

CONTACT GROUP
ON PIRACY OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA

مجموعة الاتصال الخاصة بالقرصنة قبالة السواحل الصومالية • Groupe de contact sur la piraterie au large de la Somalie
Grupo de Contacto sobre la Piratería frente a costas de Somalia • 打击索马里海域海盗联络组
Контактная группа по борьбе с пиратством у берегов Сомали



2019 Annual Narrative Progress Report

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



UN Photo/Stuart Price

Report for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2019

Report prepared by
The Trust Fund Secretariat, Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, United Nations
31 May 2020

Approved by *Rosemary A. DiCarlo*
20 May 2020

RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



International Maritime Organization



UN Office on Drugs and Crime



UN Office of Legal Affairs

TRUST FUND CONTRIBUTORS



Belgium



DP World



France



Germany



Italy



Japan



Kuwait



Netherlands



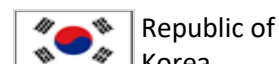
Norway



Philippines



Qatar



Republic of Korea



Saudi Arabia



Spain



Turkey



United Arab Emirates



United Kingdom



United States of America

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DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Project Board for a project.

Approved Project

A project, including budget etc., that has been approved by the Trust Fund Board for funding allocation purposes.

Contributor Commitment

Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

Contributor Deposit

Cash deposit received by the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the Trust Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

The percentage of funds already utilized, calculated by comparing reported expenditures, by a Recipient Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

Implementing Partners (see Recipient Organization)

These are entities that deliver the project implementation. They may be Recipient Organizations or partner organizations that assist the Recipient Organization in bringing a project to full completion.

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Recipient Organizations. UN Development Group policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of seven percent of programmable costs.

Net Funded Amount

Amount transferred to a Recipient Organization less any refunds transferred back to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

No Cost Extension

Extension granted to end a project at a date later than originally approved by the Board and stated in the project proposal, at no additional cost than originally approved. May be granted due to a delay in implementation or to utilize remaining funds.

Project Expenditure

The sum of expenses reported by Recipient Organizations irrespective of which basis of accounting each Organization follows for donor reporting.

Project Financial Closure

A project is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project have been settled, and no further financial charges are able to be incurred.

Project Manager

Person from Recipient Organization that oversees the Project Management, Reporting and Expenditure.

Project Operational Closure

A project is considered operationally closed when all funded activities for which a Recipient Organization received funding is complete.

Project Start Date

Date of transfer of first installment from the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office to the Recipient Organization.

Recipient Organization

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that receives Trust Fund allocations, by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office for a particular Fund. These UN System entities may allocate funds to a third party for implementation of part or all of a trust fund project. They may also acquire funding from other sources towards the completion of a trust fund project.

Secretariat

Formally, The Secretariat to the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives to Counter Piracy off the Coast of Somalia ('Counter Piracy Trust Fund'). Since 2012, the UN Department of Political Affairs (now UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, 'UN DPPA') has been the Secretariat, while the Chair of the Board is the UN DPPA USG acting on behalf of the Secretary-General.

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Trust Fund Board/Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars (USD). Due to financial rounding, the totals may not add up.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Automatic Identification System	AIS
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
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)
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
MPCC	Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
SMA	Somali Maritime Administration Department
SAA	Standard Administrative Agreement
UN	United Nations
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 and Peace Operations
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. The Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (hereinafter “the Trust Fund”) was established in January 2010 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) under the UN Financial Regulations and Rules 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 was 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 UN Department of Political Affairs (as of 1 January 2019 UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UN DPPA)) to act as Secretariat to the Trust Fund. Funding priority is generally given to projects that improve prison and judicial systems, strengthen the rule of law through training and capacity building, and reform the legislative framework in Somalia as well as other countries in the region.

2. The Trust Fund is governed by a Board consisting of eleven member states of the Contact Group (on a rotating basis), supported by the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Since 1 August 2018, the Board has comprised of the following Member States: Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands and Norway (shared seat), the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Turkey and the United Kingdom. The UN DPPA chairs the Board and serves as the Trust Fund Secretariat, while the MPTFO functions as the Administrative Agent for the Trust Fund.

3. Donor contributions to the Trust Fund are used to finance projects carried out by UN System Organizations (or “Recipient UN Organizations”), which become eligible for Trust Fund support after signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Trust Fund Administrative Agent (MPTFO). Following this, Recipient UN Organizations assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them, in accordance with their respective regulations, rules, directives and procedures. They may then allocate these funds to be used by implementing partners (within or external to their Organization). They are required to report annually to the Secretariat on the use of allocated funds.

4. The Trust Fund was established with two financing “windows” – Window A and Window B – designed to allow donors to make contributions to specific categories of activities, and also to

correspond to the nature of expenses incurred when addressing piracy. Window A enables the payment or reimbursement of specific expenses associated with investigating or prosecuting suspected pirates. Window A also provides other relevant financial support to national jurisdictions, particularly for national legal capacity building, including support to evidence gathering, capacities in the field of detention and imprisonment, and mutual legal assistance among and between the regional states. Window B enables funding for all other activities related to implementing the CGPCS objectives for combating piracy in all its aspects, such as communications and public information. Figure 2 on page 16 provides an overview of funding allocations by Window A and Window B in 2019.

5. The Terms of Reference for the Trust Fund include a fast track mechanism, the “Expedited Facility” (ExFac), also called Project 51. The ExFac is a unique mechanism, managed by UNODC, which permits the quick mobilization of resources for short-term, prosecution-related expenses. The ExFac is intended to allow the Board to delegate authority of approval to UNODC in circumstances where immediate action is required to pay or reimburse short-term, prosecution-related expenses, or any other activities deemed urgent or classified as immediate priorities by the Board, such as support for legal activities. The ExFac may be used by governments, naval forces, all implementing partners, the private sector, or other stakeholders to reimburse the costs of participating in regional piracy trials, including the travel of key witnesses.

6. The 2019 Annual Narrative Progress Report is compiled by UN DPPA in its capacity as the Trust Fund Secretariat. The report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019 and outlines the activities of the Trust Fund in 2019, including information on all Trust Fund Board approved projects that were ongoing or operationally closed in 2019. The narrative information on projects contained in the report has been provided by the UNDP MPTFO, UN DPPA and Recipient Organizations. The 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Report, cf. section D1, was prepared by the MPTFO as the Trust Fund Administrative Agent. In line with the Terms of Reference for the Trust Fund, the 2019 Annual Narrative Progress report is submitted to the Trust Fund Board, as well as to all donors and stakeholders to the Trust Fund in the reporting period, on 31 May 2020.

7. The report is organized in four sections. Section A provides an overview of the approach taken by the international community to address the problem of maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia. Section B provides an update on Trust Fund approved projects that were operational for part or all of 2019. Section C describes the implementation status of ongoing projects as well as those projects

that were operationally closed in 2019, noting the achievements and challenges encountered during the reporting period. Section D, the concluding section, provides a financial performance overview of the Trust Fund.

MARITIME PIRACY

A.1 The State of Maritime Piracy off the Coast of Somalia

8. In 2019, the comprehensive international counter piracy efforts off the coast of Somalia continued. The European Union Naval Forces (EU NAVFOR) Somalia Operation “Atalanta”, the Combined Maritime Forces and individual Member States of the UN, including China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation, continued to operate off the coast of Somalia. In addition, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) retained maritime situational awareness and monitored piracy activity in the region. Nationally, the Federal Government of Somalia launched the Somali Maritime Administration Department on 14 October 2019 and established the Maritime Police Working Group, a new coordination structure to advance maritime policing with the federal member states. In addition, the Somali shipping code was translated from English to Somali, and efforts to build maritime law enforcement capacity continued, amongst other activities, with support from the Trust Fund. Furthermore, the geographical boundaries of the high-risk area for piracy in the Indian Ocean was reduced by the Round Table of International Shipping Associations and the Oil Companies International Marine Forum as of 1 May 2019.

9. There was a relatively low level of piracy activity off the coast of Somalia in 2019. From October 2018 to October 2019, no ships were successfully hijacked for ransom, but two significant piracy incidents, and a few instances of suspicious activities, occurred in the regional waters around the Somali coastline, in the Somali Basin¹. Following an attack against two fishing vessels off the central coast of Somalia on 21 April 2019, five suspected pirates were apprehended by EU NAVFOR Somalia and transferred to Seychelles for prosecution. These attacks demonstrate that piracy in the region is not yet eradicated, and that the piracy networks remain active and ready to resume attacks if the opportunity arises.

¹ This number is based on the annual report of the Secretary-General on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia, which covers the period of 1 October 2018 to 31 October 2019, cf. S/2019/867, para 4.

10. Another important event in 2019 was the 10th anniversary of the CGPCS, which gave rise to international deliberation on the mechanism's achievements and relevance. These discussions revealed, amongst other things, the uniqueness and continued importance of the CGPCS in suppressing piracy off the coast of Somalia. At the same time, other maritime crimes in the region are thriving, which demands a coordinated and holistic response from the international community.

11. These discussions were also highlighted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his annual report to the Security Council on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia (S/2019/867). Particularly, the Secretary-General noted the need to explore synergies among the various instruments and mechanisms on maritime security in the region, including on countering piracy, to achieve the most comprehensive, concerted and effective international response. He further welcomed the efforts of the Federal Government of Somalia to develop a sustainable maritime sector and noted that piracy off the coast of Somalia will not be eradicated until the root causes of piracy, including the lack of alternative livelihoods, insecurity and weak governance structures, are addressed. The Secretary-General also noted the effectiveness of current mitigation measures to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia and encouraged the Contact Group, international naval forces and the international community, as well as the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states to continue working together to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia. He further commended the capture of five suspected pirates in April 2019 and noted that a swift, concerted response from international naval forces and the shipping industry is a critical deterrent vital in tackling the piracy threat.

12. 2019 was also an important year for the Trust Fund. Given that the Trust Fund has not met the United Nations Development Group's benchmark contribution threshold level for multi-partner trust funds for several years, the Secretariat of the Trust Fund held a series of consultations in the first half of 2019, with the Trust Fund Board and other stakeholders about the future of the Trust Fund. The discussion continued at the annual Trust Fund Board meeting on 19 June 2019 in Balaclava, Mauritius, where Board members highlighted the important value of the Trust Fund in countering piracy off the coast of Somalia, while acknowledging the need to abide by the threshold requirement of USD 2 million in yearly contributions for multi-partner trust funds. Against this backdrop, there was consensus among Board members to make a renewed call for contributions to the Trust Fund to try to avoid its closure. The Board further decided that, if the Trust Fund did not meet the threshold

requirement in 2019 and if there was no commitment from donors to meet the level in 2020, the Board would close the Trust Fund on 31 December 2021.

13. On 14 January 2020, the Secretariat of the Trust Fund announced that the Trust Fund had received a total of USD 390,027 in contributions in 2019, which was insufficient to meet the threshold requirement, and that there were no indications that the situation could be reversed in 2020. The process of closing the Trust Fund by 31 December 2021 has therefore been initiated in 2020 with the completion of ongoing projects and a decision not to accept further donations or to start new projects.

A.2 The Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia

14. In line with United Nations Security Council resolution 1851 (2008), the CGPCS was established to coordinate efforts among states and organizations to combat all aspects of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the Coast of Somalia. Since its inception, the CGPCS has met 22 times.

15. The CGPCS held its 22nd Plenary Session on 20 June 2019 in Balaclava, Mauritius under the theme “Leaving a long-lasting legacy for the region”. The plenary session was chaired by Mauritius as the Chair of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), with the Commission supporting the plenary session as the secretariat of the CGPCS. The CGPCS discussed, amongst other issues, the current state of maritime piracy in the region and the future of the CGPCS, including the Counter Piracy Trust Fund, based on a strategic review of the mechanism conducted by the University of Copenhagen.

16. In the communiqué issued following the Plenary, the CGPCS called for increased commitment from regional States in the GPCCS and for ownership of activities related to the fight against piracy and related threats and crimes. The Plenary also reiterated the need for a stronger coordination of maritime security initiatives and called for support to institution building in Somalia and sustainable stability in the region. The Plenary acknowledged that piracy is suppressed but not eliminated and called upon EU NAVFOR Somalia, the CMF and independent deployers to maintain their presence off the coast of Somalia. Participants further agreed on the need to ensure that the CGPCS remains an agile mechanism and to increase coherence, avoid duplication and achieve synergies between the different responses to maritime crimes in the region. In this vein, the plenary agreed to close one of the working groups, the Working Group on Operations at Sea, and to transfer the activities of the Regional Capacity Building Working Group to the Djibouti Code of Conduct. The Plenary also agreed

to establish a Steering Committee to look into a strategic plan for the CGPCS and stressed the need to maintain a strong link with the Law Enforcement Task Force (LETF), supported by the Trust Fund, and the Maritime Security Coordination Committee, which is the mechanism for the coordination of maritime security activities between the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states.

17. In the communiqué, the CGPCS also reiterated its support to the Counter Piracy Trust Fund, noting the added value of the Trust Fund projects in promoting maritime security in the region. The Plenary took note of the Trust Fund Board's intention to continue the Trust Fund as well as its acknowledgment of the recommendation of the UN to set an end date for the Trust Fund, as per best practice for Multi-Partner Trust Funds. The Plenary further called for renewed and sustained contributions to avoid the closure of the Trust Fund by 31 December 2021 and took note of the recommendation to set this end date if the Trust Fund did not meet the United Nations Development Group's threshold level in yearly contributions by the end of 2019, and if there was no commitment from donors to meet the threshold in 2020. The plenary also endorsed with appreciation the choice of Kenya to chair the Contact Group from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021 and noted the offer made by the Indian Ocean Commission to continue to provide secretarial support to the Chair of the Contact Group.

TRUST FUND: 2019 IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

B.1 Implementation and Overview

18. In 2019, there were a total of 9 Trust Fund projects under implementation. UNODC was involved in the implementation of 6 projects, and each of the following entities led 1 project: Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (DOALOS/OLA), International Maritime Organization (IMO) as well as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Three projects were operationally closed in 2019². All projects implemented during 2019 are outlined in Section C.1 (Project Implementation Status) in the form of individual project reports.

19. During the period 1 January to 31 December 2019, the Trust Fund received a total of USD 390,027 in contributions. Following these contributions, the Board approved Project 92 in January 2020 – a project that had been in the pipeline since 2018, pending further contributions to the Trust

² These were Project 74, 80 and 87.

Fund. The last project in the pipeline, Project 93, implemented by FAO, will not be supported by the Trust Fund due to limited funds and the expected closure of the Trust Fund. In 2019, the Trust Fund also disbursed the remaining funds from Project 61 to Project 89, as per the Board's decision of 16 November 2018.

20. From 21 December 2012, when the Trust Fund transitioned to the Multi-Partner Trust Fund mechanism, to 31 December 2019, a total of USD 15,224,488 had been received from 18 donors, with USD 76,287 total interest earned, bringing the cumulative total of funds to USD 15,300,775. During this period, the Trust Fund Board approved the implementation of 43 projects worth a total of USD 15,271,059, including USD 600,000 to the ExFac. The balance of the Trust Fund as of 31 December 2019 was USD 622,727. The Trust Fund Board, in line with its Terms of Reference, has maintained a focus on activities related to the prosecution of suspected pirates in Somalia and the region, funded under "Window A," which accounted for the largest share of approved projects and funds during the reporting period.

B.2 Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting

21. The Trust Fund Board requires that projects that receive financial resources from the Trust Fund are monitored, reported on and evaluated, in order to showcase the impact of the Fund and to promote fundraising. The Board considers it imperative that projects financed by the Trust Fund follow rigorous monitoring and evaluation. In this vein, Implementing Partners are required to provide annual financial statements and reports to the Trust Fund Administrator no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year. Based on these reports, the Fund Administrator prepares and provides to the Trust Fund Board and the donors: (1) an Annual Consolidated Financial Report for the Trust Fund; and (2) an Annual Certified Financial Statement on its activities as Trust Fund Administrator ('Report on Sources and Use of Funds') no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the reporting calendar year.

22. Similarly, implementing partners are required to provide brief periodic reports on progress of implementation of ongoing projects and annual narrative progress reports to the Secretariat by no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the reporting calendar year. The Secretariat prepares and provides annual consolidated narrative reports to the Board by no later than five months after the end of the calendar year (31 May). The Fund Administrator and/or the Secretariat may bring any issue related to the implementation of approved projects to the attention of the Board.

The Trust Fund Administrator ensures that the operations of the Trust Fund are publicly disclosed on the MPTFO GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), which is the Trust Fund Administrator's website.

23. The Board has decided that for projects under the overall value of USD 1 million, a critical self-evaluation would be required annually, and/or at the conclusion of the project, using the self-evaluation form provided by the Fund Administrator. For projects above the value of USD 1 million, fund recipients are required to factor in, as part of the project proposal, a budget for an independent evaluation once a year and/or at the conclusion of the project. The independent evaluation is to be undertaken by an independent consultant, with the Terms of Reference supported and cleared by the Secretariat.

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION OR COMPLETED IN 2019

24. In 2019, the Trust Fund supported a range of activities related to prosecution, detention and maritime governance. Specifically, Trust Fund-supported projects conducted mentoring and training in Garowe and Hargeisa Prison, respectively, (Project 74), brought together stakeholders in the region to maintain and assess the regional capacity to prosecute suspected pirates (Project 87), and initiated support to prison staff in Seychelles to manage high-risk prisoners (Project 49). Further, the Trust Fund supported UNODC in identifying gaps that may lead to ineffective piracy trials and procurement of mobile forensic extraction equipment to enable better evidence collection as well as handling of cases and their admissibility to court (Project 91).

25. Under Project 90, the Trust Fund supported the work of the LETF in locating proceeds of pirate activities to prepare for a mapping and analysis of illicit goods that are smuggled through Somalia into key export/import points in the country, particularly those which are connected to maritime routes. The Trust Fund also supported the translation of the Somali Shipping Code from English to Somali and a needs assessment mission to Mogadishu in May 2019 to identify the immediate needs, priorities and opportunities for the operationalization of the new Somali Maritime Administration Department (Project 88). Following the needs assessment mission, an induction training was held in Djibouti in January 2020 for 21 newly recruited civil servants of the Somali Maritime Administration Department on core functions of ship registration, crew certification and operating a Maritime Rescue Coordination Center that will enable the administration attain Initial Operational Capability by mid-2020.

26. Following the apprehension of five suspected pirates in April 2019, which were subsequently handed over to Seychelles for prosecution, an interpreter was deployed, with funding from the ExFac, to ensure that the trial and detention was compliant with international human rights standards. Other activities during the reporting period include the provision of awareness workshops and training on an Automatic Identification System (AIS) and the use of marine radios to fishermen in Puntland (Project 80).

27. In section C1, further information is provided on the activities carried out under each project in 2019. The following figures provide an overview of all the projects implemented in 2019, by thematic area (figure 1) and by funding window (figure 2):

Figure 1. Trust Fund Project Funding Allocations by Theme:

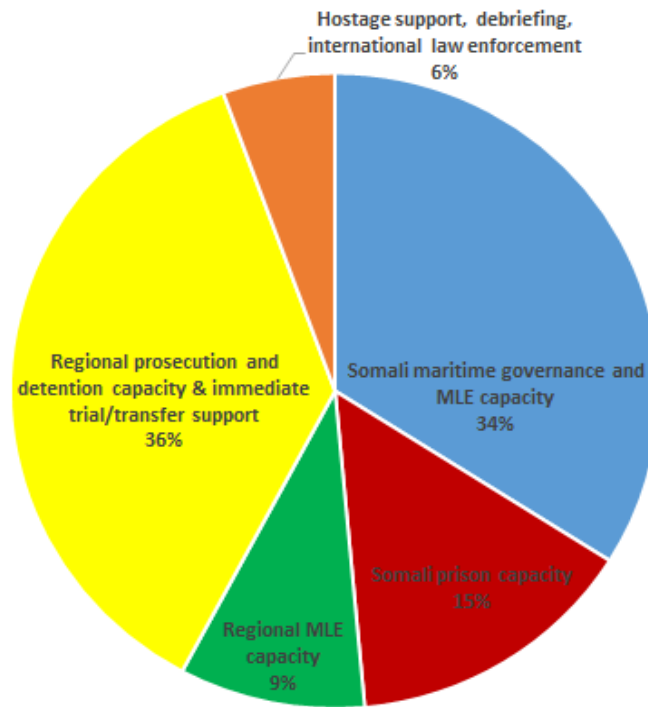
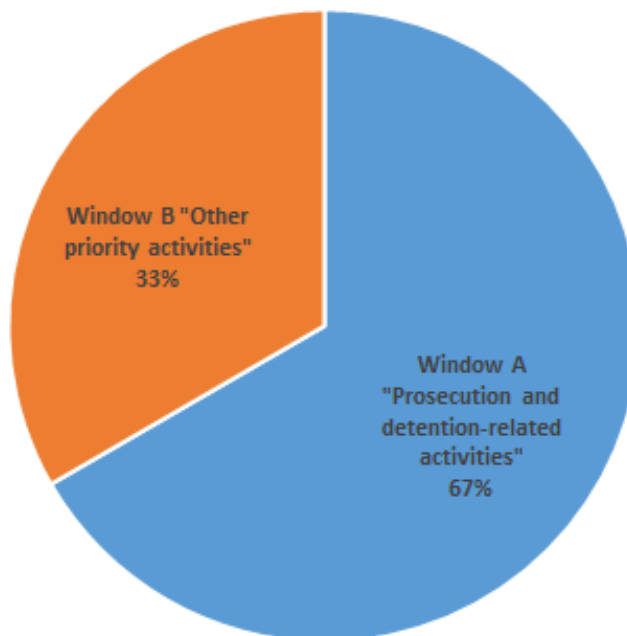


Figure 2. Trust Fund Project Funding Allocations by Window A or B:



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

C.1 Reports submitted by all Recipient Organizations for calendar year 2019

PROJECT 49: Support to prisoner transfer flights from Seychelles to Somaliland and Puntland

1. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
b. Project Number	49
c. Project Title	Support to prisoner transfer flights from Seychelles to Somaliland and Puntland
d. Project Duration	9 years
e. Project Starting Date ³	1 December 2012
f. End Date	31 December 2020
g. Current Status (as of 31 Dec 2018)	Ongoing
h. Location of Project	Seychelles
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Prosecution and Detention
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Support transfers of convicted pirates from Seychelles to Somaliland and Puntland
k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
2. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	Yes
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes. Six no cost extensions have been granted to December 2020.
c. Is the project currently on time?	As above
d. Comments if a-c is negative	Due to delays in receiving funding, the full amount could not be allocated to repatriation within the initially envisioned timeline. An extension was therefore requested and granted to enable flights to be funded in 2014. Further extensions were obtained due to the lack of delivery of judgements in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. In April 2019, UNODC received board approval to change the focus of this project to enable better support to the pirates whilst in Seychelles as the prison service in Seychelles requested support to the prison holding pirate suspects and prisoners. It is to be able to effectively deliver the amended objectives of this project that a no-cost extension was requested.
3. Financial Information (USD):	
a. Overall Budget	\$ 353,100
b. Trust Fund Contribution	\$ 353,100
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	N/A
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

4. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:**a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)**

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. This change provides an opportunity to address other pressing needs for Seychelles as a prosecuting state.

The number of pirate prisoners in need for repatriation has decreased since 2015 and currently, pirate prisoners are being held in custody facilities in Seychelles. In order to relieve the burden of the prison service in Seychelles, basic equipment for prison improvements and/or materials for vocational training for the pirate prisoners in Seychelles would be very useful.

The funds have therefore been re-directed to deliver training to the prison staff in managing high risk prisoners. Accordingly, these activities would not only benefit the pirate prisoners by improving their chances of rehabilitation upon release and reduce the risk of recidivism but also benefit the prison service and staff working in and managing the pirate prisoners.

In this reporting period, the project has mainly focused on getting the board's approval to change the scope of the project and thereafter working with the Seychelles Prison Service to establish their needs and develop a plan for delivery.

As part of this delivery plan, video scoping equipment was procured for easy detection of contraband. This will enable national counterparts to review, monitor and address contraband material being smuggled in to Mahe, Seychelles. The equipment was delivered in November 2019.



In 2020, mentoring support will be given to the Prison Service and equipment will be procured to ensure secure and humane detention of the piracy prisoners.

b. Results achieved to date

Results achieved between 2013 and 2018 are as follows, focused on the scope to support transfers of convicted pirates from Seychelles to Somaliland and Puntland.

In 2012, funds under this project were dedicated to a grant set up with the Government of Seychelles, used to finance prisoner transfer flights.

In 2013, a total of 44 detainees were transferred to Puntland, on a total of 6 flights.

In 2014, the lack of final judgments also led to the request for a no-cost extension through 2015 for the funds that remained unused in 2013 and 2014, to support further transfer flights.

In 2015, 5 repatriations took place as follows:

- In February, 3 Somalis were repatriated from Seychelles to Galkayo, Puntland.
- In July, 2 Somalis were repatriated from Seychelles to Galkayo, Puntland.
- In July, 5 Somalis were repatriated from Kenya to Galkayo, Puntland.
- In August, 10 piracy prisoners released from Kenya were repatriated to Mogadishu.

In 2016, 32 repatriations took place as follows:

- 9 Somalis were repatriated from Seychelles to Mogadishu.
- 23 individuals were repatriated from Kenya as follows:
 - 7 Somalis to Mogadishu in March 2016.
 - 7 Somalis to Galkayo in August 2016.
 - 9 Somalis to Puntland in October 2016.

In 2017, 16 individuals were repatriated from Kenya and Seychelles as follows:

- 8 Somalis from Kenya to Mogadishu in July 2017.
- 7 Somalis from Kenya to Mogadishu in October 2017.
- 1 Somali from Kenya to Mogadishu in November 2017.
- 13 Somalis from Seychelles to Somalia in November 2017.

No transfers took place in 2018.

In 2019, due to the decline in piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia, 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.

c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project

Due to the reduction in piracy attacks, there have been limited transfer flights to support. Consequently, there has been delays in developing and establishing a new scope for this project, which will be fully delivered in 2020, focusing on supporting Seychelles in enhancing its capability to support piracy prosecutions and detentions.

d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?

No

e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?

No

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

N/A

PROJECT 51: Expedited Facility (ExFac)

5. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
b. Project Number	51
c. Project Title	Expedited Facility (ExFac)
d. Project Duration	9 years
e. Project Starting Date⁴	1 January 2012
f. End Date	31 December 2020
g. Current status (as of 31 December 2019)	Ongoing
h. Location of Project	Seychelles, Mauritius, Somalia, Kenya
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Counter piracy maritime law enforcement
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	The 'ExFac' is intended to allow the Trust Fund Board to delegate authority of approval to UNODC in circumstances where immediate action is needed to pay or reimburse short-term prosecution related expenses, or to support any other activities deemed urgent.
k. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)	N/A
6. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	Yes
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes – a no-cost extension was sought and granted in September 2019 until December 2020.
c. Is the project currently on time?	Yes
d. Comments if a-c is negative.	N/A
7. Financial Information (USD)	
a. Overall Budget	\$600,000 (total to date) ⁵ .
b. Trust Fund Contribution	\$600,000
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	Yes
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A
8. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:	
a. Activities carried out in the reporting period	
<p>In April 2019, five Somali nationals suspected of piracy were apprehended by EU NAVFOR Somalia and handed over to Seychelles for prosecution. UNODC was present to advise the Seychelles Police Force on handover procedure and securing chain of evidence. An interpreter has been deployed to ensure that the trial and detention is compliant with international human rights standards from the outset. The interpreter has also 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.</p>	

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

⁵ On 22 April 2020, the Trust Fund Board approved an additional allocation to Project 51 in the amount of USD 67,430, and the overall budget has subsequently been updated accordingly.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Seychelles and UNODC is currently being reviewed. Once revised, Seychelles will be able to expeditiously organize and pay for legal aid, transcription and translation services, prisoner transfer and repatriation flights and any other costs that will enable effective and immediate responses to ensure successful piracy trials.

b. Results achieved to date

The Terms of Reference for the Trust Fund calls for a mechanism that will 'provide for an expedited distribution mechanism to allow for the payment or reimbursement of short-term, prosecution related expenses; and support relevant legal capacity-building activities. At the request of the Member States and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), UNODC agreed to manage the ExFac under the Trust Fund.

Since its establishment in 2010, the Expedited ExFac has been used in the following areas:

Support to fair and efficient piracy trials

- Travel expenses of prosecutors and the provision of adequate legal defense for individuals accused of piracy-related offences.
- Video-link technology to enable remote testimonies from witnesses.
- Transcription services during trial, improving consistency of the law (precedence) and transparency of the legal process.
- Somali-English interpretation, ensuring suspects understand their respective legal proceedings, upholding international standards of criminal justice and maintaining the rule of law.

Support to prisoner transfer and repatriation

The small island state of Seychelles accommodates the largest prison population per capita in the world. Despite managing an already over-stretched criminal justice system, 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 Seychelles have been transferred to prisons in Somalia or repatriated post sentence. Similar activities have been funded by the ExFac in Kenya and Mauritius.

Support to secure and humane prisons

UNODC provides support to prisons holding piracy detainees to ensure that they are secure for prisoners and staff and meet minimum international standards. In the reporting period, the ExFac contributed to ensuring these standards are met. The ExFac funded the procurement of basic safety equipment for prisons holding transferred piracy prisoners and allowed for the engagement of a consultant to advise on the care of vulnerable prisoners in Seychelles. Furthermore, the ExFac supported the travel of prison experts to assess the conditions of prisons monitored by UNODC where pirates are currently held.

To date, the project has successfully delivered against its principle objective of supporting piracy trials, and the overall results of cases progressed with our support are 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

As a result, no trial has failed due to lack of support or due process and piracy trials were conducted in compliance with human rights, which has led to an increase in fair and just piracy trials.

c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project

The early release of convicted pirates, once transferred back to their home state, undermined the transfer agreements in place and the decision of the 22nd Plenary of the CGPCS that called for the strict observance of Transfer Agreements and expressed its strong opposition to the premature release of convicted pirates, as per paragraph 11 of the final communiqué. UNODC, together with arresting states, continues to lobby to prevent other early releases.

d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?

None

e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?

None

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

None

PROJECT 74: Detention and Transfer

1. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
b. Project Number	74
c. Project Title	Detention and Transfer
d. Project Duration	4 years and 4 months
e. Project Starting Date⁶	1 September 2015
f. End Date	31 December 2019
g. Current Status (as of 31 Dec 2019)	Operationally closed
h. Location of Project	Garowe, Puntland, and Hargeisa, Somaliland
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Security sector
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	To support detention and transfer
k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
2. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	Yes
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes
c. Is the project currently on time?	Project complete
d. Comments if a-c is negative	N/A
3. Financial Information (USD):	
a. Overall Budget	\$2,000,000
b. Trust Fund Contribution	\$379,957
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	Yes
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A
4. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:	
a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)	
<p><i>Mentoring and Trainings (output 1.1 and 2.1)</i></p> <p>In Garowe, two international prison experts were deployed with kind assistance from Swedish Prison and Probation Service (SPPS) from 2016 to date. Throughout the duration of the project, these prison experts delivered day to day mentoring of prison staff in the prison and provided a series of trainings on security, prison management, prevention of violent extremism as well as human rights and gender sensitivities in prison contexts.</p> <p>In 2016, training for 25 recruits was delivered by the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme (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 several federal member states, including Baidoa, Beledweyn, 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</p>	

⁶ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

management of high-risk prisoners. In 2019, mentoring continued with the prison experts while trainings were provided by other funding sources.



In 2016, UNODC piloted a 12-month Developing Managers Programme with the “Somaliland” Custodial Corps for 12 cadets. The programme aimed at building their capacity to be future prison managers. In 2017, a total of 8 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 9 months, targeting Prison Commanders 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, the 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.



Rehabilitation Programme (output 1.2 and 2.2)

UNODC supported rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners through a strengthening vocational training programme and education programme. From 2016 to 2018, vocational training material and trainers were provided to Garowe Prison and Hargeisa Prison, which promoted rehabilitation of pirates for enhanced reintegration into society. The vocational training programme focused on the areas of welding, plumbing and electrical works to enable maintenance work in the prisons to increase the opportunity for practical experience and sustainability of the prisons’ maintenance capacity. In 2019, the vocational programme continued with other funding sources.



Infrastructure maintenance (output 1.3 and 2.3)

UNODC provided the required assistance for infrastructure maintenance to ensure the condition of the prison facilities in Garowe and Hargeisa. In Garowe Prison, a water supply system was maintained under this project to ensure the quality of the water. The programme also supported the provision of required materials for rehabilitation of infrastructure from 2016 to 2018. The trainers and trainees of vocational training led the maintenance work in both prisons with materials provided by UNODC. In 2019, the activities continued with other funding sources.



Provision of Equipment (output 1.4 and 2.4)

In both Garowe and Hargeisa prison, equipment for vocational training was provided for plumbing, electrical wiring and welding. The items provided include hand drilling machine, steel hummers and plumbing sets for prisoners to use during the training sessions. This equipment increases the capacity and efficiency of the vocational training.

b. Results achieved to date

Outcome 1: Prison operations are assured at Garowe Prison

Due to the above activities, Garowe Prison has improved its capacity in prison management, infrastructure and rehabilitation. In the case of riots, Garowe Prison managed to take control in a few hours compared to the past where the prison operations deteriorated significantly. As part of the rehabilitation programme, vocational training developed the skills of prisoners to the level that the prison maintenance is managed by trained prisoners. The new staff accommodation, supported by UNODC from different funding sources, is also implemented by the trained prisoners. These examples reflect the improvement in the quality of the rehabilitation programme as well as the improvement in the sustainability of the prison.

Outcome 2: Prison operations are assured at Hargeisa Prison

In Hargeisa, the project provided a unique opportunity for cadets to be trained in managerial capacity. It was jointly funded by different sources in the pilot phase and continued through this project. Participants showed their strong interest in understanding the international rules and norms and applied their own context in the discussions, including on gender sensitivity. In the rehabilitation programme, the project supported the continuation of vocational training which led to the expansion of access to the training for

<p>high-risk prisoners in collaboration with other funding sources. Similar to Garowe Prison, Hargeisa Prison also benefited from its vocational training programme and improved prison facilities.</p> <p>At both Garowe and Hargeisa prison, full-time mentoring was delivered with no cost to this project. It tied in with capacity-building activities funded under this project.</p>
<p>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</p> <p>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 a 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 assessment, tactical approaches, dynamic security, and management of high-risk prisoners.</p> <p>On 29 July 2019, 19 piracy prisoners were released prematurely from Hargeisa prison. UNODC GMCP condemned this action because the support delivered to date has been part of a broader counter-piracy effort that Somalia, countries in the region and the international community engaged in. As part of this work, 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.</p>
<p>d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
<p>f. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</p> <p>N/A</p>

PROJECT 80: Puntland Fishermen Automatic Identification System Pilot Project

5. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
b. Project Number	80
c. Project Title	Puntland Fishermen AIS Pilot Project
d. Project Duration	(Initially) 15 months, actual 35 months
e. Project Starting Date⁷	1 August 2016
f. End Date	29 June 2019 (the end date was extended from 31 December 2018 following approval of a No-cost Extension on 27 November 2018)
g. Current Status (as of 31 December 2019)	Completed
h. Location of Project	Somalia (Puntland)
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Livelihoods
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	To improve the safety of life at sea for fishermen by installing 200 Automatic Identification System (AIS) low cost transponders in 200 registered boats associated with three Bossaso fishermen's cooperatives. The system tracked and monitored Somali fishing vessel activities while at sea. Anti-piracy forces struggle to distinguish genuine fishing from other activities at sea by similar vessels, and the collection of data on fishing activities assisted anti-piracy forces by improving the monitoring and surveillance used for fisheries management purposes. The project also increased capacity within ministries and fisheries associations to take responsibility in managing the fisheries sector in Somalia.
k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Puntland (MFMRP), Ministry of Maritime Transport, Ports and Maritime Crime Prevention of Puntland (MoMTPaMCP) and Bossaso Fishermen's Association (Wadajir)
6. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	No
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes
c. Is the project currently on time?	The project is operationally closed.
d. Comments if a-c is negative	Project delays were attributed to three causes: (i) Project funds were only received in FAO accounts at the end of September 2016 (two months after the project was approved). (ii) Delayed delivery of project inputs and acquisition of Maritime Mobile Service Identity (MMSI) numbers. (iii) Challenges faced by implementing partners to reach all targeted fisherfolk because they were at sea or far from Bossaso during periods of seasonal migration.
7. Financial Information (USD):	

⁷ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

a. Overall Budget	USD 400,578
b. Trust Fund Contribution	USD 400,578
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	Yes
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A

8. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:

a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)

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

FAO continued to implement project activities with support from relevant implementing partners identified in 2018. Detailed descriptions of the progress achieved during the reporting period is outlined below following the format of the 2018 report.

Letters of Agreement (LoA) with Wadajir Fisheries Association (WFA)

The partner had successfully identified 134 fisherfolk in 2018 to benefit from the project using the criteria provided by FAO. During this reporting period, the WFA identified the remaining participants who would benefit from the project. Thanks to Project 55 under the Trust Fund, the beneficiary fisherfolk had IDs and license plates in their boats. The beneficiaries were verified and cleared by FAO prior to receipt of support. Over the first months of 2019, WFA completed a total of seven awareness workshops for the 175 fishermen with the first awareness workshop held in February 2019 and the last completed in June 2019.



Publicity material used by the WFA in their education campaign in June 2019.



Awareness raising meeting led by WFA (June 2019).

LoA with Ministry of Maritime Transport, Ports and Maritime Crime Prevention of Puntland (MoMTPaMCP)

For overall project implementation, the Ministry was tasked to: (i) train 50 fisherfolk in the use of AIS; (ii) install 50 AIS beacons on the vessels of the trained beneficiaries; (iii) train 125 fishermen in the use of VHF-DSC marine radios; and (iv) collect AIS data from the vessels installed with AIS beacons. During the reporting period, the Ministry continued to train fishermen in the use of VHF-DSC marine radios, and this continued through 2019. The first 75 beneficiaries trained by the Ministry received VHF-DSC marine hand-held radios for communication purposes particularly in case of an emergency. The remaining 50 trainees received similar units as trainings were completed. Implementing partners monitored and collected data regarding the use of AIS when fishing from vessels equipped with AIS beacons. Beneficiary lists were provided to the Ministry of Security for vetting and approval prior to further implementation. Furthermore, there was a concern over radios falling into the hands of Al-Shabaab but because they are VHF marine radios fixed to operate on only five channels, they would not present a security risk to land-based security personnel if lost.



Bossaso fishermen receive the VHF radios from the Ministry of Maritime Transport, Ports and Maritime Crime Prevention of Puntland (August 2019)

LoA with Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Puntland (MFMRP)

For overall project implementation, the Ministry was tasked to: (i) train 125 fishermen in the use of AIS; (ii) install 125 AIS beacons on the vessels of the trained beneficiaries; (iii) train 50 fishermen in the use of VHF-DSC marine radios; and (iv) collect AIS data from the vessels installed with AIS beacons. During the reporting period, the Ministry completed the training of 50 and 125 fisherfolk, respectively, in the use of VHF-DSC marine radios and AIS. The trained beneficiaries received 50 VHF-DSC marine hand-held radios and 125 AIS beacons were installed on their fishing vessels. Implementing partners monitored and collected data regarding the use of AIS when fishing from vessels equipped with AIS beacons. During the reporting period, two groups of fisherfolk were trained (28-29 April and 4-5 May 2019) reaching the agreed upon number in the LoA.

The Ministry's team that supported the project implementation was provided with basic office furniture (desk, chairs, lockable cupboard) to facilitate the completion of the tasks.

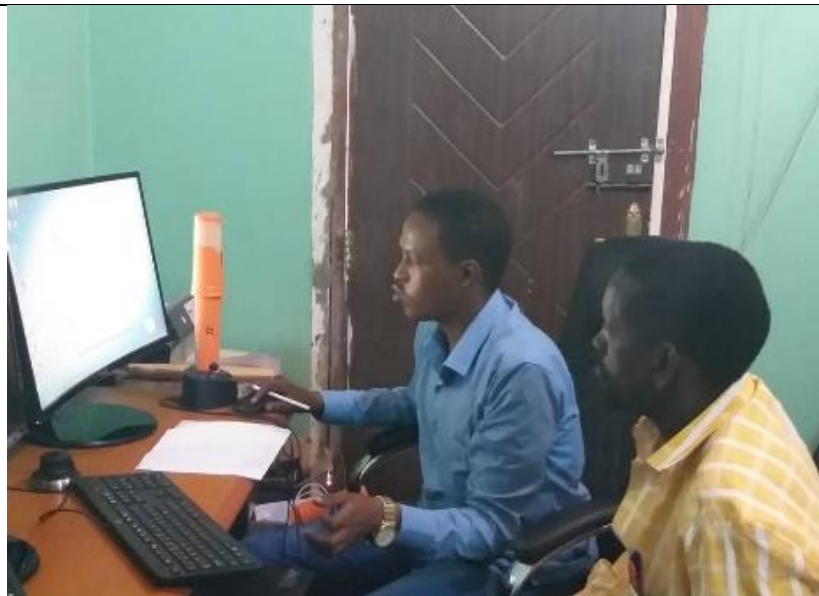


*Installation and training of fishermen in AIS usage while monitoring activities at sea (May 2019)
(Source MFMRP)*

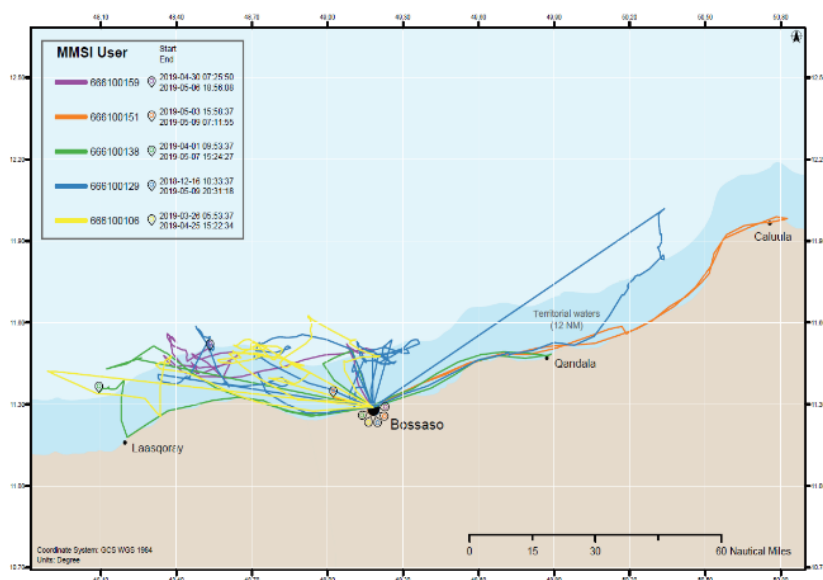
Data collection from the fishing vessels equipped with AIS beacons

Results of the data collected on the usage of AIS by the beneficiaries while fishing, showed that some fisherfolk had difficulties using the AIS system due to its novelty, the limited knowledge within society and lack of power to charge the devices. In order to solve these ongoing problems, refresher trainings were key to project sustainability. Implementing partners were able to extract data from fishing trips taken by fisherfolk who managed to use AIS which showed similar fishing areas and patterns within 40 nm from Bossaso in any direction indicating that Bossaso fisherfolk generally fish at this proximity to the shore. However, it is important to note that fisherfolk are not required to keep the AIS switched on. Once further data is received, better analysis can be extracted.

In February 2019, four officers from MFMRP and MoMTPaMCP received targeted training on how to retrieve AIS data from the beacons, using the AIS monitoring system, identification of AIS patterns and setting up of geofences. Representatives from these ministries received further refresher training on 20 April 2019 from the Project Manager.



Analyzing data received during training with fisherfolk in May 2019 (Source: MFMRP).



A plot of fishing vessel movements out of Bossaso in 2019 (Source: MFMRP)

Operation of a solar charging point for fishermen

Most fisherfolk lack power at home to charge the AIS and radios. To address this, a solar charging point was installed at the Nefish Bossaso market, and it operated throughout the reporting period. This free service enabled the sustainable use of equipment, as well as the provision of other services, such as a location to charge phones.

Distribution of emergency and safety at sea kits

At the request of the Fishermen’s Association, FAO procured safety at sea packages for 175 beneficiaries of the project, which were delivered in May 2019. The contents of the packages were agreed to, following consultative meetings with the fisheries cooperative to identify items needed to improve safety at sea. A local NGO in Bossaso, Somali Maritime and Fisheries Institute (SMAFSI), was contracted to deliver the training on the importance of observing safety while at sea and on how to use the kits. The packages contained the following items: life jackets, radar reflector, marine compass, first aid kit, solar navigation light, waterproof bag, emergency signal mirror and one raincoat.

AIS monitoring system and VHF radio coverage

The AIS monitoring system was deployed in January 2018 but the service provider was occasionally unable to detect beacons via satellite. Therefore, the monitoring system did not always receive full data from the deployed beacons. Despite repeated efforts and technical solutions proposed by the service provider and partners in Somalia, the problem persisted and detection of the installed AIS beacons was not 100 per cent reliable. Strangely, the system was more reliable in receiving signals from AIS beacons not supplied by the service provider. The service provider has been heavily involved in technical investigations and has always supported the project. The problem is expected to be rectified in 2020 through the installation of a new terrestrial AIS antenna that feeds AIS data into the monitoring system and this installation will be completed free-of-charge by the original AIS provider. An exceptional, supplementary report will be prepared and shared with the Trust Fund Secretariat and other partners once the AIS provider (a company based in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) has rectified the problem. Problems of access and permissions to complete the works have continued to plague progress in this area.

In May 2019, the project mobilized a specialist Communications Engineer with experience in Puntland, and he completed the installation of a Motorola VHF digital/conventional repeater station in the premises of the MoMTPaMCP in Bossaso, supporting the operation of the radio units. This repeater was subject to physical voice tests and demonstrated a significant improvement (up to 20 kilometers) in coverage with the portable hand-held VHF radios. In collaboration with the project team, the specialist carried out a training session on 19 May 2019, with key officers from the responsible government departments.

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

Collaboration continued in Bossaso between technical officers of the Ministries of Ports and Ministry of Fisheries and also with WFA. This technical level collaboration helped solve common issues, improving relations, sharing knowledge and avoiding working in silos. All partners conducted technical meetings every other month while reporting and collecting data for analysis. A further example of how the project interventions helped strengthen relationships were the convening of a consultative meeting on 18 March 2019 between the MFMRP, MoMTPaMCP, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, Ministry of Security and DDR Puntland State and FAO in Garowe to review project implementation. A particular concern that arose during this meeting related to maritime security and concerns from some ministries that fisherfolk with radios may pose a threat to other marine traffic. The concern was addressed during the meeting, and activities proceeded with the Ministry of Security issuing a letter on 2 May 2019 supporting the distribution of VHF Radios. In the longer term, the outcomes of this AIS pilot project will be discussed in the Quarterly Fisheries Co-ordination Meeting hosted by the MFMRP and funded by FAO, with a range of interested partners, including UNODC and EUCAP Somalia active in monitoring activities and movements on the Puntland coast.

b. Results achieved to date

- 175 AIS beacons installed in small-scale fishing boats of Bossaso and fishermen training in their use;
- At the end of the reporting period, 125 small fishing boats in Bossaso were equipped with marine VHF-DSC hand-held radios following the training delivered by the ministries. 50 VHF units remain, and they will be distributed to the agreed vessel users following the completion of the training by the service provider below;
- MoMTPaMCP has completed the first three groups of trainings (75 persons in total) of fisherfolk and is preparing for the final groups (additional 50). MFMRP has completed the training of 50 fisherfolk in the use of AIS and VHF-DSC hand-held radios. Topics covered in these trainings included their use, the importance of using them as well as their maintenance and handling;

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved cooperation at a technical level among different ministries; • One VHF radio repeater installed in the operations room of the Bossaso port police office within the Ministry building, extending the marine radio coverage from 10 Nm to between 25 and 30 Nm radius from Bossaso port and thereby substantially improving the safety function of the hand-held units distributed to fishermen; • Local NGO contracted and preparing implementation to deliver safety at sea kits containing first aid kits, hand-held marine compasses, radar reflectors, solar navigation lights, waterproof bags, portable emergency lights, portable emergency mirrors and raincoats, and training to 175 fishermen; • Solar charging station for AIS installed to allow fishermen to charge AIS and VHF radios; • Partners conducted consultative meetings amongst themselves to improve project implementation; and • Data collected on the use of AIS system.
<p>c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in registering, training and installing AIS among all targeted fisherfolk, considering many were out at sea; • Delays due to technical problems in making AIS beacons visible through the visualization system of the company providing AIS beacons, VHF-DSC hand-held radios and visualization software (although the beacon’s signals were visible through other providers); • Capacity of local service providers to comply with FAO rules and regulations when implementing and reporting the LoA slowed down implementation significantly, particularly partners not yet familiar with FAO processes, which resulted in unexpected delays; • Inability in the early stages of the project to connect the hub-server for the software with the computers belonging to partners in Somalia for them to view the movements of the fishing vessels; • Insufficient use of AIS beacons by fisherfolk unable to charge the devices; • FAO installed an AIS beacon solar charge point, but access to the location has continued to be a challenge due to conflicts of interest among MFMRP, WFA and Red Sea Company (which managed the space); and • Delay in the provision of VHF-DSC hand-held radios (and related training) to fisherfolk due to security concerns related to the misuse of radios if stolen (e.g. by terrorist groups).
<p>d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisherfolk are not using AIS as they do not have electricity at home nor a designated place to charge the device. FAO has identified a room in the NecFish market in Bossaso and created a solar charging point, so fisherfolk can charge for free. • Limited radio coverage (15 km radius) from Bossaso port master radio. FAO purchased a VHF radio repeater (pending installation) to increase coverage to a 30-40km radius. • Company unable to detect the AIS satellite signal but FAO technical officers followed the issue closely with the service provider and installation of additional antennae are planned. • Internet connection features of Somalia do not allow for a fixed IP. It was therefore decided to locate the hub-server computer (which receives the AIS satellite data) in the FAO Nairobi office. This allows FAO’s IT Unit to immediately address problems with the hubserver.
<p>e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</p> <p>Fisherfolk in Bossaso lack safety equipment and requested the provision of basic safety gear and training and this request was incorporated into project plans.</p>
<p>f. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</p> <p>UNODC Bossaso offered recommendations to improve project outcomes (e.g AIS Bossaso antenna reception, VHF radio repeater to increase VHF radio range, etc.) and this collaboration expanded to include technical resources of the European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia.</p>

PROJECT 87: Support to the Piracy Prosecution Readiness Plan in Seychelles

9. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
b. Project Number	87
c. Project Title	Support to the Piracy Prosecution Readiness Plan in Seychelles
d. Project Duration	2 years
e. Project Starting Date⁸	1 January 2018
f. End Date	31 December 2019
g. Current Status (as of 31 Dec 2019)	Operationally closed
h. Location of Project	Seychelles
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Counter Piracy and Maritime Law Enforcement
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	To maintain the capability and capacity within the criminal justice system to effectively and efficiently conduct piracy prosecutions.
k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
10. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	Yes
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes
c. Is the project currently on time?	Yes
d. Comments if a-c is negative	N/A
11. Financial Information (USD):	
a. Overall Budget	\$241,553
b. Trust Fund Contribution	\$241,553
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	Yes
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A
12. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:	
a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)	
In March 2019, the UNODC Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) delivered a joint Piracy Prosecution Readiness exercise with the support of EU NAVFOR Somalia and the Regional Fusion and Law Enforcement Centre for Safety and Security at Sea (REFLECS3). The Seychelles Police Force, Coast Guard, Special Forces, Office of the Attorney General and Supreme Court took part in the exercise. The main outcome 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.	

⁸ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.



In November 2019, UNODC GMCP, along with EU NAVFOR Somalia, 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, with 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 an increase in piracy attacks in the region.



Based on the assessments made during the Piracy Prosecution Readiness Exercise, UNODC provided tactical equipment to the Seychelles Police to enhance their capability to interdict piracy as well as other forms of maritime crime.

UNODC also supported the piracy suspects handover by EU NAVFOR Somalia to the Seychelles Police by providing an interpreter and a maritime law enforcement expert. Both the interpreter and the maritime law enforcement expert have been key players during the initial interview of the suspects, led by the Seychelles Police, and with regards to procuring medical assistance to the suspected pirates.

In 2019, UNODC organized the 5th and 6th edition of the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime's Prosecutors' Network Forum. 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 the senior prosecutors were challenged by scenarios ranging from the legal finish to drug trafficking and use of ship rider agreements.



b. Results achieved to date

The piracy prosecuting States have played a pivotal role in implementing the piracy prosecution model, resulting in the effective acquittal, prosecution, detention and transfer/repatriation of cases as follows (table identical with table under Project 51):

	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

In order to avoid losing investments made in capacity-building on the piracy prosecution model, it is key to carry out piracy prosecution readiness checks by reviewing capacity and capability as well as ensuring refresher training is provided where needed. In this reporting cycle, the project delivered the second Readiness and Preparedness exercise in Seychelles from 12 – 16 March 2019.

More than 20 senior and junior officials from different agencies participated in the discussions from which the following recommendations were made:

1. To improve the initial synopsis handover by the foreign navies in order to enhance the prosecution process in Seychelles according to the national laws and regulations;
2. To instruct witnesses from the foreign navies on the need to produce more descriptive and accurate statements to make them fully relevant to the Seychellois law;
3. To instruct foreign navies on the need to produce and submit a statement from all witnesses who handle exhibits to the Seychellois authorities; and
4. To generate guidelines on the participation of relevant officials to participate in the meeting prior to the handover.

c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project

One obstacle identified is that personnel who have received training are frequently transferred to other areas/other agencies. Additionally, given that the threat picture has evolved from piracy to other forms of maritime crime, an obstacle has been communicating to stakeholders the need to maintain a focus on the Piracy Prosecution Model and the capabilities developed, should there be a resurgence in piracy.

d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?

None

e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?

None

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

None

PROJECT 88: Support to Maritime Governance in Somalia

13. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	International Maritime Organization (IMO)
b. Project Number	88
c. Project Title	Support to Maritime Governance in Somalia
d. Project Duration	1 year and 7 months
e. Project Starting Date⁹	01 July 2018
f. End Date	31 January 2020
g. Current Status (as of 31 Dec 2019)	Ongoing
h. Location of Project	Somalia
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Critical Services / Maritime Governance
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	<p>This programme assisted in the development of a sustainable maritime sector in Somalia following decades of civil war which destroyed the country's maritime infrastructure and institutions.</p> <p>The immediate objective of the project was to conduct a needs assessment mission of the Somali Maritime Administration Department (SMA) in order to identify the immediate needs, priorities and opportunities of the newly established SMA. The needs assessment was followed by a capacity building training course for the personnel of the SMA.</p> <p>The programme also assisted the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states in translating the Somali Maritime Code from English to Somali to facilitate parliamentary consideration and possible early passage of the Code into national law.</p>
k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) provided on the ground liaison and logistical support, including delivery during the implementation of some activities outside Somalia.
14. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	No
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes. The project is operationally closed.
c. Is the project currently on time?	Yes
d. Comments if a-c is negative	<p>At the start of the project, there were delays owing to reasons beyond IMO's control as explained below.</p> <p>The project was made up of three component activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) translation of the revised Somali Maritime Code and Policy Document from English to Somali, and (ii) a needs assessment mission to the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport to

⁹ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

	<p>assess and identify the immediate needs, priorities and opportunities for the newly established SMA, followed by;</p> <p>(iii) induction training to prepare the personnel of the SMA for the functions of a maritime administration.</p> <p>The implementation of the activities was dependent on the following preparatory arrangements being completed by the federal Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport:</p> <p>i) Identification and approval of two qualified and competent experts to undertake the translation of the Somali Maritime Code from English to Somali.</p> <p>ii) Confirmation and transmission of information by the Federal Government of Somalia to IMO on the establishment of the SMA, which would precede the needs assessment and the induction training.</p> <p>The delay in the establishment of the SMA, coupled with the challenges of identifying suitable and qualified experts to carry out the translation of the Maritime Code meant that the initial planned delivery period of the project became untenable and unrealizable within the initially envisioned implementation period. Accordingly, IMO requested for and was granted a no-cost extension of the project from 30 June 2019 to 31 January 2020.</p>
15. Financial Information (USD):	
a. Overall Budget	USD 164,814
b. Trust Fund Contribution	USD 150,000
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	Yes
f. Comments if c-e is negative	
16. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:	
a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)	
Activity 1: Needs Assessment Mission to Mogadishu, Somalia, from 12 to 19 May 2019	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of this activity was to identify the immediate needs, priorities and opportunities for the operationalization of the SMA, 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 (staff strength), including training needs, the structure of the maritime administration, recruitment procedures, challenges, consideration of the security situation, infrastructure as well as equipment and logistics necessary for the operationalization of the SMA. Extensive discussions were held between an IMO consultant and relevant personnel of the Ministry as well as other supporting UN entities, such as UNSOM. Based on the totality of the 	

findings, recommendations were made by the consultant within the framework of short- to medium- term needs as well as the long-term requirements for the successful operationalization of the SMA.

- A full mission report of the needs assessment was submitted to IMO by the consultant as a basis for follow up activities for Somalia.

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

- This activity entailed translating all three volumes of the Shipping Code from English to Somali (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).
- The activity was based on a roadmap for the implementation of the Shipping Code, which set out urgent steps needed to be taken to enact the Code into Somali national law. In accordance with the prevailing laws in Somalia, the document needed to be translated into Somali language prior to submission to Parliament for the necessary legislative consideration and eventual passage into law. Furthermore, the translation of the Code and the Policy Paper facilitated informed participation and ownership of the process by the Somali people. 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 federal Minister of Ports and Marine Transport.
- IMO is pleased to report that the official launch of the translated Shipping Code took place in Mogadishu on 9 March 2020. Internal administrative arrangements have been put in place by the federal Minister of Ports and Marine Transport to transmit the translated Shipping Code to the Somali Parliament for legislative consideration and eventual passage and enactment into the national laws of Somalia. IMO will follow up with the Ministry with a view to provide updates as they become available.

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 outcome of the needs assessment mission (activity 1 above) to Mogadishu, Somalia, which recommended, in the short term, training for the core team to enable them to understand and inculcate the requisite skills necessary for the discharge of the duties of a maritime administration. It was on that basis that the induction training was designed for the core team to acquire the requisite knowledge and skills as well as the practical orientation necessary for the discharge of their obligations as a coastal, port and flag State.
- The training provided the necessary platform for the core team of the SMA 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 proved to be productive and addressed practical issues and challenges of a nascent maritime administration.
- The training concluded with the adoption of a resolution, which included timelines for the execution of agreed targets and deliverables.

b. Results achieved to date

(i)	Knowledge gained from the training workshops created a better understanding of relevant instruments and conventions which the country needs to ratify as a matter of priority and enforce in order to comply with relevant IMO instruments/Conventions.
(ii)	The new Somali Shipping Code and its accompanying Policy Paper has been translated into Somali and will now be presented to Parliament to facilitate parliamentary consideration and passage of the Code into national law.
(iii)	The core team of the SMA has received the requisite training, knowledge and skills as well as the practical orientation necessary for the discharge of their obligations as a coastal, port and flag State.
(iv)	The various short- to medium-term needs as well as the long-term requirements for the successful operationalization of the SMA were identified and the Federal Government of Somalia advised to seek assistance from potential international partners/donors in addressing the requirements.
c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project	
Please see explanation provided in 6. d.	
d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?	
None, other than the previously described delays. To encourage a whole of Somali Government approach and engagement, IMO held discussions with the Federal Government of Somalia at ministerial level. IMO also convened a sensitization workshop for senior maritime officials and parliamentarians to discuss a roadmap, as well as to commit towards the establishment of the SMA, which provided further impetus to IMO for the delivery of the rest of the programme, as already highlighted in the preceding paragraphs.	
e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?	
N/A	
f. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project	
IMO partnered with UNSOM for the effective coordination and implementation of the programme.	

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, in furtherance of Somalia’s national interests and priorities

1. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs (DOALOS/OLA)
b. Project Number	89
c. Project Title	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 marine resources in conformity with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and related instruments, in furtherance of Somalia’s national interests and priorities
d. Project Duration	2 years
e. Project Starting Date¹⁰	14 June 2019
f. End Date	13 June 2021
g. Current Status (as of 31 Dec 2019)	Ongoing
h. Location of Project	Partner States of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS)/Mogadishu
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Maritime legal reforms
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	<p>The goal of the project is to build the understanding and capacity of government officials and relevant technical officials from the federal member states, which are actively working on ocean issues, on 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.</p> <p>In particular, the project aims to assist Somalia in developing an effective legal framework for the governance of its maritime zones and the sustainable development of its resources in conformity with UNCLOS and related international legal instruments, in furtherance of its national interests and priorities as decided by the Federal Government of Somalia. Drawing on consultations with Somali officials, the UN System and other development partners, as well as utilizing the <i>Overview of the legislative and institutional framework for ocean affairs and the law of the sea in the Federal Republic of Somalia</i> (developed under Project 61), Project 89 will provide two customized technical assistance and capacity-building programmes to the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states. These</p>

¹⁰ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

	<p>programmes will reinforce the participants’ capacity to address the legislative barriers to the development of Somalia’s maritime sectors and the sustainable development of its marine resources. The curriculum will be needs-driven and speak to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as appropriate.</p> <p>The project aims at complementing and, where possible, incorporating elements of the ongoing efforts of other international entities such as the FAO, IMO, UNSOM and UNODC.</p>
<p>k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)</p>	<p>DOALOS views its capacity-building activities as complementary to the ongoing work being undertaken by UNSOM in supporting the Federal Government of Somalia and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) on governance, security sector reform, the rule of law and maritime security. DOALOS will thus continue to coordinate its efforts with UNSOM as was effectively done in the implementation of Project 61 so as to ensure that synergies are leveraged and overlaps avoided. The activities are designed in coordination and close consultation with the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as relevant UN entities and development partners.</p> <p>The training programmes will be developed and delivered in cooperation with IMO, FAO, UNODC, UNSOM and other UN entities as necessary, including, where appropriate, through UN-Oceans.</p> <p>The project also seeks to engage relevant civil society, including academic and non-governmental organizations, and draw on technical expertise from relevant maritime sectors. In this regard, preliminary discussions have led to the identification of the International Ocean Institute (IOI) as a partner in developing the training programmes in view of its rich experience in conducting training and capacity-building activities in ocean governance worldwide for over four decades.</p>
<p>2. Time:</p>	
<p>a. Did the project start on time?</p>	<p>No.</p>
<p>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</p>	<p>Unclear (due to the COVID-19 pandemic).</p>
<p>c. Is the project currently on time?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>d. Comments if a-c is negative</p>	<p>The project timelines and planning (including with beneficiaries and stakeholders) foresaw one of the two project activities to take place in 2019, the other in 2020. However, due to the issues identified in section 4.c., no activities were carried out in 2019, and plans for scheduling both activities in 2020 are currently being hampered by travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. DOALOS still</p>

	hopes that if the pandemic situation improves, both activities can still be delivered before end of 2020, not before end of June 2020.
3. Financial Information (USDUSD):	
a. Overall Budget	174,142.00
b. Trust Fund Contribution	174,142.00
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	Yes
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A
4. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:	
a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)	
None.	
b. Results achieved to date	
<p>DOALOS has begun discussions with the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport, on the possible dovetailing of Activity 2 - Technical training programme in ocean affairs and the law of the sea for maritime law enforcement authorities - with the upcoming Somalia Maritime Administration Department (SMA) Training Plan aimed at building staff skill towards SMA Initial Operational Capability by June 2020.</p> <p>Based on conversations facilitated by UNSOM, Senior Officials of Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit, Somali Navy and Coast Guard, Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport in addition to the SMA, are being identified as part of a larger audience of maritime law enforcement agencies who would benefit from the training. DOALOS has expressed the need to include representatives from the federal member states and is working with UNSOM and the Ministry of Ports on suitable nominations.</p>	
c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project	
<p>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 Federal Government of Somalia in order to coordinate the implementation of the project.</p> <p>Travel limitations imposed on New York based staff, in the first half of 2020, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, have hampered our ability to plan trainings in the near future, forcing us to consider the possibility of aiming for delivery later in 2020, contingent on a normalization of travel authorizations.</p>	
d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?	
<p>Risk: Ineffective institutional coordinating capacity of beneficiary. Measures taken: DOALOS has been in frequent discussions with the Somali Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, the federal Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport as a focal point, and colleagues in UNSOM have raised the project throughout their related meetings in Somalia with the Government. See section 4.b.</p> <p>Risk: Inadequate support and/or political challenges in identifying focal points by beneficiary. Measures taken: DOALOS is working with UNSOM and the Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport to bring in relevant government stakeholders.</p> <p>Risk: Difficulties in travelling staff, trainers and participants as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	

Measures taken: Delaying implementation until the normalization of the situation while continuing curriculum development activities and discussions with key partners.
e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?
Risk: Difficulties in travelling staff, trainers and participants as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Measures taken: Delaying implementation until the situation normalizes while continuing curriculum development activities and discussions with key partners.
f. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project
Somali Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport, UNSOM, FAO, IMO, UNODC, Wollongong University, World Maritime University, International Ocean Institute.

PROJECT 90: Law Enforcement Task Force Asset Freezing Initiative (Phase 3 - Support Investigations to Identify and Freeze Assets Acquired by Piracy Crime)

1. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
b. Project Number	90
c. Project Title	Support Investigations to Identify and Freeze Assets Acquired by Piracy Crime
d. Project Duration	2 years
e. Project Starting Date ¹¹	14 September 2018
f. End Date	31 August 2020
g. Current Status (as of 31 Dec 2018)	Ongoing
h. Location of Project	Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS) Partner States
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Counter Piracy and Maritime Law Enforcement
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	The project has two key objectives: 1) Create awareness and initiate investigations in jurisdictions suspected to be locations used by pirate leaders and financiers to invest proceeds of piracy crime. 2) Continue to conduct assessments on proceeds of piracy crime and states suspected to be locations used by pirate leaders and financiers to invest such assets.
k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
2. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	Yes
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes
c. Is the project currently on time?	Yes
d. Comments if a-c is negative	N/A
3. Financial Information (USD):	
a. Overall Budget	\$146,055
b. Trust Fund Contribution	\$146,055
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	N/A (no bilateral funding)
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A
4. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:	
a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)	
<p>Background</p> <p>The Law Enforcement Task Force (LETF) brings together investigators and prosecutors of piracy investigations. The meetings provide a forum for law enforcement professionals (including investigators, prosecutors and case managers) from participating states and organizations with an interest in providing and receiving information as well as prosecuting or helping another state prosecute high value pirate targets.</p>	

¹¹ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

At the 19th Plenary session of the CGPCS in 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. UNODC facilitated the revival of the LETF meetings after a lapse of over two years. The LETF meeting was held on 19 May 2017 in the Hague and on 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.

As the Secretariat of LETF, UNODC facilitated a meeting with the Attorney General's Office of the Federal Government of Somalia 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 the Somali Attorney General's Office took place on 19 February 2018 at the Regional Anti-Piracy Prosecution and Intelligence Centre (RAPPIC) in Seychelles.

Outcome 1: Create awareness and initiate investigations in jurisdictions suspected to be locations used by pirate leaders and financiers to invest proceeds of piracy crime.

Based on the assessment conducted under Trust Fund Project 85 on suspected jurisdictions used by pirate leaders and financiers to invest proceeds of piracy crime, the project has identified jurisdictions with a high probability of success. The project uses the connections of the LETF, where available, to initiate investigations relating to proceeds of piracy crime.

Output 1.1: Convene closed-door discussions with law enforcement agencies, financial intelligence units and consultants conducting assessments on piracy financial flows in jurisdictions suspected to have proceeds of piracy crime. This will also include facilitating engagement with other law enforcement agencies and expediting mutual legal assistance requests.

Activity during this reporting period

In May 2019, representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (US), Department of Justice (US), Netherlands, Landeskriminalamt Niedersachsen/State Criminal Police Lower Saxony (Germany), Federal Criminal Police Office (Germany), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), Seychelles and UNODC met in Hannover, Germany, to discuss existing cases relating to Somali pirates and the status of investigations relating to pirate leaders. During this meeting, UNODC briefed the LETF on the study "Proceeds of Piracy Crime – Locating Assets of Pirate Leaders and Financiers", which had been completed as part of this project. There was consensus among the participants that the money trail has gone cold given the long period since ransom payments were made and that identifying proceeds of piracy crime may therefore be difficult. However, the LETF commended the efforts to locate pirate assets as it provided the most detailed study relating to the assets of key pirate leaders and financiers.

The LETF was briefed on the recent pirate attacks in November 2017 and April 2019, and the possible nexus between Al-Shabaab elements and pirate groups. The investigators and prosecutors attending LETF stated that within their jurisdiction, if there is a link to terrorism, the resources and capability deployed are very different. At present, piracy off the coast of Somalia is categorized as violent and organized crime and the resources deployed are limited. However, if piracy has established links with Al-Shabaab elements then the focus will change.

Research since the Hannover meeting has been ongoing and is to be concluded soon. A follow up meeting was planned in April 2020 but has been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Developments on this will be reported in the next reporting cycle.

Outcome 2: Continue to conduct assessments on proceeds of piracy crime and states suspected to be locations used by pirate leaders and financiers to invest such assets.

It is estimated that piracy groups collected over USD 400 million in ransom payments during the period 2007-2012, of which an estimated USD 159 million was collected in 2011. Research conducted on money trails of pirate gangs suggests that members of boarding teams were paid an average of USD 30,000 per successful hijacking, while the financiers collected over 50% of the ransom payment. While operational expenses were covered, much of the ransom money was invested outside Somalia facilitated by the Somali diaspora populations in East Africa, North America and Europe.

Output 2.1: Contract expert consultant/s to conduct assessments on proceeds of piracy crime building upon the work undertaken through Trust Fund Project 85.

Activity during this reporting period

In March 2019, UNODC engaged an expert consultant to conduct an assessment on locations used by pirate leaders and financiers to invest proceeds of piracy crime. The expert has been conducting the research and is drafting the report, which is to be completed in 2020.

b. Results achieved to date

The expert engaged by UNODC successfully conducted research on Proceeds of Piracy Crime – Locating Assets of Pirate Leaders and Financiers and the report was briefed to the LETF members in May 2019.

c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project

N/A

d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?

N/A

e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?

N/A

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

UNODC worked in close collaboration with all members of the LETF and financial intelligence units in states identified for piracy asset concealment. The project also engaged with the Stolen Asset Recovery Unit of the World Bank/UNODC on an advisory basis.



PROJECT 91: Implementation of the piracy trial support model in Somalia

1. Project Information:	
a. Recipient UN Organization (Project Lead)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
b. Project Number	91
c. Project Title	Implementation of the piracy trial support model in Somalia
d. Project Duration	2 years
e. Project Starting Date¹²	1 September 2018
f. End Date	31 August 2020
g. Current Status (as of 31 Dec 2018)	Ongoing
h. Location of Project	Seychelles/Somalia
i. Thematic/Focus Area	Prosecution/legal finish
j. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Develop and train a maritime prosecutorial capability within the justice sector together with trained judges, lawyers and infrastructure to deal with maritime cases.
k. Implementing Partner(s) (if applicable)	N/A
2. Time:	
a. Did the project start on time?	Yes
b. Is the planned end date still applicable?	Yes
c. Is the project currently on time?	Yes
d. Comments if a-c is negative	N/A
3. Financial Information (USD):	
a. Overall Budget	\$65,000 ¹³ .
b. Trust Fund Contribution	\$65,000
c. Is the overall cost still applicable?	Yes
d. Is expenditure currently according to budget?	Yes
e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	Yes
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A
4. Assessment of implementation and monitoring of project activities:	
a. Activities carried out in the reporting period (outcomes and outputs)	
<p>During the reporting period, UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) provided support to the International Monitoring Committee (IMC) visit to Somali prisons in November 2019.</p> <p>As part of its core activities, GMCP provides operational support to the correctional facilities in Somalia and has been doing so since 2009. The IMC provides an opportunity for donor member states to perform oversight and gain first-hand experience in the environment of the facilities that benefit from their support. The annual monitoring mechanism undertaken by the IMC oversees 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 United Nations. In November 2019, the IMC visited the 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).</p>	

¹² The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

¹³ On 22 April, the Trust Fund Board, in consultation with UNODC, agreed to allocate the remaining funds under the Trust Fund to Project 51 and 92. The initial allotment to Project 91 in the amount of USD 65,000 is therefore the only contribution to this project (the initial budget was in the amount of USD 159,965).



In this reporting cycle, 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.

In 2020, the project will invite Somali prosecutors to observe the ongoing piracy trial in Seychelles, which also includes a follow-up session to ensure elements of the trial are discussed and reviewed, with a view to understand how Somalia can benefit from enhancing its prosecution ability for potential future piracy cases.

b. Results achieved to date

Three Senior Prosecutors from Somalia had the opportunity to attend the piracy trial in 2019, which enhanced their experience with the legal and procedural approach used by prosecutors, defence, and judges in Seychelles.

After the piracy trial, a two-day piracy mock trial was conducted in the Supreme Court of the Republic of Seychelles by UNODC’s GMCP for the prosecutors from Somalia. The activity focused on witness handling, questioning strategies, legal advocacy and planning case theory. The objective of the training was to provide the Somali prosecutors with an opportunity to follow an actual piracy trial and develop skills to conduct maritime crime trials in Somalia. GMCP provided an English and Somali version of the Somali Procedural Code in order to adapt the activity to normal Somali court proceedings and make it more realistic for the prosecutors. The activity, which was developed and implemented by a Senior Expert Consultant from the UK, Hon. Judge Raynor, had the support of two State Councils from the Attorney General’s Office of Seychelles who served as witnesses and defense councils during the exercise. The entire exercise was a success, and, as explained by the Head of the Somali delegation, the exercise was not only quite informative, but also sensitive to the Somali procedures, which was more enriching and realistic for them.



A follow-up exercise will also be organized once the piracy trial dates are confirmed for 2020.

c. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project

Delays and postponement of the trial date has led to delays in bringing Somali prosecutors to Seychelles to provide an opportunity to view the live case and have a follow-up wash up session to unpack every stage of the prosecution. The no-cost extension, however, will help address this obstacle.

d. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?

The risks identified at the start of the project were:

Risk: Lack of political will and commitment.

Mitigation: Before moving ahead with the project, UNODC will engage the Federal Government of Somalia in the development of a Statement of Requirement for the project to ensure political will and engagement on the project.

Risk: Criminal justice institutions are reluctant to dedicate staff.

Mitigation: UNODC has been approached by stakeholders asking for support and has well established relationships with the criminal justice institutions involved.

None of the risks have materialized and had an adverse impact on project delivery.

e. Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?

N/A

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

N/A

D.1 Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent¹⁴

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Counter Piracy Trust Fund** is prepared by the UNDP MPTFO in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTFO and the Recipient Organization, and the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTFO, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with the Recipient Organization and SAA with contributors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Recipient Organization. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December **2019** and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Counter Piracy Trust Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/APF00>).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars and due to rounding up of numbers, the totals may not add up.

2019 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Counter Piracy Trust Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2019**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/APF00>.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2019**, **18** contributors deposited USD **15,224,488** in contributions and USD **76,287** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was USD **15,300,775** (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3).

Of this amount, USD **14,525,240** has been net funded to **6** Recipient Organizations, of which USD **13,526,375** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to USD **152,245**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Counter Piracy Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2019.

¹⁴ On 21 December 2012, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office took over from UNODC as the Trust Fund Administrator and its financial report includes developments since that date.

Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

	Annual 2018	Annual 2019	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	443,561	390,027	15,224,488
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	2,854	7,948	40,465
Interest Income received from Recipient Organizations	192	10,185	35,822
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total: Sources of Funds	446,607	408,160	15,300,775
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Recipient Organizations	702,608	174,142	15,508,727
Refunds received from Recipient Organizations	(151)	(185,561)	(983,487)
Net Funded Amount	702,457	(11,419)	14,525,240
Administrative Agent Fees	4,436	3,900	152,245
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	49	49	563
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Uses of Funds	706,941	(7,470)	14,678,048
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	(260,334)	415,631	622,727
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	467,430	207,096	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	207,096	622,727	622,727
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	702,457	(11,419)	14,525,240
Recipient Organization' Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	1,110,245	359,867	13,526,375
Balance of Funds with Recipient Organizations			998,865

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December **2019**.

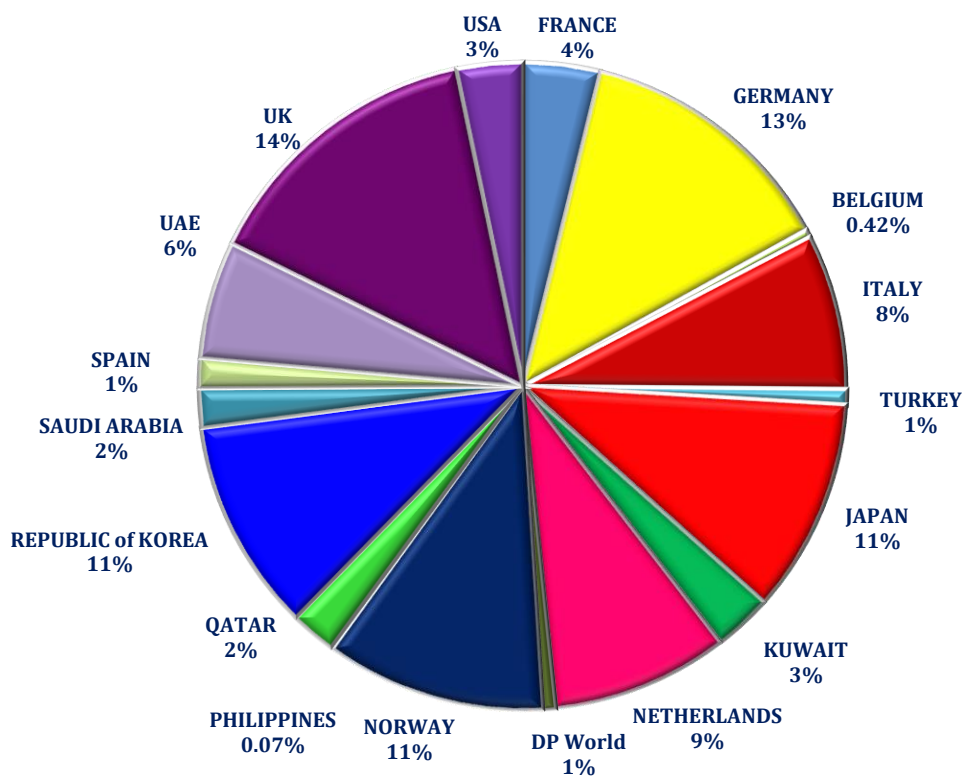
The **Counter Piracy Trust Fund** is currently being financed by **18** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table below includes commitments made up to 31 December **2019** through signed SAAs, and deposits made through **2019**. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2019**.

Table 2. Contributors' Commitments and Deposits, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019 Deposits	Total Deposits
BELGIUM	63,625	63,625	-	63,625
DP World	99,964	99,964	-	99,964
FRANCE	584,860	584,860	-	584,860
GERMANY	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
ITALY	1,178,410	1,178,410	-	1,178,410
JAPAN	1,626,800	1,626,800	-	1,626,800
KUWAIT	445,376	445,376	-	445,376
NETHERLANDS	1,341,500	1,341,500	-	1,341,500
NORWAY	1,666,780	1,450,102	219,599	1,669,701
PHILIPPINES	11,134	11,134	-	11,134
QATAR	344,538	344,538	-	344,538
REPUBLIC of KOREA	1,614,965	1,444,538	170,428	1,614,965
SAUDI ARABIA	300,000	300,000	-	300,000
SPAIN	228,174	228,174	-	228,174
TURKEY	122,269	122,269	-	122,269
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	890,752	890,752	-	890,752
UNITED KINGDOM	2,204,373	2,204,373	-	2,204,373
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	498,046	498,046	-	498,046
Grand Total	15,221,566	14,834,461	390,027	15,224,488

Figure 3: Deposits by contributor, cumulative as of 31 December 2019



3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Recipient Organization (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the Administrative Agent.

As of 31 December **2019**, Fund earned interest amounted to USD **40,465**.

Interest received from Recipient Organization amounted to USD **35,822**, bringing the cumulative interest received to USD **76,287**.

Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	32,517	7,948	40,465
Total: Fund Earned Interest	32,517	7,948	40,465
Recipient Organization			
FAO	1,152		1,152
UNDP	192		192
UNODC	24,294	1,152	25,446
UNOLA		9,033	9,033
Total: Agency earned interest	25,638	10,185	35,822
Grand Total	58,154	18,133	76,287

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Recipient Organizations are approved by the Trust Fund Board and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2019**, the Administrative Agent had transferred USD **15,508,727** to **6** Recipient Organization (see list below).

4.1 TRANSFER BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTFO and the net funded amount for each of the Recipient Organizations.

Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Recipient Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

Recipient Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018			Current Year Jan-Dec-2019			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	1,550,578	(5,810)	1,544,768				1,550,578	(5,810)	1,544,768
IMO	1,062,654	(36,767)	1,025,887				1,062,654	(36,767)	1,025,887
UNDP	2,165,880		2,165,880				2,165,880		2,165,880
UNDP	64,200	(151)	64,049				64,200	(151)	64,049
UNODC	10,108,097	(755,197)	9,352,900		(8,653)	(8,653)	10,108,097	(763,851)	9,344,246
UNOLA	383,176		383,176	174,142	(176,908)	(2,766)	557,318	(176,908)	380,410
Grand Total	15,334,585	(797,925)	14,536,659	174,142	(185,561)	(11,419)	15,508,727	(983,487)	14,525,240

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year **2019** were submitted by the Headquarters of the Recipient Organization. These were consolidated by the MPTFO.

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Recipient Organization and are reported as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTFO's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2019** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTFO GATEWAY at <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/APF00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATIONS

In **2019**, USD **(11,419)** was net funded to Recipient Organizations, and USD **359,867** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is USD **14,525,240** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Recipient Organizations amount to USD **13,526,375**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **93** percent.

The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNDP (99%), UNDP (99%) and FAO (98%).

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Recipient Organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

Recipient Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Cumulative	
FAO	1,550,578	1,544,768	1,415,724	94,426	1,510,151	97.76
IMO	1,062,654	1,025,887	994,459	(60,768)	933,690	91.01
UNDP	2,165,880	2,165,880	2,146,290		2,146,290	99.10
UNDP (PA)	64,200	64,049	64,049		64,049	100.00
UNODC	9,870,429	9,344,246	8,339,847	327,951	8,667,798	92.76
UNOLA	557,318	380,410	206,139	(1,742)	204,397	53.73
Grand Total	15,271,059	14,525,240	13,166,509	359,867	13,526,375	93.12

5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5.2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Recipient Organization.

Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Recipient Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Other Priority Areas							
00085779	Piracy-B-049 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	On Going	353,100	353,100	262,293	74.28
00092609	Piracy-B-072 Training to youth	UNODC	On Going	150,000	150,000	91,541	61.03
00100365	Piracy-B-079 Support to addres	UNODC	On Going	499,690	499,690	492,046	98.47
00101346	Piracy-B-080 Puntland Fisherme	FAO	On Going	400,578	400,578	365,961	91.36
00116453	PIRACY-B-089 Assistance to Som	UNOLA	On Going	174,142	174,142		0
00087196	Piracy-B-054 Vocational Traini	UNODC	Operationally Closed	593,850	593,850	561,722	94.59
00088497	Piracy-B-057 Support to Mariti	UNODC	Operationally Closed	940,200	940,200	883,020	93.92
00088498	Piracy-B-058 Hostage Support P	UNODC	Operationally Closed	240,750	240,750	237,263	98.55
00091746	Piracy-B-061 Capacity Building	UNOLA	Operationally Closed	383,176	206,268	204,397	99.09
00101207	Piracy-B-082 Support to Kenyan	UNODC	Operationally Closed	42,800	42,800	41,668	97.35
00086858	Piracy-B-050 Support Maritime	IMO	Financially Closed	150,000	150,000	150,000	100.00
00086858	Piracy-B-050 Support Maritime	UNODC	Financially Closed	150,000	150,000	150,000	100.00
00086859	Piracy-B-052 Support Repatriat	UNODC	Financially Closed	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
00087197	Piracy-B-055 FIDS	FAO	Financially Closed	400,000	396,159	396,159	100.00
00090865	Piracy-B-071 Hostage support p	UNODC	Financially Closed	130,000	130,000	130,000	100.00
00092608	Piracy-B-070 Fisherman and Reg	FAO	Financially Closed	250,000	250,000	250,000	100.00
00092611	Piracy-B-069 Fisherman and Fle	FAO	Financially Closed	500,000	498,031	498,031	100.00
00096595	Piracy-B-076 Support to Mariti	IMO	Financially Closed	228,530	228,530	228,530	100.00
00099949	Piracy-B-078	UNDPPA	Financially Closed	64,200	64,049	64,049	100.00
Other Priority Areas: Total				5,851,016	5,668,147	5,206,679	91.86

TRUST FUND TO SUPPORT THE INITIATIVES OF STATES COUNTERING PIRACY OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA

Prosecution and Detention							
00085778	Piracy-A-Expedited Facility	UNODC	On Going	600,000	600,000	499,210	83.20
00096596	Piracy-A-074 Detention and Tra	UNODC	On Going	379,957	379,957	305,993	80.53
00101206	Piracy-A-081 Support to Seyche	UNODC	On Going	176,560	176,560	172,732	97.83
00106396	Piracy-A-085 Support CGPCS	UNODC	On Going	119,091	119,091	118,776	99.74
00106397	Piracy-A-086 Support to adres	UNODC	On Going	380,920	380,920	377,962	99.22
00108903	Piracy-A-087	UNODC	On Going	241,553	241,553	255,217	105.66
00111065	Project #88- IMO- Support to M	IMO	On Going	150,000	150,000	78,947	52.63
00112253	Project 90, Law Enforcement Ta	UNODC	On Going	146,055	146,055	54,364	37.22
00112254	Project 91, Support to Somali	UNODC	On Going	65,000	65,000	58,369	89.80
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNDP	Operationally Closed	710,680	710,680	710,244	99.94
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNODC	Operationally Closed	572,250	165,850	165,850	100.00
00085782	Piracy-A-044 Capacity Developm	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,455,200	1,455,200	1,436,047	98.68
00090814	Piracy-A-063 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	Operationally Closed	297,800	297,800	290,902	97.68
00090815	Piracy-A-064 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	Operationally Closed	679,800	679,800	602,708	88.66
00090816	Piracy-A-065 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	Operationally Closed	595,500	595,500	558,972	93.87
00090817	Piracy-A-067 Awareness & law	UNODC	Operationally Closed	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00090864	Piracy-A-068 Transnational mar	UNODC	Operationally Closed	134,900	134,900	118,185	87.61
00097462	Piracy-A-077 INTERPOL Hostage	IMO	Operationally Closed	296,456	296,456	275,312	92.87
00101208	Piracy-A-083 Support to Shimo	UNODC	Operationally Closed	145,520	136,867	136,855	99.99
00101209	Piracy-A-084 Law Enforcement T	UNODC	Operationally Closed	149,425	149,425	127,570	85.37
00086860	Piracy-A-053-Improving conditi	UNODC	Financially Closed	251,450	251,450	251,450	100.00
00087198	Piracy-A-056 Counter illicit f	UNODC	Financially Closed	554,358	443,229	443,229	100.00
00088499	Piracy-A-060 Support to Counte	UNODC	Financially Closed	288,900	288,900	288,900	100.00
00088500	Piracy-A-059 INTERPOL Hostage	IMO	Financially Closed	237,668	200,901	200,901	100.00
00090813	Piracy-A-062 Support to Garowe	UNODC	Financially Closed	191,000	191,000	191,000	100.00
Prosecution and Detention: Total				9,420,043	8,857,093	8,319,696	93.93
Grand Total				15,271,059	14,525,240	13,526,375	93.12

5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

Table 5.3 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Recipient Organization.

Table 5.3 Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Recipient Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Kenya						
00086860	Piracy-A-053-Improving conditi	UNODC	251,450	251,450	251,450	100.00
00101207	Piracy-B-082 Support to Kenyan	UNODC	42,800	42,800	41,668	97.35
00101208	Piracy-A-083 Support to Shimo	UNODC	145,520	136,867	136,855	99.99
Kenya Total			439,770	431,117	429,972	99.73
Maldives						
00086859	Piracy-B-052 Support Repatriat	UNODC	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
Maldives Total			200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
Seychelles						
00085779	Piracy-B-049 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	353,100	353,100	262,293	74.28
00090817	Piracy-A-067 Awareness & law	UNODC	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00101206	Piracy-A-081 Support to Seyche	UNODC	176,560	176,560	172,732	97.83
00108903	Piracy-A-087	UNODC	241,553	241,553	255,217	105.66
Seychelles Total			1,371,213	1,371,213	1,290,242	94.09
Somalia						
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNDP	710,680	710,680	710,244	99.94
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNODC	572,250	165,850	165,850	100.00
00085782	Piracy-A-044 Capacity Developm	UNDP	1,455,200	1,455,200	1,436,047	98.68
00086858	Piracy-B-050 Support Maritime	IMO	150,000	150,000	150,000	100.00
00086858	Piracy-B-050 Support Maritime	UNODC	150,000	150,000	150,000	100.00
00087196	Piracy-B-054 Vocational Traini	UNODC	593,850	593,850	561,722	94.59
00087197	Piracy-B-055 FIDS	FAO	400,000	396,159	396,159	100.00
00088497	Piracy-B-057 Support to Mariti	UNODC	940,200	940,200	883,020	93.92
00088498	Piracy-B-058 Hostage Support P	UNODC	240,750	240,750	237,263	98.55
00088499	Piracy-A-060 Support to Counte	UNODC	288,900	288,900	288,900	100.00
00090813	Piracy-A-062 Support to Garowe	UNODC	191,000	191,000	191,000	100.00
00090814	Piracy-A-063 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	297,800	297,800	290,902	97.68
00090815	Piracy-A-064 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	679,800	679,800	602,708	88.66
00090816	Piracy-A-065 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	595,500	595,500	558,972	93.87
00091746	Piracy-B-061 Capacity Building	UNOLA	383,176	206,268	204,397	99.09
00092608	Piracy-B-070 Fisherman and Reg	FAO	250,000	250,000	250,000	100.00
00092609	Piracy-B-072 Training to youth	UNODC	150,000	150,000	91,541	61.03
00092611	Piracy-B-069 Fisherman and Fle	FAO	500,000	498,031	498,031	100.00
00096595	Piracy-B-076 Support to Mariti	IMO	228,530	228,530	228,530	100.00
00096596	Piracy-A-074 Detention and Tra	UNODC	379,957	379,957	305,993	80.53
00100365	Piracy-B-079 Support to adress	UNODC	499,690	499,690	492,046	98.47
00101209	Piracy-A-084 Law Enforcement T	UNODC	149,425	149,425	127,570	85.37
00101346	Piracy-B-080 Puntland Fisherme	FAO	400,578	400,578	365,961	91.36

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Recipient Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
00106396	Piracy-A-085 Support CGPCS	UNODC	119,091	119,091	118,776	99.74
00106397	Piracy-A-086 Support to address	UNODC	380,920	380,920	377,962	99.22
00111065	Project #88- IMO- Support to M	IMO	150,000	150,000	78,947	52.63
00116453	PIRACY-B-089 Assistance to Som	UNOLA	174,142			0
Somalia Total			11,031,439	10,268,178	9,762,542	95.08
Tanzania						
00090864	Piracy-A-068 Transnational mar	UNODC	134,900	134,900	118,185	87.61
Tanzania Total			134,900	134,900	118,185	87.61
United Nations						
00085778	Piracy-A-Expedited Facility	UNODC	600,000	600,000	499,210	83.20
00087198	Piracy-A-056 Counter illicit f	UNODC	554,358	443,229	443,229	100.00
00088500	Piracy-A-059 INTERPOL Hostage	IMO	237,668	200,901	200,901	100.00
00090865	Piracy-B-071 Hostage support p	UNODC	130,000	130,000	130,000	100.00
00097462	Piracy-A-077 INTERPOL Hostage	IMO	296,456	296,456	275,312	92.87
00099949	Piracy-B-078	UNDP	64,200	64,049	64,049	100.00
00112253	Project 90, Law Enforcement Ta	UNODC	146,055	146,055	54,364	37.22
00112254	Project 91, Support to Somali	UNODC	65,000	65,000	58,369	89.80
00116453	PIRACY-B-089 Assistance to Som	UNOLA		174,142		0
United Nations Total			2,093,737	2,119,832	1,725,434	81.39
Grand Total			15,271,059	14,525,240	13,526,375	93.12

5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Recipient Organizations and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006, the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executive Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) adoption to comprise eight categories. All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 have been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure is reported in the new eight categories. See table below.

2012 CEB Expense Categories

1. Staff and personnel costs
2. Supplies, commodities and materials
3. Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation
4. Contractual services
5. Travel
6. Transfers and grants
7. General operating expenses
8. Indirect costs

Table 5.4 Expenditure by UNDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2019 (in USD)

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2018	Current Year Jan-Dec-2019	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	3,412,416	294,769	3,707,185	29.31
Suppl, Comm, Materials	1,022,192	(19,053)	1,003,139	7.93
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn	1,321,434	34,909	1,356,344	10.72
Contractual Services	2,740,680	31,858	2,772,538	21.92
Travel	1,512,126	120,329	1,632,455	12.91
Transfers and Grants	1,080,768	(167,091)	913,677	7.22
General Operating	1,258,012	6,340	1,264,352	10.00
Programme Costs Total	12,347,629	302,062	12,649,690	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	818,880	57,805	876,685	6.93
Total	13,166,509	359,867	13,526,375	

¹ **Indirect Support Costs** charged by Recipient Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Recipient Organization, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG. The policies in place, as of 31 December 2019, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period USD **3,900** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2019, USD **152,245** has been charged in AA-fees.

Indirect Costs of Recipient Organization: Recipient Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period USD **57,805** was deducted in indirect costs by Recipient Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to USD **876,685** as of 31 December 2019.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTFO has developed a public website, the MPTFO Gateway (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTFO Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information, including contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Recipient Organization, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTFO portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.