



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME

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Foreword

Success against transnational organized crime is often about quiet evolution rather than noisy revolution and the continued expansion of UNODC's Maritime Crime Programme (MCP) is a prime example of this approach. Thanks to the strong support of Member States and the hard work of UNODC staff, the MCP has matured from countering piracy off the Somali coast to confronting the broader issue of maritime crime and its spreading geographical reach.

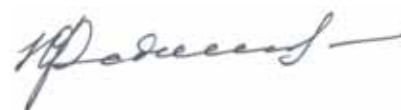
The considerable achievements of the piracy prosecution model, including on-going trials for piracy in the Indian Ocean region and the scheduled transfer of pirates, underscore the strength of UNODC's capacity building programme. Next year, UNODC's Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme will become the Somali Prison Development Programme (North). This is not simply a name change; in the future, it will concentrate on prison support and the continuing delivery of training, rather than prison transfers.

The Horn of Africa programme is also being bolstered with a focus on enhancing the capacity of Somali law enforcement to address maritime crime at its roots and to provide solutions that are sustainable and founded on a long term strategy.

We are also repositioning ourselves to ensure that the MCP can respond to new regional threats. With this in mind, the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime has been set up to coordinate responses to a broader range of maritime crime in the region, particularly drug trafficking.

There were also successes this year with the Hostage Support Programme, particularly the release of the "Albedo" crew. Although we must not rest while a single hostage remains, it is encouraging that only 30 hostages are left. UNODC will continue to advocate for their release, and to support their families.

Given these activities, the MCP continues to lay down essential milestones in terms of its development and delivery on its mandate. However, in doing so, we remain entirely responsive to Member States' needs. This year was busy; unfortunately, it is more than likely that the next will be busier still. The good news is that UNODC and the MCP are well positioned to tackle emerging threats at sea.



Mr. Yury Fedotov
UNODC Executive Director



UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov (centre) addressing stakeholders at the summit in Vienna entitled "Success of the Piracy Prosecution Model: A Blueprint to End Impunity at Sea"

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Our maritime mentors conducting boat-handling refresher training for the Somalia Police Force's Maritime Unit, in Mogadishu

Horn of Africa Programme

In 2014 the MCP's programme for the Horn of Africa (HoA) has continued implementing a wide range of maritime capacity building activities in South Central Somalia, Somaliland, and Puntland State of Somalia, with impressive results. A central component of the HoA programme's achievements in 2014 is the deployment of six dedicated maritime mentors embedded in local maritime law enforcement agencies, providing invaluable hands-on training and technical assistance.

The HoA Programme plays an important role in the MCP's multifaceted approach to tackling maritime crime in the Horn of Africa and Indian Ocean regions. While piracy prosecutions have taken place across the Indian Ocean, the programme for the Horn of Africa is driven by the ambitious aim to strengthen maritime law enforcement capacity within the Somali regions, with the long-term goal that national maritime law enforcement authorities can effectively police their own waters and combat maritime criminal activity before it reaches the high seas.

The HoA Programme was initially formulated with the aim of countering the threat of piracy. While piracy rates have decreased, instability, weak governance and a lack of criminal justice capacity in the Horn of Africa have persisted and other maritime and transnational threats have come to the forefront. These include trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants, illegal fishing and the smuggling of weapons, drugs and charcoal, all of which bear ties to organized criminal networks and are facilitated across the maritime domain.

Somaliland

In September 2014 three new mentors were deployed to join UNODC's existing engineering mentor at the Somaliland Coastguard Base in Berbera. The team of four are now delivering an intensive package of technical assistance to the Somaliland Coastguard. The team is split between police mentors and engineering mentors, to enable support to be targeted at both the operational and engineering levels.

In a few short months, the mentors in Berbera have conducted a full survey of the existing maritime law enforcement materiel and personnel capability in Somaliland, including an inventory and needs assessment; developed a training plan for the Coastguard to be

delivered in conjunction with other capacity building partners; completed a stores inventory for the Coastguard; implemented an equipment accounting system; and delivered continuous mentoring to Coastguard personnel in the maintenance of outboard engines.

While the Somaliland Coastguard had 14 boats in its existing fleet, the large majority of them were not operational due to lack of fuel, or due to failure to maintain the vessels at both the engineering and ship-husbandry levels. These are issues that will be addressed by all mentors in their future support to the Coastguard.

To this end the mentors have established an inventory of the vessels attached to the Somaliland Coastguard, including ID no., picture, and information related to their capability, suitability and safety. This profiling will serve as the basis from which to prioritize work related to rehabilitation of these vessels and will allow for a more strategic approach to procurement. Under the guidance of the mentors, six Coastguard vessels have now been made operational.

Looking ahead, the focus for the mentors will be on delivering continuous training to Coastguard officers in policing skills, mariner skills and basic engine maintenance. Technical assistance to the Somaliland Coastguard is complemented by delivery of material support and equipment.

This equipment includes a substantial quantity of spare parts for vehicles and boats, which were delivered to the Berbera Coastguard in July 2014. The spare parts are now being used for repair and maintenance of the vehicle fleet and boats used by the Coastguard with associated supervision and mentoring from the UNODC team. Additional procurement is currently underway for more spare parts, engines and office equipment.



Getting organised: Cleaning and setting up a new store-room for the spare vehicle and boat parts. An inventory has been created for all the items, which are now securely stored and ready to be issued for maintenance jobs

In addition to the day-to-day support provided by the mentors, they have also assisted in the delivery of targeted training exercises. This included training provided to the Coastguard by the UNODC mentors in conjunction with a delegation of UK Royal Marines. Topics covered in the training were:

1. Trouble shooting of engine cooling systems;
2. Trouble shooting of starter motors and repairing starter motors;
3. Principles of capacitor discharge ignition systems;
4. Electrical controls related to inboard engines;
5. Basic navigation.

Following the departure of the Royal Marine delegation, three new initiatives were started, which the UNODC mentors will oversee to ensure effective implementation:

1. The commencement of basic seamanship training by the Police mentors;
2. A servicing program of vehicles and outboards;
3. The review and presentation of a procurement list for support items.

Ten officers were selected to undertake the seamanship training and five were selected to work with the engineers to understudy the vehicle and outboard servicing. Equipment and spare-parts provided by UNODC were used to carry out the servicing.

The team in Berbera have identified a number of priorities going forward, including the continuation of basic seamanship training with a focus on practical skills, investigating options for the refurbishment of further existing boats and encouraging the Coastguard to commence active patrols.



UNODC maritime mentors are working with the Somaliland Coastguard to operationalize boats in their fleet

Meet the Mentors

Having skilled mentors on the ground working in partnership with local law enforcement agencies is key to the successful implementation of the MCP's capacity building activities in the Horn of Africa. In 2014, three new mentors have joined the MCP team in Berbera, Somaliland. This includes a former piracy hostage who has dedicated himself to helping defeat the scourge of maritime crime through building capacity amongst the Somali population.

UNODC Engineering mentor Michael Wilcox has been resident in Berbera since 2013. In 2014, a further engineering mentor, Surasena Sarath, together with police mentors Warwick Davidson and Osmond ("Griff") Griffith, joined the team at the Coastguard base.

The new mentors all bring considerable experience to bear in their respective fields. Of the two new police mentors, Mr. Davidson has 26 years of policing experience in his native Australia, with 17 of those being in the maritime domain. Mr. Griffith has taken a break from the Grenada Coastguard and has nearly 28 years of policing experience, with a background in maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, fleet operations and search and rescue.

Mr. Sarath's background is in maritime engineering, and he has over 20 years of experience as a seafarer, including as a Chief Engineer. Mr. Sarath's motivations for becoming involved in the MCP's capacity building activities are unique. In December 2010 he was aboard the MV Orna when it was hijacked by Somali pirates. He was held hostage for two full years before his eventual release. In light of this harrowing ordeal, Mr. Sarath's enthusiasm and positivity towards his work is astounding. "After all I suffered, there is no challenge too big. I am happy to be here and happy to help." Speaking to his personal motivations, he said, "I want to do something against this human trade", but noted that a long-term solution to piracy requires not only building law enforcement capacity on the water, but also changing mind-sets on land. In his perspective, the key to defeating piracy takes a long-term vision, instilling an understanding in the home country of the dangers of this criminal activity and providing new opportunities. "No problem is insurmountable over time".

The work of the mentors is not without challenges. Amidst the oppressive heat and difficult day-to-day conditions, they arrived to find a Coastguard with severely limited operational capacity. Many vessels had fallen into disrepair, with neither the spare parts nor the technical expertise to fix them. The cost of fuel constantly hampers operations, but impressive advancements have already been made.

“We would like to see a capable maritime body that moves from a reactive to proactive capacity.”

“the role of UNODC is not to do the work for them but to monitor, guide and help develop skills”

Adjusting to life in Berbera and working with local authorities also carries a degree of culture shock. What is important, the mentors

“*I would like to leave them having helped instil change that is also sustainable in the long term. But if I make a difference in at least one person's life then I have achieved a lot.*”

by Mr. Sarath, “the role of UNODC is not to do the work for them but to monitor, guide and help develop skills”. Mr. Griffith, who has experience in previous UN missions, also noted the benefit of having a UN presence embedded in Berbera so that national counterparts have exposure to a different way of operating and “have a benchmark to reflect on.” He noted that even simple matters like keeping the stores clean and organised presented an alternative way of operating, which may be adopted by local authorities over time.

The MCP's work in Berbera is ambitious in its very nature: helping foster a functional, professional Coastguard from the ground up, starting with basic equipment and parts through to instilling expertise and promoting new practises. By the end of 2016, the hope is that the Somaliland Coastguard will have the operational capacity to conduct active patrols to 12 nautical miles. The mentors all have their personal aspirations too. From a law-enforcement perspective, Mr. Davidson stated “We would like to see a capable maritime body that moves from a reactive to proactive capacity.” As Mr. Griffith noted, “I would like to leave them having helped instil change that is also sustainable in the long term. But if I make a difference in at least one person's life then I have achieved a lot.”

The mentors recognise the value of being embedded in Somaliland. In the few months since his placement, Mr. Davidson has come to recognise that “What makes our programme unique is that we are in there living day to day, longer term. That is the strength of our programme.” MCP HoA Coordinator Bart Hulsbosch has witnessed the results of MCP's mentors working alongside the Somaliland Coastguard, and recognises the value in having long-term support on the ground, stating, “I strongly believe in capacity building on Maritime Law Enforcement in Somalia with long term presence, through a combination of infrastructural support, support with procurement and, most of all, long term embedded mentoring. UNODC's MCP has proved to be able to deliver this support and get good results.”

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UNODC's newest maritime mentors in Berbera working alongside the Somaliland Coastguard

Puntland

In Bosasso, the major port city of Puntland State of Somalia, UNODC has been allocated a plot of land by the Ministry of Marine Transport, Ports and Counter Piracy. This will be used for the construction of the new Headquarters of the Bosasso Port Police and the Ministry itself. UNODC will be delivering this project in partnership with UNOPS (United Nations Office of Project Services). Local contractors will have the opportunity to bid for construction contracts.

Drawings and a Statement of Requirements for the building have been approved by the Commander and Chief of the Port Police. The new facility will serve both as the Port Police Headquarters from where all training can be delivered and operations planned, and it will also provide offices for the Minister in Bosasso. Construction is expected to begin in early 2015. A national programme officer has been recruited for Bosasso, to oversee UNODC's programme implementation.

Mogadishu

Two Marine Mentors joined the HoA's programme in Mogadishu in November 2014. The mentors are delivering continuous training to the Somali Police Force's Maritime Police Unit, in boat handling, navigation, seamanship and more.

The two mentors already have experience working in the maritime sector in Mogadishu, under a UNMAS (UN Mine Action Service) project focused on port security and maritime policing training. Their current work represents a continuation of the UNMAS project, which has now been brought under UNODC's programming activities. Alongside the work of the mentors, this project includes an infrastructure and equipment element, for which a substantial quantity of items is currently being procured.

Vision for 2015

2015 is set to be a busy year for MCP HoA. While the central focus will remain on activities within the Somali regions, programming activities will also extend to cover Djibouti, Eritrea and Ethiopia, reflecting the HoA team's new transnational-organised crime mandate.

The team will continue its strong focus on mentoring in Somaliland, Puntland and Mogadishu. It will carry out mentor exchanges between Mogadishu, Berbera and Bosasso to ensure the three subject areas of engineering, policing and mariner skills are covered in all three locations.

Plans are underway for the procurement of new vehicles, engines, spare parts and office equipment in all locations. In addition, new boats will also be provided for the Bosasso Port Police and the maritime law enforcement personnel in Mogadishu.

The HoA team will continue to support the ongoing process of legislative reform in the Somali regions, in particular, assisting in the adoption of Federal legislation relating to maritime law enforcement.

In 2015, support will also be provided to the South Galkayo Police Station, a facility where suspected pirates are likely to be detained upon arrest.

Finally, the MCP is also formulating plans for a central maritime law enforcement training facility in Mogadishu, to create a sustainable training professional development structure for maritime security personnel in Somalia. Thus far, UNODC has taken on some training of maritime security personnel, together with other international agencies. Training initiatives have, however, been piece-meal and often occur out of country. The proposed Somali Maritime Training Academy would aim to provide both a training facility and a comprehensive, homegrown training curriculum that can be used to develop the national capacity for decades into the future. This project will allow training to be formalized and increased in parallel with the growing capacity of Somalia's maritime security entities.

In order to implement its increasing activities in Mogadishu, the MCP aims to have a total of six personnel stationed there in 2015.

Indian Ocean Programme

In 2014 the MCP Indian Ocean Programme has continued to build upon the strength of the successful regional “piracy prosecution model”, delivering extensive capacity building support to prosecuting States. But while piracy rates have declined steadily in the region, 2014 has witnessed an alarming spike in illicit drug trafficking throughout the Indian Ocean, prompting UNODC to embark on a bold new regional initiative to combat a wider range of maritime and transnational-organised crime throughout the Indian Ocean.

The MCP’s Indian Ocean Programme has been at the core of UNODC’s capacity building assistance to States prosecuting piracy. Since piracy prosecutions commenced in Kenya in 2009, UNODC has been involved in

extensive criminal justice capacity building initiatives throughout Kenya, Tanzania, Mauritius and Seychelles. In 2014, UNODC’s assistance to these four piracy-prosecuting states has continued with great momentum.

Delivering Targeted Criminal Justice Training

A highlight of the Indian Ocean Programme’s capacity building activities in 2014 was the delivery of a major maritime crime training programme, comprised of tailor-made courses targeting law enforcement officers, corrections staff and judicial and legal officers with responsibilities in the maritime field.

Over the course of the year, 156 participants from Kenya, Tanzania, Mauritius and Seychelles completed intensive 1-week foundation courses, with a further 36 being selected to undertake advanced, University-accredited studies.

The delivery of this training initiative in 2014 has been a major accomplishment in maritime capacity building, with numerous participants reporting that the courses provided some of the most focused, relevant and important training they had ever received.



Mauritian members of the Police, Coastguard and Prison Service receive their certificates

opportunity to participants to identify and clarify their own challenges and to hear the solutions developed by others. Importantly, it places their work in a human rights and international law framework that will enable them to challenge the many problems, which they must daily confront in policing and corrections in developing countries.”

“[T]his course gives an unparalleled opportunity to participants to identify and clarify their own challenges and to hear the solutions developed by others. Importantly, it places their work in a human rights and international law framework that will enable them to challenge the many problems, which they must daily confront in policing and corrections in developing countries.”

UNODC also invited external observers to evaluate the courses, including Mr. Jean Bruneau, the Mauritius Commissioner of Prisons and former Deputy Commissioner of Police. Having audited the “Maritime Crime and Correctional Administration” and “Maritime Crime and Law Enforcement” foundational courses held in Seychelles in May 2014, the Commissioner reported:

“[T]his course gives an unparalleled

The Seychelles

The small island nation of the Seychelles has been a leading figure in the fight against maritime piracy. Two new piracy trials commenced in the Seychelles in 2014, in which UNODC has provided legal aid costs, transcription services, full-time Somali interpretation and equipment for the first ever use of VTC evidence in the Seychelles. UNODC has also covered costs associated with bringing international civilian witnesses to testify.

In its support to piracy trials UNODC also facilitated age assessments by a forensic medical team, to verify the age of 13 suspected pirates. The examinations were conducted under the order of the Seychelles Supreme Court and included an examination of physical characteristics, odontological scans and bone imaging.

At the request of the Seychelles Attorney General's Office, UNODC also arranged for a GPS expert to travel to the Seychelles and extract data from a recovered GPS device, which forms part of the evidence in a current piracy trial. The data extraction was conducted at the Seychelles Police forensic unit and the expert report provided to the Attorney General.

In 2014 UNODC transferred 18 sentenced prisoners from the Seychelles to Garowe Prison in Puntland State of Somalia. In addition, UNODC repatriated eight individuals; one acquitted by the Court of Appeal, two acquitted by the Supreme Court and five repatriated following the completion of their sentences. UNODC facilitated independent legal advice to all of the individuals before they consented to repatriation. For the first time, UNODC facilitated the repatriations using commercial airline flights, avoiding the need for costly private charter planes. A security escort was provided by air-marials, and UNODC officers received the individuals in their home state.

UNODC has also continued to provide ongoing assistance to Montagne Posse prison in Seychelles, including interpretation services for Somali detainees and ongoing welfare assistance. The MCP also facilitated the secondment of a full-time embedded prison mentor from the Netherlands, to assist in the overall operation of the facility.



UNODC repatriating two individuals acquitted of piracy, returning them home on commercial flights

Throughout the year, UNODC has implemented two large-scale construction initiatives in the Seychelles, to support criminal justice capacity. The first is a new courthouse, which will operate adjacent to the Supreme Court building in Victoria. The second involves the provision of materials for the construction of a vulnerable prisoner unit.

2014 also saw a new initiative to improve police communication capacity within the Seychelles – a major challenge due to the Seychelles' unique geography. Construction commenced on three new radio towers located on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue islands. The enhanced network will also draw upon three existing towers, enabling a total of six repeater stations to provide radio coverage across the inner islands. Under this project, the MCP will also deliver 25 radios for police vehicles.

Throughout 2014 UNODC also laid the foundations for a range of capacity building measures that will come to fruition in the Seychelles in 2015. This includes support



Judicial officers and lawyers inspect a skiff produced in evidence during a piracy trial in Seychelles

to case management procedures through legal databases, textbooks and an enhanced electronic case management system; leadership and management training for Judicial officers; training for Judges on sentencing through the Judicial College of Seychelles; procurement of boats for the marine police; the provision of materials for a Vulnerable Prisoner Unit; materials for a multi-faith room at Montagne Posse prison; and review of the police training programme. As in 2014, 2015 will be a busy year for UNODC in the Seychelles!

Tanzania

UNODC's assistance to Tanzania in 2014 saw the delivery of a large quantity of materials to Ukonga Prison in Tanzania, to support upgrades to a wing to be dedicated to piracy detainees. The materials have to date allowed for substantial improvements to the perimeter wall, kitchen and mess, sick bay and administration building. A second batch of materials will allow for installment of electrical and drainage systems to the wing and renovations to accommodation blocks. In the absence of piracy detainees, the prison will use the wing to increase capacity to house the general prison population.

In 2014 UNODC also laid the groundwork for the establishment of an inter-agency transnational organized crime unit in Tanzania, foreseen for 2015. The unit will provide a mechanism to coordinate the investigation and prosecution of a wide range of transnational organized crimes, including piracy and maritime drug trafficking.

Kenya

In each country, UNODC's trial support is tailored to the needs of the particular jurisdiction. Kenya is currently completing the last of its scheduled piracy cases – and each case still offers new challenges. To enable Iranian witnesses to give testimony at trial, UNODC provided VTC facilities and flew a Kenyan Court official to Iran to swear in the witnesses, as required by Kenyan criminal procedure.

The MCP has continued to facilitate the repatriation of released prisoners who have concluded their sentences in Kenya. In 2014 alone, the MCP supported the post-sentence repatriation of 25 individuals. Repatriations are carried out upon the consent and request of the individuals involved, following consultations with legal counsel.

As a continuation of its support to Kenyan prisons holding piracy detainees, in 2014 the MCP provided construction materials to the Kenyan Prisons Service, which will be used in vocational training initiatives for detainees in Kamiti, Nyeri, Nakuru and Shimo la Tewa prisons. While prisoners learn valuable new skills through vocational training in the construction trade, the construction projects themselves will support improvements to security, sanitation, dormitories, classrooms, hospitals/clinics and staff housing, across general prison facilities and in juvenile centers.

In 2014 the MCP also commenced expert assessments of Kenyan case administration procedures. These assessments will lay the groundwork for implementation of measures designed to streamline case management, resulting in more efficient trials. These measures will also extend to improving legal research resources, upgrading court security, and setting up video-link capacity to enable remote hearings.

In further support to prisons in Kenya the MCP delivered its Dynamic Security Training module to 22 prison officers from Kamiti High Security Prison, together

High Security Court in Mombasa Goes from Strength to Strength

One of the MCP's most successful criminal justice support projects in Kenya was born from humble beginnings. In 2010, UNODC constructed a secure, single-courtroom courthouse in Mombasa. Purpose-built for high-security proceedings, the Shanzu Court was designed with piracy cases in mind.

Located in Mombasa, Kenya's major maritime port city, the Shanzu Court was constructed immediately adjacent to Mombasa's primary detention facility. In the instance of high-security cases, this reduces the risks and time associated with transporting accused persons for long distances for court hearings. This was a significant factor given that the drive from the prison to the central Mombasa Court required transporting prisoners for over an hour, along a busy road.

After a slow start, the Court became fully staffed and operational in 2012 and has since gone from strength to strength.

The Court is now operating above capacity with two full-time Magistrates – one operating within the secure courtroom and another presiding over minor-offence hearings 'al fresco' outside of the court. The Shanzu Court has taken over some of the regular case-load of the central Mombasa Court, reducing the burden on the central Court, cutting travel time for those attending court and improving access to justice throughout the area.

Besides piracy proceedings, the secure facility has proved to be an invaluable asset for terrorism trials. The Shanzu Court has already provided the venue for a number of high-security trials throughout 2014. Notably, the Court was used for the high-profile criminal proceedings against Jermaine Grant, accused of plotting a terror attack in Mombasa in 2012.



The Shanzu Court in Mombasa, Kenya

with 5 intelligence officers from the Kenyan Prisons Service Headquarters. Kamiti Prison was selected for this Dynamic Security pilot programme that will run for a year, with regular training and mentoring provided by the MCP. The focus of the initiative is identifying and countering criminal activities within the prison environment.

Mauritius

In late 2013 Mauritius commenced its first ever piracy proceedings, with the majority of evidence being heard in early 2014. In a year of firsts, the Intermediate Court in Port Louis heard testimony over video-conferencing from US naval witnesses stationed in Jacksonville, Florida, in addition to hearing a number of international naval

witnesses testify in person. UNODC provided technical assistance to the proceedings, including providing the VTC equipment and bringing two key civilian witnesses from Ukraine to Mauritius to testify. In November 2014 the Intermediate Court acquitted the 12 suspected pirates. The Prosecution has initiated appeal proceedings. UNODC will continue to provide support, including legal aid payments for defence counsel and welfare support for the detainees during the appeals phase.

Construction of a new courthouse in Mauritius commenced in 2014 and will be concluded by early 2015. The courthouse is located in Moka, outside the capital of Port Louis, a location chosen in order to reduce the transit time for bringing detainees from the central prison and the new high security prison in Melrose.

2014 also saw the first ever MCP training initiative specifically targeted at defence counsel. The training in Maritime Crime and Defence Practitioner Skills was held in November in Mauritius and drew together a diverse range of defence counsel from Mauritius, Seychelles, Kenya, Tanzania and Somaliland. Often overlooked, defence counsel play a vital role in promoting fair and efficient trials.

The Mauritius Prison Service has received substantial support from the MCP over the past years, and 2014 was no exception. For the third time, UNODC expert prison adviser, Mr. William Cullen, was deployed to Mauritius to provide policy-level guidance and support. Throughout the course of his stay, Mr. Cullen supported the establishment of a new Prisons Inspectorate, a comprehensive Emergency Planning Framework, and the launch of the new 10 Year Strategic Plan for the Prison Service. Speaking of the substantial impact of the prison assistance provided through UNODC, the Senior Chief Executive of the Prime Minister's Office, Madame Fong Weng-Poorun, noted that Mr. Cullen "teaches the



UNODC staff and mentors outside the Women's Prison in Mauritius with the Commissioner of Prisons

staff of the prison to be proud of their job and to derive satisfaction in the rehabilitation of detainees... Under his guidance the Prison Services had a new paradigm shift in their ways of working." Mr. Cullen also oversaw the opening of a new Women's "Self Care Unit", designed to provide detainees a greater degree of independence and autonomy in their daily life.

A full-time police mentor was also stationed within the Mauritius Police Force during 2014 to support the counter-piracy police team. The police mentor, seconded from the Australian Federal Police, has played an important role in law enforcement capacity building in Mauritius and throughout the region. The MCP Police mentor also undertook law enforcement assessments in Mauritius, Seychelles, Kenya and Tanzania, focusing on the operational readiness of states to counter maritime drug trafficking.

Stats: Piracy Prosecutions

| | On remand | Convicted | Acquitted |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Kenya | 4 | 143 | 17 |
| Seychelles | 14 | 129 | 4 |
| Mauritius | | - | 12 |

Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime

While rates of piracy have been in steady decline across the Indian Ocean, 2014 has seen a severe surge in rates of drug trafficking throughout the region, particularly with respect to heroin. This reflects a shift in global trafficking routes out of central Asia, with increasing quantities of heroin being trafficked via the maritime domain. Throughout 2014 the MCP has been approached by a number of regional States expressing concerns regarding the influx of heroin and the devastating impact of this drug.

In September, UNODC hosted a summit in Vienna, drawing together representatives from 19 States, together with members of the Combined Maritime Forces. The event, entitled “Ending Impunity at Sea”, canvassed the successes of the piracy prosecution model and contemplated the use of this blue-print for prosecuting drug trafficking on the high-seas. The proposal was met with enthusiasm, with calls from States for UNODC to spearhead a mechanism to coordinate the regional response to drug trafficking, together with other major maritime crimes. This was reiterated at a Maritime Security Summit held in Mauritius later that month, on the occasion of the Australian Foreign Minister’s visit.

In light of the urgent need for a coordinated regional response, formulation of the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime has begun in earnest. The Forum will provide a mechanism through which regional States can coordinate and enhance their efforts to combat maritime crime. In the initial phases, a particular emphasis will be placed on responding to three salient regional threats: heroin trafficking, wildlife and forestry crime, and the trafficking in persons/smuggling of migrants.

Planning and logistics commenced in 2014 for three workshops in early 2015, focusing on each crime group. These will encompass an initial threat-assessment presentation as well as technical meetings for prosecutors and law enforcement officials. Through these technical meetings, UNODC will also establish regional Prosecutors and Law Enforcement networks to enhance collaboration and information sharing across the region. Recommendations from the technical meetings will be presented at the plenary session of all Forum States in mid 2015.



Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme

In 2014 the Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme (PPTP) accomplished another major milestone with the completion and opening of a 500-bed high security prison facility in Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia. Complementing this achievement, the PPTP has trained hundreds of custodial officers and continued to provide programmes for the vocational training of detainees.

The PPTP was established following specific recommendations made by the UN Secretary General's Special Advisor on Legal Issues Related to Piracy Off the Coast of Somalia, calling for the construction of two prisons, each of 500 beds, in Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia. It was recognised at the time that the lack of secure prison facilities was a major obstacle to holding persons who committed acts of piracy accountable.

The PPTP has since overseen prison construction and renovation in these regions, as well as provided extensive equipment, training and mentorship to bring prisons up to international standards and ensure safe, secure and humane detention conditions. Simultaneously, the PPTP has facilitated the transfer of nearly one hundred piracy prisoners convicted and sentenced in the Seychelles alone, to serve the remainder of their sentences in Puntland State of Somalia and Somaliland.

All prisoners who transfer through the PPTP system are volunteers and UNODC only facilitates their transfer after they have received independent legal advice. 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. Regional piracy

transfers have been in full swing in 2014 and many of those prisoners will serve their sentences in the new prison in Garowe, Puntland.

The opening of Garowe Prison in April 2014 marked the culmination of years of planning, design, construction



Garowe Prison in Puntland, opened in April 2014

and fine-tuning. UNODC, together with implementing partner UNOPS, worked through numerous logistical challenges to complete this impressive facility, constructed in one of the most punishing environments on earth. The result is a fully functional, secure, safe detention facility, supported by UNODC to ensure that detainees are treated in a manner consistent with international standards.

In addition, the PPTP has continued to work with Puntland Government officials to ensure the sustainable operation of the facility well into the future. Under the partnership agreement with the Government of Puntland, the Government will continue to pay the salaries and base operating costs of the prison, while UNODC will provide prisoner transfer vehicles, supplement food and medical support, and provide ongoing vocational training for

inmates for the first 12 months of operation. Importantly, the PPTP will continue its intensive training of custodial staff, overseen by UNODC's full-time prison mentors loaned to UNODC from the Norwegian Prison Service, to ensure that best custodial practices are implemented across the board and can be continued by the Puntland Custodial Corps into the future.

In 2014 UNODC convened the International Monitoring Committee (IMC), a group comprised of representatives from donor States and States transferring piracy prisoners, which have an ongoing interest in the conditions in which convicted Somali pirates are held. The IMC conducted its first prison visit in October 2014, in order to see first-hand the facilities in Puntland and Somaliland, and to view some of the many programmes in place to enhance custodial practices.



The International Monitoring Committee inspecting prison conditions at Hargeisa Prison

Promoting Best Custodial Practices

Improving custodial practices is a core component of the PPTP's work. In order for these improvements to be sustainable, emphasis is placed on training of custodial officers and instructors, so that best practices can be passed on within the institutions in the future. The PPTP now runs a wide range of custodial training courses in Puntland and Somaliland, including:



Custodial officers receive their certificates after completion of a training course on Prison Administration



Puntland:

- Training of Puntland Custodial Corps instructors
- Training of support staff
- Operational training
- Training for senior officers
- Training for duty officers
- Training for new recruits
- Basic training for female custodial officers

Somaliland:

- Contingency training
- Cadet introduction
- Entry level training
- UNODC prison leaders training
- Intelligence overview
- Dynamic security training
- Management briefings
- Mobile phone detection
- Prison reception managers training
- Prisoner files and data management
- 5 year strategy
- Training for custodial instructors

In 2014 a total of 156 prison officers received training in Puntland and 250 in Somaliland

A Day in the Life

For persons convicted of piracy, a sentence of imprisonment reflects the gravity of this crime, and the risk to life and property that are inherent in armed attacks against vessels. While a sentence of imprisonment sends a strong signal that those engaged in piracy will be held to account, an equal emphasis must be placed on using the period of incarceration to educate, train and rehabilitate prisoners. Humane conditions of imprisonment also provide opportunities for recreation, exercise and visits from family.

Here we take a look at the typical day of a prisoner at Hargeisa prison in Somaliland.

| | |
|-------|---|
| 07:00 | Guard change. |
| 07:15 | Prison staff briefing. |
| 07:30 | Prisoners access to block yards for exercise, laundry sinks and general block association. |
| 07:35 | Prison breakfast starts and continues until 9:00 am. |
| 07:45 | Some additional food is received by relatives. |
| 08:00 | Vocational training and work. Prisoners have the opportunity to learn new skills such as woodwork, carpentry, welding and brick-making. Once they have learned the fundamentals, they are engaged to work in building and maintenance projects around the prison facility. |
| 9.00 | <p>Sport and recreation activities. Prisoners have access to the sports area, which includes a large yard and basketball court. Other prisoners can partake in other social activities, including indoor games such as playing cards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prisoners have access to the prison doctor for any treatment they may need. - Family visits occur once a week in the morning, and are spread across different days for regular inmates, high risk inmates, and remand prisoners. |
| 12:00 | Lunch. |
| 13:00 | Prisoners return to cells, roll-check. Afternoon rest. |
| 16:00 | Unlock, prisoner association. |
| 17:00 | Evening meal. |
| 17:30 | Lock up, roll check. |

Time and facilities are made available for devotional activities (prayer) throughout the day. In addition to vocational training, Hargeisa prison will soon be offering educational courses to inmates.

Quick Stats: PPTP

Prison bed capacity increased due to UNODC construction projects:

450 in Hargeisa

500 in Garowe

250 in Bosasso

44 in Mandhera

Piracy prisoners transferred through the PPTP system:

29 to Hargeisa

49 to Bosasso

18 to Garowe

All convicted pirates from Bosasso will be re-transferred to Garowe by the end of March 2015

Looking to the future

With piracy rates on the decline, so too are the remaining numbers of projected piracy prisoner transfers. Reflecting this shift, in 2015 the PPTP will transition into the “Somali Prison Development Programme (North)”, with a sustained focus on improving custodial facilities and management. Under the Programme UNODC will continue to support prison facilities in Puntland and Somaliland. Five major outcome areas will be addressed:

1. Additional improvements to infrastructure at Garowe prison, including staff accommodation and enhanced water purification systems;
2. Continuing to increase prison management capacity in Puntland, including through custodial training, data management and establishment of internal and external oversight mechanisms;
3. Building increased capacity in prison management in Somaliland, including through custodial training;
4. Development of a cadetship programme for Somaliland, Puntland and South Central Prison Leaders;
5. Assisting in the development of parole schemes in Puntland and Somaliland prisons.

Mogadishu Prison and Major Crimes Complex Programme

After years of conflict, a period of relative stability within Mogadishu has enabled the Federal Government of Somalia and the international community to focus their efforts on building a functional criminal justice system from the ground up. UNODC is proud to be taking the lead in providing the Federal Government of Somalia with a courtroom in which the most serious cases can be tried and a secure and humane prison.

Mogadishu Prison

The situation of prisoners and detainees was historically one of the most neglected components of Somalia's justice system. In the past, Mogadishu Central Prison suffered numerous fatalities from cholera and TB as a consequence of overcrowding and a lack of basic sanitation.

UNODC's efforts to reform Mogadishu Central Prison have started with substantial infrastructure support and technical assistance, together with training and mentoring to improve custodial practices.

In terms of infrastructural support, throughout 2014 UNODC has been working with its implementing partner UNOPS to improve basic sanitation and cooking facilities in the prison. Given the continued risk

of cholera outbreaks, in 2014 UNODC prioritized work on the rehabilitation of latrines and the construction of a septic tank. Work has begun on clean food preparation areas for both male and female prisoners, to promote safer hygiene.

In July, agreement was reached with the Ministry of Justice for the extension of the perimeter wall of the prison to enclose three empty buildings, which can now be used to house prisoners from the main blocks. The need for a perimeter wall was particularly important given the constant risk of the prison coming under attack, as it houses a number of Al Shabaab detainees. The additional space will reduce the severe overcrowding in the main facility, which was historically associated with outbreaks of disease and prisoner violence.



Training Prison Officers from Mogadishu Prison



In line with our mandate, UNODC's support to the Somali Custodial Corps also includes supporting the implementation of legislation. In September 2014 UNODC supported the revalidation of a draft Prison Law and Regulations carried out by Ministry of Justice officials. This was based on draft legislation developed by the Somali Law Reform Group in 2012 under the Kampala Process, with the support of UNODC. Stakeholders involved in the process found that the draft legislation required only very few changes and it can now be forwarded to Parliament. We have also provided Custodial Corps officers from Mogadishu with a range of training throughout 2014, including sessions on classification of inmates, keeping prisoner files, recognizing drug abuse and calculating sentences.

UNODC also joined with partner agencies to deliver a "Prisons Awareness" module three times over the course of 2014. The training included sessions on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, role of the prison officer, categorization of prisoners, dynamic security, and more. Participants ranged from junior to senior level officers in an effort to improve practices and routines both from the managerial side and on the floor. The training was delivered in partnership with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), which delivered sessions on incident

management and radicalization, and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), which delivered sessions on the legal framework applicable to women and children in detention.

In September 2014 UNODC facilitated a visit from Custodial Corps Officers based in Mogadishu to Garowe Prison in Puntland, where they received management training under the leadership of UNODC's prison mentors. This complemented a reciprocal visit in July where Puntland prison officials attended similar training in Mogadishu. The exchange between staff served the added benefit of fostering an exchange of knowledge across the regions and improving lines of communication between the two prisons.

Mogadishu Major Crimes Complex

In April 2013 a ten man Al Shabaab Unit attacked Benadir Regional Court Complex in Mogadishu. This complex houses Somalia's Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the Military Court and the Office of the Attorney General. Twenty-nine people were killed in the attack. As a result, the Government asked UNODC to design a project to provide a secure court complex at a site in Mogadishu, which will be less vulnerable to attack than existing sites in the city.

UNODC has produced a programme that will deliver secure courtrooms, accommodation for judges and prosecutors during trial, pre and post charge detention facilities and training facilities for judicial staff. The facility will be used for conducting trials for high-risk suspects such as pirates, terrorists and others charged with the most serious offences. This will fill the urgent need for a civilian justice facility with the physical infrastructure to manage high security cases.

The complex will also serve as a training facility where judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers and court administrative staff will receive mentoring and training from UNODC to allow them to develop their skills.

Reflecting UNODC's increasing programming in Mogadishu, the first two UNODC staff members were placed in Mogadishu in 2014. The Logistics Manager and Programme Officer will be supporting the work of UNODC in Mogadishu Prison, the Mogadishu Major Crimes Complex and the Mogadishu Maritime Police.



The MCP's new Logistics Manager, overseeing renovations at Mogadishu Central Prison

West Africa Programme

In response to the rapid rise in piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, the MCP established itself in West Africa in 2013. As one of the MCP's newest programmes, the West Africa Programme is assessing regional needs and formulating recommendations to ensure affected States have the legal framework in place to respond to maritime piracy.

Piracy in West Africa primarily involves the hijacking of petrochemical tankers, or other oil or petroleum storage or transport platforms, which turn out to be more profitable than opportunistic robberies and kidnappings for ransom. Attacks and attempted attacks have taken place off the coast of Cote d'Ivoire, through Togo and Nigeria, and down to Gabon.

At the beginning of the current piracy crisis in the Gulf of Guinea, the capacity of regional States to prosecute these crimes came under immediate scrutiny. Assessments and fact-finding missions by UNODC determined that no Gulf of Guinea State possessed the necessary mix of jurisdictional provisions, offence-creating legislation, and prosecutorial and judicial capacity to undertake piracy prosecutions. Additionally, many Gulf of Guinea States did not yet have all the links in place to enable prosecution of robbery at sea (piracy-like offences within their territorial seas). UNODC's first priority is therefore to close these legal gaps.

MCP's programming in West Africa throughout 2014 has stemmed from an initial workshop on *"Legal Facilitation of Gulf of Guinea Maritime Law Enforcement"*, held in Ghana in December 2013. The purpose of this workshop, conducted in partnership with a number of other international agencies, was to map out the situation and the States' capacity to tackle maritime crime. The recommendations from the workshop included maritime security legal reform; capacity building of maritime law enforcement, prosecution and judiciary; ensuring that expertise remains within key entities and institutions working on combatting maritime crime; and focusing on domestic as well as regional coordination among the same entities and institutions.

Following from this initial workshop, in 2014 the MCP started a legal reform programme in Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Gabon. These countries will be provided with assistance in drafting the necessary legislation and their prosecutors and judges will be trained in how to apply this legal framework in order to better prosecute and adjudicate piracy and armed robbery at sea. This program will not only focus on law reform and training, but also on coordination among key entities involved in tackling the challenges of piracy and armed robbery, so as to ensure a coherent and sustainable approach.

Coordination among the domestic and regional maritime security entities is of utmost importance and the same applies to international actors in the region offering their support. Therefore in 2014 the UNODC MCP joined several key networks including ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) "P3+ Partners" (Partners supporting ECOWAS in the security sector, including maritime security), the G7 Friends of the Gulf of Guinea, and other organizations and Member States engaged in the fight against maritime crime in the region. UNODC MCP will further offer its support to the newly established Interregional Coordination Centre (CIC) in Yaoundé, Cameroon, as well as the Maritime Trade Information Sharing Centre (MTISC) in Accra, Ghana. The implementation of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct will be the main vehicle for technical assistance to ensure the States of the region meet their obligations and commitments.

Vision for 2015

A strong foundation for future programming activities has been laid down during 2014. With the addition of a fulltime UNODC officer to coordinate activities in West Africa, 2015 will see the implementation of a number of critical assessments and capacity building activities.

■ Funded

■ Un-funded

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------|
| Placement of a legal coordinator in the field | | | |
| | | Law Reform Co-ordination and Information Sharing Working Group | |
| | Maritime Jurisdiction and Maritime Crime Awareness Workshops in Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Gabon | | |
| Maritime Crime legal assessments and law reforms in Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Gabon | | | |
| Quarter 1 | Quarter 2 | Quarter 3 | Quarter 4 |
| | Capacity building training and workshops for maritime law enforcement, including investigation and operations (use of force) | | |
| | | Regional learning exchanges and sharing of information among judicial and law enforcement officials engaged in tackling maritime crime | |
| Placement of a legal official within the newly established CIC, who will support the operations of the Centre and ensure coordination among regional groups and entities | | | |

Management and Analysis Unit: The Backbone of the MCP

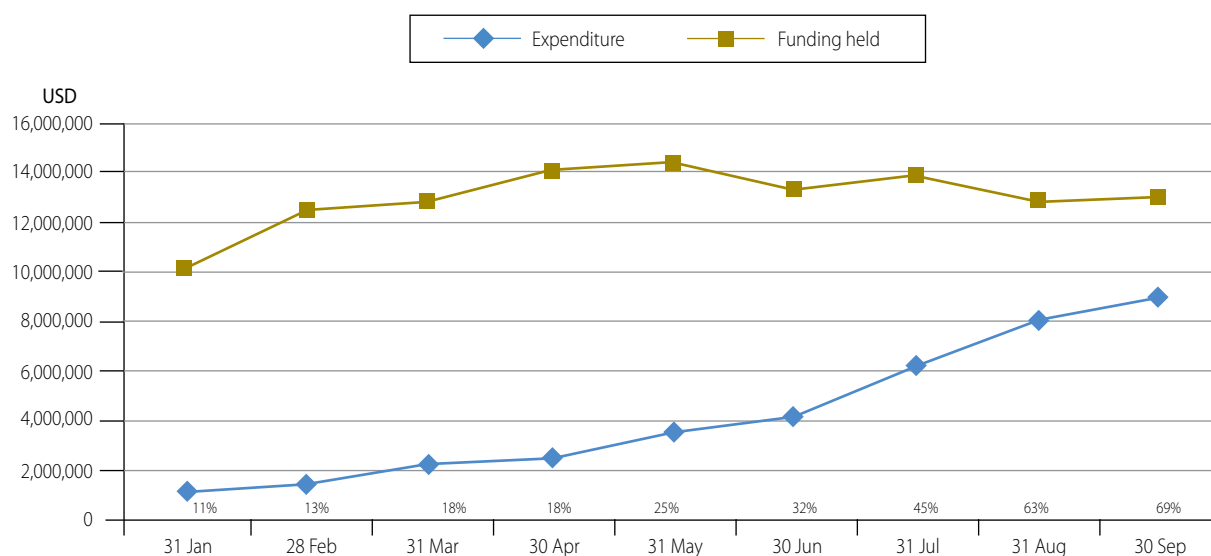
Running a multi-million dollar global capacity-building programme requires extensive 'behind the scenes' support to ensure that projects are implemented efficiently, effectively and with full financial accountability. The MCP's Management and Analysis (M&A) Unit is a fundamental component of the Maritime Crime Programme, supporting our programming activities from the initial project development stage through to supporting on-the-ground implementation and post-project evaluation.

The M&A Unit, headed by Ulrich Häussermann, ensures the smooth implementation of the wide range of activities implemented under the MCP's Global Programme, through its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. The M&A Unit has grown into a team of two international and six national staff, who provide continuous back-office support to 14 different projects running under the MCP. The support services provided include guidance on UNODC project management and related procedures and tools; processing travel and procurement requests; advising colleagues on the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules (UNFRR); keeping track of received pledges; financial reporting to donors/partners; providing programme analysis to management; and distributing Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) to training participants in Somalia and around the region.

The M&A Unit handles a budget portfolio of over \$100 million, with an annual delivery of over \$10 million, since 2011. It is involved in all stages of a project, from design and subsequent monitoring of the implementation to evaluation. This unique approach is in line with UNODC's "integrated programming approach" and allows the project teams to put more focus on their substantive work and provide the best available technical assistance to the beneficiaries.

“The quality of the M&A Unit back office support is unrivaled in UNODC's Field Operations network”

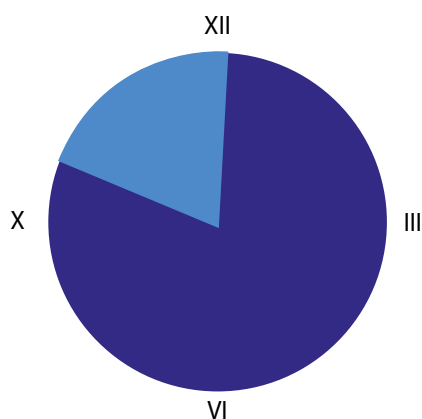
- Alan Cole,
MCP Programme Coordinator.



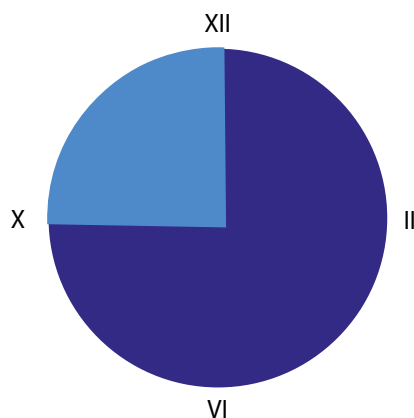
Monitoring the MCP's implementation rates for January to September 2014

Clock diagrams

Current 'Time' of the year



XEAX20: Project under Trust Fund to support initiatives of States countering piracy off the coast of Somalia



Clock diagrams are one tool illustrating to the project manager whether she or he is on track with project delivery. The example 'current' time (as of 21 Oct) is about 11.00 on the clock (31 Oct = 11.00). The sample project shows 21.00, indicating financial delivery lags slightly behind under the assumption of linear spending throughout the year.

Management

The M&A Unit has continuously developed and improved project-monitoring tools, which have led to the establishment of best practices. These tools have been shared with UNODC Headquarters in Vienna and with numerous other UNODC field offices, at their request. An example is the use of "Action Request Forms" (ARF) to ensure proper expenditure monitoring by activity and by donor. ARFs are an integral part of MCP costed project work plans.

Investing in solid project management support also aligns with the interests of MCP's partners and donors, as funds must be accurately accounted for. The MCP strives to spend every dollar efficiently to make a difference on the ground.

As testament to the MCP's financial accountability, two European Union verification missions examined our work in Kenya and Seychelles (October 2013) and resulted in two of the best reports across all of UNODC's

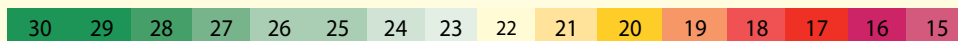


M&A Unit staff member Caroline Cherotich is distributing training materials and explaining logistics to workshop participants (Mahe, Seychelles, May 2014: Maritime Crime and Law Enforcement training for police officers)

Did you know?

According to UN Secretariat rules air tickets have to be issued at least 16 days in advance of the travel. The UN's intention is to save costs. However, the MCP is flexible where needed, e.g. to support hostage repatriations at short notice.

Travel request submitted to your Project Assistant ... days prior to start of mission travel:



Quick Stats: M&A Unit

Between 1 January and 17 October 2014 the M&A Unit:



Processed
279 travel requests, requiring over
1,300 actions in the Integrated Information Management System (IMIS)



Requested
\$4.5million worth of procurement



Processed
28 personnel contracts



Prepared
9 project revisions and
158 budget revisions

projects with the EU. The M&A Unit also played a strong role in the Regional Office audit (September 2014) and the successful independent evaluation of the MCP (June 2013).

The M&A Unit works in close cooperation with the individual Project Coordinators, MCP offices in the region, UNODC Headquarters in Vienna as well as with the United Nations Office for Project Services, the United Nations Office in Nairobi and the United Nations Development Programme in Kenya/Somalia. The M&A unit succeeds due to the professionalism and dedication of its staff: Project Assistants can be found processing travel requests late in the evening or even Christmas day, if needed! All to ensure the smooth functioning of the MCP – UNODC's flagship programme.

The M&A Unit supports the MCP's programming activities by developing and delivering training on project cycle management (such as the logical framework approach). The M&A Unit has provided training on the UNFRR to the entire MCP team, along with information briefs, guidelines and other documents.



Delivery of sports equipment to the Montagne Posse prison in Seychelles. According to UNFRR, the equipment details had to be entered into UNODC's fixed asset registry in Nairobi and the UNODC Property Survey Board in Vienna had to give its approval before a hand-over certificate was signed with the Seychelles Prisons

The M&A Unit must constantly adapt to changes in its operating framework, including the UNODC's Programme and Operations Manual, the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between the EU and UN, the International Public Sector Accounting System and "Umoja", the newly introduced Enterprise Resource Planning Solution being phased in across the UN common system.

Analysis

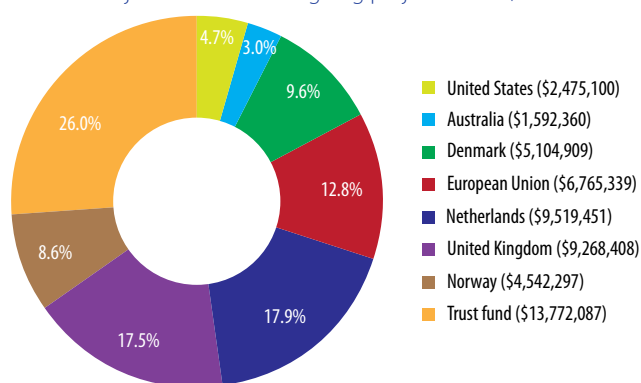
The MCP has received over \$76 million in pledges since 2009. The graphs featured show the donors of the current MCP projects and the MCP annual expenditure from 2009 to 2014. The MCP has expanded geographically from its commencement in Kenya, and has shifted thematically from an initial focus on legal assessments and legislative support to allow regional States to prosecute the international crime of piracy, to a stronger

focus on prison support and reform, in particular in the Somali regions. Hostage Support is another important element, which complements the MCP. The graphs below give an overview of how the MCP has responded to needs in 2014 in terms of funds allocation, across geographic and thematic interventions (as at 17 Oct 2014).

Outlook

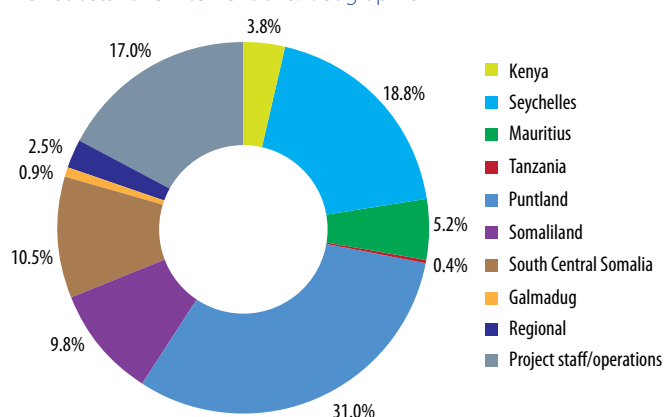
The MCP goes global! As of 2015 MCP staff will continue to deliver assistance to address piracy and other forms of maritime crime in East Africa, West Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean region, and assess the needs of other States in the region requesting support, such as Madagascar, Sri Lanka or Yemen. As our activities continue to expand, the expert backstopping assistance of the M&A Unit will be central to MCP's continued success.

The MCP major donors to 11 ongoing projects: Total \$53 million



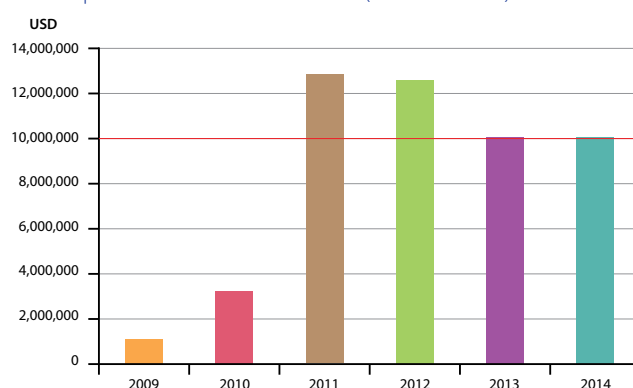
Unfunded (ongoing MCP projects: \$41.7 million)

MCP substantive interventions: Geographic

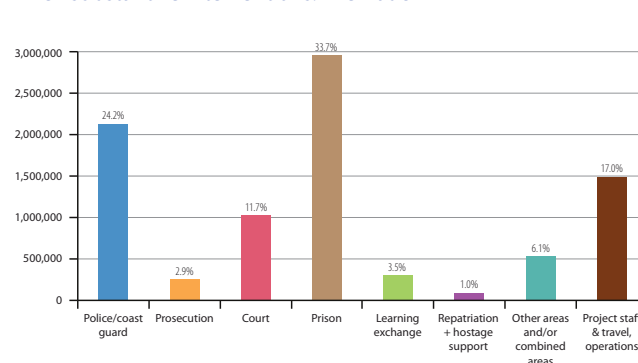


Total: USD 9.8 million (January to mid October 2014)

MCP expenditure 2009–2014 in USD (2014 estimate)



MCP substantive interventions: Thematic



Total: USD 9.8 million (January to mid October 2014)

Hostage Support Programme

Throughout 2014, the Hostage Support Programme (HSP) team has continued to work tirelessly to support piracy hostages still held in captivity and advocate for their safe release. In May 2014, months of preparation paid off when the HSP facilitated the safe release and repatriation of 11 hostages from the hijacked vessel MV Albedo, together with another three hostages held in Somalia.

The release of the MV Albedo hostages was the highlight of 2014 for the HSP; the light at the end of the tunnel after four years of pain and anguish for the victims and their families.

Somali pirates hijacked the MV Albedo on 12 November 2010. The hostages were initially confined to cramped living conditions on board their vessel for over two years. The MV Albedo sank at night during a storm in July 2013, after the vessel had become structurally unsound. During this terrifying incident, the crew were cast into the dark seas, before the surviving hostages were taken again and held captive on land. Four of their fellow crew-members were lost. The remaining crew-members were to remain captive on land for almost another year.

While negotiations for their release were ongoing the HSP supported the crew with medical visits and emergency food supplies with the assistance of an INGO.

On 11 May 2014 the 11 surviving crew were finally released to the HSP, working in close coordination with the Regional Somali Administration of Galmudug.

The release came after a period of lengthy mediation between the HSP and the pirate group in question. Months of planning culminated in a dramatic escape by the hostages in the middle of the night. After their escape, the hostages were aided to reach a designated meeting point with Galmudug security forces, organised by the Counter Piracy Office and other authorities. Once the hostages reached their safe point they were met by HSP personnel, who provided continuous support to them until their final repatriation.

HSP personnel escorted the freed crew-members to Nairobi in a UN Humanitarian Air Service aircraft, where they were provided with full medical examinations and counselling, before being flown home by their



The crew of the MV Albedo, with UNODC HSP personnel, soon after their safe release

Quick Stats: HSP

- 71 Number of hostages the HSP has directly helped, through meeting at their point of release and/ or facilitating their repatriation.
- 48 Number of hostages where the HSP was on stand-by in case assistance was required during the transition from captivity to release.
- 9 Number of hostages where the HSP has played an advisory role, working with other stakeholders responsible for their release.

Thus far, the HSP has delivered assistance to over 100 piracy hostages.

Embassies. The 11 crew members from Iran, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh are now safely back in their home countries and receiving support from Maritime Piracy Humanitarian Response Programme (MPHRP), which also provided them with personal items during their preparation in Nairobi for the much anticipated journey home. The HSP will continue to monitor their progress.

In addition to the Albedo hostages, in 2014 the HSP continued in its efforts to support other remaining hostages held in-land in Somalia. During 2014 the HSP facilitated the provision of medical support to the remaining crew of the Naham 3 and Prantalay 12. The HSP was also able to provide welfare support items to the crew of the Prantalay 12, including medicine, clothes, reading material in their native Thai language, and vitamins. The medical visits and welfare items were not only important to ensure their health and welfare, but had an important psychological effect of reminding the hostages they have not been forgotten.

In September 2014, German-American journalist Michael Scott Moore was freed after nearly three years

in captivity. The HSP provided advice and technical support to the parties involved in facilitating his release, and communicated with his family throughout.

During 2014 the HSP also prepared extraction and repatriation plans for all remaining crew held hostage. To ensure that future hostage releases continue to go smoothly and safely, the HSP has made preparatory arrangements for security in Somalia, emergency flights, medical and psychological support, diplomatic clearances and papers, and a range of other matters to ensure freed crew members will be well supported from the moment of their handover until their safe release back to their families, and beyond. Throughout the year the HSP has also continued to liaise and offer support to the families of piracy hostages, providing a vital line of communication and reinforcing to families that their loved ones have not been forgotten.

The HSP has also continued to monitor hostages that have previously been released and repatriated, to ensure that they are able to access ongoing help and support.

Remaining Piracy Hostages

The HSP continues to closely monitor the situation of the remaining hostages in Somalia and advocate for their release. As of early November 2014, 30 piracy hostages are known to still be held captive on land. No pirated ships remain held at sea; all have been sunk, beached or released. Those who remain are comprised of:

- Crew of the FV Naham; vessel pirated on 26.03.2012. The original crew was comprised of 29 members. Three have tragically died in captivity and 26 remain hostage. UNODC HSP has been able to provide medical support to the remaining hostages in 2014.
- Crew of the FV Prantalay 12; vessel pirated on 18.04.2010. The original crew was comprised of 24 members. Six members of the crew tragically died in captivity. Fourteen hostages were released after a year in Puntland State of Somalia, and were repatriated home by the UNODC HSP in 2011. Four Thai nationals remain hostage. The HSP continues to work to provide medical and humanitarian assistance to them.



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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

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