

# Final Narrative Progress Report

of the

Trust Fund to Support the Initiatives of States Countering Piracy  
Off the Coast of Somalia



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## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization



International Maritime Organization



United Nations Development Programme



United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs



United Nations Office for Drug and Crime



United Nations Office for Legal Affairs

## CONTRIBUTORS



BELGIUM



DP World



FRANCE



GERMANY



ITALY



JAPAN



KUWAIT



NETHERLANDS



NORWAY



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REPUBLIC of KOREA



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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIS	Automatic Identification System
CGPCS	Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia
DOALOS/OLA	Division for Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ExFac	Expedited Facility
EU NAVFOR	European Union Naval Forces
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GMCP	Global Maritime Crime Programme (implemented by UNODC)
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fisheries
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMC	International Monitoring Committee
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LETF	Law Enforcement Task Force
MFMRP	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Puntland
MoMTPaMCP	Ministry of Maritime Transport, Ports and Maritime Crime Prevention of Puntland
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MPS	Model Police Stations
SMA	Somali Maritime Administration Department
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN DPPA	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
USD	United States Dollars
USG	Under-Secretary-General
WFA	Wadajir Fisheries Association

## Introduction

1. In January 2010, at the request of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (henceforth “the Contact Group”), the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General established the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (henceforth “the Trust Fund”). The Trust Fund’s Terms of Reference were agreed upon in January 2010, establishing that the objective of the Trust Fund should be to “help defray the expenses associated with prosecution of suspected pirates, as well as other activities related to implementing the Contact Group’s objectives regarding combating piracy in all its aspects”. The Trust Fund Terms of Reference were revised on 11 December 2012 to enable the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through its Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO), to administer the Trust Fund, and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (as of 1 January 2019, the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UN DPPA)) to act as Chair and Secretariat to the Trust Fund.

2. Guided by the objectives set forth in the Terms of Reference, the Trust Fund has enabled the implementation of projects to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) as well as other countries in the region to combat piracy, including through capacitating the prosecution of persons suspected of acts of piracy, training law enforcement agencies, developing a maritime legal framework in accordance with applicable international law, and targeting illicit financial flows. In addition, the Trust Fund supported the refurbishing of correctional facilities in line with the relevant human rights framework, in Somalia and countries in the region, as well as facilitated the transfer of acquitted and convicted Somali pirates to Somalia to serve their sentences and supported their re-entry into communities. Through its projects, the Trust Fund has also contributed to addressing the root causes of piracy, including by providing at-risk youth with vocational training. Projects funded by the Trust Fund have further supported hostages of piracy incidents. The Trust Fund’s capacity-building efforts to strengthen regional capacity to combat piracy have been repeatedly recognized by the Security Council in related resolutions, including resolution 2608 (S/RES/ 2608 (2021)).

3. Over the course of the Trust Fund's operation, from its establishment on 1 January 2010 to its closure on 31 December 2021, donors have contributed to a total of USD 15,351,560 to the Trust Fund. Contributions were received from the following donors, from the largest contribution onwards: The United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Arab Emirates, France, the United States of America, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Turkey, Dubai Ports World, Belgium, and the Philippines.

4. The projects supported by the Trust Fund have been implemented by United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNDP, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) as well as the United Nations Secretariat, namely the Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (DOALOS) of the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and UN DPPA.

5. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding of January 2012, this Final Narrative Report is submitted to the Trust Fund Board and to donors. The report has been compiled by UN DPPA in its capacity as the Trust Fund Secretariat and covers the period from January 2010 to December 2021. The report offers a final overview of the activities supported by the Trust Fund, with detailed narratives on the project, their implementation and impact in curbing piracy off the coast of Somalia. The information on the projects contained in the report has been provided by the recipient organizations, namely the UNODC, UNDP, UN DPPA, FAO, IMO, DOALOS/OLA, and their implementing partners. A final financial statement of the projects financed by the Trust Fund will be separately submitted to the Trust Fund Board by UNDP MPTFO following the financial closure of all projects.

## **Report Structure**

6. The report is organized in four sections. Section 1 provides an overview of the trajectory of piracy activities off the coast of Somalia throughout the decade of the Trust Fund's operation. Section 2 outlines the structure and modality of the Trust Fund and the discussions leading to its

closure on 31 December 2021. Section 3 offers a narrative summary of the Trust Fund Board-approved projects that were administered under the UN MPTFO, their major achievements, and challenges. Section 4, based on inputs from the UN agencies implementing the projects resourced by the Trust Fund, provides a detailed account of activities and results of each project administered under the UN MPTFO.

## **1. Overview of piracy and efforts to combat acts of piracy off the coast of Somalia from 2010 - 2021**

### **The State of piracy off the coast of Somalia**

7. Recorded piracy incidents off the coast of Somalia have declined dramatically over the period of the Trust Fund's operation. From 2007 to 2010, piracy incidents rose steadily, and the Trust Fund was established at the height of recorded incidents off the coast of Somalia. In the first nine months of 2011 alone, 185 reported attacks against ships in the waters off the coast of Somalia were recorded, resulting in the hijacking of 28 ships (S/2011/662). Furthermore, apprehended pirates were often released due to a lack of host State capable or willing to prosecute them, leading to the phenomenon of repeat offenders.

8. Joint efforts to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia by the FGS, international naval forces and Member States have proven successful, with a significant decline in piracy incidents observed in the early years of the Trust Fund's operation. In the first nine months of 2012, the number of recorded attacks against ships in the waters off the coast of Somalia and hijacking attempts dropped to 99 cases. The figure further decreased to 17 in the first nine months of 2013 (S/2013/623). Off the coast of Somalia, the presence of the European Union Naval Forces (EUNAVFOR), the Combined Maritime Forces and the naval forces of individual Member States, contributed to curbing incidents of piracy. The Contact Group further facilitated and strengthened regional and international cooperation on counter-piracy efforts. The Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 2020 (2011) (S/2012/783) attributed the decline in piracy incidents to the increased presence of naval forces, adoption of self-



protection measures by the shipping industry, the prosecution and the imprisonment of convicted pirates, and improved cooperation on counter-piracy efforts.

9. In 2021, the Secretary-General reported the absence of piracy incidents off the coast of Somalia for two consecutive years (S/2021/920). However, the report noted that while piracy has been suppressed, the progress achieved remained fragile. The Security Council, in its resolution 2608 in December 2021, underlined that piracy off the coast of Somalia has been repressed but not eradicated (S/RES/2608). Combined threat assessments by the EUNAVFOR, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Combined Maritime Forces on September 2021 furthermore suggested that piracy networks remained active but had shifted their focus to less risky activities, such as smuggling. Long-term success will require sustained capacity-building efforts to address the root causes of piracy. In his latest report to the Security Council on piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia (S/2015/776), the Secretary-General reiterated the criticality of continuing to address the root causes of piracy, called on strengthening cooperation on curbing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of Somalia, highlighting that multiple threats to maritime security persist.

### **The Contact Group on Piracy Off the Coast of Somalia ('The Contact Group')**

10. The Contact Group was established on 14 January 2009, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1851 (2008) as a voluntary, ad hoc international forum to facilitate discussions and coordinate international efforts in the fight against piracy off the coast of Somalia (S/2011/662). Since its establishment, the Contact Group has convened 24 times for the annual Plenary sessions, with the last Plenary meeting held in January 2022 with Member States, international naval forces, shipping industry and non-governmental organizations in attendance.

11. In order to enhance cooperation, the Contact Group has established various working groups, with the most recent ones focused on capacity-building, maritime counter-piracy and mitigation operations, maritime law enforcement, and legal fora on matters related to piracy

issues. The Contact Group has played a key role in the Trust Fund, including in its establishment as well as through its membership to the Board of the Trust Fund. In addition, Contact Group members have actively participated in the regional coordination activities on investigations, prosecution and legal frameworks under the projects financed by the Trust Fund.

12. Against the backdrop of the decline in piracy incidents off the coast of Somalia, the Contact Group's name, mandate and future priorities are currently under deliberation. The 23<sup>rd</sup> Plenary meeting of the Contact Group in December 2020 established the Strategic Planning Steering Group (SPSG) to review the future direction of the Contact Group. Based on the SPSG's briefing in the 24th Contact Group Plenary meeting held in January 2022, there was a general consensus among members that maritime crimes were dominant in the Western Indian Ocean and that, although Somali piracy still remained a threat, it was not sufficient to warrant a single-focus Contact Group.

## **2. Overview of the Trust Fund to counter piracy off the coast of Somalia**

### **Structure and modalities of the Trust Fund**

13. Guided by the Terms of Reference agreed to in January 2010, the Trust Fund's governance has been provided through a Board consisting of UN DPPA as the chair and the Secretariat; a maximum of ten members of the Contact Group on a voluntary, rotating basis; and three participating United Nations organizations which include UNODC, IMO and the United Nations Country Team in Somalia. Since November 2021, the Trust Fund Board consists of five Member States, namely Kenya, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, and Turkey. The Trust Fund's administration and management has been undertaken by the MPTFO as the Administrative Agent.

14. The Trust Fund was used to finance projects carried out by the United Nations system organizations (or "recipient United Nations organizations"), which became party to the Trust Fund through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Administrative Agent. In accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Trust Fund, the United Nations system

organizations submitted project proposals which were reviewed during the Contact Group's annual Plenary meeting. Once adopted, the recipient United Nations organizations assumed full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them, in accordance with their respective regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including the allocation of funds to their implementing partners.

15. The Trust Fund was established with two domains designed in such a way that donors could contribute to specific categories of activities, and that it reflected the nature of expenses incurred when addressing piracy. Reflecting the Trust Fund's priority on the jurisdictional and correctional challenges in addressing piracy, the first domain, 'Window A', enabled the payments of expenses associated with investigating or prosecuting suspected pirates and imprisoning those convicted of piracy. It also provided financial support to capacity-building efforts and to the provision of supplies for national and regional jurisdiction, maritime law enforcement and correction services. The other domain, 'Window B', enabled contributions to other activities related to implementing the objectives of the Contact Group in combating piracy in all its aspects. 'Window B' has allowed the Trust Fund to address the multifaceted causes of piracy, ranging from IUU, youth unemployment to illicit financial flows.

16. Separately, the Trust Fund created a unique mechanism, the Expedited Facility (ExFac). ExFac was a fast-track mechanism which enabled the Board to delegate authority of approval to UNODC in circumstances where immediate action was required to pay or reimburse short-term, prosecution-related expenses, or any other activities deemed urgent by the Board, such as the deployment of prosecutors and interpreters in support of legal activities. Governments, international naval forces, Trust Fund implementing partners, the private sector and other stakeholders were eligible to benefit from the reimbursement of costs for activities related to piracy trials, including the travel of key witnesses.

## **Closure of the Trust Fund**

17. As recorded piracy incidents declined off the coast of Somalia, contributions to the Trust Fund also decreased. The Trust Fund did not meet the United Nations MPTFO's yearly threshold contribution of USD 2 million since receiving USD 2.58 million in 2014. Following a series of consultations during the first half of 2019, Trust Fund Board met on 19 June 2019 in Mauritius and decided that if the Trust Fund did not meet the threshold requirement in 2019, and if there were no commitments from the donors to increase their contributions in 2020, the Board would close the Trust Fund on 31 December 2021.

18. No new contributions were made to the Trust Fund after the Board decision in 2019 and, as a result, the balance of the Trust Fund remained below the required threshold in 2020. In its meeting on 15 December 2020, the Board reaffirmed its decision to close the Trust Fund by 31 December 2021. Two options regarding the residual balance are under deliberation, namely the potential transfer of the residual funds to the United Nations Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund or the return of the residual funds to the respective donors. The destination of the residual funds will be determined during the final meeting of the Trust Fund Board, and in consultation with donors.

## **3. Project implementation and impact of the Trust Fund in countering piracy off the coast of Somalia**

19. This section assesses the scope and impact of the Trust Fund in its ten years of operation. Detailed information on the individual projects which were resourced through the Trust Fund is provided in Section 5 below.

### **Implementation overview**

20. Since UNDP MPTFO assumed the role as Administrative Agent in 2012, the Trust Fund supported a total of 43 projects. Of these 43 projects, UNODC implemented 31 projects, IMO five,

FAO four, UN DOALOS/OLA and UNDP two projects each and UN DPPA one project (the numbers include jointly implemented projects). The projects had all operationally closed by the end of 2021.

### **Support to piracy prosecution, detention and correctional facilities, maritime law enforcement and legal frameworks**

21. As outlined above, the Trust Fund was established when piracy activities off the coast of Somalia were at their peak and capacities to prosecute and imprison apprehended suspects were limited. In his report to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 2020 (2012) (S/2012/783), the Secretary-General identified the successful prosecution and detention of pirates as an important contributor to the eradication of piracy and related crimes.

22. Against this backdrop, the Trust Fund Board placed high priority on funding projects in support of prison and judicial systems, developing maritime legal frameworks and strengthening the rule of law through capacity building in Somalia as well as other countries in the region. More than half of the funds were allocated to projects which enhanced the Somali and regional judicial capacity to conduct piracy prosecutions and trials, improved the management and conditions of Somali and regional prison facilities, and enhanced maritime law enforcement capacity.

23. In regard to building the capacity of the Somali authorities and countries in the region to conduct piracy prosecutions and trials, the Trust Fund supported activities to train prosecutors, investigators and law enforcement in Somalia and Seychelles and reimbursed costs pertaining to ongoing piracy prosecutions. For example, project 91 ran mock piracy trials for senior Somali prosecutors and convened senior prosecutors from the Western Indian Ocean region to discuss regional information-sharing and best practices on prosecuting maritime crimes, using piracy as a model case (Project 51, 87). The ExFac (Project 51) provided critical support to facilitate the travel of prosecutors, procure equipment to enable remote testimonies and deploy interpreters for the piracy suspects, thereby ensuring the trials met international standards.

24. To enhance the standards of Somali prison and detention facilities, projects under the Trust Fund contributed to improving the prison infrastructure and provided supplies for prisoners in key coastal areas and piracy hotspots. This included refurbishing the only detention center in Galmudug, which was heavily damaged by floods (Project 60), providing prisons in Bosaso, Garowe and Hargeisa with food, medical supplies as well as supplying vocational training equipment (Projects 63, 64, 65). In addition, prison staff from Baidoa, Beletweyne, Galkayo, Kismayo, Garowe and Hargeisa received training (Project 74) from 2015 to 2021. Similar support was provided in Seychelles and Kenya (Projects 81 and 83). Experts were also deployed through the ExFac (Project 51) to assess human rights compliance of prisons holding suspected and convicted pirates. These efforts enabled regional states to transfer Somali convicted of piracy to serve their prison sentences in Somalia. A hundred-twenty-five convicted Somalis, with support from the Trust Fund, were repatriated from Seychelles and Kenya to Somalia from 2013 to 2017 to serve the remainder of their sentences in Somalia (Project 49).

25. The Trust Fund contributed to the enhancement of the maritime law enforcement capabilities in Somalia as well as in the States in the region. In January 2014, before the interventions by the Trust Fund projects (Projects 57, 82 and 87), there were no sea operations undertaken by the Somali maritime law enforcement authorities. However, through the deployment of mentors, procurement of boats, communication equipment and other supplies for the Mogadishu Maritime Police, Bosaso Port Police, and the “Somaliland” coastguard (Project 57), there was a marked increase in the number of sea patrols carried out. Similar support was provided to the Maritime Police Unit and coastguard from Hobyo, a former piracy hotspot (Project 86), as well as for maritime police units in Kenya (Project 82) and Seychelles (Project 87).

26. The Trust Fund further supported activities to assist the FGS in the establishment of a maritime legal framework in accordance with international law, in particular, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). DOALOS/OLA supported Somali parliamentarians to further their understanding of the legal framework for combatting piracy under the UNCLOS

and related instruments (Project 61) in addition to conducting training on how to implement the piracy-related provisions of UNCLOS (Project 89). IMO also assisted with the drafting of the Somalia Maritime Code and the Shipping Code and sensitized Somali lawmakers for their eventual enactment (Projects 76 and 88).

27. Overall, these projects enhanced the capacity of maritime law enforcement and coastguards, strengthened legal frameworks, supported the prosecution of arrested pirates, aided legal proceedings and provided support to detention facilities.

**Other activities related to implementing the objectives of the Contact Group (Fisherfolk registration, curbing illicit financial flows and vocational training)**

28. The Secretary-General, in his annual reports to the Security Council on piracy off the coast of Somalia, has reiterated on multiple occasions the critical importance of continuing to tackle the root causes of piracy. The Secretary-General further highlighted in his 2015 report (S/2015/776) that root causes include, among others, youth unemployment, weak judicial capacity, and governance structures as well as IUU fishing in the EEZ of Somalia. Reflecting the diverse root causes, the projects financed by the Trust Fund also supported a range of activities, from providing vocational training to at-risk youths and detainees to resourcing projects aimed at curbing IUU.

29. The Trust Fund has supported achievements in addressing IUU fishing in Somali waters through supporting the registration of fisherfolk and fleets engaging in legitimate fisheries activities. Through the flagship Fishermen Identification Database System project (Project 55), the Trust Fund supported the registration of 4,468 fisherfolk and 1,470 fishing vessels in Puntland. The registration of legitimate fisherfolks and vessels helped international naval forces distinguish legitimate fishing from suspicious activities, thereby reducing interruption to fisheries activities. The identification cards, which were distributed as part of this project, have become a recognized feature within the Puntland fisheries sector. Following the success in Puntland, the model was

replicated in Galmudug and Jubaland, where a total of 2,086 fisherfolk and 486 vessels were registered and linked to local fisherfolk associations (Project 69), as well as in “Somaliland” where 1,097 fisherfolk and 391 vessels were registered (Project 70).

30. In the area of youth unemployment, the Trust Fund supported initiatives to provide vocational training to at-risk youth in Bosaso and prisoners in Berbera (Projects 54 and 72). Provision of vocational training equipment and support to training programs were also incorporated into projects which improved the standards of Somali prison and detention facilities in Bosaso, Garowe and Hargeisa, offering the prisoners livelihood skills and thereby contributing to their reintegration (Projects 63, 64, 65 and 74).

31. Furthermore, to ensure that the law enforcement authorities in regional states affected by piracy could effectively investigate illicit financial flows from piracy, the Trust Fund provided trainings to financial investigation and reporting entities in Ethiopia and Kenya (Project 56).

### **Challenges in the implementation of projects supported by the Trust Fund**

32. Security risks, delays in the electoral process and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have affected the implementation of projects under the Trust Fund. Insecurity inhibited United Nations agencies from accessing certain project sites and restricted the scope of the projects. Community conflicts along the coastline in Galmudug, for example, resulted in reduced coverage of targeted locations for the fisherfolk registration exercise (Project 69). In South Galkayo, security risks prohibited UNODC staff from visiting the project site to rehabilitate a detention facility (Project 74). Where possible, implementing agencies made adjustments to overcome limitations, such as by convening project beneficiaries in safer locations and overseeing projects through local staff and counterparts.

33. Electoral delays in 2016/17 have also impacted project timelines, for example, in a project that envisioned sensitizing members of Parliament on a new draft Maritime Code (Project 76).



Similarly, projects which sought to train the Somali prison management in Garowe and Hargeisa (Project 63, 64, 65) were put on hold until a new government was constituted, and new management of the prison sector was in place.

34. All of the projects which were operational in 2020 and 2021 were affected by the restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly where travel was important for project implementation. Planned in-person training programs for maritime law enforcement officers and prosecutors in Somalia (Projects 74 and 89) and Seychelles (Project 91), as well as a regional conference on maritime law enforcement (Project 90) were held remotely instead. In other cases, these in-person trainings were delayed until the easing of pandemic-related restrictions (Project 92). The shift to virtual modalities resulted in lower expenditures for some projects, affecting the execution of the project budgets.

**4. Review of projects during the Trust Fund’s administration by the UN MPTFO**

**PROJECT 44: Piracy Trials Programme: Puntland**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Civilian Policing, Piracy Trials Programme**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNDP Somalia
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 December 2012 – 31 December 2015
c. Location of Project	Puntland
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	(1) Strengthening the capacity and capability of existing community police presence in areas of central and southern Puntland that are affected by piracy crime, notably in Eyl, Benda Beyla, Galkayo and Jeriban districts (2) Introducing an effective police command and control structure to support these districts from regional and national police headquarters. (3) Improving and introducing new technical police capacity to investigate and combat serious and

	organised crime, notably piracy and related criminal acts
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	UNDP Somalia
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	2,526,591
b. Trust Fund Contribution	1,455,200
c. Actual Expenditures	1,436,047
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<u>Strengthened capacity and capability of existing community police presence in areas of Central and Southern Puntland that have been or still are affected by piracy crime.</u>	
Galkayo, Jeriban and Eyl Model police stations (MPS)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction of the Model Police Stations in Galkayo, Jeriban and Eyl was completed, office furniture provided and handed over to Puntland authorities.</li> <li>• Galkayo MPS was handed over on 17/8/2015; Jariiban MPS was handed over on 19/8/2015; Garaad Police Post was handed over on 20/8/2015; Eyl MPS was handed over on 4/6/2015; Baday Police Post, 5km east of Eyl, was handed over on 4/6/2015</li> </ul>	
<u>Effective police command and control structure introduced to support target districts from regional and national police headquarters.</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two weeks training on crime scene management, reporting and crime statistics gathering for 60 police personnel was successfully concluded.</li> <li>• Two weeks advanced training for Criminal Investigation Department (CID) and prosecutors on organized crime and piracy was conducted for 30 prosecutors and CID officers.</li> <li>• An international consultant was engaged to assess the National Crime Directorate. The consultant suggested a set of recommendations to improve the CID.</li> </ul>	
<u>Improved technical police capacity to investigate and combat serious and organised crime, notably piracy and related criminal acts.</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An assessment was done on selected police stations in different districts, which found that while officers in the station had basic police training, specialized training and certain equipment was lacking.</li> <li>• An International Consultant was engaged to review documentation at Puntland Police Headquarters, the consultant designed files for police personnel recording and provided training to HQ offices.</li> <li>• To improve capacity of CID officers training on forensic science was conducted for investigating officers, and various supplies provided to the CID.</li> </ul>	
<b>b. Results achieved from the Project</b>	

Strengthened capacity and capability of existing community police presence in areas of Central and Southern Puntland that have been or still are affected by piracy crime.

- The Bosaso, Galkayo, Jeriban and Eyl MPS, CID office in Bosaso, and two police Posts at the coast are equipped and fully functioning. This assisted in reducing piracy activities in the coastal areas of Puntland.

Effective police command and control structure introduced to support target districts from regional and national police headquarters.

- International consultant engaged to assess the National Crime Directorate suggested measures to improve the capacity of the officers.
- Two-week training for 60 police officers and regional police commanders was conducted.
- Joint training for 30 (20 males and 10 females) prosecutors and police investigators was conducted.

Improved technical police capacity to investigate and combat serious and organised crime, notably piracy crime and related criminal acts.

- To improve police officers’ capacity the following essential items were delivered:
  - Crime registers: 500 pieces
  - Occurrence Book: 500 pieces
  - A4 fingerprint forms: 3000
  - Latent fingers print standard tool kits: 50
  - Vehicles, printers, IT, cameras, GPS device.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

N/A

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

- The Puntland Ministry of Security and Puntland Police played an important role in formulating and implementing activities.
- The Judiciary, particularly Office of the Attorney General took major part in imparting trainings to police officers.
- The Puntland Development Research Centre (PDRC) - a local non-governmental organization involved in security sector development- facilitated trainings for the police
- UNSOM, United Nations Population Fund UNFPA (UNFPA) and UNICEF took part in training police officers.

**PROJECT 47: Piracy Trials Programme: South Central Somalia  
Thematic / Focus Area: Prosecution and detention**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNDP and UNODC

b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	28 February 2013 – 28 February 2015
c. Location of Project	South Central Somalia
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	(1) Increasing effective and efficient prosecution and adjudication of individuals suspected of criminal offences. (2) Delivering a piracy trials programme in Southern Central Somalia through training and the introduction of systems and infrastructure support.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	1,282,930
b. Trust Fund Contribution	1,282,930 (UNDP 710,680/ UNODC 572,250)
c. Expended Amount	876,530 (due to force majeure, refer to 3.c)
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p><u>Output 1.1. 20 Judges, Prosecutors and senior registers have passed a UNDP certified legal university diploma.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical, advisory, and operational support was provided to the Attorney General Office to build the institutional capacity to prosecute piracy cases. This included recruitment of advisors, hiring of graduate interns, provision of office furniture and equipment and operational support.</li> <li>• Support was provided at the Federal Level to the Attorney General Office for the creation of an inspection scheme. An assessment of the inspection scheme was completed, including a concept paper on the legality of establishing a special inspection scheme at the Attorney General Office, which outlined the legal challenges making it impossible for the Attorney General Office to have its own inspection.</li> <li>• The Joint Implementation Support Unit and the Policy and Legal Drafting Unit (PLDU) were established and operationalized at the FGS Ministry of Justice. These two units represent an important milestone regarding the justice reform in Somalia which will ultimately lead to a legal framework and institutional environment for the handling of piracy and other serious crimes cases.</li> <li>• PLDU continues to contribute to building the overall legal frameworks for the justice system while providing inputs for drafting new laws and policies, and reviewing, translating, or adding notes to old laws and policies. Various branches of government have benefited from this.</li> <li>• PLDU senior legal drafters continue to coach and mentor junior legal drafters, and this will contribute to sustainability of UNDP interventions in the longer term with qualified professionals supporting the legislative processes. Twenty representatives of the justice sector became more knowledgeable of drafting techniques because of a training programme supported by the project between 23 September and 2 October. The PLDU team began developing a Somali Legal Glossary.</li> <li>• In 2015, PLDU drafted and commented on seven laws. UNDP continued to assist the PLDU to develop laws, regulations, and policies in support of the justice sector.</li> <li>• UNDP has supported the professionalization of the justice sectors with educational and scholarship opportunities. Training procedures are being enhanced to further develop the professionalization</li> </ul>	

of the justice sector. An agreement was being negotiated with Mogadishu University to provide trainings on non-criminal related matters for judges and prosecutors, and court registers.

- The relationship between formal and informal justice actors was strengthened because of training facilitated by the project on the traditional and formals legal systems. The training enhanced the knowledge on these topics for sitting judges, prosecutors, and traditional elders. Elders have begun to register cases in which they intervene with the first instance court. This may contribute to a reduction in traditional intervention by elders on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence cases and other serious crimes.
- Training packages on non-criminal related matters for newly appointed judges are in the process of being finalized for judicial personnel in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa.

Procurement of equipment and vehicles in support of case management systems introduced in priority courts in Mogadishu. Capacities of the Attorney General Office were enhanced with UNDP's infrastructure, equipment, and training support to permanent and mobile courts to better enable justice institutions to enhance service delivery.

- One vehicle was procured and delivered to the Attorney General Office to enhance its operational capacity to try piracy and other serious crimes.

The Judicial Service Council's capacity to oversee fair trials of those on trial for serious crimes including piracy is enhanced.

- The Law on the establishment of the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) was enacted by the federal parliament on 30 June 2014. However, the appointment of its members proved to be challenging. Therefore, no activities were undertaken in this regard.

Priority Courts adjudicating on piracy cases have facilities and equipment necessary to record proceedings, store and maintain written records and have current versions of the relevant laws.

- The Somali penal code does not include articles for the adjudication of piracy cases. It rather has articles that generally related to crimes that take place at sea. There was an effort to either enact a special law for the adjudication of piracy cases or review the penal code to include clear articles for the trial of piracy. However, no progress was made.
- Detailed site security survey and assessment as well as engineering assessment were completed for Banaadir Court Complex.
- Civil works for rehabilitation and security enhancement for Banaadir Court Complex were finalised.
- Ten-day training for Banaadir Court Complex teams (75 personnel) on judicial protection and security conducted.
- Equipment purchased and training conducted on the equipment for security staff at Banaadir Court Complex.
- At the federal level, with support from UNDP, the Attorney General Office hired a consultant to support the case management system. The consultant completed an assessment of case management system and provided recommendations for the areas in need of improvement. Further, the consultant trained dedicated staff to centrally manage the cases at the Attorney General Office. Case Management System is now fully functional at the Attorney General Office.

## **b. Results achieved from the Project**

- The FGS Ministry of Justice PLDU reviewed three laws (Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Law, Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Act, and the Law on Juvenile Justice) and translated one law (Prison Law and Regulations) from English into Somali.
- The PLDU led and coordinated the drafting of seven laws and policies.
- The FGS Ministry of Justice continued outreach activities to the region and developed a training needs assessment for the justice sector.
- At the federal level, seven advisors and 10 law graduate interns were placed at the Ministry of Justice to provide technical and advisory support on several matters including judiciary affairs, corrections, planning and institutional capacity building, finance and accounting, human resources, and procurement. Also, the Ministry received operational support in the form of covering recurrent costs.
- The Attorney General Office also continued to receive similar support consisting of two advisors and three law graduate interns. They provided technical and advisory support on several matters including developing organizational structure and drafting establishment act, planning and institutional capacity building, provision of trainings for staff, finance and accounting, human resources, and procurement. Furthermore, the Attorney General Office also received operational support in the form of covering recurrent costs.
- In 2015, there were five policies developed by the Attorney General Office (anti-fraud policy, travel policy, IT policy, training policy and whistle-blower policy).
- At the federal level, 20 participants were trained on legal drafting processes, policy development and Nomo-technics. The training was held by the PLDU and the Ministry of Justice. This resulted in a better understanding for junior legal drafters on developing policies and laws.
- Thirty-eight participants were trained on report writing, fair trial and legal rights for vulnerable groups. The FGS Attorney General Office received vital office equipment and furniture to furnish its key offices and departments. One vehicle was handed over to support the Attorney General Office at the federal level. The Supreme Court, the Banaadir Regional Court, the Banaadir Appeal Court, and the Hamarweyne District Court have been provided with office furniture for 26 judges and 28 registrars in these courts.
- At the federal level, rehabilitation works have been completed for the Banaadir Court Complex and security enhancements have been made for the Banaadir Court Complex and Ministry of Justice, thereby contributing to the safety of the facilities from external security threats.
- Assessment of piracy and maritime crime laws and regulations were carried out.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

On April 14, 2013, Al-Shabaab carried out coordinated terrorist attacks against the Banaadir Court Complex. The attacks resulted in a significant loss of life, including a number of key members of the Somali judiciary and legal community, and left much of the Complex's infrastructure unusable. High levels of insecurity in the area surrounding the Court Complex persisted throughout 2013, preventing UN officials from working at the site. UNODC determined that the security situation made it unfeasible to implement the project outputs on case management and mutual legal assistance. The associated funds have been returned to the Trust Fund. For similar reasons and in view of an unchanged security situation, part of the funds related to the development of legal frameworks related to piracy prosecutions have been returned in early 2015.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

N/A

**PROJECT 49: Support to Prisoner Transfer Flights from Seychelles to “Somaliland” and Puntland**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 December 2012 – 30 June 2021
c. Location of Project	Seychelles and Somalia
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Supporting transfers of convicted pirates from the Seychelles to “Somaliland” and Puntland. Scope of project amended due to the decline in piracy attacks and subsequent decline in the need to transfer convicted pirates from Seychelles to Puntland and “Somaliland”.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	353,100
b. Trust Fund Contribution	353,100
c. Actual Expenditures	283,855
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>The project transferred a total of 125 Somalis from Seychelles and Kenya to Somalia during the reporting period. The breakdown of their repatriation per year is as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2013, a total of 44 detainees were transferred to Puntland.</li> <li>• In 2015, 20 repatriations took place as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In February, three Somalis were repatriated from Seychelles to Galkayo, Puntland.</li> <li>○ In July, two Somalis were repatriated from Seychelles to Galkayo, Puntland.</li> <li>○ In July, five Somalis were repatriated from Kenya to Galkayo, Puntland.</li> <li>○ In August, 10 piracy prisoners released from Kenya were repatriated to Mogadishu.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In 2016, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 9 Somalis were repatriated from Seychelles to Mogadishu.</li> <li>○ 23 individuals have been repatriated from Kenya to Somalia.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In 2017, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 16 individuals have been repatriated from Kenya and Seychelles to Mogadishu.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>No transfers took place in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021. In 2019, due to the decline in piracy attacks and subsequent decline in the need to transfer convicted pirates from Seychelles to Puntland and “Somaliland”, a Board decision was granted on 1 May 2019 to re-programme the balance of funds. As part of this delivery plan, video scoping equipment was procured for easy detection of contraband in</p>	

2019. This enabled national counterparts to review, monitor and address contraband material being smuggled in.
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>
The project transferred a total of 125 Somalis from the Seychelles and Kenya to Somalia during the reporting period. This achievement, together with the decline of piracy cases led to a decrease in the number of pirate prisoners in need for repatriation since 2015.
The video scoping equipment procured in 2019 continues to be used by the Seychelles prison authorities to detect contraband being smuggled into the facility.
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
N/A

**PROJECT 50: Support to Maritime Law Enforcement in Somalia**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime law enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC and IMO
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	January 2013 – December 2014
c. Location of Project	Somalia
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Supporting the different regions in Somalia with capability and capacity building of maritime law enforcement officials, including development of maritime laws and implementation of the Maritime Strategy
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	UNSOM
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	2,079,569
b. Trust Fund Contribution	300,000
c. Actual Expenditures	300,000
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<u>Outcome 1: Maritime Strategy in place</u>	



- UNODC has assisted the Somali authorities in developing the Somalia Maritime Resource and Security Strategy, which has been approved and is being implemented with the assistance of the international community
- A Joint Maritime Authority has been established
- Ministerial leads for maritime law enforcement authorities have been established and support is resourced between international organizations
- UNODC/IMO have assisted the Somali authorities in reviewing the existing maritime legislation and supported the drafting of amended and new legislation in line with the Maritime Strategy
- Advice and guidance have been provided and legislation identified for the Somali EEZ

**Outcome 2: Maritime Law Enforcement operations developed**

- Somali maritime law enforcement entities have attended UNODC/IMO organized trainings and workshops.
- The implementation of this activity is focused on ensuring that the necessary laws to underpin Somali maritime policing are in place, focusing on two main issues: the need to regain momentum in relation to clarifying, once and for all, the Somali EEZ issue; and the need to finalize the implementation of the Maritime Police / Coast Guard Establishment Law, which was drafted in November 2013, and elaborated in March 2014.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

The Somalia Maritime Resources and Security Strategy was developed and approved. The strategy was established to ensure sustainable use of marine resources. During the same reporting period, to ensure implementation of the strategy, the Maritime Security Coordination Committee was established. The strategy was endorsed at the 14th Plenary of the Contact Group in New York on 1 May 2013; at the International Somalia Conference in London on 7 May 2013; and at the European Union’s “New Deal for Somalia” Conference in Brussels on 16 September 2013.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

NA

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

The Kenya Maritime Authority and South African Maritime Safety Agency provided experts to assist with one of IMO’s workshops and were keen to remain engaged with developing a maritime administration in Somalia.

**PROJECT 51: Expedited Facility (ExFac)**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 December 2012 – 30 June 2021
c. Location of Project	Seychelles, Mauritius, Somalia, Kenya
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Ensuring that piracy trials are conducted in a fair and efficient manner, and not aborted due to the inability

	to meet prosecution related expenses in the different prosecution phases - handover, investigation, trial, detention, and repatriation.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	667,430
b. Trust Fund Contribution	667,430
c. Actual Expenditures	590,511
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>Through this project UNODC sought to strengthen the capacity of states to counter maritime crime, including piracy, by increasing the capacity of criminal justice practitioners including law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, and prison staff. UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) through its detention and transfer work, supported by the Trust Fund ensured that prisons holding pirates sentenced by domestic courts are operated in line with international human rights and detention standards and human rights of the pirates transferred by regional prosecuting States are respected and protected by their country of origin, thus facilitating further transfers.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1: Support to ongoing and new prosecutions in the Regional Centre for the Prosecution of Piracy</u></p> <p>UNODC facilitated the travel of prosecutors and the provision of adequate legal defence for individuals accused of piracy related offences. It also procured video-link technology to enable remote testimonies from witnesses. UNODC supported transcription services during trials improving consistency of the law (precedence) and transparency of the legal process, while facilitating Somali-English interpretation ensuring suspects understood their respective legal proceedings, upholding international standards of criminal justice and maintaining the rule of law.</p> <p>For instance, in 2017, six Somali nationals suspected of piracy were handed over by EUNAVFOR to Seychelles for prosecution. UNODC were present to advise Seychelles Police Force on handover procedure and securing chain of evidence. An interpreter was deployed to ensure the piracy trial is compliant to human rights procedure leading to a fair and efficient trial. The interpreter also actively monitored the welfare of the suspected pirates and in line with this, various welfare items have been provided, Quran classes arranged, and medical assessments completed. Likewise, UNODC also supported a piracy trial in 2018 by arranging travel and accommodation for three civilian witnesses to provide crucial testimony during the proceedings. The six accused were acquitted in the trial and repatriated back to Somalia in November 2018.</p> <p>In April 2019, five Somali nationals suspected of piracy were apprehended by EUNAVFOR and handed over to Seychelles for prosecution. UNODC was present from the outset to advise the Seychelles Police Force on handover procedure and securing chain of evidence. This support continued through to 2021, where a UNODC interpreter was deployed to the Seychelles to ensure the piracy trial from the outset is compliant with human rights procedure leading to a fair and efficient trial. The interpreter also</p>	

supported the piracy suspects through the trial process, providing interpretation during court sessions and explaining to them the technical legal proceedings.

Output 2.1: Support to other States in the region to assess their preparedness to deal with piracy cases, and advise them on measures they might take to improve their readiness

UNODC organised the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC)’s Prosecutors’ Network Forum which focused on mutual legal assistance and the work of the regional information-sharing and coordination centres. It also supported the travel of prison experts to assess the conditions of prisons monitored by UNODC where pirates were held. UNODC procured basic safety and hygiene equipment for prisons holding transferred piracy prisoners and allowed for the engagement of a consultant to advise on the care of vulnerable prisoners in the Seychelles.

In 2018, UNODC conducted a legal training and piracy mock trial for senior prosecutors from the Somalia Attorney General’s Office. This activity took place during the same dates of the latest piracy trial in Seychelles focused on providing legal mentoring to the Somali prosecutors while observing a live piracy trial. The Somali delegation had the opportunity to hear opening statements at the piracy trial and witness cross-examination of testimonies.

In 2017, the project supported a verification visit to meet with Somalis convicted of piracy in the Seychelles and subsequently transferred back to Somalia to complete their sentences. The verification visit took place at Hargeisa prison in March 2017 and brought together the members of the International Monitoring Committee (IMC), including members from UK and Canada. The IMC members inspected the facilities and assessed the human rights compliance of the facility, this encompasses rehabilitation/vocational training activities and infrastructure conditions. By the end of the project, it supported the total of three IMC verification visits to Somalia: November 2017, March 2018, September 2018.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

Outcome 1: Fair and efficient trials and imprisonment in Regional Centers

The implementation of the piracy prosecution model, resulted in the effective acquittal, prosecution, detention and transfer/repatriation of cases in the piracy prosecutions states. In order to ensure the heavy investments made in building capacity of the piracy prosecution model, piracy prosecution readiness checks were constantly carried out to ensure the capacity and capability is reviewed and refresher training is provided where needed.

	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Repatriated	Transferred	Remand	Remain
Kenya	17	164	147	147	0	0	0
Seychelles	23	172	148	25	111	5	6
Mauritius	0	12	12	12	0	0	0

The project also provided support to prisons holding piracy detainees to ensure that they are secure for prisoners and staff and meet minimum international standards. It contributed to ensuring these standards are met. UNODC staff members regularly visited the suspects in prison, enquiring about their welfare and any urgent needs. UNODC supported the trial procedures by providing interpretation,

paying for transcription and legal fees, and attending court proceedings. The suspects also received English lessons from the UNODC interpreter.

**Outcome 2: Support to new Regional States to Undertake Piracy Trials**

The UNODC GMCP facilitated platforms i.e., Prosecutors Network Forum for the engagement of key stakeholders to understand, share and collaboratively work on how to maintain a legal chain from investigation to prosecution to the conviction of piracy cases and other maritime crimes. The Law Enforcement Task Force (LETF) also convened to discuss existing cases relating to Somali pirates and status of investigations relating to pirate leaders.



The UNODC GMCP supported prison transfers and repatriation between the Seychelles and Somalia. The small island state of the Seychelles accommodates the largest prison population, per capita, in the world. Despite managing an already over-stretched criminal justice system, the Seychelles agreed to facilitate the trials and incarceration of convicted pirates, with eventual repatriation as a prerequisite. To date, over 100 individuals convicted of crimes relating to piracy in the Seychelles have been transferred to prisons in Somalia or repatriated post sentence. Activities of the same nature have been funded by ExFac in Kenya and Mauritius.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

The COVID-19 pandemic made project implementation difficult, especially due to travel restrictions. UNODC however managed to get an interpreter into the Seychelles to provide ongoing welfare support to the five suspected Somali pirates and the one convicted pirate, remaining in Seychelles.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

This project was managed in close cooperation with the national and regional authorities, the donor community, especially the Contact Group, UNSOM and EUNAVFOR.

**PROJECT 52: Support to repatriation flights from Maldives to Puntland**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Prosecution and detention**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	April 2013 – April 2014
c. Location of Project	Maldives

d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Supporting repatriation flights from the Maldives to Puntland for suspected pirates that are not yet convicted
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Prosecution and detention
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	200,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	200,000
c. Actual Expenditures	200,000
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
A charter flight was procured during the project and all supporting agreements and documentation completed to enable repatriations for 40 piracy suspects apprehended by the Maldives Coastguard.	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
The charter flight enabled the repatriation of 40 piracy suspects apprehended by the Maldives Coastguard to their homes in Puntland.	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
N/A	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
N/A	

**PROJECT 53: Improving conditions in Kenya prisons**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Prosecution and detention**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 April 2013 – 31 December 2014
c. Location of Project	Kenya
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Improving conditions in Kenyan prisons
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Prosecution and detention
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	251,450
b. Trust Fund Contribution	251,450
c. Actual Expenditures	251,450

<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>
In the reporting period, plans for improvements and implementation were agreed with 4 Kenya prisons: Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha and Manyani. This included improvements in their water and sanitation system, kitchens, classrooms, and prisoner beds. An UNODC engineer worked with prison engineers and managers to detail materials required for the identified improvements, to be carried out through vocational training programmes for prisoners. All materials were procured and delivered to Manyani, Nyeri, Nakuru and Naivasha prisons. UNODC prison experts and programme coordinators continued to maintain regular contact with the prisons (including site visits) to ensure proper implementation of planned improvements, including vocational activities which carried on in 2015.
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>
Plans for improvements and implementation were agreed regarding the water and sanitation systems, kitchens, classrooms, and prisoner beds. Materials were delivered to four beneficiary prisons where renovation and construction works commenced. Works were carried out by prisoners volunteering to participate in skill-building vocational training programmes in construction, carpentry, and welding, under the supervision of prison engineers and trainers. Vocational activities also carried on in 2015, but all funds were obligated and spent.
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
N/A

**PROJECT 54: Vocational training for prisoner rehabilitation and at-risk youth in Somalia**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Prevention, treatment & reintegration, and alternative development**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 July 2013 – 30 June 2016 (includes 12-month extension)
c. Location of Project	“Somaliland” and Puntland
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	To equip detainees and at-risk youth in Somalia with skills employable in gainful, licit livelihoods, deterring their involvement in piracy or other forms of criminality and contributing to the economic development of their communities
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	

a. Overall Budget	593,850
b. Trust Fund Contribution	593,850
c. Actual Expenditures	561,721
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>Two vocational training institutions i.e., BTVC (Bossaso) and YOVENCO (Berbera) were awarded contracts to provide vocational training of youth at risk in various areas including cooling systems/electrical works, masonry, carpentry, tailoring, catering, etc. The training of 60 youth in Bossaso by BTVC was completed on 17 June 2015 whereas the training of 60 youth in Berbera by YOVENCO was completed on 18 June 2015. The second training of 60 youths in Bossaso by BTVC was completed on 30 June 2015. YOVENCO delivered the second vocational training to prisoners in Berbera from 20 April to 19 July 2015 in masonry, carpentry, and electrical works. All the above trainings were verified and monitored regularly by UNODC field staff in Berbera and Bossaso as well as by the UNODC Programme Officer.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<p><u>Output 1. Training facilities in Bossaso and Berbera are refurbished and equipped to hold training courses</u>  In Berbera, four new classrooms were refurbished in YOVENCO premises. The refurbishment was supported and requested by SONYO, Somaliland Youth Umbrella Organization, as well as by the Mayor of Berbera and the Counter-Piracy Coordinator for “Somaliland”. Construction materials were procured and received by YOVENCO. They also supervised the refurbishment of the prison training facility by the prisoners. In Bossaso, as part of the internship programme of youth at risk, four classrooms of BTVC were refurbished.</p> <p><u>Output 2. Vocational training programmes for at risk youth are carried out in Berbera and Bosaso.</u>  Course syllabus for three trainings of 180 youth at risk (60 youths in Berbera &amp; 120 in Bossaso) were prepared and training delivered by the vocational training institutes in cooperation with UNODC. All syllabus included an anti-piracy advocacy component.</p> <p><u>Output 3. Vocational training programmes for detainees are carried out in Berbera and Bosaso</u>  As outlined above, training by YOVENCO for the 60 prisoners was conducted and completed on 30 June 2015.</p> <p><u>Output 4. Classes in basic literacy are provided to Somali prison staff by UNODC interpreters</u>  200 text books in basic literacy and numeracy were procured. The training was delivered by UNODC staff in Garowe, Bossaso, Berbera and Hargeisa.</p>	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
<p>The major constraints related to delays in procurement. The project was further affected by the fact that the vocational training facilities originally identified by the government were inadequate.</p>	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	

Partnerships were established with youth organizations in “Somaliland” and Puntland, as well as with the local governments of Berbera and Bosaso. A partnership with the Ministry for Counter-Piracy was strengthened. This contributed to the project being locally owned and implemented.

## PROJECT 55: Fishermen Identification Database System (FIDS)

Thematic / Focus Area: Prevention, treatment & reintegration, and alternative development

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 April 2013 – 31 August 2015 (includes a 17-month extension)
c. Location of Project	Somalia
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Providing a biometrics-based fisherfolk database system for the Puntland State Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (SMoFMR), thereby increasing knowledge of fisheries activities and fishing efforts to further support monitoring, control, and surveillance of fisheries resources, while providing important information to antipiracy forces.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Prevention, treatment and reintegration and alternative development
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	400,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	400,000
c. Actual Expenditures	395,159
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p><u>Output 1: Biometric and fisheries information collected from the 58 landing sites</u></p> <p><i>(i) Collection of registered fisherfolk lists from the 18 fishers associations</i></p> <p>During the project implementation period, 4468 fishers and 1470 fishing vessels from all eight coastal districts of Puntland were registered and linked to their respective local fishers’ association for continued support. Ministry teams were formed to carry out the registration of fishers in each community. With support from SMoFMR, 18 fishers’ association representatives from the eight districts were trained on community sensitization and the Fishermen Identification Database System (FIDS). They utilized the knowledge gained to sensitize fisherfolk in their respective locations on the registration process and mobilize them to participate in the registration exercise. Customized software</p>	



provided by FAO was used to input the profile data of the fishers, including their photograph, fingerprints, and their mother’s name to reduce risks of misuse or theft of identification cards.



Photo 1: Fisherfolk ID registration



Photo 2: Registered vessels in Bossaso Port

Table 1: Number of fisherfolk and vessels registered in Puntland

District	Vessels	Male fisherfolk	Female fisherfolk	Total
Bandarbayla	200	733	21	754
Bosaso	300	571	16	587
Caluula	150	368	10	378
Eyl	160	817	7	824
Iskushuban	200	758	7	765
Jariban	160	553	4	557
Laasqoray	200	276	5	281
Qandala	100	312	10	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 470</b>	<b>4 388</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4 468</b>

*(ii) Validation of initial information collected*

FAO technical staff undertook a successful pilot registration exercise in Bosaso district to provide FAO and SMoFMR an opportunity to correct any mistakes made on data collection to ensure that only accurate data was fed into the system. Further, information validation was undertaken by the FAO call centre through randomly selecting and calling registered fisherfolk, confirming whether they were registered. FAO monitored the registration process through review of photographs with embedded GPS coordinates taken in each settlement as proof that registration took place where the Ministry registration teams reported to have registered fisherfolk.

*(iii) Issuance of fisherfolk identity cards to registered fishers*

Following the successful biometric registration of 4,468 fisherfolk, identification cards for each registered fisher were printed and distributed by the SMoFMR. The first cards were given to fishers’ association representatives at a major event in Bosaso, hosted on board a EUNAVFOR vessel, attended by the Puntland President, European Union Ambassador and FAO Representative. A unique number was indelibly fixed to each registered boat and two number plates fixed to the boat’s port and starboard.



Photo 3: Fisher's boat being fitted with a number plate

#### Output 2: Maintenance of the fisherfolk database

##### *(i) Training of information and technology (IT) staff at the SMoFMR*

SMoFMR selected seven staff who were trained by FAO on the technical aspects of FIDS and equipped them with knowledge and skills required to conduct the biometric registration during a three-day intensive training in Bosaso at the start of the project. After completion of the training, a pilot registration exercise was carried out in Bosaso district to enhance the capacity of the seven staff to collect and record accurate data into the system.

##### *(ii) Regular backup of the database by the SMoFMR and FAO*

FAO provided periodic technical support to SMoFMR staff during the registration exercise as requested. During field monitoring missions, FAO updated the computers used for registration with the latest versions of the FAO-developed FIDS software and briefed the SMoFMR staff on its use. The fisherfolk database was periodically exported and sent to the FAO Somalia office in Nairobi for backup to FAO servers to minimize the loss of data in the case that computers in the field broke down.

#### Output 3: Sharing of information/sensitization of the system for wider use

##### *(i) Organization of relevant forums, media coverage and related events*

Based on the terms agreed under the Letter of Understanding, SMoFMR undertook several information dissemination campaigns, including mass radio broadcasts informing coastal communities of registration exercises in the targeted districts. The radio information dissemination campaigns were broadcasted at least ten days prior to the start of the registration process to sensitize the fisherfolk to the benefits of registration. Radio broadcasts were aired at least six times a day for ten days through local radio stations whose coverage extended to all locations targeted by the project. This complemented the sensitization activities conducted by the 18 fishers' association representatives in their respective villages. The formal launch of the identification cards –a major event hosted on board a EUNAVFOR vessel –was a further opportunity to raise awareness of fisherfolk registration among Puntland communities. The launch was prior to a second round of registration roll out in areas where initial coverage was thought to be low.

*(ii) Support synergies between the SMOFMR and antipiracy stakeholders for data sharing*

FAO worked with SMOFMR staff to develop an initial rapid analysis of the fisherfolk registration data collected, and shared information with all interested parties. This analysis provided information on fishing patterns, vessel ownership patterns, seasonality, carriage of ice and main markets for fish. The full data set will be further analyzed on completion of similar registration projects being undertaken in “Somaliland”, Galmudug and Jubaland. The results will be shared through the Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), a mapping tool currently used to provide information on Somali water resources to resource partners and the wider community. The database was made available to counter piracy forces, including a personal question and answer session provided by the registered fisher not available to anyone else to enable easy detection of fraudulent use.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

The project successfully demonstrated growing capacity within Puntland State Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (SMoFMR) to register fishers and provide information on fishing activities in the coastal districts. The information generated through the FIDS has been made available to antipiracy forces, enabling them to distinguish legitimate fishing from suspicious activities, thereby reducing interruption to fisheries activities. The identification cards and boat number plates increase visibility and recognition of legitimate fishing, which is ensured through secret security questions available to international forces and each registered fisher. The ability of anti-piracy forces to distinguish legitimate fishing activities has the potential to enhance fishers’ security at sea.

The issued identification cards are now a prerequisite for further fisheries support from FAO and SMOFMR to individuals and are a recognized feature within the Puntland fisheries sector. The success of the project led to adoption of similar registration exercises, with new funds, in “Somaliland”, Galmudug and Jubaland.

The initial rapid analysis of registration data provided guidance to FAO and SMOFMR in planning a much larger coastal livelihoods project. The analysis provided invaluable evidence on fishing and ownership patterns, the use of ice and relative importance of different markets for fish sale. This data will be further analyzed and combined with data from “Somaliland”, Galmudug and Jubaland and made available to Ministries, resource partners, investors, and aid agencies via the SWALIM mapping tool, thereby further increasing the impact of the data collected. The registration process provided FAO with telephone numbers for the majority of Puntland fishers, allowing FAO to communicate with them via text messages on issues such as the FAO coastal livelihoods programme. This could have a positive impact in a region where direct contact with beneficiaries has previously been impossible as their identities and contact details were not known.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

A number of challenges were encountered during project implementation. Most significant was the cyclone experienced in Puntland in November 2013, which delayed the registration process. Registration activities resumed once the cyclone subsided. Delays also occurred owing to the extremely high temperatures experienced during the drought season from July to September that often exceeded 45° Celsius – the severe heat caused fishers to retreat inland and were therefore unavailable for registration. Registration activities resumed following the season’s end.

The project also encountered reluctance by a significant number of fisherfolk to be registered as they were suspicious of the intended use of their biometric information. This was particularly the case in southern Puntland, where piracy activities are thought to be more frequent and embedded. As a result, activities and time spent in these villages were extended beyond the timeframe originally anticipated. The fishers were continuously engaged by 18 local fishers' association representatives, as well as through mass radio campaigns that aired a minimum of ten days prior to registration activities in each village, assuring them of the benefits of registering. Further, some locations were inaccessible by road; to access these targeted areas, a boat was provided to the Ministry by FAO to reach these fisherfolk.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

The project activities were implemented in close partnership with the SMOFMR. The implementation was executed through Letters of Understanding between FAO and SMOFMR that clearly highlighted the terms of reference for each partner, spelling out the conditions for work during project implementation. FAO specialists trained SMOFMR staff on how to use the equipment, input data and maintain the registration system. Registration was carried out by SMOFMR, who took full ownership of the project. FAO monitored the implementation in partnership with SMOFMR and continued to provide data storage and archiving support to safeguard against data loss.

**PROJECT 56: Enhancing capabilities to counter illicit financial flows in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, "Somaliland" and Puntland**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Financial Flows**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	24 July 2013 – 16 July 2014
c. Location of Project	Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	1) Ensuring that law enforcement authorities and prosecutors in identified front-line states affected by piracy can effectively investigate illicit financial flows from piracy. 2) Building effective relationships between financial investigators and the Money or Value Transfer System/ Hawala businesses, thereby developing information sharing and cooperation
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	554,358
b. Trust Fund Contribution	554,358
c. Actual Expenditures	443,229
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	

**a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved**

Outcome 1. Law enforcement authorities in identified front-line states affected by piracy can effectively identify, assess, and investigate illicit financial flows from piracy

- Trainings on financial Investigations (Ethiopia, February 2014; Djibouti, March 2014) and Money Value Transfer Services and Disruption of Illicit Financial Flows (Kenya - May, Tanzania - June 2014) had a total of 82 trainees (69 male, 13 female). Feedback indicated the relevance of the trainings and a demand for furthermore specialized trainings with the case studies.
- The mentor conducted two visits to Djibouti in January-February and in March 2014. He provided the Djibouti authorities with the recommendations on processing the STRs as well as with the basic software, and conducted the financial investigation training. He also advised Financial Investigation Unit (FIU) on the procedure of accession to the Egmont Group of FIUs and requirements for exchange of information between FIUs.

Outcome 2: Effective relationships are built between financial investigators and the Money or Value-Transfer Services (MVTs)/Hawala businesses, so that much-needed information sharing, and cooperation developed

Workshops on MVTs in Kenya (May) and Tanzania (June) provided participants with the recommendations on the supervision of MVTs

- UNODC planned to conduct field missions in April 2014 to assess results under this output.
- Upon request of Central Bank of Somalia (CBS), the UN Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime, and the Financing of Terrorism (GPML) developed the Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) guide for CBS. The document has been provided to CBS in the third quarter of 2014

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

Outcome 1. Law enforcement authorities in identified front-line states affected by piracy can effectively identify, assess, and investigate illicit financial flows from piracy

- The Kenya Financial Reporting Center disseminated 50 illicit financial flows to law enforcement agencies; in Ethiopia the FIU has disseminated 170 cases to law enforcement

Outcome 2: Effective relationships are built between financial investigators and the MVTs/Hawala businesses, so that much-needed information sharing, and cooperation developed

- Workshops on MVTs in Kenya (May 2014) and Tanzania (June 2014) provided participants with the recommendations on the supervision of MVTs.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

The security challenges persisted and deteriorated in some regions, affecting the implementation of the project. In the most serious case, UNODC planned to conduct field missions to Somalia in April 2014 to assess results under this output, but two experts have been assassinated during the follow-up mission, clearly highlighting the dangers the project and experts were facing. In light of the risk to staff

and consultations, the situation did not allow UNODC to deliver the MVTS workshop with the federal government, leading it to be delivered in Djibouti.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

NA

**PROJECT 57: Support to maritime Law Enforcement in Somalia**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime law enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 January 2014 – 31 December 2015
c. Location of Project	Somalia
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Developing Somali capacities to assert authority over their coastline and maritime zones and to protect the maritime realm from illegal activities
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Maritime law enforcement
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	10,515,536
b. Trust Fund Contribution	940,200
c. Actual Expenditures	867,906
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>The Maritime Crime Programme for the Horn of Africa (MCP HoA) is a sub-programme of UNODC’s Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP). The MCP HoA aims to help develop Somali capacities to assert authority over their coastline and maritime zones and protect the maritime realm from illegal activities. It is important to note that this Trust Fund project forms part of the overall MCP HoA Programme which is funded by a number of donors. Activities carried out in the project period and achievements reached may therefore have been partially funded by other donors than the Contact Group Trust Fund.</p> <p><u>Outcome 1: Maritime Law Enforcement capacity is developed in the Maritime Police in Mogadishu</u></p> <p>Two mariner mentors were deployed to Mogadishu in November 2014 to deliver continuous training to the Maritime Police Unit (MPU) in boat handling, navigation, seamanship and more. This was a continuation of an UNMAS project which had been ongoing for two years. Of the 21 remaining officers that had been trained during the UNMAS project, six officer who had been working as life savers in Lido</p>	

Beach had been selected by UNODC to be trained as specialized coxswains in December 2014. They are now able to operate a vessel independently and commence patrols along the coast of Mogadishu.

In August-September 2015, MCP mariner mentors delivered a 6-week seamanship course to new MPU recruits. The course was delivered to 19 new members of the MPU, including one female officer and 3 AMISOM marines. The course covered marine terminology, swimming, navigation, rope work, and first aid. 17 of the 19 MPU officers graduated and will be receiving further training in 2016. Refresher coxswain training was also presented to the 6 MPU coxswains in October 2015. It was clear during the training that the group had accumulated substantial experience in maritime operations through the year.

In terms of procurement, the main requirement of the MPU when the programme started was boats. One flat-bottomed boat was procured to carry out surveys of the harbor floor and was unfit for carrying out law enforcement operations at sea. Clothes, swimming aids, navigational equipment, rope, and sea charts has also been procured to support the training of new recruits to the MPU. It is now used by the officers in their day-to-day work. Other equipment such as first aid kits, fire extinguishers, GPS equipment, and ID card printers has been procured to support operations. Delivery of HF and HF radio equipment has been supplemented by basic radio communications training which was continued in 2016.

#### Outcome 2: Maritime Law Enforcement capacity is developed in the Bosaso Port Police

Operations in Bosaso had to be suspended due to the elevated security threat in Bosaso following the attack on the UN in Garowe in April 2015. Programming restarted in August 2015. Since then, communications training has been delivered to 10 Port Police Officers. Topics covered included: means of communications; networks; radio communications; types of radios; voice procedures; radio security; phonetic alphabet; pro-words; and relays. Emphasis was placed on practical installation approaches and familiarization with marine radio systems and their functional aspects. A shipment of communications equipment has also been delivered in early 2016 which will be used to extend the training to more practical scenarios.

Onboard engineering training was also delivered to 10 officers as follow-on training to the initial Basic Engineering Training for Outboard Motors commenced in February 2015. The course was scheduled for 50 hours with the following areas to be covered: on-board safety; important tools on board; troubleshooting and repairs; day to day maintenance; periodic maintenance. Due to limited workspace, officers were trained in teams of three which allowed for more individual attention to each of the 10 students undertaking the course. Officers who scored 70 per cent marks or above received further engineering training in 2016.

Finally, a week-long training course in basic port security awareness was delivered upon a request from the Minister for Ports to 35 port personnel, including three female staff members, from the following departments: Harbour master department; Admin and Finance; Port Operations department; Firefighting department.

#### Outcome 3: Maritime Law Enforcement capacity is developed in "Somaliland" Coastguard

Eight 'Maritime Operational Skills' courses were delivered to five-person operational teams giving a total of 40 Coastguard Officers basic training in: Enhanced vessel driving and boarding tactics (basic); Safety of Life at Sea; International Law and the Territorial Sea (basic); Rule of Law (basic); Use of Force (basic). Three intensive courses were also delivered in basic knowledge of seamanship and boat handling in order to start the formation and development of competent boat crews. The training was delivered in a practical environment using a coastguard patrol boat to groups of four crews over five day periods each. The training reinforced the importance of safety, boat checks, boat crew assignments and responsibilities, boat handling and team building. For senior officers at the base, training has been delivered in 'Operational Readiness' and 'Standard Operation Procedures'. This course, which was delivered to 15 Officers was designed to enhance the current systems in-place and obtain key priorities and milestones for future development as well as enact processes to react to maritime crime.

In the area of engineering, UNODC mentors worked side by side with a core group of four officers who followed the two engineering mentors daily. These four officers have been trained to maintain and repair the many types of engines donated to the coastguard by a wide array of donors over the years. Six other officers attended training on occasion, thereby acquiring basic engineering skills. In connection with engineering mentoring, a program of servicing the vehicles of the coastguard was also implemented, which included practical aspects such as how to replace brake pads of vehicles.

Communications equipment, including three solar panels, nine waterproof hand-held radios, and five shore based handheld radios were also delivered to the Coastguard. A communications trainer joined the team in June 2015, and installed antennas and set up other infrastructure required to establish radio connectivity between the "Somaliland" coastguard bases. A large room was assigned by the base command to serve as a basic radio operations room. A two-week Introduction to Basic Radio Operator Procedures was delivered for Headquarters officers in late 2015.

General training was also delivered in areas such as computer literacy, English language, and use of GPS. The latter training has enabled the coastguard to plot and apprehend suspected illegal fishermen on sea charts and keep logbooks of where offences were committed. This is especially important in providing proof that fishing was carried out within 12 nautical mile limit of territorial waters. It will also enable the coastguard to reach vessels more effectively in distress using co-ordinates. Joint training was also delivered with UNHCR in the legal framework related to the protection of refugees as the coastguard has been involved in responding to the significant influx of migrants and refugees arriving in "Somaliland" from Yemen.

A large volume of procurement was made to support operations at the Berbera coastguard base. This included spare parts for boats and vehicles, computers, office furniture, and additional communications equipment among others. Mentors also established an inventory of the "Somaliland" coastguard fleet whereby a profile is kept for each vessel including ID no., picture, and information related to capability to perform its task, safety, and any mechanical issues. This now serves as the basis from which to prioritize engineering work and registration of spare part usage.

Seven desktop computers were used to set up a computer lab at the base to deliver IT training to Coastguard Officers as well as serve as a general classroom when needed. The mentors set up the lab in early January 2015. The official opening and handover of the computer lab was held on 22 January with attendance of the coastguard admiral and senior commanders of the Berbera Base. The computers



have since been used for delivery of training programs in computer literacy and other general training. A further three computers have been deployed to the admiral's office in Hargeisa for administrative and secretarial functions; one has been allocated to the Mait Base; and one to Zeylac Base.

Engineering mentors together with "Somaliland" coastguard technical personnel have also nearly completed the refurbishment of the eroded pontoon which serves as the launching platform for the Berbera coastguard fleet. The pontoon, which was very old, worn and rusted, has undergone thorough chipping of rust, had large metal sheets fixed on the dilapidated walkway, and has been repainted. The pontoon will now last at least another 5 to 10 years.

#### **b. Results achieved by the Project**

At the time of the MCP HoA launch in January 2014, no sea patrols were being carried out by maritime law enforcement authorities in Somalia. Units such as the Mogadishu Maritime Police and the Bosaso Port Police were mainly engaged in securing their ports, and the "Somaliland" coastguard, although in possession of a 14 vessels strong fleet, had no boats in operation. Through the deployment of international mariner, engineering, and policing mentors to each unit, there has been a marked increase in the number of patrols carried out as well as a widening in the types of situations addressed by the units.

In Berbera, the coastguard has actively interdicted illegal fishing vessels, taken control of an illegal shipment of weapons, rescued crew on board a burning ship, and supported the safe passage of refugees and Somali returnees fleeing the conflict in Yemen.

In Bosaso, the Port Police has equally supported the safe arrival of boats from Yemen. They have also been involved in interdicting illegal shipments of fuel bound for Yemen and counterfeit drugs; and they have arrested several human traffickers.

In Mogadishu, the MPU now patrols waters outside Mogadishu engaging with the local fishing community and checking fishing licensees. They also patrol the waters outside Aden Adde International Airport alongside AMISOM marines. Finally, by providing lifeguards at Lido Beach and through the delivery of public water safety awareness training, there has been a significant reduction in instances of drowning. This service to the public has resulted in the MPU attaining a noteworthy level of trust within the community.

The objective of the MCP HoA at its launch was that Somali operations addressing maritime crime be in line with international standards. The success of the project is measured according to the level at which maritime law enforcement authorities patrol and control their sea through deterring, arresting, and prosecuting maritime crime. Two years into implementation, the MCP HoA finds that the three units supported through the programme have made significant advances towards patrolling their waters. It is, however, also clear that capacity to independently deter maritime crime within 12 nm will require continued and sustained support.

#### **c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

Elevation of insecurity levels in Bosaso and Berbera has interrupted programme delivery for periods of time throughout implementation period. Increased needs for security have also implied an increase in the total cost of delivering the Programme.

<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Oceans Beyond Piracy and UNHCR

**PROJECT 58: Hostage Support Programme (1)**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Prosecution and detention**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 January 2014 – June 2016 (includes 12-month extension)
c. Location of Project	Global
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	To ensure victims of piracy/ hostages have received basic support and treatment either during captivity, if possible, or upon release, including extraction and repatriation from Somalia.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	460,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	240,750
c. Actual Expenditures	237,263
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>The implementation of this project relates to the already existing hostage support programme (HSP) and its approved request for a top up support. Implementation of the top-up started in January 2014. The programme has been supporting released piracy hostages with basic needs including medical care, food, clothes and getting in contact with their families and diplomatic representation. Follow up with the released hostages has been conducted through interviews and collection of information for the creation of both hostage’s database and standard operating proceffuress for humanitarian incident management.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<p>In 2015, the four Thai hostages of the Prantalay-12 fishing vessel crew who had been held in captivity for nearly five years were finally released and repatriated through the efforts of the HSP team. During their captivity the HSP, through an international nongovernmental organization, supported the crew with medical visits and emergency food supplies. Upon their release and arrival in Nairobi, the crew received medical attention and counselling. These activities have been funded through this project and others (Trust Fund Project 71 and ExFac).</p>	

In 2016, 26 hostages remaining in captivity from the Naham vessel pirated on 26 March 2012 have been released to the HSP team. Upon their release and arrival in Nairobi, the crew received medical attention and counseling.
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
N/A

**PROJECT 59: INTERPOL Hostage Debriefing Initiative**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	IMO for INTERPOL and the International Maritime Bureau (IMB)
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	13 May 2014 – 31 December 2015
c. Location of Project	India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Malaysia
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	1. Gathering Intelligence; 2. Assisting law enforcement investigations; 3. Security – preventing future hijackings; 4. Providing humanitarian support to seafarers
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	INTERPOL and the International Maritime Bureau (IMB)
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	237,668
b. Trust Fund Contribution	237,668
c. Actual Expenditures	200,901
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out, outcomes achieved and results</b>	
<u>Outcome 1: Law enforcement authorities in India, Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia will possess all the relevant skills to interview piracy hostages.</u>	
<i>Establishing the availability of the hostages</i>	
This had to be further broken down into locating the hostages following their release and establishing their willingness to be debriefed and if their response was positive, arranging a debrief to take place. Interpol has worked on locating the seafarers through various partners such as seafarer’s organizations and have identified approximately 1000 seafarers from the six target countries. In relation to the	

training of officers, a decision was made to locate and train officers involved in maritime piracy investigations (drawn from each of the six target countries) at a later stage of the project.

### *Debriefing of hostages*

The first debriefing took place in Mumbai, India from 22-28 March 2015. Thirty-nine seafarers were interviewed from eight different vessels, which were the subject of kidnappings off the coast of Somalia from 2008-2012. These interviews were conducted in conjunction with the United States Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) that was supporting INTERPOL on this specific debrief. INTERPOL also facilitated debriefs of a number of hostages in Mumbai by the FBI who had an active investigation into the activity of Somali pirates. In addition, the Indian debrief also assisted the Australian Federal Police who had an active investigation related to one of the hijacked ships.

INTERPOL has issued a yellow notice (missing persons notice) in 2011 for one of the Indian seafarers who have been missing since 2011. One of the aims of the debrief was to try to ascertain a factual account of what happened to this individual. In this regard, part of the debrief of some of the seafarers (attached to this individual's ship) was to gather facts from other seafarers who were on this vessel.

### Outcome 2: Using the data from the Indian debriefings to establish a Global Database on Maritime Piracy

The INTERPOL populated the database with data. As a result, INTERPOL has been able to provide new and detailed information on all aspects of piracy off the coast of Somalia and produced analytical packages to support the debriefing.

The data obtained from the debriefings has been processed on an ongoing basis throughout 2015 and analyzed utilizing the INTERPOL Global Database on Maritime Piracy and subsequently was shared with law enforcement agencies internationally to support the prosecution of those who “illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia,” as stressed by UNSCR 2077 (2012). Seven analytical reports have been produced because of the Hostage Debriefing Project.

### **b. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

N/A

### **c. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

INTERPOL has engaged and collaborated with several agencies to date to assist with the implementation of this project namely:

- The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) who have assisted in building relationships with various stakeholders in the maritime industry. These relationships have allowed INTERPOL access to the seafarers in the target countries
- INTERPOL member countries in the regions utilizing the National Central Bureaus (NCBs). The NCB provided logistical support on the ground in the target countries. This included engaging with the German Federal Police (BKA) and the German Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen both of whom have been active in investigating Somali pirate networks.

- The Maritime Piracy Humanitarian Response Program (MPHRP). MPHRP is a link between the seafarers and INTERPOL and helped us arrange the logistics of bringing the seafarers to Mumbai to conduct debriefs. In addition, MPHRP is also working with INTERPOL in planning further debriefs in other target countries such as the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Thailand.
- The Director General of Shipping of the Indian Government. This office assisted INTERPOL with obtaining the necessary political clearance for its mission to India. Information from the debriefs also assisted both the FBI and the Australian Federal Police who have active ongoing investigations into those involved in Somali piracy.

**PROJECT 60: Support to Law Enforcement in Somalia (2)**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 January 2014 – 31 December 2015
c. Location of Project	Galmudug
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Rehabilitating South Galkayo Police Detention facility
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	10,515,526
b. Trust Fund Contribution	288,900
c. Actual Expenditures	288,900
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>The Maritime Crime Programme for the Horn of Africa (MCP HoA) is a sub-programme of UNODC’s Global Maritime Crime Programme. The MCP HoA aims to help develop Somali capacities to assert authority over their coastline and maritime zones and protect the maritime realm from illegal activities. It is important to note that this Trust Fund project formed part of the overall MCP HoA Programme which is funded by a number of donors. Activities carried out in the project period and achievements reached may therefore have been partially funded by other donors than the Trust fund.</p> <p>In late October 2013, experts from UNODC’s GMCP were able, for the first time, to travel to the southern part of the divided city of Galkayo in Galmudug in central Somalia. The present Trust Fund funded project was developed based on this visit and has provided basic assistance to rehabilitate the South Galkayo Police Station in Galmudug. The project, which was set to be complete within 12 months, was delayed due to security constraints for UNODC in Galkayo. Further details on achievements are given below:</p> <p><u>Outcome 1: Refurbishment of small police detention facility</u></p>	

Refurbishment of the South Galkayo Police Station was completed in September 2015. Works included painting of the entire premises, reinforcing the perimeter wall, repairing the damaged compound floor, upgrading sanitary works, and repairing roofs.



Before refurbishment



After refurbishment

### Outcome 2: Construction of armoury and ammunition storage facility

At the time of the initial assessment in 2013, confiscated munitions at the South Galkayo Police Station were kept in a room adjacent to the detention cells in conditions liable to make the explosives unstable creating a highly hazardous environment for inmates and staff.

A company that specialises in the construction of munitions storage facilities compliant to International Ammunition Technical Guidelines on Storage Space Requirements for Munitions set by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs was engaged to construct a dedicated Armoury at the Police Station in safe distance to the holding cells and administrative offices.



Munitons storage after refurbishment

### Outcome 3: Equipping of police offices

UNODC has carried out significant procurement of equipment to supplement the rehabilitation of the physical structures at the South Galkayo Police Station. Procurement includes supplying administrative offices with desks, chairs, conference tables, computers, a projector, printers, air conditioners, and a generator. Beds and mattresses have also been installed in detention cells.

## **b. Results achieved by the Project**

UNODC MCP HoA support to Galmudug was directed towards the South Galkayo Police Station since coastal areas of this region were not accessible for the UN. UNODC supported the complete refurbishment of the South Galkayo Detention Facility as this police station was the only facility with detention capacity in Galmudug and therefore likely to hold any arrested suspects of maritime crime once government forces gain control over coastal towns. At the time of the initial assessment, the police station had been damaged by floods and was in urgent need of refurbishment and so this was the primary outcome under this project. With the completion of the rehabilitation of the South Galkayo Police Station, Galmudug law enforcement officers now operate in a much safer and enabling environment.

The coastal areas of Galmudug remain out of reach for UNODC. The security situation in Galmudug in general has in fact deteriorated since the first assessment in 2013, which has further hampered MCP HoA programming there. UNODC will nevertheless seek to continue support to Galmudug authorities in 2016 insofar as the political and security situation allows.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

Lack of access to South Galkayo for UNODC due to security constraints has challenged project delivery throughout the entire project period. This challenge has largely been overcome by engaging local staff and Galmudug counterparts in overseeing project delivery.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

NA

**PROJECT 61: Building knowledge and capacity of Somali legislators and technical officials regarding the rights and duties in the maritime zones set out in the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**

**Thematic / Focus Area: Ocean affairs and the law of the sea**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	2 September 2014 – 28 February 2017
c. Location of Project	New York and Mogadishu
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	To build the knowledge and capacity of Somali legislators and technical officials regarding the rights and duties in the maritime zones set out in UN Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), including in relation to the repression of piracy, to assist Somalia in developing an overarching legal framework for the effective governance of its maritime domain and the sustainable development of its resources in conformity with the Convention.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	UNSOM

<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	383,175.56
b. Trust Fund Contribution	383,175.56
c. Actual Expenditures	204,397
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried, outcomes and results achieved</b>	
<p>The project consisted of three original activities, and a fourth added during implementation.</p> <p><u>Activity 1: Mogadishu-based briefings for a number of key Somali Parliamentarians selected in consultation with the Speaker of the Parliament to raise the Somali Parliamentarians' understanding of the UNCLOS regime.</u></p> <p>Mogadishu-based briefings were held in October 2014 for a number of key Somali Parliamentarians selected in consultation with the Speaker of the Parliament to raise the Somali Parliamentarians' understanding of the UNCLOS regime. OLA helped Somali Parliamentarians gain essential understanding of the legal framework for the repression of piracy under UNCLOS, and related instruments, as well as the importance of the establishment of maritime spaces including the EEZ, to stimulate the formation of a basic legal framework in accordance with international law. Such framework includes domestic legislation on maritime zones and rules for the sustainable exploitation of marine resources. The feedback from the participants and the Speaker was very positive and there was a request from the Federal Government of Somalia to hold a second briefing for a wider group of Parliamentarians.</p> <p>A second briefing of Parliamentarians, originally scheduled for the fall of 2015, was delivered with the support of UNSOM, in Mogadishu on 12 and 13 September 2017. This delay was due to the elections and the subsequent formulation of the Government. A three-person team from OLA gave a series of presentations which covered the most important aspects of ocean affairs and the law of the sea and responded to questions. The briefing was attended by more than 20 participants representing both the upper and the lower chambers of the Parliament. Representatives of the parliaments of the Federal States were also present. The Attorney-General of Somalia, Dr. Ahmed Ali Dahir, attended both days and actively participated in the briefing, delivering a presentation on the current status of ocean-related national legislation of Somalia.</p> <p><u>Activity 2: An in-depth training programme for relevant Somali Government Officials and Representatives from the Regions on the UNCLOS regime.</u></p> <p>A five-day in-depth training programme for mid-level to senior-level officials of FGS and regional authorities across various relevant ministries and agencies was held in July 2015. The training was attended by thirty-five representatives drawn from the FGS and the regional administrations of Puntland and Galmudug. The Minister of Fisheries of the FGS also attended. The feedback from participants was overwhelmingly positive, in particular, there was unanimous appreciation for having held the training in Mogadishu, as well as requests for further trainings on specific aspects such as fisheries governance and dumping of waste at sea, and for the training of other government officials.</p>	



Activity 3: A gap analysis of the Somali legislative and policy framework for oceans.

A Somali research consultant researched and provided source materials and the information necessary for the analytical framework of the gap analysis of the Somali legislative and institutional frameworks in relation to oceans affairs and the law of the sea. An international legal expert consultant, working with the Somali research consultant, undertook the substantive gap analysis and prepared a study. On the basis of that study, the division prepared the *overview of the legislative and institutional framework for ocean affairs and the law of the sea in the Federal Republic of Somalia*. The main conclusions of this gap analysis, which went through a review process involving relevant organizations active in Somalia (e.g., FAO, UNODC, UNSOM), were introduced at the 2017 briefing for Somali Parliamentarians. Following its finalization taking also into account feedback and information received during the briefing, the overview was formally submitted to the FGS via note verbale dated 26 June 2018.

Activity 4: The in-depth training of two Somalis under the OLA Special Strategic Fellowships for Somalia

Under Activity 4, two Somali fellows successfully completed a four-month strategic fellowship for Somalia from March to July 2016. The fellows were nominated by the FGS to take part in the fellowship, with the commitment by their government that upon their return home they would be placed in positions within the FGS where their acquired capacity in ocean affairs and the law of the sea could be best used. The topic of the two fellows' research during their fellowships were: UNCLOS regime; maritime security and people at sea; regime for fishing activities, including issues related to unsustainable fishing practices and IUU fishing; ocean governance and sustainable ocean-based economy. In addition, the fellows observed a number of ocean-related UN meetings and were assigned substantive exercises; and received professional skills training.

**b. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

Due to the political situation in Somalia, including the electoral delays with the elections only completed in February 2017, the second briefing for Parliamentarians under Activity 1 had to be postponed until September 2017. Efforts to involve the regions in the trainings were also challenging, but the participation of Puntland and Galmudug was very positive. Some delays in the implementation of certain project activities were experienced due to the elections and subsequent related political processes. However, it should be noted that the strong relationship with the FGS, which allowed for effective cooperation and coordination in all phases, was critical to the success of this project.

**c. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

Strong support from UNSOM

**PROJECT 62: Support to Garowe Major Crimes Court**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Court Security**

1. Project Information	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC

b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 September 2014- 1 September 2015
c. Location of Project	Garowe
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Support to promotion of secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	UNOPS
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	16,656,500
b. Trust Fund Contribution	191,000
c. Actual Expenditures	191,000
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
The project's major activity/ outcome is the design and the completion of the construction of three additional guard towers, situated inside the new Garowe prison, protecting Garowe Major Crimes Court from attacks by providing better oversight by guards. The Garowe Major Crimes Court had presented security-related vulnerabilities, which could have exposed it to terrorist attacks and other security incidents.	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
The three guard towers are now complete at the new Garowe prison, thereby providing security for the Garowe Major Crimes Court. This has contributed to ensuring continuity of court activities by the judges, defence advocates and prosecutors who use the courtroom and are supported by UNDP's rule of law programme by reducing risks of terrorist and other insecurity incidents.	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
N/A	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
The UNOPS implemented the construction works for UNODC.	

## PROJECT 63: Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme (Bosaso)

### Thematic / Focus Area: Security Sector

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 September 2014 – 29 February 2016 (including a 12-month extension period)
c. Location of Project	Bosaso
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Promoting secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held

e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	16,656,500
b. Trust Fund Contribution	297,800
c. Actual Expenditures	290,903
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>During the project, support was provided to recently refurbished prison in Bosaso, housing transferred and domestic pirates. In particular, a prison vehicle has been provided to Bosaso prison in order to facilitate secure transportation of prisoners to and from the courts, and supplementary food for inmates as well as medical services, welfare items and vocational training equipment were provided.</p> <p>UNODC prison experts have provided mentoring support to Somali Custodial Corps to maximise their capacity to utilize provided equipment and support to improve human rights standard and safety and security of the Bosaso prison.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<p>Prison operations were enhanced with the support in food and medical supplies as well as the vehicle provided to support prisoner transfer. In addition to the material supply, UNODC mentoring programme was conducted to strengthen the capacity of “Somaliland” Custodial Corps in prison operations. The officers have gained knowledge and skills for basic prison functions including but not limited to, security assessments, search procedure, intake procedure and rehabilitation programme for prisoners. Fifty prison officers have benefited from the mentoring programme. On the rehabilitation programme, basic education support was provided to the prisoners in addition to provision of vocational training equipment. Total of 90 prisoners have benefitted from the programme.</p>	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
Changes in the management of the prison sector delayed the start of the project.	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
N/A	

**PROJECT 64: Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme (Garowe)**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Security Sector**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 September 2014 – 31 December 2017
c. Location of Project	Garowe

d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Supporting the promotion of secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	16,656,500
b. Trust Fund Contribution	679,800
c. Actual Expenditures	584,232
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>In 2017, in accordance with the project outcomes and activities, UNODC has supported prison operations and in particular it has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procured services to deliver education for piracy detainees at Garowe Prison.</li> <li>• Procured medicines and welfare items</li> <li>• Procured and delivered materials for vocational training programmes implemented at Garowe prison for piracy detainees</li> <li>• Supported the operation of the Osmosis system which is providing drinkable water to the prison</li> <li>• Capacity-building activities targeting custodial staff were delivered through mentoring</li> </ul> <p>Full-time mentoring is delivered in Garowe through other funding sources/projects linked to capacity-building activities funded under this project.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
Sub-contracts for education, provision of medicines and welfare items have contributed to the smooth prison operations at Garowe prison. Furthermore, mentoring, targeted capacity building activities as well as vocational training support were delivered at Garowe prison.	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
Changes in the management of the prison sector following the election in 2017 delayed the implementation of funds.	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
N/A	

**PROJECT 65: Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme (Hargeysa)**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Security Sector**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC

b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 September 2014 – 31 December 2017 (includes 24 months extension period)
c. Location of Project	Hargeisa
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Supporting promotion of secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	16,656,500
b. Trust Fund Contribution	595,500
c. Actual Expenditures	558,972
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>During the reporting period, procurement and delivery of welfare items have been carried out at Hargeisa prison supporting the needs of the piracy prisoners. Education Service and vocational training has been carried out during the reporting period. Full-time mentoring at the prison – funded through other projects – has supported the daily running of the prison and tied in with the capacity building elements supported under this project. For example, the mentors have been working on developing a sounder management scheme and delivered dedicated training and mentoring in this area both to senior management and newly recruited cadets. This is an activity that has been partly funded through this project.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prison operations are ensured at Hargeisa central and Mandhera prison through sub-contracts for provision of medicines and welfare items.</li> <li>• Training and mentoring are delivered at the Hargeisa prison through mentoring and targeted capacity building activities as well as vocational training.</li> </ul>	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
Changes in the management of the prison sector following the election in 2017 delayed the implementation of funds.	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
N/A	

**PROJECT 67: Developing Maritime Domain Awareness and law enforcement capacity in Seychelles**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Counter Piracy and Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 September 2014 – 30 September 2017
c. Location of Project	Seychelles
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Developing a maritime domain awareness capability, analytical and investigative capacity, and maritime policing capacity in the Seychelles.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	600,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	600,000
c. Actual Expenditures	555,630
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>Based on assessments and in consultation with the Seychelles Government, it was agreed that under Outcome 1, to complement the ongoing Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) work in the Seychelles by IMO, UNODC would support MDA data feed activities by providing equipment and training to ensure that the Seychelles’ coastguard’s MDA capability is fully developed. It was further agreed that under Outcome 2, UNODC would support the Seychelles Police in piracy and maritime crime investigations by providing a police case management and criminal record system.</p> <p><u>Output 1: Provide equipment and training to ensure that the Seychelles’ coastguard’s MDA capability is fully developed</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following an assessment of the Seychelles’ MDA capability by two MDA experts from UKMTO, UNODC procured relevant equipment to increase the MDA capability, and delivered associated training.</li> <li>• UNODC further supported the operational capacity of the Seychelles police to respond to and investigate piracy and maritime crime by providing radio equipment, which was delivered in December 2016.</li> </ul> <p><u>Output 2: Procurement of a police case management and criminal record system</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A pilot version of the database system was developed in 2015, and by the end of the project had been refined and installed in 10 selected police stations in Seychelles. In addition, associated training on the case management and criminal record system has been delivered to selected officers within the Seychelles police, including registration and investigation officers, and those liaising with prosecutors.</li> </ul> <p><u>Output 3: Procurement of two inshore patrol boats for the Maritime Police Unit</u></p>	

- Following consultations with the Seychelles Marine Police Unit, specifications for two inshore patrol boats were developed and agreed. The tender and procurement processes were completed and in February 2016 UNODC presented the two boats to the Maritime Police Unit.



Output 4: Procurement of a spare parts package for the two boats

- Along with presenting the two boats to the Maritime Police Unit in February 2016, UNODC also provided a spare parts package, to ensure that the vessels could be maintained.

Output 5: Provision of expert training on maintaining the two boats

- In January 2016, UNODC arranged for a marine engineer to provide training to the Seychelles Maritime Police Unit on boat maintenance.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

Outcome 1: Developing a Maritime Domain Awareness capability

- As outlined above, UNODC first assessed existing MDA capability in Seychelles. From this assessment, UNODC recognised existing MDA work being done by IMO in the Seychelles, and identified relevant equipment, including but not limited to radio equipment, that would improve MDA capability in Seychelles. UNODC procured and presented this equipment and delivered associated training.

Outcome 2: Developing analytical and investigative capacity

- Following consultations with Seychelles authorities, it was agreed that UNODC would develop analytical and investigative capacity in the Seychelles police by providing a police case management and criminal record database system. By the end of the project, UNODC installed the system in 10 selected Seychelles police stations. UNODC additionally delivered training on the system to selected officers within the Seychelles police, including registration and investigation officers, and those liaising with prosecutors.

Outcome 3: Developing maritime policing capability

- As detailed above, UNODC has developed the maritime policing capability of the Seychelles Maritime Police Unit through the provision of two patrol boats, a spare parts package, and expert training on boat maintenance.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

N/A

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

UNODC strengthened its partnerships with the Seychelles police and the Regional Fusion and Law Enforcement Centre for Safety and Security at Sea (REFLECS3) through this project.

**PROJECT 68: Tanzania Transnational Maritime Crime Units**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Crime**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	1 September 2014 – 30 June 2018 (Includes two 1-year extensions granted in May 2016 and July 2017)
c. Location of Project	Tanzania
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Support to the establishment of transnational maritime crime units to enhance the capacity of Tanzania to prosecute maritime crime, including piracy
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	400,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	134,900
c. Actual Expenditures	126,993
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>The overarching output for this project is that Transnational Maritime Crime Units (TMCUs) addressing maritime crime including piracy are established in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. During the implementation of this project a number of major obstacles were encountered, which are detailed below. In these circumstances, it was agreed that UNODC would undertake amended activities to achieve the overarching output and outcome for this project, within the constraints.</p> <p><u>Overview of activities carried out</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following initial consultations with Tanzanian authorities that were funded under other projects, in early 2015, the UNODC project officer was deployed to Tanzania to oversee the project implementation.</li> <li>• UNODC commenced collaboration with other members of the Core Operation Group (COG), including the UK National Crime Agency (UK NCA) and other international counterparts, to work with the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) and the Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service (TISS) to establish a vetted law enforcement crime unit. In line with international objectives on transnational organised crime, it was agreed that the vetted unit would focus on organised crime including maritime crime.</li> </ul>	



- Following ongoing engagement, in late 2015 the TPF appointed a Deputy Commissioner of Police to head the unit and oversee its operational arm.
- Due to project administrative changes, project funds were unavailable for a large portion of 2016. Despite this, UNODC continued to engage with Tanzanian authorities and other bilateral partners to support the establishment of the vetted unit.
- In 2016, UNODC also procured equipment that will support the vetted unit, using funding under other projects.
- Following sustained work by the COG, including UNODC and in particular the UK NCA, in 2017 two new Tanzanian entities to combat organised crime were successfully launched. These entities are the Transnational Organised Crime Unit (TOCU), and the Drugs Control and Enforcement Authority (DCEA), and together deliver a sustainable maritime interdiction capability in Tanzania.
- Over the course of the project, UNODC played a significant supporting role to the UK NCA in supporting the establishment of the TOCU and DCEA and collaborated closely with the NCA to ensure that UNODC's support complimented NCA-led interventions.
- In February 2017, UNODC provided the newly constituted Tanzanian DCEA with drug and precursor test kit. These kits will assist the DCEA's officers to identify illegal drugs quickly during on-water and field operations.
- In addition, in 2017 UNODC also provided the TOCU with specialised investigation equipment including binoculars, cameras, computers, printers and a Cellebrite UFED. This equipment will assist the TOCU to investigate and prepare prosecution briefs, in the fight against transnational maritime crime in Tanzania.

#### **b. Results achieved by the Project**

As outlined above UNODC has collaborated with international partners, particularly the UK NCA, to support the establishment of two specialized entities, the TOCU and the DCEA. Together these newly constituted entities significantly enhance the capacity of Tanzania to combat maritime crime, including piracy.

#### **c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

The following obstacles were encountered during the implementation of this project:

- Delays in human resources processes caused the project implementation to start in 2015, rather than in the first few months.
- October 2015 elections in Tanzania also delayed project implementation, as relevant government agencies were focused on security during the election period. Post-election changes in Tanzanian Government personnel and procedures further delayed implementation.
- Administrative changes within UNODC required the remaining project funds to be moved between UNODC projects, which caused delays.

Despite these obstacles, throughout the project UNODC continued to engage with key interlocutors in Tanzania, thus ensuring that the TOCU and DCEA were successfully established within the project timeframe.

#### **d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

Over the course of the project UNODC developed and strengthened existing partnerships with the Tanzania Police Force, Tanzania Intelligence and Security Service, and the UK National Crime Agency.

**PROJECT #69: Jubaland and Galmudug fishermen and fleet registration**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime governance**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	FAO
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	6 November 2014 – 4 November 2016 (includes a 12-month extension)
c. Location of Project	Jubaland and Galmudug
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Improving the security situation of fishermen at sea by providing important information to identify legitimate fishermen and vessels, thereby contributing to fisheries management in the long term.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	State Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (SMoALF) of Jubaland and State Ministry of Fisheries and Marine/ Sea Resources (SMoFMR) of Galmudug
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	500,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	500,000
c. Actual Expenditures	498,031
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<u>Output 1.1: Biometric and fisheries information collected on fisherfolk from the 33 landing sites</u>	
<p><i>Collection of initial information of fisherfolk from fisherfolk associations and travel to the 33 landing sites and register fisherfolk in the database, including biometrics</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During the project implementation period, 2,086 fisherfolk from 33 landing sites in Galmudug and Jubaland States were registered and linked to their respective local fisherfolk associations for continued support.</li> <li>• With support from the SMoALF of Jubaland and the SMoFMR of Galmudug, 14 Ministry staff (six from Jubaland and eight from Galmudug) and 25 fisheries associations representatives (19 from Jubaland and six from Galmudug) were trained in community sensitization and the registration process. The teams were trained by FAO on how to use the registration software and hardware.</li> <li>• Through the knowledge gained, the trained Ministry staff and fisheries associations representatives sensitized fisherfolk in their respective villages on the registration process and mobilized them to participate in the registration exercise. In each location, radio and television advertisements were played ahead of and during registration exercises, raising awareness among the communities at least six times per day for ten days.</li> <li>• The Jubaland Ministry formed two registration teams comprising three staff per team, while in Galmudug two registration teams were formed comprising four staff per team. The registration</li> </ul>	

teams were each equipped with one laptop, one VeriFinger 6.5 Fingerprint Client license, one high-capacity solar charger and battery, one webcam, one USB fingerprint scanner and one digital GPS-enabled camera, but as the teams in Jubaland had access to alternative power sources, they were not provided with a solar charger and battery. The four teams carried out the registration of fisherfolk in each target location.

- FAO provided SMOFMR with a four-wheel drive vehicle to support transport during the registration exercise, while SMOALF was provided with a 10 m fiberglass canoe with 25Hp outboard engine as the coast south of Jubaland is only accessible by sea. Each team spent at least two days in each designated location and ensured the highest possible number of fisherfolk was registered. The teams used a customized software provided by FAO Somalia to input the profile data of the fisherfolk, including photographs and fingerprints.



#### *Validation of initial information collected*

- In both states, FAO technical staff could not undertake any pilot registration exercise due to insecurity along the coastal areas. Therefore, in order to ensure the registration process was successful, the Ministry staff training sessions were longer, allowing staff enough time to clearly understand the registration and data collection requirements, the process, and the specific data to be captured ahead of the field work. FAO monitored the implementation of activities through the FAO call centre by randomly calling registered fisherfolk to confirm whether they were registered. FAO further reviewed photographs with embedded GPS coordinates taken in each settlement as proof of registration as reported by Ministry registration teams. Data received by FAO from the State Ministries were also validated by the FAO Somalia IT and Fisheries teams.

#### *Issuance of identity cards (ID) to registered fisherfolk*

- Following the successful biometric registration of 2,086 fisherfolk (945 fisherfolk from Jubaland State and 819 from Galmudug State) received ID cards printed and distributed by the State Ministries. FAO donated the ID printers to the two State Ministries, allowing them to continue printing and issuing IDs to all registered fisherfolk even past the project period.

#### Output 1.2: Vessels from 33 landing sites registered

- FAO registered 475 boats (185 in Galmudug and 290 in Jubaland). A unique number was indelibly fixed to each registered boat and two number plates fixed to the boat's port and starboard. The

number plates ensured those fishers' boats could be easily identified, thereby increasing their security at sea, and making it easier for antipiracy forces to detect unusual activities.

#### Output 1.3: Maintenance of the fisherfolk database

- FAO trained eight SMOFMR and six SMOALF staff on the fisherfolk identification database system in July 2015 in Galkayo and from 22 to 25 February 2016 in Mogadishu. The training enhanced their capacity to record data and store it appropriately. During registration, fisherfolk and vessel information was recorded in the database. The fisherfolk database was regularly exported by the Ministries during field missions and sent to FAO Nairobi Office for backup on FAO servers, minimizing possible data loss in case the computers in the field broke down. Upon receipt of the exported files, the data was further checked for errors and inconsistencies. After verification and validation, the data was fed into the FAO servers for backup.

#### Output 1.4: Sharing of information/sensitization of the system for wider use

- A workshop was held in March 2016 in Bosaso with representatives from the two State Ministries. Following validation, the data was shared in the March 2016 report Analysis of the Fisherfolk Registration Data in Somalia report and disseminated to various fisheries sector stakeholders.

### **b. Results achieved by the Project**

By the end of the project, 2,086 fisherfolk and 475 boats were registered into a database hosted by the Ministries and backed-up in a main server at FAO Nairobi Office. Some 1,764 registered fisherfolk received ID cards providing them with some level of security as they can be identified as legitimate fisherfolk, while the rest continue to receive their IDs. The 475 boats were also fitted with aluminium number plates for ease of identification. The Ministries also retained the various IT equipment, the 4-wheel drive vehicle for Galmudug and the fiberglass boat for Jubbaland, ensuring they have the capacity to continue registering fisherfolk and their vessels beyond the project period, including providing IDs and vessel registration plates.

The renewed calls for development of the fisheries sector along the entire Somali coast is evident through the recently prepared National Development Plan. The plan clearly identifies fisheries as one of the sectors expected to contribute to economic growth. Coastal settlements of both Jubaland and Galmudug will play an important role in this push for economic growth and consequently employment opportunities. Such growth in the fisheries sector would be guided and managed sustainably, and one of the prerequisites for such growth is to understand the fisheries sector on which this growth is based. The results of this project go a long way to provide the necessary information on fisherfolk and in building the capacity of the Ministries to operate in coastal areas by having a fisherfolk database. Further, the project built the capacity of the Ministries, enabling them to continue registering fisherfolk beyond the project period with the skills and equipment provided.

The project provided a platform for interaction among stakeholders in the fisheries sector, including the Ministries, and fisherfolk. Consultations and discussions during various meetings helped stakeholders gain a better understanding of the sector.

### **c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

There was heightened insecurity along the coastline in Galmudug, which affected the timely implementation of activities, resulting in reduced coverage of targeted locations for the fisherfolk registration exercise. For example, the Galmudug Ministry team were unable to work in Dhinawdo due to community conflicts, and in south of Ceel-Huur due to militia insurgency. As a result, fisherfolk from insecure coastal locations were registered in other secure location, ensuring that insecurity did not hinder their registration. Similarly, in Jubaland, fisherfolk had concerns regarding potential victimization by insurgent groups for having vessels displaying government number plates. Therefore, additional meetings and consultations between the fisherfolk and the Ministry were held, and consensus reached to have the vessels safely registered and number plates displayed.

In southern parts of Jubaland, there were delays in the registration process owing to turbulences at sea following strong winds between May and September 2016. The Ministry registration teams had to stop registration until the sea was calm, after which registration resumed.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

FAO’s partnerships with fisherfolk associations, SMOFMR of Galmudug and the SMOALF of Jubaland, anti-piracy naval forces and national fisheries stakeholders were strengthened through the implementation of activities under this project.

In late 2015, FAO Somalia deployed 25 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) along the Somali coast between Jazeera (south of Mogadishu) and Laasqoray through funding from other resource partners. A commercial barge was used for the deployment and was escorted by vessels under the command of the EUNAVFOR. During the deployment of the FADs along the Galmudug coastline, registered fisherfolk under this project were selected to join at-sea training activities, including on new fishing techniques.

Further, fisherfolk in Bosaso port who have registered boats with license plate and IDs will be selected to benefit from the installation of Automatic Identification System (AIS) on small-scale fisheries boats – funded by the Trust Fund. The project will be implemented as a pilot in Bosaso port, where up to 200 boats are expected to benefit from the AIS installation. The intervention is expected to be extended to other states depending on availability of funds and level of acceptance by the fisherfolk.

**PROJECT #70: “Somaliland” fishermen and fleet registration**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime governance**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	FAO
b. Project Duration (Starting1 and End Date)	6 November 2014 – 6 May 2016
c. Location of Project	“Somaliland”
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Security situation of fisherfolk at sea is improved by providing important information to identify legitimate fishermen and vessels and contribute to fisheries management in the long term.

e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of “Somaliland”
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**2. Financial Information (US\$)**

a. Overall Budget	250,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	250,000
c. Actual Expenditures	250,000

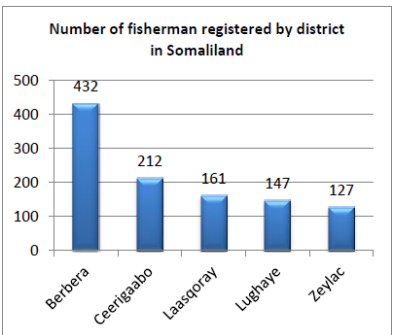
**3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities**

**a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved**

Output 1.1: Biometric and fisheries information collected on fisherfolk from the 18 landing sites

*Registration of fisherfolk profile and biometric data*

During the project implementation period, 1,097 fishers from 18 landing sites in “Somaliland” were registered and linked to their respective local fishers’ association for continued support. With support from the “Somaliland” Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (SMoFMR), 13 fishers’ association representatives were trained on community sensitization and the registration process. They used the knowledge gained to sensitize fishers in their respective locations on the registration process and mobilize them to participate in the registration exercise. Two Ministry teams were formed to carry out the registration of fishers in each target location. Each team comprised at least three SMoFMR staff trained by FAO in the use of the registration software and hardware, including on fingerprint scanners and GPS-enabled cameras. FAO also provided SMoFMR with a 4-wheel drive vehicle to support their movement during registration. Radio and television advertisements before and during registration in each location were used to raise awareness at least six times a day for ten days. Customized software provided by FAO was used to input the profile data of the fishers, including their photograph and fingerprints.



*Validation of initial information collected*

FAO technical staff undertook a successful pilot registration exercise in the port of Berbera to ensure trained SMoFMR staff clearly understood the process and were aware of the specific data required. The pilot registration exercise provided FAO and SMoFMR an opportunity to correct any mistakes made on data collection to ensure that only accurate data was fed into the system. Further information validation was undertaken by the FAO call centre through randomly selecting and calling registered fishers, confirming whether they were registered. FAO monitored the registration process through

review of photographs with embedded GPS coordinates taken in each settlement as proof that registration took place where the Ministry registration teams reported to have registered fishers. FAO also undertook field missions during project implementation for the purpose of consultation, mentoring, monitoring and supervision. A Fisheries Officer was deployed in Hargeisa to offer mentorship and technical support to the SMOFMR registration teams throughout the implementation period.

#### *Issuance of fishers' identity cards to registered fishers*

Following the successful biometric registration of 1,097 fishers, ID cards for 900 registered fishers were printed and distributed by the SMOFMR. In the early stages of the project implementation, there were technical problems printing the ID cards as the printers supplied and the software applications developed by FAO were incompatible. This slowed the printing process and by the end of the project, some IDs had not been printed. The computers were donated to the Ministry, which will continue printing and issuing IDs to all registered fishers.

#### Output 1.2: Vessels from ten landing suites registered

FAO registered 391 vessels from 18 landing sites. The highest number of fishing vessels was registered in Berbera, with 156 vessels registered. A unique number was indelibly fixed to each registered boat and two number plates fixed to the boat's port and starboard. The number plates ensured those fishers' boats could be easily identified, thereby increasing their security at sea, and making it easier for antipiracy forces to detect unusual activities.



#### Output 1.3: Maintenance of the fishermen database

FAO trained seven SMOFMR staff on the fishermen identification database system on 22 April 2015 in Hargeisa and on 25 – 26 April in Berbera. The training enhanced their capacity to record data and store it appropriately. During registration, fishermen and vessels information was recorded in the database. The fishers' database was regularly exported and sent to FAO Nairobi Office for backup on the FAO servers, minimizing possible loss of data in case the computers in the field broke down. Upon receipt of the exported files, the data was further checked for errors and inconsistencies. After the verification, the data was fed into the FAO servers for backup.

#### Output 1.4: Sharing of information/sensitization of the system for wider use

Preliminary registration results were documented in the annual report to the Counter Piracy Trust Fund at the end of 2015 following a data validation workshop in Bosaso in December 2015. Following validation, the data was shared in the March 2016 "Analysis of the Fisherfolk Registration Data in Somalia" report. The data was also shared with other organizations implementing fisheries programmes such as Oxfam, Somaliland Development Fund, Fair Fisheries, and others, during the quarterly stakeholders' meetings organized by the SMOFMR. The data will further support fisheries management plans by the SMOFMR, which is the custodian of the database.

### **b. Results achieved by the Project**



The capacity of the Ministry staff to undertake fishers and vessels' registration was developed through formal training, practical field exercises and mentorship by the FAO fisheries technical staff. Moreover, the Ministry now has the skills and equipment to continue the registration exercise, targeting remaining fishers and vessels. Through the project, 1097 fishers and 391 fishing vessels were registered, which has the potential to improve their security as they would be easily identified as genuine fishermen.

A legitimate, SMOFMR-led fishermen's registration exercise is the cornerstone of any fisheries management system. The project laid the foundation upon which the Ministry can establish the fisheries management system. The database of legitimate fishers and vessels is also a valuable resource for "Somaliland" in planning development interventions in the fisheries sector in the long term while forming a baseline against which future surveys can be conducted.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

During the project inception, some fishers were hesitant to take part in the registration process as there had been attempts by other organizations to register them, but no ID cards were issued. The project embarked on comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns and sensitized the communities on the importance of registration for all fishermen. The project also engaged fishers' associations, increasing buy-in by the communities. ID cards were also distributed in good time (albeit with initial delays), minimizing the fear the fishermen had about the use of the data collected.

Harsh weather conditions were experienced in the target locations including very high temperatures and flooding. Registration was delayed during these periods as fishermen retreated inland and were therefore unavailable for registration. Registration activities resumed when the weather was favourable. Fishermen were also encouraged to register in other locations minimizing time lost during the harsh weather conditions.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

FAO collaborated with SMOFMR through a Letter of Understanding. The SMOFMR implemented the project activities, creating a fishers' database in "Somaliland". Further, fishers' associations in all localities where fishers and vessels were registered were engaged to ensure ownership and successful registration.

Other fisheries stakeholders such as Oxfam and the Somaliland Development Fund, with programmes under the Ministry, will directly benefit from the database. Currently, Oxfam is developing a licensing system for vessels and fishers and the dataset established through this project is an essential foundation for this process in understanding the nature and make-up of the fishing community.

**PROJECT 71: Hostage Support Programme**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Prosecution and detention**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 January 2014 – June 2015
c. Location of Project	Global



d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Ensuring that victims of piracy/ hostages have received basic support and treatment either during captivity, if possible, or upon release, including extraction and repatriation from Somalia.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	130,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	130,000
c. Actual Expenditures	130,000
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
The implementation of this project relates to the Hostage Support Programme (HSP). The project's funding was topped up in late 2014. The programme has been supporting released piracy hostages with basic needs including medical care, food, clothes and getting in contact with their families and diplomatic representation. Follow up with the released hostages has been conducted through interviews and collection of information for the creation of both a hostage database and SOPs for humanitarian incident management.	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
In 2015 the four Thai hostages of the Prantalay-12 fishing vessel crew who had been held in captivity for nearly 5 years were finally released and repatriated thanks to the HSP team. During their captivity the HSP, through an international NGO, supported the crew with medical visits and emergency food supplies. Upon their release and arrival in Nairobi, the crew received medical attention and counselling. These activities have been funded through this project and others (TF58 and ExFac).	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
N/A	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
N/A	

**PROJECT 72: Vocational training for youth at risk of piracy**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Livelihoods training**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 January – 31 December 2015
c. Location of Project	Bosaso

d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Providing youth at risk of piracy with an alternative to criminality, reducing the risk of recidivism, encouraging entrepreneurship, and fostering economic development.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	150,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	150,000
c. Actual Expenditures	126,349
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>Training of 80 youth was conducted by the Magan Group in Bosaso from 30 May to 29 November 2015. The youth gained transferable skills, including electrical works/ cooling systems, tailoring, cooking, business management etc. The graduates received the basic tools necessary to carry out their trade. The training was verified and monitored regularly by UNODC field staff in Bosaso as well as by the UNODC Programme Officer.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<p><u>Outcome 1. At risk youth is trained in trade skills</u>  Completed activities: Training of 80 youth in Bosaso. The youth gained transferable skills, including electrical works/cooling systems, tailoring, cooking, business management etc. The graduates received the basic tools necessary to carry out their trade.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2 At-risk youth is given basic tools necessary to carry out their trade</u>  Completed activities: The youth at-risk received electrical, tailoring, catering and carpentry toolkits which would enable them facilitate job placement to strengthen strategic linkages among business and education providers.</p>	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
N/A	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
N/A	

**PROJECT 74: Detention and Transfer**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Justice Sector**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 September 2015 – 30 June 2021

c. Location of Project	Garowe, Hargeisa
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Addressing the justice sector in Somalia while targeting specific detention facilities for the purpose of resolving various issues arising from the prison systems (s.a. overcrowding, inadequate infrastructures, gross human rights abuse and lack of rehabilitating and reintegration programmes) in line with international rules and standards.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A

**2. Financial Information (US\$)**

a. Overall Budget	379,957
b. Trust Fund Contribution	379,957
c. Actual Expenditures	371,785

**3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities**

**a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved**

Outcome 1: Prisons operations are assured at Garowe Prison

Two international prison experts were deployed with kind assistance from the Swedish Prison and Probation Service (SPPS) from 2016 to 2021. These prison experts delivered day to day mentoring in the prison and series of trainings on security, prison management, prevention of violent extremism skills as well as human rights and gender sensitivities in prison contexts throughout the period.

In 2016, training for 25 recruits was delivered by UNODC Global Maritime Crime Program (GMCP) mentors based in Garowe. In July 2017, a three-week training course took place for future prison managers on prison management and administration. For this training, 46 trainees travelled from many Somali regions, such as Baidoa, Beledweyne, Galkayo, and Kismayo to participate. In 2018, GMCP delivered a comprehensive package of training over two weeks to strengthen the capacity of custodial officers to develop and implement human rights compliant responses to emergency situations (control and restrain), continuous risk assessment, tactical approaches, dynamic security, and management of high-risk prisoners. In 2019, mentoring was continued with the prison experts while trainings were provided by other funding sources.



### Outcome 2: Prison operations are assured at Hargeisa Prison

In 2016, UNODC piloted a 12 month Developing Managers Programme (DMP) with Somaliland Custodial Corps for 12 cadets. The programme aimed at building their capacity to be prison managers in the future. In 2017, total eight cadets successfully graduated from the programme. To continue further development of prison staff, a senior management training for the prison officers in managerial roles was conducted. In 2018, the programme was redesigned to nine months targeting wardens and heads of administration. The programme covered sustainable, human rights compliant and effective prison management practices, leadership, strategic planning, security, and effective rehabilitation, among other topics. In 2019, UNODC GMCP experts delivered a Management Development Programme with a focus on team building, prison objectives, Code of Conduct, Role of Custodial Corps officers, gate procedures, human rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, prison management, Searches, S.W.O.T. and report writing for the 13 cadets from Hargeisa prison. This training aimed at promoting the Nelson Mandela Rules.



### Outcome 3: infectious disease mitigation is supported at Somali prisons holding piracy prisoners

In 2020, in the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the programme assisted with the provision of self-protection kits, such as masks and sanitizer to Hargeisa prison to prevent cluster transmission in Hargeisa prison.

### **b. Results achieved by the Project**

#### Outcome 1: Prisons operations are assured at Garowe Prison

With the below described activities, Garowe prison has improved its capacity in the prison management, infrastructure, and rehabilitation programme. In the case of riots, Garowe prison staff managed to take control of the situation in a few hours compared to past cases where prison operations were significantly disrupted. In the rehabilitation programme, vocational training has been delivered and it has allowed to develop the skills of prisoners to the extent that the prison maintenance is managed by trained prisoners. These examples present the improvement of the quality of rehabilitation programme in Garowe prison. As a result, the infrastructure in Garowe prison is monitored and maintained by Garowe prison staff.

### Outcome 2: Prison operations are assured at Hargeisa Prison

In Hargeisa, the project provided unique opportunity for cadets to be trained in a special programme focusing on managerial capacity. It was jointly funded by different sources in the pilot phase and continued through this project. Participants showed their strong interest to understand the international rules and norms and applied to their own context in their discussion including gender sensitivity. These selected cadets have been promoted and are currently progressing in their careers. In the rehabilitation programme, the project supported continuation of vocational training which led to the expansion of access to the training for high-risk prisoners in collaboration with other funding source. Similar to the Garowe prison, Hargeisa prison benefited through its vocational training programme and improved its prison facility. Also in 2021, the project supported rehabilitation of the kitchen to improve hygiene standards in Hargeisa prison.

### **c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

In late 2018, at Garowe prison, a group of high-risk prisoners, including pirates, sparked a prison riot, putting the security of the prison at risk. The situation at the prison normalized within few hours. In the aftermath of these events, UNODC developed and delivered a comprehensive package of training over two weeks to strengthen the capacity of custodial officers to develop and implement human rights compliant responses to emergency situations (control and restrain), continuous risk assessments, tactical approaches, dynamic security, and management of high-risk prisoners.

On 29 July 2019, 19 piracy prisoners were released prematurely from Hargeisa prison. UNODC GMCP condemned this action as not in line with broader counter-piracy effort that Somalia, countries in the region and the international community engaged in. UNODC supported Somalia in drafting legislation aimed at criminalizing piracy, assisted with maritime law-enforcement capacity building, and promoted standards of detention in line with the Nelson Mandela rules through the provision of training, infrastructure, and equipment.

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted in-country activities constraining UNODC to shift to working remotely in compliance with COVID-19 safety measures. This has hugely impacted the programme causing delays in the implementation of activities.

### **d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations

## **PROJECT 76: Support to Maritime Governance in Somalia**

### **Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Governance**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	IMO
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 August 2015 – 31 August 2017
c. Location of Project	Nairobi

d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Support to Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to establish the legal framework for the development of a sustainable maritime sector in Somalia.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	UNSOM
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	437,080
b. Trust Fund Contribution	228,530
c. Actual Expenditures	228,530
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<u>Activity 1: Training workshop on coastal State, flag State and port State responsibilities</u>	
<p>A training workshop for Somalia on coastal State, flag State and port State responsibilities was organized from 19 to 23 October 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya. The training was part of IMO’s assistance to the FGS to establish the required administrative and legislative structures and frameworks to implement and enforce the provisions of IMO instruments and adequately discharge its related international obligations.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: A total of 25 participants from Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport, FGS, Regional States of Puntland, Galmudug and Jubaland attended the workshop which was facilitated by two IMO consultants.</p> <p>Outcome of the workshop: Relevant Somali senior officials and decision makers were adequately prepared to participate effectively at the planned Stakeholders Forum to review the revised draft Somali Maritime Code and the establishment of a Maritime Administration.</p> <p>The participants were provided with information on the relevant obligations and duties of a flag, coastal, and port State as required by UNCLOS and various IMO and ILO instruments to assist the country in the effective discharge of such obligations and duties as a Member State.</p>	
<u>Activity 2: Drafting of Policy Paper and a new Maritime Code for Somalia</u>	
<p>A maritime legal expert was recruited to review and draft a new Maritime Code for Somalia and its accompanying policy paper. The new draft Code was in three volumes as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volume I: Matters pertaining to Marine Safety and related matters</li> <li>• Volume II: Marine Pollution and related matters</li> <li>• Volume III: General Commercial Maritime Law</li> </ul>	
<u>Activity 3: Stakeholders Forum to Review the Draft Maritime Code and its accompanying Draft Policy Paper</u>	
<p>As stated in our first project report, IMO had planned a four-day Stakeholders’ Forum to accord designated Somali officials an opportunity to discuss and review the revised draft Somalia Maritime</p>	

Code and its accompanying draft policy paper. The workshop was scheduled for 14 to 18 December 2015 but was cancelled by the FGS on 12 December 2015.

Following discussions and based on Deputy Prime Minister's request, the activity was implemented in two phases as follows; a) a one day official opening ceremony and launch of the Stakeholders Forum in Mogadishu on 10 July 2016 which gave a wide range of stakeholders an opportunity to understand the process and importance of the revised Maritime Code to the country; b) a four-day Stakeholders Forum in Kigali, Rwanda from 12 to 15 July 2016 which accorded the relevant participants an opportunity to review the draft Maritime Code under the guidance of a Maritime Legislation consultant, IMO and UNSOM officials.

Beneficiaries: A total of thirty-two (32) senior officials from FGS, Regional States of Puntland, Galmudug and Jubaland, IMO and UNSOM attended the official opening ceremony and launch of the review process, which was held at the AMISOM VIP Conference centre, Mogadishu, Somalia while twenty-five (25) senior legal and maritime officers from the Federal Government of Somalia, Galmudug, Jubaland and Puntland regional authorities participated at the main Stakeholders Forum in Kigali. Both Forums were facilitated by one maritime legislation expert, IMO and UNSOM.

Following the review meeting, the participants agreed that:

- The draft Code as revised in Kigali be adopted as the final version to be enacted.
- The meeting called for the Somali Maritime Coordination Committee (SMCC) and the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport to establish a taskforce to lead the enactment process of the draft Code.
- The restructuring of the Department of Maritime Administration within the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport should take place before July 2017 to take up and perform the functions of a maritime administration.
- SMCC to solicit funding from donor agencies for the purpose of operationalization of the Department of Maritime Administration during its first year, while self-sustainability mechanisms would be structured.

#### Activity 4: Sensitization workshop for Somalia Parliamentarians and Senior Government officials on the revised Maritime Code

In accordance with the agreed roadmap for the enactment into law of the revised Maritime Code, and the process of establishing a Department of Maritime Administration within the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport, IMO organized a national sensitization workshop for relevant Somali stakeholders, which included legislators as well as senior government officials to apprise them of the provisions of the revised Maritime Code in order for them to support the constitutional processes when the draft Code is presented in Parliament. The workshop sought to enhance the understanding of the revised Code and create an enabling environment for the speedy consideration and enactment of the draft Code into Somalia national law. The sensitization workshop was held in Djibouti, from 28-31 August 2017.

Beneficiaries: A total of twenty-seven (27) Somalia officials, made up of parliamentarians and senior Government officials drawn from the FGS and Regional Authorities participated in the workshop.



Outcome of the workshop: Relevant Somali legislators as well as senior government officials were sensitized on the critical importance of the revised Somalia Maritime Code to enable the economic enhancement of Somalia. The workshop laid the groundwork for the speedy consideration and passage of the Code into an Act of parliament. Such a legal framework would serve as important building block for the effective and sustainable maritime administration in Somalia.

The workshop adopted a final communiqué outlining the next steps with regard to the enactment of legislation on the Maritime Code and the establishment of the Department of Maritime Affairs within the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

Cumulatively, the four activities implemented achieved the following results:

- Knowledge gained from the training workshops created better understanding of relevant IMO instruments and conventions which the country should ratify, enforce, and comply with.
- A new draft Somalia Maritime Code and its accompanying policy paper was drafted and finalized.
- Expert revision of the draft Maritime Code was completed for the FGS’ consideration.
- Process of building capacity is ongoing. For example, three Somali nationals have already been selected by World Maritime University (WMU) for fellowships provided by the Government of Norway. Through this programme, IMO has been encouraging and guiding Somali authorities on how to apply for fellowships to enable qualified Somalia nationals to be trained at the World Maritime University (WMU) and International Maritime Law Institute.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

The project faced delays due to the Somali national election and constitution of a new government.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

Collaboration with UNSOM.

**PROJECT 78: Strategic Review of the Trust Fund**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	15 March 2016 – 30 July 2017
c. Location of Project	Abuja, Mogadishu, Nairobi, New York, Washington DC
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Based on consultation with the Trust Fund Board, this Project undertook an independent review of the Trust Fund’s activities to consider the strategic direction of the Trust Fund’s future projects in the context of a decline in piracy cases.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Baumann Global LLC



<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	64,200
b. Trust Fund Contribution	64,200
c. Actual Expenditures	64,049
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Strategic review of the Trust Fund in the context of the Somali New Deal Compact, national development priorities, and future role of the Contact Group with recommendations to the Trust Fund Board. The Final Report of the strategic review was presented to the Trust Fund Board for its consideration on 5 July 2017 in Mauritius.</p> <p><u>Outcome 2:</u> DPA is able to support and closely follow the piracy agenda in 2016/2017. Upon the authorization of the Trust Fund Board, the funds from the project were used to cover expenses of the Secretary of the Trust Fund and Assistant Secretary-General for Africa to attend key meetings in the region, including for Board meetings during 2016 - 17.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<p>Both Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 have been successfully achieved in 2017. The Strategic Review had been undertaken by an individual consultant, and the final report, which detailed options for the future activities of the Trust Fund, had been introduced to the Trust Fund Board in the Board Meeting in 2017 by the United Nations DPA. The suggestion in the strategic review report that the Trust Fund have been less successful at tackling the larger underlying factors that enabled piracy (gaps in rule of law/ governance, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing), informed the Board decision to moderately shift the focus of its future activities with a focus on piracy prevention, addressing the aforementioned root causes of piracy.</p>	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	
N/A	
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>	
N/A	

**PROJECT 79: Support to address fisheries crime in Somalia**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Causes of piracy**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 August 2016 - 31 July 2019

c. Location of Project	Somalia, Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Supporting Somali fisheries management including maritime law enforcement
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Operationalization support provided by FAO, USAID (GEEL), Secure Fisheries and World Bank
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	499,690
b. Trust Fund Contribution	499,690
c. Actual Expenditures	492,025
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>UNODC's GMCP's work in Somalia has resulted in the increased monitoring of fishing vessels and apprehension of a number of illegal fishing vessels found to be fishing without licences. There was, however, no coherent structure on which to base a Somali model for managing fisheries. The project addressed this gap by offering a solution for fisheries management and enforcement in Somalia based on the model used by other states in the region.</p> <p><u>Outcome 1: Officials of the Somali Fisheries Authority are introduced to Regional Models</u></p> <p>Due to challenges that were encountered during the early stages of the project, namely the Somali Government adopting a fisheries model outside the scope of the project, it was necessary to amend Outcome 1 to ensure that it would be achievable and have a positive impact taking into account the changed circumstances. Consequently, UNODC's new outcome became to support officials of the Somali Government involved in fisheries in coordinating the issuance of fishing licenses.</p> <p>In 2017, UNODC organised a working group to assist Somalia with issuing licenses for offshore fisheries – mainly valuable tuna and tuna-like species. As tuna season starts in the month of June, it was important that the issue of offshore licensing was settled before then for the issuance of licenses for the 2017 season to go ahead. The 'working group' organized a meeting in Seychelles from the 3-7 May 2017 for Ministers of Fisheries and Finance from Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest, HirShabelle, and Jubaland as well as the federal Deputy Minister for Fisheries and Finance to agree on licensing procedure for 2017. For this meeting, it was agreed to focus on agreement to issue licenses and revenue sharing being placed in an escrow account until such time a revenue agreement could be reached. International community presence at the meeting included: USAID, FAO, World Bank, Norway, Italy, EU, FGC, PIMS (DFID). The meeting was closed with an expectation that the agreement would be endorsed and signed by the FGS before the London Conference and in time for licenses to be issued in June. This did not, unfortunately, transpire.</p>	



Outcome 2: Somali Maritime Law Enforcement Authorities are trained and equipped to tackle fisheries crime

During 2017, UNODC procured and delivered Universal Forensic Extraction Device (UFED) kits to Mogadishu and Bosaso, which will aid in extracting data to conduct criminal network analysis in support of IUU. In March 2017, UNODC delivered training on how to use the UFED equipment. The procurement and handing over of fisheries patrol vessels were also completed. With their new patrol boats, the Bosaso Port & Maritime Police Unit have been able to extend their patrols significantly, now conducting patrols through to Qandala, some 50km east of Bosaso.



Outcome 3: Regional Coordination meetings are held on Fisheries Crime through the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime

In February 2017 a regional meeting was held to establish best practices for collection of information on fisheries activity. This meeting was attended by delegates from Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Tanzania, Seychelles, and Somalia.

With funding support under this project, in 2018 UNODC GMCP also ran regional training workshops in Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania on guidelines for illegal fishing evidence collection. Attended by nine Western Indian Ocean States, these workshops developed a harmonized guide for the collection of maritime data by all coastal and island nations in the Western Indian Ocean, to standardize the type of data collected and how it is collected.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

Funds under this project were provided to address problems with IUU in Somalia and the broader region as this is an issue which is perceived to be at the root of Somali piracy. GMCP has over the length of the project held two meetings to address the issue. One focused on collection of information on fisheries activities in the Western Indian Ocean with a view to improving chances for successful prosecution of fisheries crimes. The second meeting sought to make progress on the issuance of fishing licenses for

offshore fisheries in Somalia. In addition, GMCP has used project funds to support the delivery of regional training workshops on evidence collection in illegal fishing cases.

Training of Somali maritime law enforcement officers in fisheries inspection and use of UFED (mobile phone data extraction) devices was also delivered, as was a patrol vessel for the Bosaso Port and Maritime Police Unit. High profile cases of IUU interdiction have been seen both in 2016 and 2017 thanks to effective international cooperation between Maldives authorities and regional organizations as well as Interpol. These cases are complex in nature involving numerous forms of serious transnational organized crime.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

In the early stages, there were delays to the planned activities, due to the fact that a fisheries model was adopted outside the scope of the project in 2016 and initiatives to advance this model were put on hold until a new government was constituted, following elections in February 2017. UNODC obtained no-cost extensions, maintained communication with the FGS and monitored the situation closely, which led to project activities commencing as soon as possible.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

Through this project, UNODC GMCP joined a working group which supports the advancement of Somali Offshore Fisheries Management. The core members of this group are FAO Somalia, USAID GEEL, Secure Fisheries, and the World Bank.

**PROJECT 80: Puntland Fishermen AIS Pilot Project**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Livelihoods**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	FAO
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 July 2016 – 30 June 2019
c. Location of Project	Puntland
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Facilitating maritime law enforcement activities through enhancing the anti-piracy forces' ability to distinguish genuine fishing vessels from other suspicious vessels by installing Automatic Identification System (AIS) low-cost transponders in registered boats associated with three Bosaso fisher cooperatives.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	400,578
b. Trust Fund Contribution	400,578
c. Actual Expenditures	360,565

### 3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities

#### a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved

Outcome 1: Safety and security situation of fishermen while at sea improved while data collected can have potential use as a fisheries management tool.

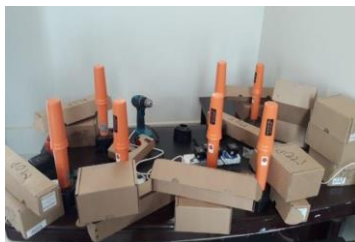
##### *Output 1: Provision/booking of 200 MMSI numbers*

By the end of 2017, FAO had successfully acquired 400 MMSI numbers (ranging from 666100000 to 666100399) through the Ministry of Telecommunications and Posts of the FGS.

##### *Output 2: Installation of AIS hardware on the boats*

FAO procured a total of 200 AIS class B beacons and 200 Very High Frequency Digital Selective Calling (VHF-DSC) hand-held radios in 2017. By the end of the project, 175 small-scale fishing boats in Bosaso were equipped with the AIS beacons, VHF-DSC radios, and safety at sea packages (including three life jackets, a radar reflector, a marine compass, a first aid kit, a solar navigation light, a waterproof bag, an emergency signal mirror and one raincoat). All additional AIS units were being used for FAO training boats (3), for testing purposes (3) or as reserves to replace broken units (18). While the AIS monitoring system was deployed in January 2018, owing to the AIS service provider being unable to detect beacons via satellite, the monitoring system was not receiving any data from the beacons deployed. This problem was expected to be rectified by September 2019 through the installation of a terrestrial AIS antenna that feeds AIS data into the monitoring system. The hardware for the AIS terrestrial antenna arrived in late August and the local contractor installed it at the time of project closure.

In addition to installing AIS hardware and providing VHF radios, and since most fishers lack a power source to charge their systems and radios, a solar charging point was installed at the Necfish Bosaso market. This free service will ensure the sustainable use of equipment, as well as other services, such as phones.



##### *Output 3: AIS database (training and maintenance)*

Four government staff from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMRP) and the Ministry of Maritime Transport, Ports and Maritime Crime Prevention of Puntland (MoMTPaMCP) were trained



by FAO on how to retrieve AIS data from the beacons, use of the AIS monitoring system, identification of AIS patterns and setting up of geofences. Through geofences, a mapped area can be created so that when a beacon leaves the designated area an alarm will be triggered, allowing for follow up on ships that should not be operating outside specified limits. As with any other system, maintenance is free but regular updates are required. Further training on mastering AIS awareness and usability was recommended by FAO. Additional training, however, was not possible under the project owing to slow implementation and low technical capacity, as the participating ministries were inexperienced with the sophisticated systems and monitoring programmes introduced.



Outcome 2: Improved relations and communications between fishermen, MFMRP, MoMTPaMCP and FAO while at workshops to report, analyse and publish fishing effort and patterns using the data collected.

*Output 1: Sharing of information/sensitisation of the system for wider use and future implementation*

In October 2017, two consultative meetings with MFMRP and MoMTPaMCP were held and information was provided to create awareness about the AIS project among ministry staff. Following the meetings, a Letter of Understanding was signed with MFMRP. In 2018, a Letter of Understanding was also signed with MoMTPaMCP and a Letter of Agreement was signed with Wadajir Fisheries Association (WFA).

There was a high degree of participation and excellent collaboration between the MFMRP, MoMTPaMCP and WFA technical officers trained by FAO. This collaboration helped in solving common issues, improving relations, sharing knowledge, and avoiding the tendency of working in silos. As a result, awareness was raised among ministries surrounding the benefits of the system and among fishers regarding how to use the system while at sea. All partners conducted technical meetings every second month while reporting and collecting data for analysis. Further training in data collection and analysis was recommended to develop capacity in this area. Since the use of AIS was not mandatory, however, FAO does not have a constant series of data on fishing trips. There is data pertaining to the duration of fishing trips and common fishing groups. Therefore, the information that had been collected prior to project closure was more helpful for safety at sea than for fisheries management.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

The extent to which the project was successful in improving the safety of fishers at sea and enhancing relations and communications between fishers, the MFMRP, the MoMTPaMCP, the WFA and FAO is demonstrated by the results below. Additionally, once they become fully and regularly available, the digital information collected by AIS beacons will be able to show the length of time fishers spend at sea,

how far they travel and common fishing grounds. To summarize, the project achieved the following results:

- Small fishing boats (175) in Bosaso were equipped with onboard AIS and fishers were made aware of the benefits of using the system, specifically regarding security at sea. The use of the AIS on board was not mandatory and it was up to the fishers to use it or not.
- Small fishing boats (175) in Bosaso were equipped with marine VHF-DSC hand-held radios. Since the radios are linked to the AIS using the same MMSI, fishers are able to communicate their GPS position, send a distress call in case of an emergency and maintain contact with the coastal radio station (thanks to the DSC feature and the MMSI number).
- Bosaso fishers (175) were trained on the use of AIS and VHF-DSC radios.
- Three government partners (the MFMRP, the MoMTPaMCP and the Ministry of Security) and one fishing association (the WFA) gained access to the Bosaso AIS fishing monitoring system.
- Six government officials and two fishing association staff were trained on the use of the AIS fishing monitoring system.
- One VHF radio repeater was installed in the operations room of the Bosaso port police office, extending the marine radio coverage from a 10 Nm to a 25-30 Nm radius from Bosaso port.
- Owners and crew from small fishing boats (175) in Bosaso received basic training in survival at sea, including the ongoing training in July/August 2019.
- Small fishing boats (175) in Bosaso received a safety at sea package (three life jackets, a radar reflector, a marine compass, a first aid kit, a solar navigation light, a waterproof bag, an emergency signal mirror and one raincoat).
- One solar charging point was established to allow fishers to charge their devices (AIS and VHF).

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

- Owing to long periods of time spent at sea and seasonal migrations, implementing partners faced challenges installing and registering the AIS on vessels and training all target fishers.
- The project was unable to connect the hub server for the software with viewer computers (belonging to partners) because of internet provider limitations in Somalia.
- The AIS monitoring system provided was not optimal for the Somali conditions. Consequently, FAO worked with the provider for a year to resolve software and connectivity issues. By project closure, these issues had been resolved but they did delay project implementation.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

Bosaso-based staff from the UNODC assisted through the provision of information concerning AIS systems (from hardware to software and monitoring), VHF radios and transmission procedures/issues. The project will also be beneficial for UNODC interventions and other agencies through the provision of the VHF radio repeater, which allows small marine radios (6W power) in a 25-30nM radius to receive any message/alert from the Bosaso port master radio (previously, the range was about 10nM). This is very important because fishers will be able to listen to all alerts, such as emergency weather reports.

**PROJECT 81: Support to Seychelles prison reform**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Prison and detention**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 July 2016 – 30 June 2018
c. Location of Project	Seychelles
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Providing tailored mentoring and training to enhance management structures for the Seychelles prison services
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	176,560
b. Trust Fund Contribution	176,560
c. Actual Expenditures	172,732
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>During the first six months of the project, UNODC engaged in consultation to develop a joint strategic plan with the Seychelles national authorities to promote reform within the Seychelles prison system. The strategic plan was submitted to the Seychelles Minister of Home Affairs for review and approval in November 2016. Due to personnel changes in the respective Seychelles Government agencies and following consultation with the Seychelles Government, it was agreed that the revised second activity for this project would be to redevelop and finalize the Prisons Bill, and Regulations and Standing Orders for male prisons, as well as providing advice to the Minister of Home Affairs and Superintendent on a range of priority prison matters.</p> <p>In accordance with the revised project outputs detailed above, a summary of the activities carried out is provided below.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1: Consult with stakeholders to evaluate the current prison management situation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From July to December 2016, UNODC undertook consultations with the Seychelles police, judiciary, and Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the current state of the prison management systems, and opportunities for reform. A strategic plan was developed based on these consultations and provided to the Seychelles authorities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Output 1.2: Redevelop and finalize the Prisons Bill, and Regulations and Standing Orders for male prisons, as well as provide advice on a range of priority prison matters</u></p>	



- In September 2017, a prison expert engaged by UNODC traveled to Seychelles to engage with relevant stakeholders and completed a review of the Seychelles draft Prisons Bill and Standing Orders and Regulations for male prisons. The prison expert also provided advice to the Minister of Home Affairs and Superintendent on a range of prison matters including a new remand prison, and the potential for using remand accommodation at Coetivy Island prison as a detoxification unit.

Output 2.1: Identify specific training needs for each division of the new prison department

- The prison expert engaged by UNODC drafted a revised prisons training plan, which included targeted recommended training for prison staff from different divisions.
- The prison mentor embedded in the prison and detention centre in Victoria also produced a gaps analysis report, which included recommendations on factors including training, with a view to a long-term and sustainable approach for supporting the prison.

Output 2.2: Identify trainers and experts to conduct training and develop curriculum

- Over the course of the project, UNODC identified a prison expert, an embedded prison mentor and experienced officers to conduct training and develop curriculum for the Seychelles prison service.

Output 2.3: Conduct all required training for each unit

- The prison expert delivered training to prison staff on identified training needs, including sentence planning, prisoner risk assessments and classification, unit management, dynamic security, SWOT analysis, incentive-based prisoner management, and correctional administration.
- In February 2018, UNODC organized a practical mentoring mission where an embedded prison mentor carried out an assessment of the Montagne Posse prison and detention centre in Victoria. The prison mentor delivered basic training to prison staff on searches, daily routines, role-positions-conditions, basic tactical approach, and personal self-defence.
- In addition to the above, the embedded prison mentor's role focused particularly on enhancing human rights compliance structures to ensure detention in the facility is both secure and humane.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

Outcome 1: Design a new structure management for prison

- As outlined above, due to personnel changes in the Seychelles Government and Seychelles police, it was necessary for UNODC to amend certain expected activities under Outcome 1 in agreement with Seychelles authorities. Despite these circumstances, significant progress has been made in improving Seychelles prison management structures, including by the development of a strategic plan for prison reform following extensive consultations with Seychelles authorities, and a prison expert engaged by UNODC providing legislative and regulatory support by reviewing a draft Prisons Bill, Standing Orders and Regulations for male prisons.

**Outcome 2: Appropriate trainings are provided to each unit of the prison department**

- UNODC has deployed a prison expert to Seychelles, where the prison expert drafted a prisons training plan and provided targeted training to prison staff.
- In addition, UNODC has engaged with the newly appointed Prison Service team and has deployed a full-time prison mentor to Montagne Posse prison to assist with structuring and process changes to the prison system. The prison mentor has provided practical training and continual mentoring to prison staff.



**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

Changes within the Seychelles Government and prison service delayed certain activities under the project. However, UNODC re-engaged with the newly appointed national authorities and obtained their agreement to amended project activities.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

N/A

**PROJECT 82: Support to Maritime Law Enforcement Capacity in Kenya**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 October 2016 – 31 December 2017
c. Location of Project	Kenya
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Developing a comprehensive maritime law enforcement training capability in the Maritime Police Unit (MPU) in Kenya.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	42,800
b. Trust Fund Contribution	42,800
c. Actual Expenditures	41,668
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	

**a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved**

Output 1: In-house training capacity for the Maritime Police Unit is developed in the areas of counter piracy, counter terrorism, narcotics, arms trafficking, wildlife trafficking, port protection and MDA capacity

From 10 to 28 April, an Advanced Maritime Law Enforcement (MLE) Training on Visit Board Search and Seizure was delivered to 40 MPU officers and four Rural Border Patrol Agency Officers. The training brought together officers from the MPU and Rural Border Patrol Agency for a one week 'Train the Trainer' course and a two-week intensive course, developed to build capacity within maritime police units in the region to increase the effectiveness of the fight against maritime crime. The MLE training concentrated on practical Visit Board Search and Seizure (VBSS) preparation, with a focus on correct procedure for evidence collection at its forefront.



The marine engineering mentor delivered training to the Kenyan MPU, which also covered modules on the UNCLOS and Marine Pollution (MARPOL). Training in maintenance of high-power outboard engines was provided as well as some stationary items and printer toners to the Lamu Police Academy to be used in future training programs.



Output 2: Inter-agency intelligence and operations coordination enhanced between Rural Border Patrol Agency and the Maritime Police Unit

The Rural Border Patrol Unit officers took part in all training and mentoring events and both units demonstrated strong inter-agency coordination. The Standard Operating Procedures for cooperation in intelligence and operations were also developed coherently with inputs from both units and basic communication equipment and training delivered to enhance cooperation and effective joint working.

The mentors identified a gap in communication capabilities, which was seen to hinder coordination between the MPU and Rural Border Patrol Unit. In order to achieve better coordination, the project installed VHF repeaters on existing towers to strengthen the VHF network throughout the islands. The installation of a reliable VHF network aligns with the MPU boats, which already have VHF sets, and hence makes this a relatively simple activity with a large impact.



**b. Results achieved by the Project**

The project has successfully delivered against its principal objective to develop a comprehensive maritime law enforcement training capability in the MPU in Kenya. Given the absence of a Coast Guard Service in Kenya, the Maritime Unit of the Kenyan Police has the lead role in maritime law enforcement along the 600km coastline of Kenya. This project was able to effectively enhance the MPU’s capabilities by providing the necessary training, infrastructure, and equipment to carry out specialist operations relating to counter piracy, counter terrorism, narcotics, arms trafficking, and other forms of maritime crime. The project provided sustainable in-house training capability within the Kenyan MPU, providing immediate and long-term improvements in operational capacity as well as boat management.

Using UNODC’s flagship embedded mentoring as a best practice in skills and capacity development, 40 MPU officers and four Rural Border Patrol Agency officers have been effectively trained in maritime law enforcement operations with joint Standard Operating Procedures developed.



<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
N/A

**PROJECT 83: Support to Shimo La Tewa and Kamiti prisons**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Mentoring and vocational training**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 July 2016 – 31 December 2017
c. Location of Project	Kenya
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Supporting prisons holding piracy detainees to facilitate their repatriation.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	145,520
b. Trust Fund Contribution	145,520
c. Actual Expenditures	136,867
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>During the reporting period, UNODC has placed a full-time mentor in Kenya to deliver mentoring and training in facilities with piracy detainees. The mentor has been deployed to Shimo La Tewa prison and conducts monitoring visits to Kamiti prison. Mentoring and training are aimed at ensuring that international standards are met in prisons holding piracy detainees and at delivering pre-release support to piracy detainees, especially as they prepare for their repatriation. In 2016, as reported in Trust Fund annual report, UNODC has supported the repatriation of 23 Somali individuals who have served their sentence for piracy offences in Kenya.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<p>During the project, mentoring was provided to prison staff for improved pre-release or pre-transfer support to pirates housed in Shimo La Tewa and Kamiti prison, and full-time mentoring in Shimo La Tewa and monitoring visits to Kamiti was ensured. Vocational training programmes were provided to piracy prisoners in Shimo La Tewa and Kamiti to improve their ability to reintegrate into their communities.</p>	
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	

N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Shimo La Tewa prison and Kamiti prison

**PROJECT 84: Support activities of the CGPCS Law Enforcement Task Force**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 August 2016 – 31 July 2017
c. Location of Project	Global
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	The project has two objectives. Firstly, to revive the LETF of the Contact Group as envisaged at the Contact Group 16 <sup>th</sup> Plenary meeting. The project will continue the work initiated at the first meeting of the LETF in October 2014, to combine global efforts to secure indictments against key pirate leaders and financiers. Secondly, the project will focus on following the financial trails of pirate leaders and financiers.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	149,425
b. Trust Fund Contribution	149,425
c. Actual Expenditures	127,591
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>As the Secretariat for the LETF, UNODC has taken significant steps to re-activate the LETF. The Secretariat has a Core-Group that initiated the process with meetings in Copenhagen, Brussels, and Vienna to ensure that the LETF coordination meetings continue and the investigations on pirate leaders and financiers progress to indictments.</p> <p><u>Output 1.1: Conduct assessment on the progress after the October 2014 meeting and conduct gap-analysis for targeted attention.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNODC collated information on the status of investigations relating to 11 high value pirate leaders and financiers, identified by the US Department of Justice, and categorized into Tier 1 and Tier 2</li> </ul>	



categories. The LETF meeting held on 19 May 2017 indicated that there was positive progress for three of these high value targets.

Output 1.2: Conduct second LETF meeting to facilitate engagement between law enforcement agencies and develop plan of action to secure indictments for high value pirate leaders and financiers

- As the Secretariat of the LETF, UNODC successfully reconvened the group after a lapse of two years since the previous meeting in October 2014. With assistance from the US Department of Justice and EuroJust, a second LETF meeting was held on 19 May 2017 in the Hague and attended by senior investigators and prosecutors from seven countries and three international organisations. The LETF meeting provided an opportunity for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors from each participating state to update the group on progress since the last meeting, including the status of active investigations into the 11 high value targets. Given that multiple jurisdictions are currently conducting investigations into several common targets, the LETF meeting provided a valuable forum for information sharing between law enforcement agencies on these shared targets.



- In addition to conducting the second LETF meeting, UNODC has also played a role in facilitating international cooperation on investigations into high value piracy targets.



Output 2.1: Conduct research report on formal and informal financial flows to identify potential locations and methods to invest proceeds of crime from piracy.

- UNODC recruited an expert consultant to identify patterns of financial flows relating to the proceeds of piracy crime. The report was shared with LETF members, and the findings of this research were tabled at the Contact Group 21<sup>st</sup> Plenary meeting held on 12 July 2018 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Output 2.2: Conduct meeting of FIU officials, law enforcement officers of high probability countries and experts in informal money transfer processes.

- The expert study on financial flows relating to the proceeds of piracy crime highlighted the need for further research to enable tangible FIU, law enforcement and expert engagement. UNODC is conducting further research on identifying assets of pirate leaders and financiers in overseas territories, which will lead to FIU, law enforcement and expert interaction in the future.

<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>
UNODC has re-activated the LETF, resulting in a better understanding among Contact Group members of the current status on investigations of pirate leaders and financiers, and the development of a strategy to prosecute the proceeds of piracy.
<u>Outcome 1: Coordinating LETF activities for successful indictments on high value pirate leaders and financiers</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As outlined above, after conducting a review on progress since the previous meeting in October 2014, UNODC has successfully reinvigorated the LETF and through this forum, coordinated activities to support successful indictments on high value pirate leaders and financiers.</li> </ul>
<u>Outcome 2: Coordinate LETF activities to identify proceeds of crime of pirate leaders and financiers</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNODC has commissioned research focused on identifying patterns of financial flows relating to the proceeds of piracy crime, and these research findings have been presented to LETF and Contact Group members. Following this initial research, UNODC has identified the need for further research on identifying assets of pirate leaders and financiers, and progress is underway on this activity.</li> </ul>
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
UNODC formed strong partnerships with INTERPOL, the US Department of Justice and EuroJust during the implementation of this project.

**PROJECT 85: Support activities of the CGPCS Law Enforcement Task Force (2)**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 August 2017 – 31 July 2018
c. Location of Project	Global
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinating activities of the LETF including convening meetings and providing subject matter experts.</li> <li>Coordinating the development of a currency tracking mechanism in case of future ransom payments.</li> </ol>
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	



a. Overall Budget	119,091
b. Trust Fund Contribution	119,091
c. Actual Expenditures	118,765

**3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities**

**a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved**

As the Secretariat for the LETF, UNODC has taken significant steps to re-activate the LETF. The initial meetings of the LETF were held in Copenhagen, Brussels and Vienna and the objective of LETF is to support investigations on pirate leaders and financiers. The LETF brings together investigators and prosecutors with case work relating to pirate leaders and financiers.

UNODC successfully reconvened the group after a lapse of two years since the previous meeting in October 2014. With assistance from the US Department of Justice and EuroJust, a second LETF meeting was held on 19 May 2017 in The Hague and attended by senior investigators and prosecutors from seven countries and three international organisations.

Outcome 1: Coordinate activities of the LETF including convening of meetings and provision of subject matter experts

*Output 1.1: Convene the LETF meeting to facilitate engagement between law enforcement agencies and prosecutors of different jurisdictions investigating pirate leaders, and facilitate subject matter expertise requested in support of investigations and prosecutions*

- UNODC worked closely with INTERPOL to host the next LETF meeting on 3 and 4 May 2018 at the INTERPOL Headquarters in Lyon. The LETF meeting provided an opportunity for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors from each participating state to update the group on progress since the last meeting, including the status of active investigations and high value targets. Given that multiple jurisdictions are currently conducting investigations into several common targets, the LETF meeting provided a valuable forum for information sharing between law enforcement agencies on these shared targets.



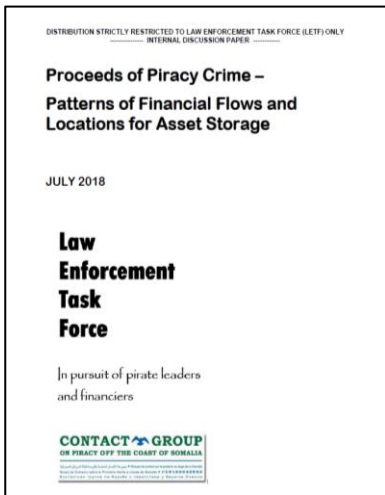
- As a result of the LETF meeting and discussions between prosecutors from Greece and Germany, two piracy suspects related to the pirate attack on MT Smyrni were brought to Germany for prosecution.
- Furthermore, German Lower Saxony State Police were able to track and arrest a suspected pirate in 2018 that arrived in Salzburg (Austria) related to the piracy attack on MV Susan K and the MV Emsriver.

- In the latter part of 2018, US investigators were successful in arresting a suspected pirate that was involved in a kidnapping in 2012.

Outcome 2: Develop a currency tracking mechanism for future ransom payments

*Output 2.1: Conduct meeting of experts to develop a currency tracking mechanism for future ransom payments*

- The members of the LETF recommended the conduct of an assessment of the assets of selected pirate leaders. UNODC conducted the assessment with the support of experts to identify assets acquired through proceeds of piracy crimes. In July 2018, a report on the assessment was shared among the LETF members with restricted circulation. The 48-page report listed assets of four pirate leaders in Somalia and overseas. The experts conducted several interviews in Nairobi and other locations to collate information relating to pirate assets and investments.
- Following the report on assets of pirate leaders, the LETF recommended further focus on assets of pirate leaders, especially assets and investments in Europe or Australia, which have a greater likelihood for investigation and prosecution. The second assessment on the identification of pirate assets will be conducted under Asset Freeze Project.



**b. Results achieved by the Project**

UNODC has re-activated the LETF, resulting in a better understanding among CGPCS members of the current status of investigations of pirate leaders and financiers, and also the development of a strategy to prosecute the proceeds of piracy.

Outcome 1: Coordinate activities of the LETF including convening of meetings and provision of subject matter experts

- As outlined above, after conducting a review on progress since the previous meeting in October 2014, UNODC has successfully reinvigorated the LETF and through this forum, coordinated activities to support successful indictments on high value pirate leaders and financiers.

<u>Outcome 2: Develop a currency tracking mechanism for future ransom payments</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNODC has commissioned research focused on identifying assets and investments of pirate leaders and financiers, and these research findings have been presented to LETF members. Following this initial research, UNODC has identified the need for further research on identifying assets of pirate leaders and financiers, and progress is underway on this activity.</li> </ul>
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
UNODC formed strong partnerships with INTERPOL, the US Department of Justice during the implementation of this project.

**PROJECT 86: Galmudug Maritime Police Unit/ Coast Guard – capacity building support to address maritime crime in Somalia**

**Thematic / Focus Area: Suppression of piracy**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	28 July 2017 – 30 November 2018
c. Location of Project	Galmudug
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Providing Galmudug maritime law enforcement authorities with the necessary skills to counter maritime crime, in particular piracy, and other crimes at Hobyo port and off the adjacent coastline.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	380,920
b. Trust Fund Contribution	380,920
c. Actual Expenditures	377,969
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
Through this project UNODC Global Maritime Crimes Program (GMCP) provided substantive support to address maritime crime off the coast of Somalia. The activities sought to provide Galmudug maritime law enforcement authorities with the necessary skills to counter maritime crime, in particular piracy, and other crimes at Hobyo port and off the adjacent coastline. The activities were identified by the Galmudug Coast Guard as priorities to be addressed to assist in their fight against maritime crime.	

## **b. Results achieved by the Project**

The project goal was to train two batches of 15 officers (30 officers in total) from the Galmudug Maritime Police Unit / Coast Guard (GMPU/CG) from Hobyo with the necessary skills to counter maritime crime. Because of the current security situation in and around Hobyo, the training was delivered in Bosaso, Puntland at the facilities of the Bosaso Port and Maritime Police Unit (BPMPU).

During the reporting period, the training of the two batches of 15 Coast Guard Officers was completed.

First batch : 18/03/2018 – 05/04/2018

Second batch : 05/08/2018 – 23/08/2018



### Output 1: Technical training

#### *1.1 Basic seamanship and law enforcement training*

- The two training courses included basic seamanship and law enforcement training, radio communications training, and marine engineering training.



### Outcome 2: Procurement

#### *2.1 Law enforcement and maritime safety equipment*

- For the 30 participating officers, uniforms, shoes, and life vests were procured and issued to the participants.



- The project was unique in its kind and the first substantial effort to provide skills to maritime law-enforcement officers in Galmudug and particularly Hobyo, which has traditionally been considered a piracy hot spot.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

- Because of the security situation in the Hobyo region, it was not possible to organize the two training sessions in Hobyo itself. Therefore, the two training sessions were organized at the facilities of the BPMPU.
- Minor obstacles that occurred (during preparation phase and the training itself) were resolved through close cooperation between UNODC-GMCP, GMPU/CG and BPMPU.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

The engagement with the GMPU/CG was very positive from the initial engagement. The assistance of the BPMPU was crucial for making this project a big success. The BPMPU assisted in the use of their boats and classroom.



**PROJECT 87: Support to the Piracy Prosecution Readiness Plan in Seychelles**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Counter Piracy and Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	GMCP, UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 January 2018 – 31 December 2019 (includes a 12-month extension)
c. Location of Project	Seychelles
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Maintaining the capability and capacity within the criminal justice system to effectively and efficiently conduct piracy prosecutions.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	241,553

b. Trust Fund Contribution	241,553
c. Actual Expenditures	239,230

**3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities**

**a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved**

Outcome 1: Conduct Piracy Prosecution Readiness Exercises in Seychelles every six months.

In 2018, UNODC conducted two piracy prosecution pathway exercises: one in April 2018 and one in November 2018. The piracy prosecution pathway exercise was conducted by GMCP and EUNAVFOR in the Republic of Seychelles including classroom exercises as well as practical activities on crime scene management, investigation techniques, boarding procedures, interviews, statement writing, suspect handling and arrest methods. A total of 25 people participated from the Seychelles Coast Guard, MPU, Office of the Attorney General, Special Forces, Air Force, and the Criminal Investigation Department. The training has become an important source of support for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to improve their skills in areas of criminal investigation, tactical operations and prosecutions and the trial process to achieve a fair and efficient legal finish. GMCP is very pleased with the results of the prosecution pathway exercises since it has served as a learning platform to identify areas of improvement both in capacity and process relating to law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial institutions involved in the piracy prosecution process.



In 2019, two piracy prosecution readiness exercises were conducted: one in March 2019 and in November 2019. UNODC GMCP delivered a joint piracy prosecution readiness exercise with the support of EUNAVFOR and Regional Fusion and Law Enforcement Centre for Safety and Security at Sea in March 2019. The Seychelles Police Force, coastguard, Special Forces, Office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court took part in the exercise. The main outcome achieved from this exercise was bringing together key stakeholders to understand, share and collaboratively work on how to maintain a legal chain from investigation to prosecution to the conviction of piracy cases.





In November 2019, UNODC GMCP, along with EUNAVFOR, conducted a review of the piracy prosecution pathway in the Indian Ocean region, detailing the steps necessary for prosecuting pirates throughout the entire criminal justice chain. As a result, both teams met with stakeholders in Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tanzania to ascertain the willingness and/or readiness to prosecute pirates as well as a view towards achieving a similar legal finish in other maritime crimes. This resulted in a useful exercise to establish the readiness and existing capacity of each prosecuting state to address piracy cases, should there be a resurgence in piracy attacks in the region.



Outcome 2: Conduct refreshers/training courses to sustain capacity, upgrade equipment and review procedures

In 2018 and 2019, UNODC delivered biannual Prosecutors' Network Forums (Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC)). This event brought together senior prosecutors from the Indian Ocean region to share knowledge and discuss the prosecution of maritime crimes in the region. An expert led the discussions and senior prosecutors were challenged by scenarios ranging from prosecuting piracy crimes, lessons learnt and how these can be applied to other forms of maritime crime.



Training and mentoring in 2018 and 2019 were also provided to the Seychelles maritime law enforcement agencies on improving interdiction skills, including training to the investigation skills.

Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of states to counter maritime crime, including piracy effectively by increasing the expertise and professionalism of criminal justice practitioners including law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, and prison staff

Training to maritime law enforcement officers continued throughout the project cycle on improving boarding skills through the VBSS trainings. Training was also provided to the Police Anti-Narcotics Bureau and Seychelles coastguard on evidence collection and chain of evidence.



As indicated above, a total number of four prosecutors network forums were organised in 2018 and 2019, bringing together senior prosecutors from the Indian Ocean region to discuss, brainstorm and share best practice on prosecuting and adjudicating maritime crimes, using the piracy prosecution plan as a best practice tool.

Regular training was provided to prison officers at Montagne Posse prison facility located in the Seychelles. Training modules included best practices on transport of high-risk inmates, extracting uncooperative prisoners from their cells, daily full cell searches and high-profile security, barricaded persons, and hostages situations as well as crowd control. GMCP mentors also provided training on the basics of prison information and management systems to prison staff from Seychelles.



GMCP delivered training for 12 officers of the Seychelles Prison Service at Montage Posée prison in September 2019. During the activity, the officers learned the fundamentals of prison intelligence and the implementation of the intelligence cycle in the prison context with a focus on human intelligence skills. These skills will be used to better interdict and disrupt contraband coming into the prison, identify security vulnerabilities and prevent violence amongst the prison population.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

The piracy prosecution states have played a key role in implementing the piracy prosecution model, resulting in the effective prosecution, detention and transfer or repatriation of cases as follows:

	Acquitted	Tried	Convicted	Repatriated	Transferred	Remand	Remain
Kenya	17	164	147	147	0	0	0
Seychelles	23	152	148	25	111	5	6
Mauritius	0	12	12	12	0	0	0



To ensure that the investments made in building capacity of the piracy prosecution model are used to their full potential, it is important to carry out piracy prosecution readiness checks to ensure states' capacity and capability is reviewed and refresher training is provided where needed.

Four readiness and preparedness exercise were conducted during the project cycle. More than 60 senior and junior officials from different agencies participated in the various discussions and benefitted from regular refresher trainings to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and prison staff. The last prosecution pathway exercise was conducted with a deep dive review to determine the Indian Ocean regional nations technical capacity, legal ability, and political will to prosecute pirates. Countries covered in this assessment were Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, and Mauritius.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

N/A

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

EUNAVFOR

**PROJECT 88: Support to Maritime Governance in Somalia**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime governance**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	International Maritime Organization (IMO)
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 July 2018 – 31 January 2020
c. Location of Project	Mogadishu
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Assisting Somalia in the development of a sustainable maritime sector, through conducting a needs assessment mission to identify needs, priorities, and opportunities for the operations of the newly established Somali Maritime Administration and a capacity building based on the needs assessment.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	UNSOM
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	164,814
b. Trust Fund Contribution	150,000
c. Actual Expenditures	128,203
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
Activity 1: Needs Assessment Mission to Mogadishu, Somalia, 12 to 19 May 2019	

- The objective of this activity was to identify the immediate needs, priorities, and opportunities for the operationalization of the Somali Maritime Administration, which was an offshoot of the Department of Maritime Affairs within the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport. The mission reviewed and evaluated the prevailing human capacity gap (staff strength), including training needs, the structure of the administration, recruitment procedures and challenges. The assessment took into consideration the prevailing security situation in Somalia, infrastructure, equipment, and logistics necessary for the operationalization of the Somali Maritime Administration.
- As part of the terms of reference of the IMO consultant, detailed discussions were held between the consultant and relevant senior officers of the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport in addition to the meetings with other supporting UN agencies particularly UNSOM as key implementing partner. Based on the summary of the findings, recommendations/action plans were made by the consultant ranging from short to medium term needs as well as the long-term requirements for the successful hitch-free take off of the Somali Maritime Administration.
- In keeping IMO's standard practice and policy on mission activities, the consultant submitted his mission report to IMO.
- Following the recommendations of the needs assessment, the FGS has since established the Somali Maritime Administration with relevant personnel appointed to kick start operations.
- Furthermore, IMO conducted an induction training course including in-house training on ship registration for the relevant staff of the Somali Maritime Administration to familiarize themselves with the functions of a Maritime Administration.

Activity 2: Translation of the Somali Shipping Code from English to Somali Language August 2019 to December 2019

- To undertake the translation of the Shipping Code from English to Somali language covering all the three volumes; Volume I - Marine Safety and related matters; Volume II - Marine Pollution and related matters; and Volume III- General Commercial Maritime Law as well as the accompanying Policy Paper.
- All three volumes of the Code and the Policy Paper were duly translated, and the Somali version of the shipping code was approved by the Honourable Minister of Ports and Marine Transport, Federal Government of Somalia.
- The translated Code have been tabled in the Cabinet for legislative consideration and possible enactment into Somali national laws.

Activity 3: Induction training for Somali Maritime Administration Personnel held at the Djibouti Regional Training Centre (DRTC), Djibouti, 19 to 23 January 2020

- The Induction Training was in line with the recommendations of the Needs Assessment Mission (Activity 1 above) in Mogadishu, Somalia, which identified the immediate needs, priorities, and opportunities for the Somali Maritime Administration.
- The training provided the necessary platform for the core team of the Somali Maritime Administration to carry out practical exercises through Working Group sessions and presentations on the application of the knowledge gained through the Induction Training. The hands-on activity was very productive as it addressed practical functions to be carried out by the nascent Maritime Administration.
- The training concluded with an adopted resolution and timelines by the participants for the execution of agreed targets and deliverables in attaining full operational capability of the

Administration. The timelines have been instrumental in navigating the Administration to attain initial operational capability and are pursuing full operational capability.
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge gained from the training workshops created better understanding of relevant instruments and conventions, facilitated the accession of two IMO Conventions by the Federal Government of Somalia. The Conventions are the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1974) and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (1978).</li> <li>• The translated Somali Shipping Code and its accompanying Policy Paper have been tabled in Cabinet in preparation for submission to the Somalia Parliament for consideration and passage into law of Somalia.</li> <li>• The core team of the Somalia Maritime Administration were familiarized with IMO Conventions as well as the duties and responsibilities of a maritime administration. The impact is being demonstrated by the ability of the personnel to discharge their obligations as a Coastal, Port and Flag State including the capacity to draft the Somali National Regulations on Ship registration.</li> </ul>
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
N/A
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
IMO partnered with UNSOM for the effective coordination and implementation of the program.

**PROJECT 89: Providing assistance to Somali legislators and technical officials to facilitate the development of an effective legal framework for the governance of Somalia’s maritime zones and the sustainable development of its resources in conformity with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and related instruments**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	Office of Legal Affairs
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	14 June 2019 – 30 June 2021
c. Location of Project	Mogadishu and New York
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Building the understanding and capacity of Government officials from the various entities which are actively working on ocean issues and relevant technical officials drawn from all the regions of Somalia, with regard to the international legal framework under UNCLOS and other relevant international legal instruments for the repression of piracy as well as the management and sustainable use of marine resources and activities.

e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	174,142
b. Trust Fund Contribution	174,142
c. Actual Expenditures	40,671
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p>The project originally comprised a one-week in-country technical training programme in ocean affairs and the law of the sea for maritime law enforcement authorities, and a two-week training programme customized to the needs of Somalia, developed, and delivered in collaboration with relevant United Nations organs and civil society organizations.</p> <p>The one-week Technical Training Programme in Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for Maritime Law Enforcement Authorities was delivered in a hybrid format from 10 to 25 November 2020.</p> <p>Instead of the two-week training programme taking place in Somalia, due to travel restrictions and planning delays cause by the COVID-19 pandemic, from 15 May to 30 June 2021, DOALOS delivered an online training programme addressing specific detailed areas of ocean affairs and the law of the sea selected by the Federal Government of Somalia.</p> <p>An additional one-week training on the implementation of Article 76 of UNCLOS, on the extended continental shelf, was delivered by DOALOS in a hybrid format in May 2021. Although it was delivered at no cost to Project 89, it was developed in response to a need identified as a result of Project 89.</p>	
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>	
<p>The one- week Technical Training Programme in Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea for Maritime Law Enforcement Authorities was delivered from 10 to 25 November 2020 in Mogadishu. The Programme was delivered virtually by a number of lecturers from DOALOS, UNSOM, FAO, UNODC, IMO and the Indian Ocean MoU on Port State Control. The programme was attended by thirty-three civil servants from the FGS and Federal Member States. It was delivered through a hybrid format, with the majority of participants, including those from the Federal Member States, attending in-person at a conference facility in Mogadishu. Owing to the extended duration of this programme, participants from the Federal Member States followed the final two days of lectures remotely, with assistance in internet connectivity provided by UNSOM. The Programme provided an introduction to the key aspects of law of the sea relevant to law enforcement officials, as reflected in UNCLOS and other related instruments.</p> <p>The feedback on the training programme from the course participants was very positive and the political support received from the FGS was excellent, as evidenced by the closure of the training by both the State Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice of Somalia.</p> <p>As indicated above, instead of the two-week training programme taking place in Somalia, from 15 May to 30 June 2021, DOALOS delivered an online training module addressing specific detailed areas of ocean affairs and the law of the sea selected by the Federal Government of Somalia. These topics were</p>	

international fisheries law, maritime regulation and enforcement, and law of the sea. The online training modules were procured through a well-established academic institution, Wollongong University of Australia. The course was delivered to 19 Somali participants drawn from Government and academia.

The feedback on the training modules was very positive, with the only general suggestion from participants being an in-person component that was unfortunately not possible due to the circumstances.

In delivering Project 89, a need was identified for additional training for Somali officials on the implementation of Article 76 of UNCLOS. As a result, an additional training, associated with project 89 but not funded through the Trust Fund, was developed on the implementation of Article 76 of UNCLOS, on the extended continental shelf. The virtual training workshop on the legal and technical aspects of the outer limits of the continental shelf under UNCLOS was delivered from 19 to 27 April 2021 at the request of the Office of the Presidential, Special Envoy for Horn of Africa, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. Twenty participants, including maritime authorities and university students, attended the training, which provided an in-depth understanding of the whole procedure that must be followed to determine the outer limits of the State's continental shelf and the technical, scientific data that are required for a submission to the Commission.

#### **c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

At the start of the project, in the second half of 2019, DOALOS experienced difficulties in obtaining the nomination of a focal point within the FGS in order to coordinate the implementation of the project.

Travel limitations imposed in 2020 and 2021 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic hampered our ability to deliver the envisioned in-person trainings. We thus transitioned to virtual and hybrid delivery modalities, working closely with the FGS and UNSOM so as to ensure that the beneficiaries of the Project were fully able to participate and that the new virtual activities remain impactful.

Administrative difficulties beyond DOALOS control were also experienced in the expenditure of funds in Somalia because of the difficulties and delays in determining the appropriate internal pathway for transferring funds to either UNSOM or UNODC for disbursement in Somalia. Due to these difficulties in the disbursement of funds in Somalia, the November 2020 activity was entirely funded by UNSOM, resulting in cost savings to the Project.

#### **d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

Somali Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport, Maritime Directorate and Office of the Presidential, Special Envoy for Horn of Africa, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, UNSOM, FAO, IMO, UNODC, and the University of Wollongong.

## **PROJECT 90: Support Investigations to identify and Freeze Assets Acquired by Piracy Crime Thematic / Focus Area: Counter Piracy and Maritime Law Enforcement**

### **1. Project Information**

a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	11 January 2018 – 30 June 2021
c. Location of Project	Global
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Creating awareness and initiating investigations in jurisdictions suspected to be locations used by pirate leaders and financier to invest proceeds of piracy crime. Conducting assessments on proceeds of piracy crime and states suspected to be locations used by pirate leaders and financiers to invest such assets.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Contact group partner states
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	146,055
b. Trust Fund Contribution	146,055
c. Actual Expenditures	145,169
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	
<p><u>Outcomes:</u> Meetings to share information on prosecution or helping other member countries prosecute high value pirate targets convened with Attorney General’s Office of the Federal Government of Somalia. Additionally, two research processes following assessments have been conducted on the most wanted pirate “kingpins” and briefing made to the LETF members.</p> <p><u>Outputs:</u> Two reports produced; Five meetings convened; Two assessment missions conducted.</p> <p>The LETF, which brings together investigators and prosecutors of piracy investigations, met for the first time in Copenhagen, then again in The Hague and in Vienna from 20-22 October 2014. The meetings provided a forum for law enforcement professionals (including investigators, prosecutors, case managers) from participant nations and organizations that have an interest in providing and receiving information and prosecuting or helping another nation prosecute high value pirate targets.</p> <p>At the 19th Plenary meeting of the Contact Group in the Seychelles in June 2016, UNODC was tasked with the responsibility of being the Secretariat of the LETF and reviving the activities of the LETF since its last meeting in October 2014.</p> <p>The LETF meetings were held on 19 May 2017 in The Hague and 16 May 2018 in Lyon for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to present the current status of investigations and to share information on the movements of high value targets. UNODC as the Secretariat of LETF facilitated a meeting with the Attorney General’s Office of the FGS to seek assistance with an ongoing investigation of a high value piracy target. The meeting between the Police Investigator and Prosecutor from Lower Saxony and Somali Attorney General’s Office facilitated by UNODC took place on 19 February 2018 at RAPPIC in Seychelles.</p>	

Although there have been few successful pirate attacks in the Horn of Africa in 2017, the international community continue to seek out and prosecute those who masterminded and financed pirate attacks and negotiated the ransoms. In June 2020, over 22 delegates from the Contact Group LETF gathered to discuss current and future cases for prosecution and mutual support. UNODC, who provides the Secretariat for the LETF, provided a detailed research report on one of the most wanted pirate “kingpins”.

UNODC continued to look into finding strategies for disrupting illicit goods smuggled through and from Somalia using an assessment report that had been developed in 2019 by an expert consultant. The expert had conducted field assessment to prepare a mapping and analysis of illicit goods that are smuggled through Somalia relying on Al-Shabaab access to territory, infiltration of Al-Shabaab and other groups into key export/import points in the country, particularly those which are connected to maritime routes. Noting the urgency of seeking and prosecuting those who mastermind and finance pirate attacks, the held virtual meeting held in June 2020 provided a forum for briefings on the issue.

**b. Results achieved by the Project**

The achievement of this project was reviving the coordination forum of investigators and prosecutors of piracy, that is the LEFT. The provided reports in this project furthermore informed the forum on the investigatory work concerning the most wanted “kingpins”, and the following discussions helped sketch out future priorities.

**c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

The advent of COVID-19 changed the modalities of a physical LETF meeting. However, a virtual session was held to provide the briefing.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

Contact Member states who participated in the LEFT.

**PROJECT 91: Support to Somali Trial Prosecutors  
Thematic / Focus Area: Maritime Law Enforcement**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	1 September 2018 – 30 June 2021
c. Location of Project	Seychelles and Somalia
d Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Developing and training a maritime prosecutorial capability within the justice sector together with trained judges, lawyers, and infrastructure to deal with maritime cases.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	NA
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	



a. Overall Budget	65,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	65,000
c. Actual Expenditures	62,291

**3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities**

**a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved**

In 2018, UNODC provided support to the Office of the Attorney General of the FGS by providing legal advocacy and conducting a piracy mock trial for Somali senior prosecutors in Port Victoria, Seychelles. The advocacy training as well as the mock trial took place in September 2018 in Seychelles in parallel with the last piracy trial in Seychelles. UNODC hosted a delegation of Somali senior prosecutors and conducted training activities focused on areas such as witness handling, questioning strategies, legal advocacy, and planning case theory. The training week finished with a full day mock trial exercise which was conducted in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Seychelles. Furthermore, the senior prosecutors from Somalia had the opportunity to attend the piracy trial, which enhanced their experience with the legal and procedural approach used by prosecutors, defence, and judges in Seychelles. The exercises provided the participants with an overall classroom and practical understanding of new strategies and legal elements to prosecute maritime crime and enhanced their strategies to achieve a ‘legal finish’ (prosecution in accordance with rule of law, human rights, and procedural requirements). In 2019, UNODC carried out a review of some of the gaps leading to failure in effective trials and based on this, mobile forensic extraction equipment was procured to enable better evidence collection, handling, and admissibility to court.

Through this project, we provided support to the International Monitoring Committee (IMC) visit to Somalia prisons in November 2019. The IMC provides an opportunity for donor member states to perform oversight and experience first-hand the environment of the facilities that benefit from their support through UNODC activities and project implementation. The monitoring mechanism undertaken by IMC annually is mandated to provide oversight to human rights compliance, conditions faced by prisoners, and progress on the operations and capacity of prisons, all of which is guided by the Nelson Mandela Rules - the international standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, as endorsed by the UN. The IMC November 2019 visit included visits to Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC) and Garowe Prison in Puntland. Delegations included representatives from Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the US and Swedish Prison and Probation Services (SPPS).



In 2020, the project planned to invite Somali prosecutors to observe the current piracy trial in Seychelles, which would have also included a practical wash-up session after to ensure elements of the trial are discussed and reviewed. However due to the COVID-19 pandemic this was not possible, particularly due to travel restrictions. Nonetheless, Somali prosecutors have been actively participating



in the monthly online sessions thereby addressing different aspects of the criminal chain such as the admissibility of evidence, mutual legal assistance and the roles and functions of the Regional Centre for Operational Coordination and the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre in combatting maritime crimes in the Indian Ocean. In addition, they also attended the Prosecutors' Network Forum organized online in July 2020.
<b>b. Results achieved by the Project</b>
The exercises provided the participants with an overall classroom and practical understanding of new strategies and legal elements to prosecute maritime crime and enhanced their strategies to achieve a 'legal finish' (prosecution in accordance with rule of law, human rights, and procedural requirements).
<b>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
The COVID-19 pandemic complicated some of the project components in 2020, particularly due to travel restrictions. Nonetheless, Somali prosecutors have been actively participating in the monthly online sessions.
<b>d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
N/A

**PROJECT 92: Galmudug Maritime Police Unit/ Coast Guard – Capacity building support to address maritime crime in Somalia**  
**Thematic / Focus Area: Suppression of Piracy**

<b>1. Project Information</b>	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	UNODC
b. Project Duration (Starting and End Date)	17 July 2020 – 30 June 2021
c. Location of Project	Galmudug
d. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Providing Galmudug maritime law enforcement authorities with maritime law enforcement skills, communication skills, marine engineering and Visit Board Search and Seizure (VBSS) training to counter maritime crime, in particular piracy, and other crimes at Hobyo port and off the adjacent coastline.
e. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	
<b>2. Financial Information (US\$)</b>	
a. Overall Budget	555,297
b. Trust Fund Contribution	555,297
c. Actual Expenditures	546,687
<b>3. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities</b>	
<b>a. Activities carried out and outcomes achieved</b>	

In the months of May and June 2021, UNODC delivered two trainings for seven Galmudug maritime Police Unit Officers in Mahe, Seychelles. The first training focused on Seamanship skills and the other was a two-week VBSS training. Two female officers participated in each of the training courses. The training provided the participants live experience on the water, focusing on Covid-19 safety, maritime interception operations, defense skills, boarding and safety inspection procedures, search techniques, basic investigation practice, among others. The depth of knowledge in the theory and practice were provided through tabletop exercises to conduct patrol on the water more effectively.

Additionally, selection of the supplier for procurement of a patrol boat for the Galmudug Maritime Police Unit was completed. The delivery of the boat is expected in the second quarter of 2022, after assembling. Also, in order to establish improved training capacity for the Galmudug Maritime Police Unit, UNODC has procured a rigid-hulled inflatable boat destined to the Seychelles which will be also delivered in January 2022, and it will further enhance the practical training activities implemented in the Seychelles for the Galmudug Maritime Police Unit.



#### **b. Results achieved by the Project**

The trainings provided in the project for the Galmudug maritime police in Seychelles provided the police with live experience and in-depth understanding of interception operations, boarding and safety inspection procedures, search techniques among others, that would contribute to enhancing maritime security in the Hobyo port and the adjacent coastal areas. The Galmudug Ministry of Internal Security and the Galmudug Police have recognized the need of coastal security capabilities in their region. UNODC GMCP being one of the leading agencies on the maritime law enforcement work in Somalia, with the support of the Trust Fund, provided training and one patrol boat to develop such capability.

#### **c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project**

As security risks in Hobyo are high, the training was arranged in the Seychelles. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related travel restrictions, it was only possible to hold the training after March 2021.

**d. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project**

N/A