukonga, constructed and refurbished through self-implementation.
In 2015, UNODC installed a prisoner management database at Montagne Posée Prison, providing electronic record-keeping for the first time in Seychelles. Materials to enable the construction of a search room and a vulnerable prisoner unit were provided. The projects were carried out by the prison with oversight from a UNODC engineer. UNODC also arranged for the transport of prison vans and prison equipment donated by the Netherlands Prison Service.

Staff at Ukonga prison in the United Republic of Tanzania and Kamiti prison in Kenya have also benefited from dynamic security training, supported in part by EU-MASE, under the Detention and Transfer Programme.
HORN OF AFRICA PROGRAMME
Maritime crime in the Indian Ocean is endemic; a fact that has gradually come to light in recent years due to the naval presence off the coast of Somalia. In addition to the smuggling of weapons, drugs, ivory and charcoal, activities such as the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons, piracy and onshore kidnapping and illegal fishing are being increasingly highlighted as crimes which have a destabilizing effect on Somalia and consequently on the region as a whole.
Recent reports by international news broadcasters and NGOs have found that grievances felt in Somali fishing communities over the continued exploitation of Somali fisheries by international fishing vessels are liable to provoke a resurgence of piracy, which has otherwise been dormant for a number of years. Indeed, illegal fishing was found to be a key justification for piracy in Oceans Beyond Piracy’s report on Piracy Motivations and Deterrents. As stated in the Secure Fisheries’ report on Securing Somali Fisheries: “While the international community has taken major steps to protect commercial vessels from piracy, they have done little to curb foreign fishing; some Somalis see this as enabling illegal fishing. Foreign fishing is still rampant and these sentiments still exist, raising the risk that piracy could re-emerge now or in the future.”

In 2015, indications of the re-emergence of piracy with the capture of a number of Iranian vessels in South Central Somalia have been observed. Although within the Territorial Waters of Somalia (i.e. not classified as piracy as per article 101 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea), the modus operandi and justifications used by the assailants resemble those used by Somali pirates and so confirm the notion that piracy off the coast of Somalia is not necessarily a closed chapter in history.

UNODC has also received reports from partners in Puntland who have seen signs of pirates returning to their previously abandoned bases in the Bargaal and Qandala districts of the Bari Region. With recent reports uncovering the extent of illegal fishing now reaching the coastal areas of Puntland, there are concerns that pirates may again gain the support of local fishing communities which had otherwise turned against piracy.

The Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) for the Horn of Africa has now been running for two years with the objective of strengthening Government control over territorial waters. The Programme has engaged a total of seven international mentors in Berbera, Bosasso and Mogadishu since mid-2014 to help train and support maritime law enforcement authorities in their efforts to start patrolling their coastlines. A significant amount of procurement has also been carried out to further support the operationalization of the entities in each location. A notable improvement in capacity to carry out patrols has been seen in this period.
SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS

16 DECEMBER 2014: Fifty-one vessels that were fishing illegally within the territorial waters were interdicted by coastguards. All were fined and released in line with international practices.

LATE JANUARY 2015: Coastguards carried out a search in the hold of the MV Shaakir and took control of a large consignment of heavy weaponry which was found to be in breach of the arms embargo. The United Nations monitoring group on illegal armaments was alerted and invited to view the shipment.

FEBRUARY 2015: The Somaliland coastguards at Zeylah responded when a fishing vessel caught fire off the coast. They rescued the crew and returned them to shore unharmed.

MARCH 2015 AND ONWARDS: The ports of Berbera and Bosasso have witnessed a mass influx of persons fleeing the conflict in Yemen across the Gulf of Aden. Maritime law enforcement authorities have faced the ensuing challenges of carrying out their humanitarian duties to safeguard these people.

SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME IN THE HORN OF AFRICA IN 2015

POLICING

Forty officers trained in:
- Advanced vessel piloting and boarding tactics
- Safety of life at sea
- International law and the territorial sea
- Rule of law
- Use of force
- Steering for boat crews
- Basic boarding
- Basic safety and survival at sea

Ongoing: Formation of a tactical boat unit to serve as the focus for training in 2016

ENGINEERING

Ten officers trained in:
- Basic outboard marine engine maintenance
- Basic diesel engine maintenance
- Introduction of internal combustion engines
- Theory and function of 2-stroke and 4-stroke engines
- Identifying the parts of an engine
- Theory of the capacitor discharge ignition system
- Sea water cooling system for boat engines
- Lubrication system for boat engines

**RADIO**

Twelve officers trained in:
- Basic use of VHF marine handheld radios
- Radio operations training (Coastguard HQ)

**PROCUREMENT**

- Large volume of spare parts for vehicles and boats
- Life vests for training
- 11 x desktop computers (distributed in the storage room, computer lab, coastguard administration, training and education unit and radio operations room)
- Furniture for coastguard offices
- Communications equipment including three solar panels, nine waterproof handheld radios, and five shore-based handheld radios
- GPS equipment
- Materials to refurbish pontoons, including a chipper machine, metal sheets and oxide paint
- Materials for refurbishment of electrical wiring including armoured cable
- Gym equipment to support the physical education programme
- Materials for the upgrade of the Berbera base offices including windows, doors and tiles

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

- Set up of a spare part storeroom with computerized inventory
- Refurbishment of pontoons
- Establishment of a computer lab including electrical wiring, furniture and seven computers
- Commencement of an upgrade to the Berbera base electrical works
- Maintenance garage for coastguard vehicles set up
- Upgrade to the Berbera base commander office
- Radio operations room set up

**OTHER**

- Training in the use of GPS equipment carried out
- Basic English language training carried out
- Computer literacy training carried out
- Fifteen senior officers trained in operational readiness and standard operation procedures
- In conjunction with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, training on the legal framework related to the protection of refugees was carried out
SOMALILAND COASTGUARD ADMIRAL MÖHAMED HUSSEIN “HIIRANE”

“Today, the Somaliland Coastguard is stronger, more effective and more relevant than ever before. With the support of UNODC, we are certain that we can overcome the increasing challenges and the maritime complexities of the region.

I compliment UNODC for its outstanding work in continuing to enhance the capacity of our coastguard operations. UNODC’s steadfast Global Maritime Crime Programme reflects our increased capability and accountability to maintaining and sustaining a range of strategic coastguard functions, including carrying out maritime surveillance activities such as border control, maritime safety and security, customs activities, fisheries control, environment protection and general law enforcement.”
MY YEAR IN BERBERA WITH THE SOMALILAND COASTGUARD

An account by interpreter Ahmed Said

In the past year, Ahmed Said has served as an interpreter for UNODC’s GMCP in the Horn of Africa in Berbera. As Ahmed is involved in all training delivered by the mentor team, he has experienced a steep learning curve in these 12 months, reflecting the versatile nature of the support delivered through the Programme in Berbera.

Ahmed has taken on highly technical and specialized translations and simultaneous interpretation tasks related to maritime policing, engineering and communications, both on land and at sea. Being the interlocutor between international mentors and coastguard officers, he has created strong ties with both and is instrumental in getting information across clearly between the two.

In January 2015, he took part in setting up a computer lab at the base with seven computers. This was to be used both to train coastguard officers in policing and engineering, and for administrative purposes within the coastguard. Since many officers were found to be computer illiterate, and as Ahmed had experience in teaching, he was encouraged to start giving computer literacy and English classes. As he says, he jumped at the chance! “My work was interesting enough already but I was not going to pass up on the opportunity to employ my teaching experience in this new context. The classes were fun and it gave me an opportunity to get to know the coastguard members and as a result, I have made a lot of friends in Berbera.”

As he recounts, a particular challenge in the past year was the heat, particularly during Ramadan. "Communications trainer Steve Kimanthi and I were delivering telecommunications training which coincided with Ramadan. We worked closely on translating a handbook for the communication equipment that is currently being installed at the base and we started the classes with the aim of building a communication centre with a dedicated and trained staff running a round-the-clock operation. Steve was checking the daytime temperature one sunny day in June to see if the equipment could handle the extreme heat and the mercury read 51 degrees centigrade. That reading shocked even the coastguard members, who, to be fair, had been telling us that 2015 was unusually hot, even for Berbera.”

When he is not out at sea with one of the two coastguard mentors, he is with the engineering mentors delivering training in electrical installations and the intricate workings of both cars and boats.

Due to security constraints, Ahmed accompanied nautical engineer Sarath Surasena to Hargeisa where they delivered 60 hours of domestic electrical installation training to inmates and staff members in Hargeisa Prison. "The class consisted mainly of young men serving short sentences and was aimed at giving them a basic understanding of house wiring with the objective of improving their chances of employment upon release. The students were very competitive and they showed a great deal of enthusiasm.”
STUDENT ELECTRICIANS SHARE THEIR EXPERIENCE OF JOINING THE SOMALILAND COASTGUARD UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF UNODC MENTOR SARATH SURASENA

WHAT WAS YOUR BACKGROUND BEFORE YOU JOINED THE SOMALILAND COASTGUARD?

YASIIN: I was a mechanic in Hargeisa. I also received training under our previous electrician who has since been moved to headquarters back in Hargeisa.

ABDI: I am a member of coastguard intelligence but I have a background as a mechanic.

WHAT IS THE MOST NOTICEABLE CHANGE IN YOUR WORKING PRACTICES SINCE SARATH’S ARRIVAL?

YASIIN: Since his arrival, Sarath has always maintained that we must aim to always meet international standards in our work. He will not accept lazy thinking or allow us to take shortcuts. He always tells us this emphasis on procedure becomes second nature after a while. It is no longer acceptable to just make sure the lights stay on at the base. I am always reminded of his emphasis on safety when working with electricity. It is very easy to fall into a false sense of security and Sarath has many stories of experienced electricians making amateur mistakes and paying with their lives.

ABDI: I had no experience with electrical installations and I found the scale of the summer project at the base quite daunting at first. I gained considerable insight into the basics of wiring and the importance of safety at work when dealing with electricity.
WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR MOST MEMORABLE MOMENT WITH SARATH?

YASIIN: We helped Sarath rewire the entire base this past summer. The project was on a larger scale than I am used to, but it was very instructive. We were included in all the discussions leading up to the installation and the laying down of the wires.

ABDI: Our brainstorming sessions were memorable and we were asked to come up with solutions to overcome limitations caused by the equipment and the geography or climate of the area.

WHAT DID YOU GAIN MOST FROM SARATH’S PRESENCE AT BERBERA HEADQUARTERS?

YASIIN: I gained confidence in my work. I was the only electrician on the base when Sarath arrived and I did not have the expertise to undertake the large-scale rewiring of the entire base that was started this summer. I still have a long way to go, but I am more confident that I can make a bigger contribution to keeping the base safe and well lit.

ABDI: Working with Sarath was fun but also insightful. He has instilled in us the confidence to raise our standards.

WHAT WILL CHANGE IN YOUR DAY-TO-DAY WORK AS A RESULT OF UNODC’S ENGINEERING PROGRAMME?

YASIIN: My approach to work has changed for the better I think. My knowledge of the field has increased so I am a more competent electrician. I also think that I am more thorough and considered in my approach to problem solving. My confidence has increased in line with my abilities as an electrician.

ABDI: Our standards have been raised and now our task is to make sure that we maintain our gains and transmit this level of professionalism and discipline to the rest of the technicians in the Somaliland coastguard.
PUNTLAND

» SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS

MARCH 2015 AND ONWARDS: Approximately 1,000 people have arrived weekly at the port of Bosasso since bombings started in Yemen. The port police have assisted in ensuring their safe arrival.

10 JUNE 2015: The port police are reported to have withheld two boats carrying commercial oil from coastal villages in Puntland destined to supply Houthi rebels in Yemen.

17 SEPTEMBER 2015: The port police acted on intelligence information and intervened in a people-smuggling operation 20 km east of Bosasso, arresting the smugglers.

25 SEPTEMBER 2015: The port police interdicted another boat carrying 70 Ethiopians and 18 Somalis destined for Yemen who were oblivious to the situation there. The smugglers are currently held in custody charged with criminal offences.

13 NOVEMBER 2015: Bosasso port police discovered a shipment of empty medicine capsules. They suspect that the capsules were intended for the manufacture of counterfeit medicine, since they were found along with a quantity of small boxes printed with pharmaceutical terms. All the items were taken into custody by the port police, who are awaiting instructions from the Ministry for Health.

» SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME IN THE HORN OF AFRICA IN 2015*

POLICING
Twenty students undertook training in port security.

ENGINEERING
Twenty students undertook training in basic outboard engineering.

RADIO
Twenty students undertook training in communication and voice procedures.

PROCUREMENT
- 2 x Toyota Hilux pick-ups have been handed over to the port police
- 2 x outboard engines
- 2 x drums of 2-stroke oil
- VHF and HF communications equipment

INFRASTRUCTURE
In consultation with the Ministry of Marine Transport, Ports and Counter Piracy, UNODC is constructing a two-storey building to serve as both an operations centre for the port police and a ministry for the Minister of Transport, Ports and Counter Piracy in Bosasso. The ground-breaking ceremony for the project was held in August 2015, with the participation of the Minister for Finance, the Police Commissioner, the Governor of Bosasso, invited MPs and community elders, and partners from the United Nations Office for Project Services. Construction is now well under way and expected to be complete in late 2016.

*Programme suspended from April to August 2015 due to security constraints
 Officer Farah has been taking part in policing training delivered by the GMCP in the Horn of Africa in 2015. Speaking of the training, Farah says that UNODC’s mentor provided unique insight into the field of safety and security, especially in port security.

"With the learning experience I gained in the training, I will be able to make improvements, particularly on security awareness and safety methods for the port of Bosasso. There were security weaknesses and shortcomings in the port that I was not aware of before this course, but now I understand where security problems can come in and we have tightened up those weaknesses so that the port is more secure right now than it was before the training."

Farah further expressed his determination to become more professional in the maritime security field and hoped that UNODC GMCP would continue their support for the port police in order for him to achieve this goal.
BOSASSO PORT POLICE COMMANDER COLONEL HASHII

“The current Programme is indispensable for us and has already changed in a big way how we operate and carry out our daily duties. This is because the Programme focused on capacity-building. For instance, we have been receiving training on administrative issues, security and engineering which has greatly impacted our capabilities. The two vehicles, which were given to us, have had an instrumental impact on our mobility, and the headquarters, which is under construction, fills a long standing gap as it will serve as a facility for command and control among other things.

This Programme will be important in keeping check on pirates who could be looking for mother ships in Bosasso since it is the main port where bigger vessels and ships usually dock. It already happened in the past that pirates hijacked a bigger vessel to carry their boats and logistics. On the human trafficking side too, the Programme will boost our operational capability in tackling those who have routinely made their departure points in areas close to Bosasso.

We are extremely happy and hereby express our immeasurable gratitude for the assistance received from UNODC and consider it an essential component that we have lacked over the years. Because of the Programme, we are on course to make improvements in the immediate future on the work which we are mandated to do. This opportunity broadens the scope of our activities, but which we in the past were unable to carry out because of operational incapability.”
MOGADISHU

» SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS
Routinely:
- Lifeguard activities on Lido beach
- Public water safety awareness training on the beach, resulting in drastic reduction of drowning incidents
- Search and rescue operations around Mogadishu
- Support to African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) marines in patrolling the waters outside Mogadishu International Airport

» SUPPORT PROVIDED BY THE GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME IN THE HORN OF AFRICA IN 2015

SEAMANSHIP
- Six assistant instructors for crewmanship training graduated
- A six-week crewmanship training delivered to 19 new members of the Maritime Police Unit (MPU) and three marines from AMISOM
- Six coxswains trained in advanced boat handling

PROCUREMENT
- Two patrol boats delivered to Mogadishu late 2015
- Personal equipment pack for new trainees including clothes appropriate for sailing, shoes and backpacks
- Training equipment including swimming aids, navigational equipment, rope and sea charts
- Operational equipment including first aid kits, fire extinguishers, VHF and HF radio equipment, GPS, and ID card printers

OTHER
- Substantial repairs made on an MPU boat through an international supplier in Mogadishu

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ABDIKARIM MUALIN OF THE SOMALI POLICE FORCE MARITIME UNIT IN MOGADISHU

"UNODC is correctly assisting the Somali Police Force Maritime Unit at an initial stage by providing coxswain training, a crewmanship course, the training of assistant instructors, as well as the provision of equipment and boat maintenance. Assistance has been provided since the end of last year and is tailor-made for the needs of the Somali Police Force Maritime Unit."
FINDING THEIR SEA LEGS

An account by Gert Barkhuizen, GMCP maritime mentor, on training the Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit

Despite having 3,300 km of coastline—the longest in continental Africa—Somalis are not a particularly seafaring people. In fact, many are quite wary of the sea which holds threats such as sharks, sharp coral reefs and dangerous undercurrents. Finding candidates suitable to become seamen is therefore no small challenge.

In our work with the Maritime Police Unit (MPU) in Mogadishu, we therefore focus on quality rather than quantity. We have sought to train up small teams of boat crews that can responsibly and independently operate a vessel. Training of new recruits starts at the very basic level of learning how to swim, navigate, tie knots and provide first aid. At the end of the course, graduates are not only able to swim, but rescue and revive drowning victims and navigate a boat at sea.

Although a small unit, the Maritime Police Unit is making an impact in Mogadishu. For the first time in approximately 20 years, the Somali Federal Police is patrolling the waters outside Mogadishu International Airport in cooperation with marines from the African Union Mission in Somalia. The Unit is also engaged in search and rescue operations, as well as in lifeguard activities on the very popular Lido beach where there is a particularly strong undercurrent and consequently many incidents of drowning. They also deliver public water safety awareness training on the beach. As a testimony to this work, the MPU lifeguards report to have drastically reduced incidents of drowning. The Unit has also begun to carry out patrols in the waters outside Mogadishu, actively engaging with local fishermen to assert their presence as a supportive entity on the water.

As a result, the public now turns to MPU officers for assistance and protection. Although this may seem banal to some, it is quite a profound achievement for a law enforcement unit in Africa which have in the past been accused of intimidation and corruption rather than protection.
GALMUDUG

Since coastal areas in Galmudug are not yet accessible to the United Nations, GMCP Horn of Africa is supporting the South Galkayo Detention Facility as this police station is currently the only facility in Galmudug with detention capacity and is therefore likely to hold any suspects arrested for maritime crime once government forces gain control over coastal towns.

As the police station had been severely damaged by flooding in late 2013, the facility was in dire need of a complete refurbishment. GMCP has since procured everything from paint and concrete to toilets and air conditioners to carry out the renovations. In the course of 2015, the entire premises were painted; the holes in the perimeter wall were fixed, cemented and painted; administration offices were equipped with furniture, computers, printers and air conditioners; and a generator supplied to provide the facility with an emergency power supply.

In addition to the water damage, the initial assessment carried out at the police station found that the room used to hold all confiscated weapons and munitions was located right beside the detention cells. This created a highly hazardous environment given the unstable nature of explosives. GMCP therefore included the construction of an armoury as part of the refurbishment plan. A company specializing in the construction of storage facilities compliant with the International Ammunition Technical Guidelines on Storage Space Requirements for Munitions set by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs was hired for this job, which was completed in October 2015.
SUPPORTING PRISONS IN SOUTH CENTRAL SOMALIA

GMCP is assisting with criminal justice reform and contributing to security inland from Mogadishu to help dissuade criminal activity and ensure that those facing prosecution and imprisonment related to maritime and other serious crime are afforded human rights compliant conditions, and that those involved in administering justice are kept safe.

With the election of a Federal Government and relative stability in South Central Somalia in recent years, the need to begin rebuilding key State institutions, including those of the criminal justice sector, has become pressing. Decades of civil war and criminality have left prisons overcrowded, poorly managed and with crumbling infrastructure, giving rise to human rights concerns and opportunities for extreme ideologies to flourish. By targeting judicial actors and institutions in their attacks, terrorists are degrading the country’s ability to develop and enforce the rule of law, and enjoying the impunity that such weakness allows.

Building on its strong experience and track record in prison work in Somaliland and Puntland under the GMCP Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme, UNODC initiated similar support to South Central Somalia in 2014, introducing basic improvements to Mogadishu’s Central Prison. In 2015, these improvements were completed. New water and sanitation systems are in place and a new boundary wall has enclosed an area in which remand accommodation blocks were erected under the direction of the prison service. This new remand space will reduce overcrowding significantly in the main prison and allow remand detainees to be properly separated from convicted detainees for the first time. Perimeter security was also improved with the construction of a wall and the installation of a sally port search area, cutting off open public access to the prison grounds.

Despite these improvements at Mogadishu Central Prison, the need for a high-security detention and prosecution centre in the city remains. Working within the structure of the Somali Joint Rule of Law Programme, under the Somali Compact Peace and State-building Goal 3: Justice, an agreement was reached with the federal Government for the construction of a high-security prison and court complex. The Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) will allow

UNODC prison officer training with members of the Mogadishu Corrections Corps.
justice to be carried out in a safe environment, and for prisoners, including high-risk detainees, to be held in human rights compliant and security-conscious conditions.

The Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex will be an integrated court and prison facility specifically designed to handle high-security cases and detainees, with additional detention capacity for a generally male prison population. The two-courthouse complex will provide a safe environment for hearing terrorism and other serious criminal cases. Within the compound, secure accommodation for judges and prosecutors to use during the course of their trials will be constructed, reducing the significant risk of terrorist attacks they face when at home or travelling in the city. In the reporting period, the statement of requirements and design was developed in close consultation with the Ministry of Justice, the Custodial Corps and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). Site surveys and master planning are complete, and construction will commence by the end of the year. It is expected that MPCC will be able to host secure trials and detention by mid-2017.

In 2015, UNODC also continued its personnel development programme with Somali prison leaders and prison officers in Mogadishu, where three training sessions were held in cooperation with UNSOM. UNODC has started developing, jointly with the Custodial Corps through a series of workshops, an electronic prisoner records system. Equipment for a pilot stage has been provided and will continue to be supplied in 2016. Prison officer uniforms have been delivered as have two vehicles, which will help the Custodial Corps carry out their judicial protection functions.

Initial work on the introduction of UNODC Violent Extremist Offenders and Dynamic Security programmes into the Somali corrections system has commenced. UNODC prison experts have also been supporting the Custodial Corps and UNSOM in the development of a strategic plan called the “Onkod” (thunder) Plan.

Vehicle handed over to Somali Custodial Corps.
Somali prison officers in new uniforms provided by UNODC.

Attorney General for Somalia, Commissioner General of Prisons for Somalia, UNOPS and UNODC with the model of the MPCC construction.

The Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex: secure court and prison design.
ATLANTIC OCEAN PROGRAMME
In the past decade, countries in the Gulf of Guinea have witnessed a surge in maritime crime, but are not fully equipped to repress and punish these illegal activities. Through GMCP, UNODC has been assisting countries in the region with legal reform, in order for national laws to conform to relevant provisions of international law, as well as helping them build the capacity of their judiciary by promoting workshops for prosecutors and judges, and coordination meetings for the sharing of information.
In Benin, GMCP has contributed to training members of the judicial system on how to apply provisions of maritime law. In both Benin and Gabon, assistance has been provided to adapt national legislation to international conventions such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by, for instance, amplifying the legal definition of the piracy infraction and including the principle of universal jurisdiction in national laws.

In Nigeria, GMCP is currently reviewing the legislative framework to combat maritime crimes and has recommended the inclusion of more infractions which are currently not covered by the laws in place. GMCP also addressed experts from the Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency in 2015 to specifically focus on the subject of the fight against piracy.

In Togo, GMCP has proposed legislative reforms, such as the law including conditions for monitoring vessels at sea by the country’s sovereign forces, and adapting national laws in line with the Yaoundé Declaration of the Heads of State and Governments of Central and West African States on maritime safety and security in their common maritime domain.

In July and October 2015, GMCP facilitated coordination meetings for judges and prosecutors from Benin, Gabon, Nigeria and Togo to discuss their legislation and jurisprudence on maritime crime, especially with regard to the recommendations made in the Yaoundé Declaration. In addition, GMCP has been providing training through a workshop for judges and prosecutors from both Benin and Togo.
ASSESSMENT MISSION TO GHANA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

GMCP has selected Ghana and Sao Tome and Principe as two pilot countries to be part of a fully-fledged support approach to tackling maritime crime. In April 2015, the Programme team conducted a mission to these two countries to assess their maritime law enforcement capability and capacity in tackling maritime crime, with a focus on piracy and armed robbery.

In both Ghana and Sao Tome and Principe, staff members met with key national counterparts involved in maritime law enforcement including ministries, maritime law enforcement entities, policymakers and potential donors. Based on the meetings, the assessment team’s recommendation in support of both countries was to place a mentor within each country’s relevant national maritime law enforcement entity, in order to assist them in their daily operations and with developing operational procedures to improve their response to maritime crime.

In order to implement the above cited recommendations, GMCP has secured funding for implementation to start at the end of 2015.

As part of a South-South cooperation, GMCP invited criminal justice officials involved in fighting maritime crime from Ghana, Sao Tome and Principe and Togo to visit Seychelles, a country that has developed its own piracy prosecution model. The visit took place in mid-October 2015 and included meetings with Seychellois officials who have been involved in piracy prosecutions, showcasing the full piracy prosecution model from the handover of suspects, to investigations, preparations of piracy cases, the judicial process and the prisons.
UNODC shows captured Somali skiffs to delegates.

Attorney General Ronny Govinden of Seychelles illustrates the piracy prosecution model to the delegations.

Delegates visiting the piracy prosecution court.
DETENTION AND TRANSFER PROGRAMME
In 2015, the Detention and Transfer Programme continued to develop the capacity of the prison services in Somaliland and Puntland state of Somalia, by improving facilities and training prison staff.
Originally developed to relieve the burden of prosecuting States by transferring Somali prisoners back to their home countries, the Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme has transitioned into the Detention and Transfer Programme. The achievements of the Programme have so far included strengthening national criminal justice systems in the targeted Somali regions to ensure secure and humane imprisonment of transferred convicted pirates, as well as to provide overall improvements for the general prison population. 2015 was a busy year with continued activities in the prison service as well as new developments, such as the introduction of dynamic security work in Kenya, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania.

TRANSFERS AND REPATRIATIONS

In 2015, the Detention and Transfer Programme helped the prosecuting States of Kenya and Seychelles to repatriate 33 Somali piracy prisoners who had either served their sentences or been acquitted.

In September, the Detention and Transfer Programme facilitated a meeting between the Kenyan Government and Somali Federal Government attended by the Prison Commissioner of Kenya, the Puntland Minister of Justice and the Somali Ambassador to Kenya in Shimo La Tewa prison, in Mombasa, Kenya—a prison holding 92 Somali prisoners convicted of piracy. UNODC and its counterparts met with the 92 Somali prisoners to begin the process of arranging a memorandum of understanding between the two States—a process which UNODC had assisted in previously with Seychelles and Mauritius—in order to transfer the 92 men back to Somalia.

All transfers are voluntary, and all prisoners receive independent legal advice prior to consenting to their transfers. Prisoner transfers reduce the burden on the prison system in the prosecuting State, and enable prisoners to serve their sentences in a familiar cultural environment, with access to their families.
DEVELOPING PRISON SERVICES

In coordination with government officials in Somaliland and Puntland, UNODC is working to ensure the sustainable operation of prison facilities well into the future. Four full-time mentors from the Norwegian and Swedish Prison Services oversee the daily running of the prisons and provide training to the prison staff. Under a partnership agreement with the local authorities in Puntland and Somaliland, the local government will continue to pay salaries and the basic operation costs of the prisons, while UNODC will go on providing additional support, such as sanitation, food and medical supplies, and supervising the prison farm, vocational training and sports activities for the rehabilitation of inmates. The mentors will also be leading the Management Development Programme, which focuses on training future prison leaders. The students of the Programme are young college graduates who have embarked on careers in the prison sector and are future prison managers. Their wish is to develop the skills necessary to manage prisons in accordance with international standards.

The year of 2015 saw the completion of construction projects in Mandhera and Bosasso prisons in Somaliland and Puntland respectively. The constructions were partly carried out by the Custodial Corps in each location.

INTERNATIONAL MONITORING COMMITTEE

The International Monitoring Committee, a group comprised of representatives from donor States and States transferring piracy prisoners, met in 2015 to view and monitor the developments and conditions of the facilities in which Somali pirates are held in the targeted Somali regions. The donors were shown around the prison facilities in Somaliland and Puntland and given the opportunity to meet with the government officials, prison staff and prisoners.

International Monitoring Committee visit to Somaliland with donors to UNODC GMCP able to see their investment first hand.
COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

UNODC is developing an approach to countering violent extremism and managing violent extremist offenders in prisons across East Africa. The interventions developed to support prisons in countering violent extremism will include the following seven activities, depending on the circumstances of the prison establishments:

- Providing mentoring support and advice to prison staff through the long-term engagement of UNODC prison experts in prisons holding violent extremist offenders
- Introducing a proper system of prisoner classification by assessing the continued risk prisoners pose to each other, staff, the public and themselves both during their sentence and after release
- Introducing prisoner records in order to ensure that prison staff have access to information about a prisoner’s original offence, personal circumstances and progress through the prison system
- Implementing dynamic security ensures prison staff can identify indicators of increased risk posed by prisoners, analyse the indicators and put in place measures to mitigate the risk at the earliest point
- Introducing measures to reduce the risk of radicalization within the prison environment by reducing prisoners’ exposure to extremist thinking and by countering past exposure through access to positive role models within the prison, the family, the wider community and the media
- Ensuring the infrastructure is in place to permit the smooth operation of prisons
- Providing the equipment necessary to permit the smooth operation of prisons

Somali detainees play football at Garowe Prison in Puntland, Somalia on the sports ground constructed by UNODC in 2013.
DYNAMIC SECURITY

Apart from being an important component in the strategy of countering violent extremism, dynamic security also provides tools for improving and maintaining an overall secure environment in prisons. In 2015, training was delivered in Kenya, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania. Dynamic security focuses on building good relationships between prisoners and prison staff, thereby reducing staff reliance on the use of force and other more aggressive management tactics. Instead, it can be demonstrated that improved information systems offer a better path to a safer prison environment. Dynamic security training, delivered by UNODC prison experts, is tailored to the specific conditions of the prison environment within which the prison staff work, which varies greatly across the region where the Detention and Transfer Programme operates. Dynamic security support is delivered in phases, the first of which was carried out in 2014. This initial phase established a dedicated security team in each prison and prepared staff for subsequent phases in 2015. Apart from the training of staff, dynamic security also covers the refurbishment of prisons to improve security and the supply of equipment for staff to complete dedicated searches. The programme roll-out will continue and intensify in 2016.
HOSTAGE SUPPORT PROGRAMME

In February 2015, the UNODC Hostage Support Programme coordinated the extraction of the four longest serving hostages from the FV Prantaly 12 and their repatriation to Thailand. The four crewman were airlifted from Galkayo with the support of regional governments.

UNODC is now working with other organizations under the Hostage Support Partnership (which consists of Oceans Beyond Piracy, Holman Fenwick Willan, Compass Risk and UNODC) to ensure the release of the remaining hostages in Somalia. Currently there remain 26 Asian crew from the FV Naham 3 held since 26 March 2012, 21 Iranian crewmen from the FV Siraj and four Kenyan kidnap victims, two of whom are held by known pirates. There also remain a number of kidnap victims and several individuals unaccounted for, whom the Hostage Support Partnership endeavours to support or to provide their families with information.

The crew of FV Prantaly 12, free and on their way home.
MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS UNIT
The GMCP Management and Analysis Unit has seen a very busy year with a continuously accelerating geographical expansion, in particular in the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean regions.
SUPPORTING EFFICIENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERY TO AN INCREASING NUMBER OF COUNTRIES GLOBALLY

Despite some challenges due to the upcoming move of UNODC to its new enterprise resource planning system Umoja*, GMCP has been able to maintain and even increase its annual delivery which is expected to exceed US$ 15 million (including project support costs) by the end of the year 2015. Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the European Union and the Counter Piracy Trust Fund remain the major donors and partners of the Programme.

GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME: DELIVERY AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2015 [9 ACTIVE PROJECTS†]

The Management and Analysis Unit is looking forward to 2016, a year in which major changes in how GMCP operates will be implemented, without losing focus on delivering results on the ground. The role of the Management and Analysis Unit will be critical for fully setting up GMCP in Umoja, which in the medium term will allow easier analysis, monitoring and reporting. At the same time, geographical expansion is expected to continue while substantive interventions are likely to be focused on key activities detailed in the GMCP Menu of Services, which have proven to be most effective and cost-efficient.

†Piracy prisoner transfer ended 30/06/2015

*Umoja means unity in Swahili and is the new enterprise resource planning system the United Nations is introducing to increase efficiency and transparency of its operations. It will change the way the United Nations works. More to come in 2016!
GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME: FUNDING OF ONGOING PROJECTS (8),
STATUS AS OF 13 OCTOBER 2015

Total GMCP budget US$ 72.2 million (US$ 38.6 million/53.4% funded)
ANNEXES
ANNEX I.

GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME: MENU OF SERVICES

I. ASSESSMENTS OF THREATS, CAPACITY AND NEEDS
   • Evaluation of maritime crime threats and trends
   • Assessment of existing maritime law enforcement capacity
   • Analysis of needs to address maritime crime

II. LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE
   • Support with drafting legislation related to maritime crime
   • Support in amending jurisdictional provisions, law enforcement powers and other legislative provisions related to maritime crime
   • Support with the regulation of Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel at sea

III. ESTABLISHING OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS
   • Support in the drafting and implementation of routines for the search, seizure, analysis and custody of evidence of maritime crime

IV. MENTORING AT THE OPERATIONAL AND TACTICAL LEVELS
   • Mentoring for maritime law enforcement agencies in operational planning, resourcing, mission design and mission accomplishment
   • Mentoring for maritime law enforcement agencies in boat handling, boat maintenance, vessel searches and evidence handling, custody and analysis

V. ESTABLISHING CAPABILITY TO INVESTIGATE MARITIME CRIME
   • Training for maritime law enforcement officials using UNODC’s Maritime Crime: A Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners
   • Provision of support to maritime law enforcement agencies with evidence storage, production, post-trial destruction and related matters

VI. ESTABLISHING CAPABILITY TO PROSECUTE MARITIME CRIME
   • Training for legal practitioners using UNODC’s Maritime Crime: A Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners
   • Provision of court support including interpretation and transcription

VII. ESTABLISHING CAPACITY TO MANAGE PRISONERS DETAINED FOR MARITIME CRIMES
   • Training prison staff in the management of foreign national prisoners held for maritime crimes
   • Introduction of systems to manage intelligence in the prison environment
VIII. IMPROVING REGIONAL COORDINATION
	• Support with integration with relevant regional maritime organizations

IX. IMPROVING MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS
	• Advice on the design, implementation and operation of maritime domain awareness capability

X. INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT TO SUPPORT MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT
	• Design and provision of infrastructure to support maritime law enforcement operations
	• Selection and procurement of equipment to support maritime law enforcement operations
ANNEX II.

COUNTRIES THAT HAVE RECEIVED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME IN 2015

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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

Head of Global Maritime Crime Programme: Alan Cole

For inquiries please contact: siri.bjune@unodc.org