



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

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UNITED NATIONS
Nairobi, 2016



Global Maritime Crime Programme Team

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This publication has not been formally edited.

Printing: UNON/Publishing Services Section/Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004-Certified

FOREWORD



The Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) is now in its eighth year of operation. With the alarming increase of heroin trafficking in the Indian Ocean and the reemergence of illegal fishing off the Horn of Africa, 2016 has been the busiest year to date for GMCP so far.

Thanks to the strong support of Member States and the dedicated work of UNODC staff, the GMCP continues to provide successful technical assistance to combat maritime crime through its interregional approach.

One of the greatest challenges for the GMCP in 2016 has been the increase of irregular migration patterns by sea across the Gulf of Aden and Mediterranean. Both the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa Teams have responded by developing Maritime Law Enforcement capacity to rescue migrants at sea, as well as arresting people smugglers, and seizing illegal weapons.

The Indian Ocean Programme continues to support fair and efficient piracy trials through the introduction of new case management technology systems and the training of court personnel to improve sustainability. Early this year, the Team launched an Indian Ocean Prosecutors' Network, bringing together senior prosecutors from eight Indian Ocean States to work on cooperation and mutual legal assistance to combat transnational organised crime.

The Horn of Africa Programme has been successful in implementing Maritime Law Enforcement capacity through mentoring in seamanship, policing and basic engineering. Its biggest achievement for 2016 is the construction of new infrastructure, specifically the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex; as well as the completion of Headquarters for the Bosasso Port Police.

The Detention and Transfer Programme has expanded its operations to assist prison services in the region meeting renewed challenges in the criminal justice sector. UNODC has used its experience in the region to intervene and to help prevent the expansion of violent extremism in prisons.

Looking ahead, the GMCP will continue to focus on the arising challenges of combating transnational crime but with more of a global rather than regional focus. Within the next year, the GMCP will be expanding its operations in South and Southeast Asia, Nigeria, the Caribbean, and the Mediterranean.

Alan Cole

Head, Global Maritime Crime Programme
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

A video thumbnail featuring a sunset over the ocean. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a golden glow across the sky and reflecting on the water. The text "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime" and "GLOBAL MARITIME CRIME PROGRAMME" is centered in white. A large white play button is in the center, and a small UNODC logo is in the bottom right corner.

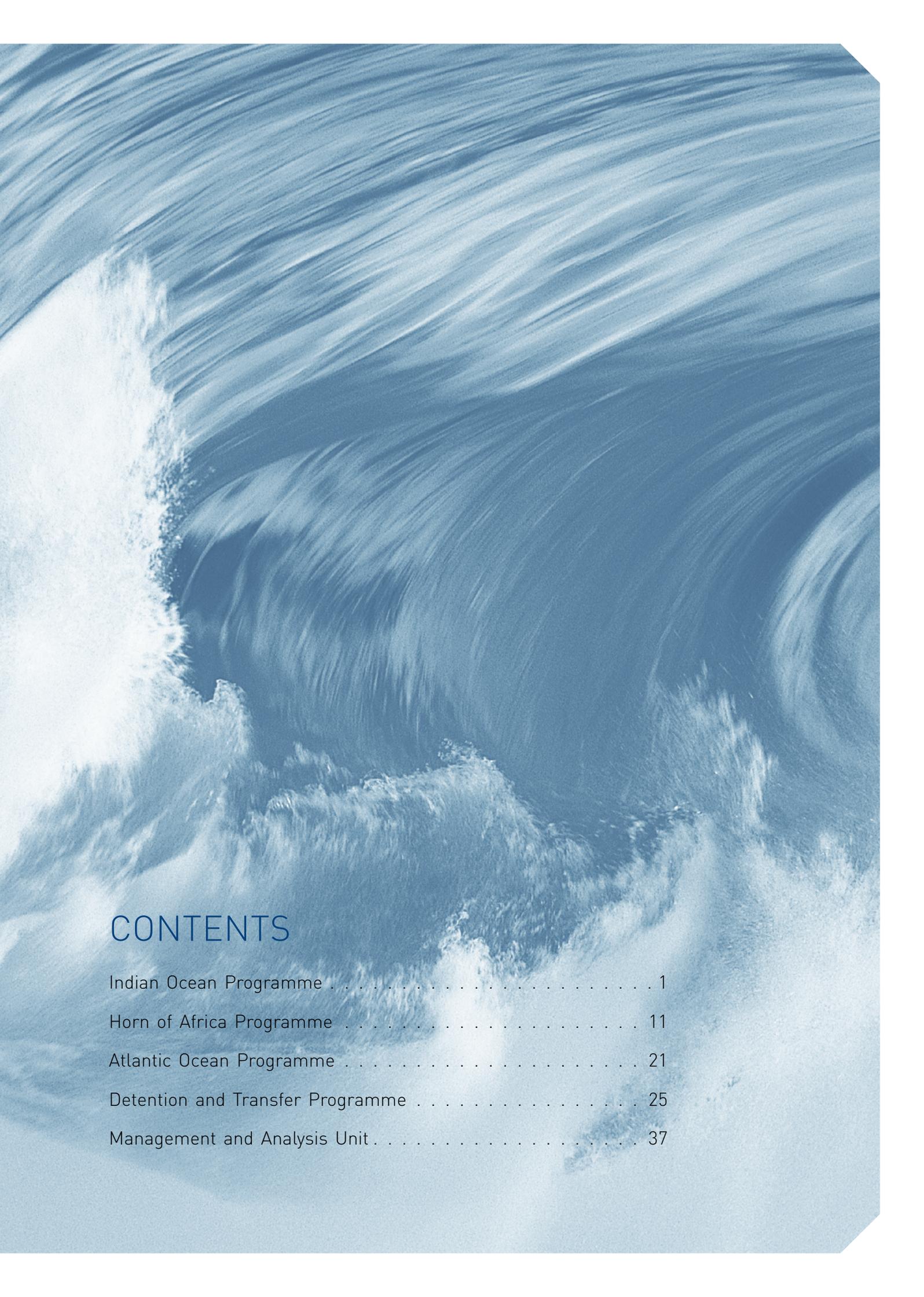
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Learn more about GMCP activities on:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fqXVZJikVmM&list=PLP1rrIC89eFCcOzBqR6a-ZO-bLAXZtCmn>

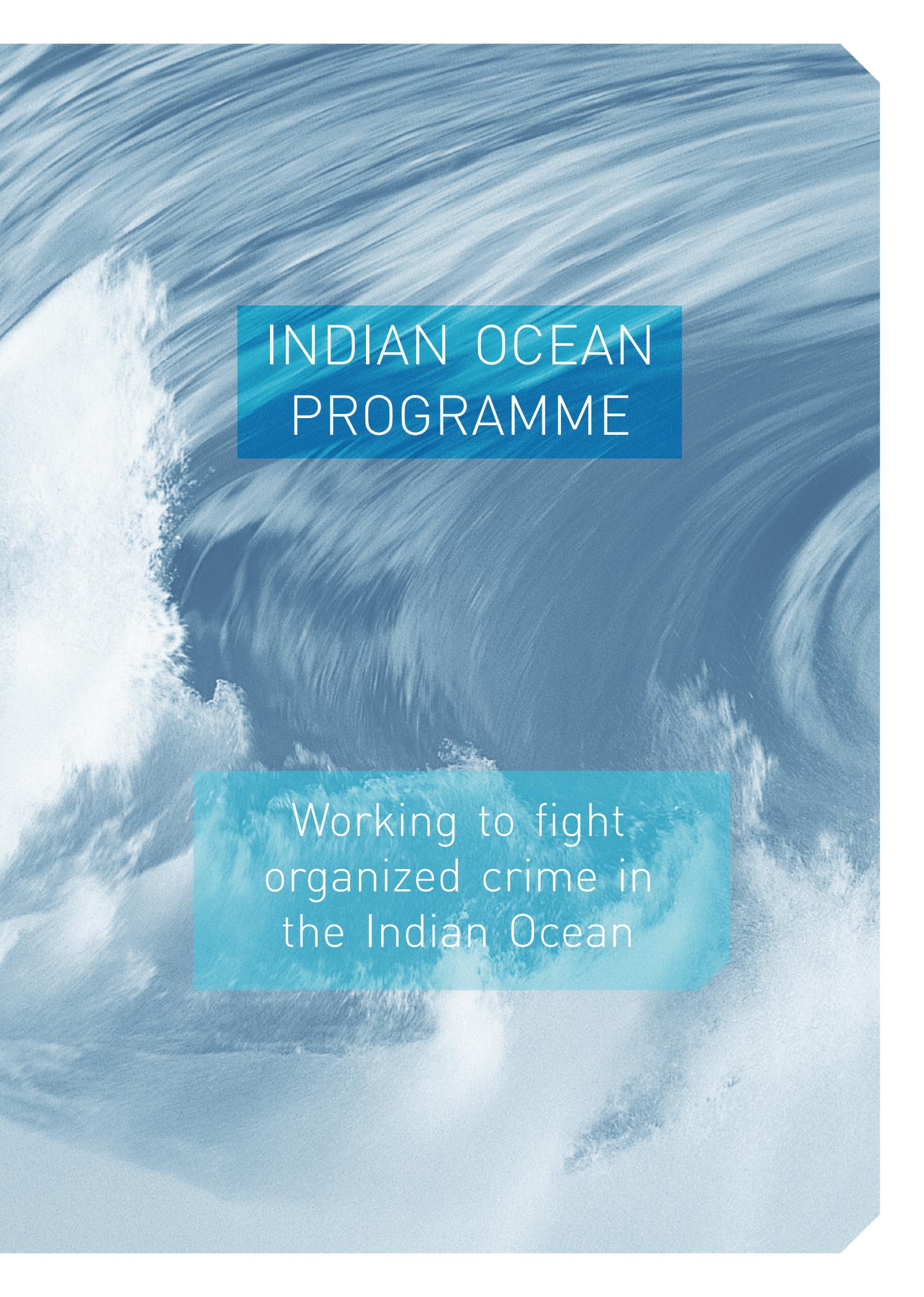


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INDIAN OCEAN PROGRAMME

Working to fight
organized crime in
the Indian Ocean

OLD TRICKS TO ADDRESS NEW THREATS

Promoting Fair and Efficient Trials to Counter Maritime Crime

The GMCP has grown and developed significantly since its launch as the Counter Piracy Programme (CPP) in 2009 but some core aspects and goals of the programme remain the same. At the height of the international counter piracy effort, the UNODC CPP (as it was then) stepped in to provide coordination and immediate, ad hoc support to Eastern African states prosecuting piracy suspects to ensure that those trials were fair, efficient and in compliance with human rights obligations. This important work continues today. As the threat of piracy in the Indian Ocean wanes, the threat posed by illicit drugs being trafficked in its waters grows. Under the Indian Ocean Programme, UNODC GMCP is leveraging its experience and expertise to help ensure that the accused implicated in those crimes are brought to justice.

Supporting Fair and Efficient Piracy Trials



Repatriation flight for released Somali piracy prisoners

With the strong support of the EU Programme to Support Regional Maritime Security (EU-MASE), the GMCP continues to promote fair and efficient trials in regional Eastern African states prosecuting piracy suspects. August 2016 saw the completion of the MSC Jasmine case in Mauritius with the conviction of 12 Somali men on offences of piracy. This conviction, which came on re-trial following an appeal by the prosecution in 2015, handed down a sentence of 5 years to each of the accused. Given their time on remand since being handed over to Mauritian authorities in 2013, and with a reduction in their sentence for good behaviour in prison, the 12 Somali men were deemed to have completed their sentences and were repatriated to Somalia as free men.

The last piracy case in Seychelles was concluded in June 2016 with a conviction of 5 Somali suspects on charges of piracy. However, following an appeal to the Appeal Court of Seychelles, the appellants were acquitted in December 2016.

Piracy Trials Supported to date under EU'S Instrument for Stability/ EU-MASE*

Prosecution centre	Cases heard	Individuals tried
Kenya	17	164
Mauritius	1	12
Seychelles	13	152

**No trial has failed due to lack of due process or availability of witnesses*



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



The Vulnerable Prisoners Unit at Montagne Posse Prison, Seychelles

Through EU-MASE funding, piracy trials in regional prosecution centres have been able to continue. GMCP has consistently supported trials and appeals by funding legal defence for the accused; Somali-English interpretation and any third-language interpretation required to ensure trial fairness; and ensuring that foreign civilians that were witnesses to or victims of the piracy attacks are given the opportunity to testify at trial either in person or remotely via video-link technology. The judges, prosecutors, and legal defence engaged in the trials have been given training opportunities to increase their understanding of this complex area of the law and their ability to effectively carry out their roles of adjudicating, prosecuting, and defending within it.

A key aspect of the GMCP's trial support work is to ensure that the human rights of those held in detention for crimes of piracy are safeguarded. In 2016, the GMCP delivered welfare items for personal hygiene, educational materials, and sports equipment to piracy detainees in Kenya, Seychelles, and Mauritius. Good management practices are promoted in the prisons through expert mentoring and training. Somali-English interpreters facilitate communication between detainees, prison staff, and medical staff. They also provide English lessons in their spare time. In 2016, the Vulnerable Prisoners Unit at Montagne Posee Prison in Seychelles was also completed. The facility provides safe and separate accommodation for detainees who have cooperated with police investigations.

Building Sustainable Criminal Justice Capacity

Taking on prosecutions of complex transnational cases is a huge burden for any state with an already backlogged criminal justice system. When a State volunteers to take on those prosecutions to the benefit of the broader international community, the act must be all the more applauded and recognized. Since 2009, when piracy was at its height, Kenya has prosecuted 164 suspected pirates and Seychelles 152. Many of the piracy trials, like other criminal trials working their way through the criminal justice system, faced delays.



Left: Delivery of building materials to Shanzu Court, Mombasa

Right: Generator at Shanzu Court

In 2014, the GMCP began working with the judiciaries of Seychelles and Kenya (in Mombasa, where the piracy trials are held) to find ways to improve trial efficiency. Over the following year, customized electronic case management systems were introduced in both locations, easing and accelerating backend file management. Both Kenya and Seychelles also benefited from video-link facilities that can be used to hear remote witnesses or remand detainees, without the need for travel and related delays. The success of this technological and process support to the courts encouraged the GMCP to continue work to improve court administration. In late 2016, the GMCP launched the second iteration of support to the Seychelles and Mombasa courts. In Kenya, UNODC provided on the ground mentoring in the case management system to new staff as well as training of trainers in order to develop in-house capacity for training in the long-term. In terms of physical structures, the GMCP supported the expansion of Shanzu Court, which was established by UNODC GMCP in 2012 adjacent to Shimo la Tewa Prison. UNODC provided materials for the construction of additional space for the registry and archives. A generator, previously provided by UNODC, continues to prove essential in allowing the court to push through its high caseload despite frequent power outages.



Shanzu Court adjacent to Shimo La Tewa prison Mombasa

In Seychelles, a Senior Court Administration expert began work on improved systems within the court and reforms to the non-custodial mechanism, which will significantly alleviate the criminal justice system. The benefits realized under this project will have compounding and long lasting benefits in the courts and prisons of Seychelles and Kenya and to the persons who interact with them.

DRUG TRAFFICKING PROSECUTIONS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

The expertise, network, and adaptable programme structure developed within the GMCP through its support to piracy prosecutions from 2009-2016 is seen to be transferable to the fight against drug trafficking at sea.

In March 2016, the Sri Lankan Navy seized 101 kg of heroin on an Iranian dhow just off its coast – the largest recorded seizure at the time in the Eastern Indian Ocean. On request, the GMCP responded immediately in assisting the police investigation through providing a Farsi interpreter and an expert to gather data from a GPS device found on the dhow. In June, July, and December 2016 the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) in Sri Lanka conducted cocaine seizures totaling 1500kg, raising fears that cocaine traffickers are using the same logistics as heroin traffickers in the region.

The GMCP also responded to requests for assistance by the Seychelles authorities after they seized 98.5 kg of drugs on an Iranian dhow in its territorial waters in April. A Farsi interpreter deployed by UNODC provided communication assistance in police investigations and in court during the remand trials.

UNODC will continue to support the Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and other coastal state authorities with their investigations and prosecutions of maritime drug trafficking cases to ensure that those implicated are brought to justice through fair and efficient trials.

THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS GMCP

The GMCP was honoured to host the UN Secretary General, Ban-Ki-Moon on his visit to the Seychelles Piracy Courtroom in May 2016. The courtroom was constructed by the GMCP and opened in 2015. The Secretary General was briefed on the GMCP and Seychelles' past work to address Somali piracy through a strong criminal justice response and was shown the court facilities, including its video-link capabilities that enable remote evidence and remand hearings. The GMCP was pleased to get strong endorsement from the Secretary General for work on fisheries crime, heroin trafficking, maritime activity that funds terrorism and wider maritime crime.



UN Secretary General visits Magistrates' Court, which was constructed by UNODC GMCP, in Seychelles

BRINGING TOGETHER STATES AND REGIONS UNDER A COMMON GOAL



The United Nations is in a unique position to bring states together to discuss, strategize and act against common threats. In dealing with criminal networks in the maritime domain, this is particularly important as seaways connect a multitude of coastal states through the ‘lawless’ high seas, which are increasingly exploited for illicit trade and serious transnational organized crime. In 2015, UNODC launched the Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC) to promote a collective and collaborative response to maritime crime occurring in the Indian Ocean. It has 22 participating coastal states from East Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, and Oceania. It operates under thematic pillars that address the most pressing maritime crime issues. The GMCP is also launching Maritime Law Enforcement Dialogues in Southeast Asia and continues to promote strong investigation and prosecution of transnational maritime crimes under its Prosecutors Network and through its regional training initiatives.

The United Nations is in a unique position to bring states together to discuss, strategize and act against common threats. In dealing with

IOFMC SOUTHERN ROUTE PARTNERSHIP: GUIDING A COOPERATIVE APPROACH TO END HEROIN TRAFFICKING IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

The IOFMC has developed the “Southern Route Partnership” (SRP) in which drug/law enforcement agencies in the region and international organizations work together to coordinate counter narcotics initiatives targeting the Southern drug smuggling route. The SRP provides an opportunity and space for all stakeholders engaged in counter narcotics activity on the Southern Route to coordinate, collaborate and de-conflict their work. It encourages a collaborative approach on (a) Maritime Drug Enforcement Capacity, (b) Illicit Financial Flows, and (c) Developing regulatory framework for dhow registration.



High level officials attending IOFMC meeting to counter maritime drug trafficking

It is envisaged that these collaborative efforts will effectively target drug trafficking and upstream networks. In furtherance to the work of the SRP, GMCP continues to update the “Compendium of Drug Seizures at Sea” with the most recent seizures from Indian Ocean states and by the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF). In addition to the collection of drug-stamp imagery and purity results, the updated Compendium will also list Isotope values (IRMS) for the more recent seizures.

Building on this work, a meeting of experts on Heroin Signature Testing and Isotope Measurements was held in March 2016 with broad participation from the US D.E.A., the UK N.C.A., the CMF, the UNSC Al-Qaida and Taliban Sanctions Committee, Tanzania, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka. The meeting provided an opportunity for experts in forensic chemistry to analyze information provided in the Compendium of Drug Seizures at Sea



UNODC addresses High Level Forum in Colombo at which the Southern Route Partnership was established

to identify heroin manufacturing patterns in Afghanistan. The experts also examined the use of IRMS to geographically tag heroin seizures to poppy growing areas in Afghanistan controlled by the Taliban.

In October, the IOFMC SRP hosted, jointly with the Sri Lankan government, a High Level Meeting of Interior Ministers of the Indian Ocean Region to Counter Drug Trafficking in Colombo. The meeting was attended by 18 littoral states of the Indian Ocean, region with the participation of seven Ministers/Deputy Ministers of Interior or Home Affairs, while other states were represented by special envoys and senior officials. The meeting was also attended by observers from seven international organizations, partner agencies and UN agencies engaged in counter narcotics initiatives in the region.

The Ministers agreed on the urgent need for a coordinated approach to target drug trafficking on the Southern Route. The “Colombo Declaration”, adopted at the High Level Meeting of interior ministers of the Indian Ocean, region recognizes the SRP as the apex coordination mechanism for counter narcotics initiatives in the Indian Ocean region.

IOFMC SANCTIONS IMPLEMENTATION PILLAR: TACKLING TERRORIST FUNDING FLOWS

This IOFMC Pillar seeks to tackle organized criminal networks and corruption in the maritime domain that generate financing for terrorist activities and allows terrorist organizations to flourish. The trafficking of charcoal from Somalia continues to provide a source of funding to Al Shabaab and is declared illicit under UN Security Council Resolutions 2182 and 2244. According to the U.N. Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG), charcoal exports from Kismayo to Gulf States are valued at a minimum of \$250 million a year, with Al Shaabab taking approximately \$50 million from front companies and taxation on dealers and growers.

The IOFMC Sanctions Implementation Pillar is working to establish an effective and coordinated response to counteract this trade. In June, the group held a meeting with participants including the Deputy Prime Minister of Somalia, senior officers from CMF, the SEMG and officials from regional states and international organizations. The meeting resulted in practical recommendations to improve the Security Council Implementation Assistance Notice and recommendations to tighten port controls in the region where charcoal is exported and imported. The group also identified the links between the illicit charcoal trade and illegal imports of sugar into the region via Somalia.

IOFMC PROSECUTORS' NETWORK: BRINGING A LEGAL FINISH TO COMPLEX TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES

In March 2016, the GMCP hosted the inaugural IOFMC Prosecutors' Network meeting, bringing together senior prosecutors from 8 Indian Ocean States. The meeting provided the first opportunity for prosecutors from across the East African and South Asian regions to meet, share information and experiences related to maritime crime cases, and discuss mechanisms for better cooperation.

In the meeting, it became evident that although most maritime crime cases are transnational in nature, possibly involving suspects, witnesses, victims, and assets spanning multiple jurisdictions, few of the prosecutors had relied on international cooperation in prosecuting their cases. Following recommendations from the meeting, the GMCP carried out a legislative gap assessment of international cooperation legislation in East Africa and has started developing an online platform to facilitate regular and secure communication between the prosecutors. The UNODC Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer tool and a compendium of maritime crime cases will form part of the platform.

A second meeting of the Prosecutors' Network was held in October, with strong focus on practical case studies in heroin and wildlife trafficking and dedicated sessions on mutual legal assistance. With greater cooperation between investigators and prosecutors across the Indian Ocean, the GMCP hopes that the Network will facilitate increased and more strategic and complex cases of maritime crime being tried and higher-level 'kingpin' criminals being brought to justice.



The Prosecutors Network engaged in a scenario exercise related to maritime drug trafficking

LOOKING EAST: SOUTH ASIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA EXPANSION

2016 has been a year of expansion for the GMCP's Indian Ocean Team. The foundations for a new GMCP Southeast Asia Maritime Law Enforcement Dialogue series were laid, with planning meetings on the project carried out with Senior Maritime Law Enforcement officials in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam. The series will launch in early 2017 and run through 2019, bringing together regional states to work through

exercises that touch on pressing maritime crime threats such as kidnapping for ransom, piracy, and various forms of illicit smuggling.

In South Asia, the GMCP attended the BIMSTEC Sub-Group on the Prevention of Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs meeting where it was agreed that BIMSTEC and the GMCP would work in partnership to develop a maritime law enforcement coordination plan to counter drug trafficking in the Bay of Bengal. Assessment missions to identify capacity building and coordination needs of governments were carried out in Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka. The GMPC will be establishing offices in Sri Lanka and Bangkok at the beginning of 2017 to lead its South Asia and Southeast Asia programming.

MAKING WAVES - ON WATER INTERDICTION CAPACITY BUILDING

The maritime law enforcement authorities in littoral East African states are faced with the immense task of patrolling and safeguarding their vast coastlines and waters against criminality including acts of armed robbery at sea, illicit trafficking of drugs, arms and wildlife, illegal fishing, and even slavery. In 2016, the GMPC undertook significant work with maritime police units to improve their internal capacities to deal with this wide array of threats.

To support “on the water” capacity development, the GMCP continued to run its longstanding regional accredited training programme, “Maritime Crime and Law Enforcement” in 2016. The Advanced-Level diploma courses were delivered in April in partnership with the University of Seychelles to officers from eight Indian Ocean states. The course focused on strategy and management of investigations relating to maritime crime. The lectures were conducted with simultaneous French interpretation for participants from French speaking countries.

SEYCHELLES

With its central geographic location and strong political will, Seychelles has established itself as a key actor in the fight against maritime crime in the Indian Ocean. In 2016, the Marine Police Unit in Seychelles benefited from the provision of two specialized police boats. The boats will enhance maritime law enforcement capability to combat maritime crime within the inner islands. A marine engineer from UNODC conducted a five-day boat maintenance course for the Marine Police Unit to upgrade their skills to sustainably maintain and service the newly delivered boats. UNODC is also developing a purpose built investigation, management and criminal database for the Seychelles Police, which, when finalized in 2017, will assist in case management and intelligence-led investigations.



One of the boats delivered by UNODC GMCP to the Seychelles Marine Police on patrol

KENYA

Kenya's northern coastal border with Somalia is not only faced with various forms of crime, but also terrorism threats. In 2016, the GMCP engaged with the Kenya Maritime Police Unit to build capacity at its MPU training facility in Lamu. With the guidance of GMCP maritime mentors, training under a new specialized curriculum will help the MPU better monitor and respond to threats of crime and security in northern Kenya. Training will begin in 2017.

MADAGASCAR AND COMOROS

As drug traffickers move drop-off points further south, the GMCP is working to enhance the capacity of Madagascar and Comoros to conduct maritime interdiction of suspected dhows. In May 2016, UNODC facilitated a four-week residential Visit Board Search and Seizure (VBSS) training provided by the Sri Lankan Navy for boarding teams from the Madagascar Navy and Comoros Coast Guard. It was held in Trincomalee, Sri Lanka. The programme included classroom sessions on maritime law as well as practical sea exercises on boarding and searching of vessels. The participants from Madagascar and Comoros used a seized Iranian dhow to conduct boarding and searching drills.



VBSS exercise in Sri Lanka for maritime law enforcement officers from Madagascar and Comoros



HORN OF AFRICA PROGRAMME

Greater maritime
security in the Horn
of Africa

WORKING SIDE BY SIDE AT THE SEASIDE

In 2016, the UNODC GMCP's programme for the Horn of Africa, GMCP HoA, continued to implement capacity building projects along the Somali coast aimed at improving the operational capacity for Maritime Law Enforcement (MLE). The GMCP HoA programme delivered MLE capacity through mentoring, procurement and construction to improve the capability and infrastructure for MLE authorities. One of the GMCP HoA programme's most notable achievements was the deployment in country of a total of seven full-time maritime policing, engineering and communications mentors who work alongside MLE authorities to improve port security, maritime law enforcement, boat and engine maintenance, and radio communications. Major infrastructure projects included the construction of the Bosasso Port Police Building in Puntland and the Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex.

SOMALILAND

Overall, 2016 has been a highly successful year for the Somaliland Coastguard as they have attended to key operational tasks in Berbera, which have improved the security of the harbour. These tasks included harbour patrols, fisheries management and protection, search and rescue and counter smuggling operations as well as the provision of protection to shipping. The ability of the Somaliland Coastguard to undertake these tasks has been advanced as a result of the support of GMCP HoA's mentoring and support programme.



Touring the Somaliland Coastguard Base in Berbera



Somaliland Coastguard patrols off the Port of Berbera

An example of the improved operational capability of the Somaliland Coastguard was demonstrated by an incident in early 2016 where the Coastguard was involved in a search and rescue operation. A total of 72 Ethiopian migrants headed for Yemen were rescued from a boat, which had been drifting off the coast for more than a week. The Coastguard sadly also recovered 10 bodies, seven of which were retrieved from the sea. The traffickers, who had captained the boat, were apprehended through the swift action of the Somaliland Coastguard. GMCP HoA's mentoring programme in Somaliland has equipped the Coastguard with the necessary skills to successfully undertake these types of operations, through seamanship training, instituting a maintenance programme for the Coastguard fleet, and improved radio communications network.

In 2016, GMCP HoA's engineering mentor delivered technical training programmes on the maintenance of boats and vehicles used by the Somaliland Coastguard, with 40 sailors receiving training at Berbera Coastguard base. This training established an effective maintenance programme for the Coastguard, which now has capability to maintain boats to a high standard for operational readiness. The training



Radio Operations Room at Somaliland Coastguard Base in Berbera

programme, which was supported by the Commander of the Coastguard, was designed to provide an immediate solution to the shortage of skilled engineering sailors within the Somaliland Coastguard. The initial phase of the training programme covered theory of the internal combustion engine, which was followed by practical application. Key areas covered included engine types, parts, and operation. The practical sessions included disassembly and assembly of engines and 'trouble shooting'. The trainees gained thorough knowledge of engine problems and how to fix them, as well as how to maintain boat engines.

GMCP HoA support to the Somaliland Coastguard had a particular focus on improving radio communications. This work included the fitting out of an operations room with maritime domain awareness and radio communications equipment at the Berbera base as well as installing a radio base station at the Coastguard Command HQ in Hargeisa. The project was completed as a result of the combined efforts of Oceans Beyond Piracy (OBP), European Union Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP NESTOR) and GMCP HoA. It has allowed the Commander of the Somaliland Coastguard to be in constant contact with the base in Berbera and its fleet while on operations. The improvement of operational communications has been enhanced by the training delivered by GMCP HoA's Communications Expert. This training included practical operational planning based on radio checks and radio usage as part of the Coastguards daily routines. The communications project and the establishment of an operational situation room have led to a vast improvement in Somaliland's maritime domain awareness and law enforcement capabilities.

MOGADISHU

GMCP HoA's MLE mentors in Mogadishu are experts in seamanship, policing, and basic engineering. The mentors continue to provide invaluable hands-on training and technical assistance to the Somali Police Force's Maritime Police Unit (MPU). During 2016, MPU crews, trained by GMCP's HoA mentors, have been undertaking regular security patrols on Mogadishu Harbour. The unit now consists of 30 competent crewman and coxswains.



New patrol boats delivered to the Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit

In 2016, the GMCP HoA programme delivered two new patrol boats to the MPU to complement their existing fleet. These boats have been purpose-built to better handle the rougher seas encountered during the east coast monsoon, during which time the existing MPU boats are not able to safely venture outside the harbour limits. The boats, which were built in Sri Lanka and then assembled in Mogadishu, will allow the MPU to operate further out at sea all year round.

At the beginning of the year, agreement was reached between the Maritime Police Unit and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Maritime Unit to undertake joint operations securing the waters off the Mogadishu International Airport (MIA). During the year, AMISOM Maritime vessel patrols were supported by one MPU patrol vessel twice a week. This cooperation was further enhanced when GMCP HoA's communications expert engaged the MPU and AMISOM Maritime Unit in a joint effort in Mogadishu to install a VHF base station at the AMISOM Maritime Unit camp. This work allowed greater cooperation and improved security of the harbour and seaward approaches to MIA.



Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit training exercise on arrest of high risk suspects



Public water safety awareness classes delivered by the Mogadishu Maritime Police Unit on Lido Beach in Mogadishu

As a result of the training and support from GMCP HoA's mentors, as well as the provision of fuel and training for boarding vessels, the mentors have been able to actively encourage the MPU to undertake operations. As a result the MPU has successfully undertaken random searches of vessels in Mogadishu harbour, and once onboard the MPU has been able to check vessel documents and licences. These operations have supported the Federal Government of Somalia's efforts with respect to stopping illegal fishing and other maritime crime.

GMCP HoA's mentors have also trained the MPU in water safety and rescue techniques, to a level of competence such that they can now successfully monitor public swimming activities at Lido Beach and provide assistance where needed. As a result, there has been a dramatic reduction of the number of drownings at the beach over past years, which has earned the MPU trust from the community.

Other key operational activities the MPU have undertaken include harbour security, customs, quarantine and immigration checks, maritime patrols to secure sea and air approach to MIA, search and rescue, as well as counter trafficking inspections.

Overall GMCP HoA continues to demonstrate excellent collaboration with the MPU and the Somali Police Force in general, while the unit grows in strength. Given the success of the MPU, the Unit Commander has requested for the number of competent crew to double and he has asked for the continued support of GMCP HoA's mentor programme in doing so.

PUNTLAND

In Puntland, GMCP HoA delivers training and mentoring to the Bosasso Port Police (BPP) through the deployment of a policing and an engineering mentor who have been embedded with the unit since 2015. Training and mentoring activities in 2016 were specifically focused on building capacity so that the BPP could increase its operational maritime law enforcement.



Illegal fishing vessel

The mentoring programme included operation planning on port security and policing, competent crew and coxswain training, outboard and vessel maintenance, as well as principles of rule of law and policing, use of force and human rights, and radio communications training delivered by GMCP HoA's communications expert. The training was delivered to three groups of 20 students and involved operational as well as technical aspects. With regard to practical exercises, the BPP was provided with the opportunity to practise boarding with GMCP HoA's partner – the European Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) vessel His Netherlands Majesty's Ship (HNLMS) Tromp.

Since GMCP HoA began support to the unit in 2014, the BPP has made significant leaps in capability and operational output. This is both in terms of time spent patrolling, and the level of complexity of activities undertaken on the water, which have included rescue operations of migrants at sea, arresting people smugglers, and seizing illegal weapons and goods.



GMCP Policing Mentor instructs the Bosasso Port Police in use of newly supplied life vests

Throughout 2016 the BPP has assisted of a number of boats involved in mixed migration movements on the Gulf of Aden. In one incident, the BPP escorted a group of 278 migrants, refugees, and Somali returnees to safety at Bosasso Port after a dangerous journey from Yemen. Numerous cases of human smuggling were, investigated in 2016 by the BPP who also discovered a shipment of handguns being smuggled illegally into Puntland from Yemen.



Left: DK Ambassador, Mette Knudsen, and NL Deputy Ambassador Tijmen Rooseboom, opens Bosasso Port Police Headquarters in September 2016 along with UNODC Regional Representative for Eastern Africa, Jose Vila del Castillo
Right: Bosasso Port Police Headquarters

The greatest achievement of the GMCP in Bosasso in 2016 was arguably the opening of the BPP Headquarters in September. This two-storey building is located on a plot of land adjacent to Bosasso Port. The facility includes offices, an integrated maritime domain awareness suite delivered jointly with OBP and EUCAP NESTOR, as well as water and drainage systems and external works such as a boundary wall, a driveway and parking area. The building will both serve as an operations centre for the BPP and the administrative base for the commander. It will also host the Minister of Transport, Ports and Counter Piracy. This building will strengthen the capacity of the Puntland law enforcement and criminal justice system to effectively deter, investigate and prosecute piracy as well as other offences occurring around Bosasso Port and along the adjacent coastline. The opening ceremony was presided over by the Minister for Ports, the Commander of the Bosasso Port Police, UNODC’s Regional Representative, and importantly the Ambassador of Denmark and the Deputy Ambassador of the Netherlands—both countries being major donors to the project.



Bosasso Port Police patrol skiffs with new engines

Colonel Haashi, who is the commander of the BPP, stated the following about the work of the BPP during 2016 and GMCP HoA's programming:

In 2016, the BPP was phenomenal in undertaking its work obligations as evidenced in the number of areas where we have been able to affect a good performance in law enforcement. For instance, we have made the port and adjacent waters safe for commercial vessels docking in Bosasso Port. We took part in humanitarian efforts to accommodate and settle more than 1500 refugees from Yemen. We captured illegal fishing boats, weapons and human traffickers with more than 800 illegal immigrants destined for Europe who were rescued. With regards to illegal foreign fishing, we captured 3 Iranian and 5 Yemeni owned vessels in 2016. The number of boats captured carrying illegal immigrants, smuggling handguns, small arms and other contraband, is 15 in 2016.



Colonel Haashi, Commander of the Bosasso Port Police

GMCP HoA was instrumental and indispensable in enhancing our good performance ... and we are looking forward to 2017 with confidence in yet again doubling our performance. This year we will move to the new headquarters and look forward to using state of the art communication as well as better boats, which we will use to increase our capability and performance. We are requesting that GMCP HoA continue to assist us to better serve our people and thereby contribute to the stability of our land and by extension, the rest of the world.

GMCP HoA looks forward to a continued fruitful relationship with the BPP in 2017, including the delivery of new boats and training to see continued successes of BPP's operational reach and capability.



Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex construction of Phase 1a

MOGADISHU PRISON AND COURT COMPLEX

Since the return of relative stability in South Central Somalia, significant efforts on the part of the Federal Government of Somalia and the international community have been put into rebuilding Somalia's justice institutions. Following decades of conflict and ongoing terrorist activity, the infrastructure needs of the country are immense. The security sector has been left with, at best, limited and broken buildings to house important institutions. Al-Shabaab continues to carry out acts of destruction and intimidation against judicial officers and infrastructure. Terrorists aim to derail the country's ability to develop and enforce the rule of law. An example of this was the tragic incident of April 2013 when attacks on the Benadir Court Complex in Mogadishu caused 30 civilian fatalities. Construction of a secure court complex became urgent, particularly in order to process high risk cases. For security reasons, such cases are currently diverted to military courts regardless of whether or not they fall within their jurisdiction.

"Lawyers and judges will be able to hear trials in a safe and secure environment, and those awaiting trial for the most serious crimes will have a protective and humane environment that upholds their fundamental human rights."

Yury Fedotov, Executive Director, UNODC



Somalia's Prime Minister Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke lays the MPCC foundation stone with onlookers including the Dutch ambassador to Somalia Frans Makken, senior United Nations officials and other Somali VIPs including the National Security Advisor, Commissioner of the Custodial Corps and Mayor of Mogadishu



Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex construction of Phase 1a

On 18 February 2016, Somalia's Prime Minister, Omar Abdirashid Ali Sharmarke, laid the foundation stone of what will become the 1,000 bed Mogadishu Prison and Court Complex (MPCC). UNODC GMCP has extended support to the Federal Government of Somalia to provide resources and technical expertise in the design and construction of the facility, which is the largest infrastructure project undertaken in Somalia. The design was developed taking into account past experiences in prison construction and refurbishment in Somalia.

The MPCC is being constructed on the north-western edge of the city within the same compound as the Somali Custodial Corps Headquarters. The initial construction phase, 'Phase 1A', is funded by the governments of Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, along with the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund. It includes construction of two courtrooms, self-contained accommodation for judicial staff, and a 240 bed high security prison block with a secure walkway to the court complex.

With accommodation for judicial staff inside the complex, the MPCC will establish a safe venue for civilian trials, bringing an end to the practice of trying civilian cases in military courts, which is crucial to achieving a human rights compliant judicial system. The location of the court complex within the high security prison will also eliminate the need to transport high-risk prisoners between the prison and the court, which is a critical point of vulnerability in terms of attempted break outs and attacks. The added prison bed space will lessen the strain of overcrowding of high risk prisoners at Mogadishu Central Prison, and will allow for radicalised prisoners to be separated from the general population, and have access to Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) programmes.

Construction of Phase 1A has remained on schedule throughout 2016 and will be completed in time for high risk trials to be heard in mid-2017. Future MPCC construction Phases include an intake/release building, kitchens and storage, vocational training facilities, and an additional 760 medium security beds across three separate prison blocks. The UNODC project also incorporates Custodial Corps training courses for prison staff, and the implementation of PVE programme as part of the wider Federal Government counter-terrorism strategy.



Sunset in Berbera

An aerial photograph of ocean waves, showing the rhythmic patterns of the water's surface. The waves are in various stages of breaking, with white foam visible. A semi-transparent teal rectangular box is overlaid on the upper-middle part of the image, containing the title text.

ATLANTIC OCEAN PROGRAMME

An aerial photograph of ocean waves, showing the rhythmic patterns of the water's surface. The waves are in various stages of breaking, with white foam visible. A semi-transparent teal rectangular box is overlaid on the lower-middle part of the image, containing the subtitle text.

Supporting the justice
system on land and
water

EYES IN THE SKY AND FEET IN THE WATER

The Yaoundé Code of Conduct (2013), set the framework for West and Central African regional cooperation in combating maritime crime, and emphasized the importance of strengthening national responses. The Lomé Charter (2016) further reinforced the relevance of cooperation among states increasing maritime security.

In 2016 the GMCP provided training on international law of the sea to 110 prosecutors and judges, and 50 maritime law enforcement officers, and facilitated coordination among Gulf of Guinean maritime security authorities. In two pilot countries GMCP embedded advisors with the Ghana Marine Police and the coastguard in São Tomé and Príncipe, respectively

LEGISLATIVE REFORM

The GMCP continued to support legal reform work on piracy in Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Gabon throughout 2016. Three workshops were conducted for national authorities on maritime jurisdiction and maritime crime awareness. Further, three coordination meetings took place between the four countries in Nigeria, Benin, and Togo, respectively. The meetings focused on presentations of legal framework status and the countries' prosecutorial capacity in responding to maritime crime through mock trials, and discussions on possible joint-operational/hand-over agreements based on examples from East Africa.

2016 also saw the expansion of the Legal Reform Programme to four new countries in the Gulf of Guinea - Ivory Coast, Ghana, Cameroon and São Tomé and Príncipe. This expansion ensured a comprehensive legal approach in tackling armed robbery and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea region, and included the completion of legal assessments and law reform plans and recommendations for the four countries. In the Ivory Coast and São Tomé and Príncipe workshops on maritime jurisdiction and maritime crime awareness



Legal experts, prosecutors and judges from Nigeria, Togo, Benin and Gabon, met in Abuja under the coordination of an expert of the GMCP, exchanging on legal frameworks, legal reforms and possible multilateral legal cooperation agreements on piracy and maritime crime.

took place with participation from local magistrates, judges, prosecutors, and legal policy advisors in order for them to share their knowledge and experience. Two coordination meetings among the involved countries were held in Ghana and São Tomé and Príncipe with the aim of facilitating the information sharing and coordinating the law reform plans for further cooperation.



The GMCP delegation met with the Prime Minister of the Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe, H.E. Mr. Patrice Trovoada, to discuss the current project implementation on Maritime Security in São Tomé, including support to legal reform and law enforcement..

A new project initiative includes an assessment of the Gulf of Guinea region's challenges in responding to attacks at sea, and analyses of any shortcomings within the criminal justice systems along the way that, if tackled, could strengthen the national processes to address impunity. Further, the report will lay the ground for the establishment of an information platform on attacks and responses to be used actively by the countries in the region.

MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT

A pilot project to build capacity for maritime law enforcement was launched in 2016, in Ghana and São Tomé and Príncipe. Two advisors, placed within the Ghana Marine Police and São Tomé and Príncipe Coast Guard respectively, advise and guide the units in their everyday operations. The advisors have also supported sea operation exercises, including for the Ghana Marine Police who simulated a drug inspection under advice and guidance by the UNODC advisor.

Future capacity building for maritime law enforcement agencies in West and Central Africa will include the use of satellite imageries provided by EU Copernicus for ad hoc



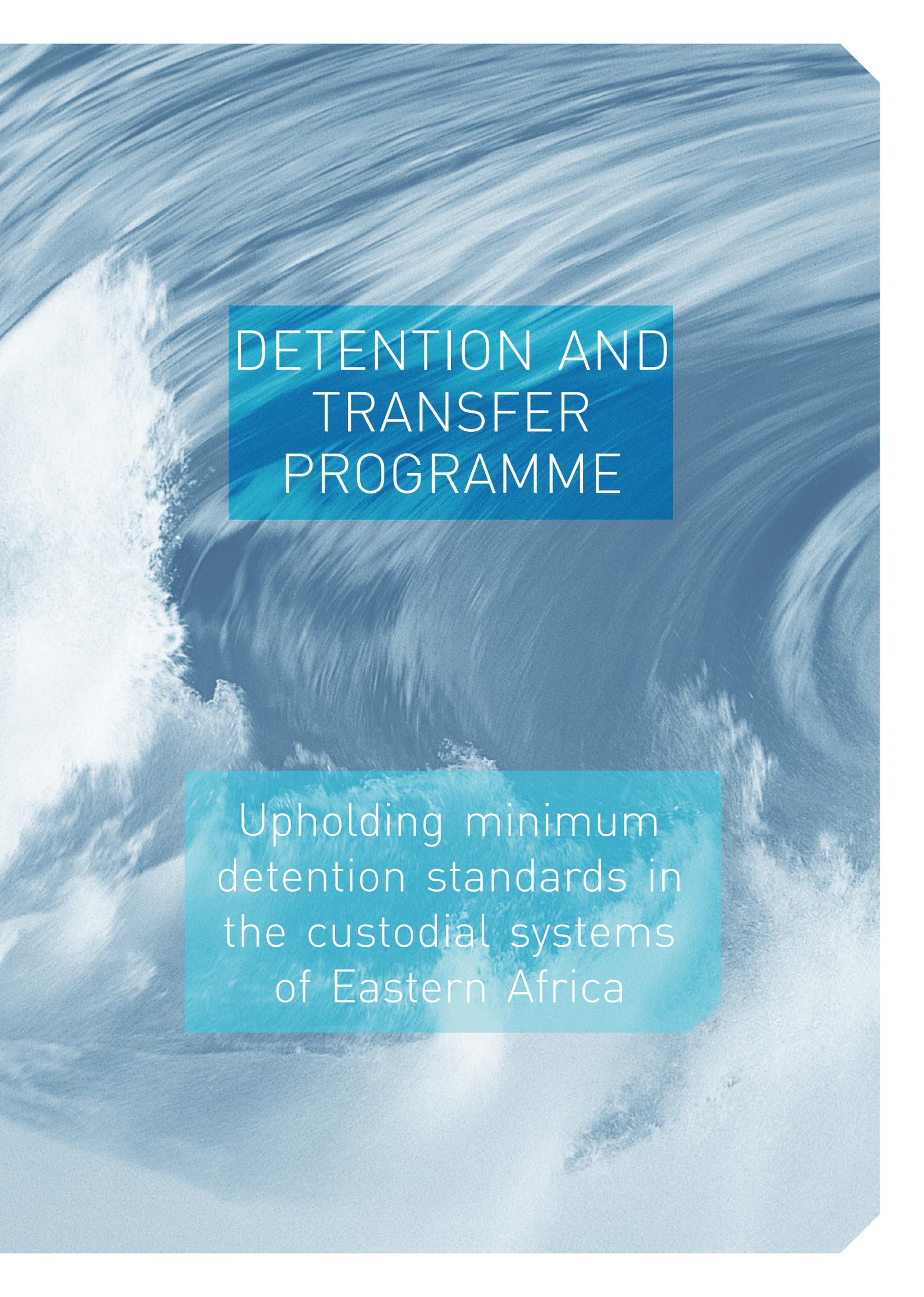
The Ghanaian Marine Police exercise boarding techniques with UNODC's mentor embarked on a rigid-hull inflatable boat. An inspection against drug trafficking is simulated at approximately 3 nautical miles, on a compliant vessel. The exercise is conducted in sea conditions that are not ideal, allowing to test the skills of the Marine Police and the procedures followed.



GMCP's mentor embedded in the São Tomé and Príncipe Coast Guard, guided the officers involved in the planning of the exercise, which led to the first ever inter-agency joint patrolling in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of São Tomé and Príncipe.

exercises. This will see West and Central African maritime law enforcement agencies initiating sea operations and inspections. Embedded UNODC GMCP advisors will provide support in the planning of such exercises and potential operations, including strengthening of standard operating procedures. Experts are currently deployed in Ghana and São Tomé and Príncipe. It is likely that UNODC GMCP will deploy further Advisors to support maritime law enforcement agencies in Nigeria, Togo, Sierra Leone and Liberia in the course of 2017. In the longer term, Advisors may be deployed to Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Benin.

GMCP's Atlantic Ocean Programme will also be expanding work into the Caribbean in 2017, as an assessment of MLE capacity to respond to drug trafficking in the small island states of the region has led to a list of recommendations which the GMCP has been asked to address in coordination with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and other key regional players.

An aerial photograph of a massive waterfall, with water cascading down a rocky ledge and creating a large, turbulent pool below. The water is a deep blue-grey color, and the surrounding landscape is a mix of green and brown. A semi-transparent teal rectangular box is overlaid on the upper part of the image, containing the title text in white, uppercase letters.

DETENTION AND TRANSFER PROGRAMME

Upholding minimum
detention standards in
the custodial systems
of Eastern Africa

A DYNAMIC YEAR

2016 has been a very dynamic year for the Detention and Transfer (D&T) programme. While the programme has continued to support countries in Eastern Africa in areas related to its mandate, it has also expanded its operations to assist prison services in the region in meeting new challenges in the criminal justice sector. The D&T programme has especially been monitoring the upholding of minimum detention standards in prisons where piracy detainees are currently held, including their transfer or repatriation to Somalia. In Puntland, for instance, the programme has supported national authorities with the custodial management of juveniles. In Seychelles, the programme is working with prison authorities to promote reform to the custodial system. Finally, in Kenya, the programme has been actively involved in developing strategies with the Kenya Prison Service to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE) in prisons.

Detention and Transfer Activities in 2016:

- *Piracy Prisoner Transfers and Monitoring*
- *Support to the Justice and Corrections Pillar of the Somali Compact (PSG3) of the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme*
- *Prison Management Development*
- *Prevention of Violent Extremism in prisons*
- *Custodial Administration of Juveniles*
- *Broader Prison Reform*

PIRACY PRISONER TRANSFERS AND MONITORING

The UNODC GMCP mentoring programmes established at Garowe and Hargeysa Prisons continue to be the most powerful driving force behind changes at both prisons. Particularly, UNODC mentors have played a pivotal role in ensuring that convicted pirates transferred from regional prosecuting states are humanely detained and that international minimum standards are upheld in detention facilities. In 2016, the expertise of the mentors, has been the main force through which new capacity building activities have been delivered, the purpose of which is to support custodial services in Somalia in order to meet their development needs and to diminish the challenges that a growing prison population brings.

Puntland

In Puntland, the highlight of the year was the promotion and delivery of capacity-building activities at the Garowe Prison Training Academy, which was conducted in support of the Justice and Corrections pillar of the Somali Compact (PSG3). Leading this effort, in coordination with UNSOM, UNODC brought together custodial officers from 7 Somali regional administrations, including Baidoa, Mogadishu, Beledweyne, Galkayo, Garowe, and Kismayo in a unique effort to build capacity while promoting regional integration. As a result of the success of the training, national authorities from the Federal Government and Puntland State of Somalia renamed the training academy as the Federal Prison Training Academy.



The Commissioner General of Prisons, the Puntland Prison Commissioner, the Minister of Justice of Puntland and the Somali Attorney General at the opening ceremony of the Introductory Training to the Prison Inspection Regime

An agreement between the Federal Custodial Authorities on carrying out capacity building activities in Puntland followed the successful organization of a Prison Inspection Regime - Introductory Training for the Somali Attorney General, Commissioner General of Prisons (CGP), and the Puntland Prison Commissioner, which was opened by the Puntland Minister of Justice in March 2016.

These capacity-building activities have been engineered to ensure sustainability. They revolve around the Training of the Trainers (ToT) approach whereby prison officers, selected by custodial authorities from regional administrations, were trained on the content of UNODC's Basic Training for Prison Officer (BTPO) course for three weeks. The selected prison officers then delivered a two-week training course to prison officers, who also came from across Somalia. Sustainability of the training programme is ensured through overcoming:

Capacity building activities have been engineered to ensure sustainability and promote regional integration

1. Language barriers: trainers would replicate the training for junior officers in Somali
2. Geographical barriers: following training, the trainers would then be re-deployed to their duty stations in remote locations where international partners have no reach
3. Logistics and financial constraints for international partners: engagement would be limited to routinely following up with the trainers and delivering refreshers, if and where needed

To date, UNODC, in coordination with UNSOM, has trained:

- 13 trainers from regional administrations from South Central Somalia



Trainees from all Somali regions participating in ice-breaking activities during a Training of Trainers sessions organized in Garowe in July & August 2016

- 5 trainers from Puntland

In turn the trainers who graduated from the TOT BTPO training have trained:

- BTPO I: 13 officers from regional administrations from South Central Somalia and 6 officers from Puntland
- BTPO II: 25 recruits from the Puntland Custodial Corps (course entirely delivered by the Puntland Trainers)

62 custodial officers have been trained from 7 regional administrations across Somalia

The courses covered the following topics:

- Overview of the criminal justice system
- Human rights
- Standard minimum rules of the treatment of prisoners
- Role of a prison officer
- Classification
- Vulnerable groups
- Search techniques (personal search), area (cell, building, fabric check) and vehicle search
- Escape routines
- Prisoner discipline
- Supervision of inmates
- Visitors and contact with the outside world
- Definition of security as a concept, including types of security in prisons, security routines
- Gate procedures
- Minimum use of force (hand-cuffs/batons)

UNODC wishes to congratulate Somali Custodial authorities for having promoted regional cooperation through these activities. For 2017, UNODC foresees more capacity-building activities that will further this effort to establish a Federal Correctional system.



Arrival of trainees to Basic Training for Prison Officers organized in Garowe in September 2016

REHABILITATION FOCUS: ALI

Ali (fictitious name) has been sentenced to 24 years in prison for piracy. When asked why he is in prison, Ali explained that he had a medium size fishing vessel, with a crew of four that was apprehended at sea only six miles outside Mogadishu. The authorities confiscated the fishing equipment on the grounds that it could not be acquired in Somalia. They also claimed that he was being arrested for piracy related offenses. Ali and his crew were brought to the Seychelles and charged accordingly. He was then sentenced for piracy and served 3 years in a prison in the Seychelles. He was transferred by UNODC to the new prison in Garowe, Puntland when it opened in April 2014.

While in the Seychelles, Ali benefited from vocational training provided by UNODC. He also started to self-study, learning English, mathematics, and religion. Ali tried to involve other inmates by encouraging them to start their own pursuit of self-studies. When he arrived in Garowe prison, Ali became interested in first aid early on and started working with the doctor at the prison, supported by UNODC. In the beginning, he read first aid books in English. However, later on, Ali received lessons from the doctors and nurses in Garowe prison. He passed several tests and exams administered to him by the doctors during the training. Now he assists with daily tasks in the prison, including attending to prison patients two to three times a week. In addition, he also assists with daily medical check-ups and follow-ups. His tasks include helping to distribute medicine, changing and cleaning wounds, and taking patients' blood pressure and blood samples.

He tells UNODC that he now has a full time job with the health care unit in Garowe prison. When asked about his role, he says that he feels he is learning something that can help him when he is released. He says that he now has two options when he will be released; either to become a teacher or to become a doctor.

Ali tells the UNODC that his advice to other inmates is to use the opportunity provided to them by the UNODC and start with self-studies. He believes that inmates can also help each other. As an example, he tells the UNODC about a former inmate that was released, who did not engage in self-studies or vocational training during his time at Garowe prison. This inmate is now jobless and enduring financial hardship. Ali serves as a reminder to the international community, that the importance of supporting prison development initiatives is invaluable for the Somali community. Such support ensures the rehabilitation of inmates and increases their chances of re-integration.



SOMALILAND

Since their appointment in August 2015, UNODC mentors, seconded by the Swedish Prison and Probation Service at Hargeysa Prison, have worked with the Custodial Corps to meet their goals for management capacity.

The highlight of 2016 in Somaliland is the development and delivery of the Managers Development Programme, a 12-month programme developed by UNODC mentors. The purpose of the programme is to address the management needs of the Somaliland Custodial Corps by building the capacity of young prison leaders who have either just graduated from university or who have the skills and potential to grow in the Custodial Corps. The course revolves around the selection of 12 cadets who aspire to become prison leaders and the delivery of targeted sessions on management, leadership and strategy of general prison management.

The programme requires the cadets to perform all managerial roles across custodial departments and focus, among other areas, on the following topics:

- Prison Leadership and custodial values, including roles and responsibilities
- Offenders management
- Security
- Corruption
- Human rights
- Prison Management, including budgets, strategic planning



The Somaliland Managers Development Programme: UNODC and the Somaliland Custodial Corps developing prison leaders of the future

Cadets participating in classes for the MDP. The classes included practical and theoretical aspects of becoming a manager of a prison



Cadets of the Managers Development Programme (MDP) for future leaders of the Somaliland Custodial Corps. The training was developed and delivered by UNODC mentors seconded by the Swedish Prison and Probation Service

- Accountability and oversight mechanisms
- Officers performance
- Community engagement
- Developing others



Vocational training at Hargeisa Prison where prisoners learn to make bricks for construction work

The Somaliland Custodial Corps plays a crucial role in identifying course participants, and even more importantly, ensures that the cadets become an integrated part of the custodial staff, empowering them to be leaders. To date, the cadets have been progressively taking on more responsibilities as a result of being exposed to the different

PRISON MANAGERS FOCUS: RIDWAN AND BASHIR

RIDWAN, HEAD OF ADMINISTRATION

Ridwan has been working in the Somaliland Custodial Corps for 15 years. She previously worked in the reception at Hargeysa Prison, keeping records of the prisoners as they arrived to the prison. Ridwan is one of the only females in the Management Development Programme and, has become the Head of Administration at Hargeysa Prison. She is currently in charge of recording prisoner intake with a newly implemented database at the prison. Her mentorship of the younger officers in administration has supported the development of the registration and management of prisoner records.



BASHIR, FROM GRADUATE STUDENT TO SECURITY OFFICER

Bashir is one of the cadets of the Managers Development Programme, delivered by the UNODC prison mentors. His professionalism particularly shows in his role as a manager of the security department, where he supervises other staff through their daily work.

Bashir has been very involved in the development and work of the newly established security department at Hargeysa Prison as well as the selection of its staff. Bashir has been working for the Somaliland Custodial Corps since 2009, after graduating in law from Hargeysa University. Bashir plays an important role in the security department, which is part of the UNODC PVE strategy at Hargeysa Prison.



roles and departments that a well-functioning prison should have. Through this path, the cadets are given the opportunity to choose their career paths. UNODC wishes to congratulate the Somaliland Custodial Corps for fulfilling its role to date and for supporting the cadets throughout their learning curve.

In parallel, the D&T programme has continued to improve rehabilitation programmes to offer a better chance of reintegration for the prisoners. New training modules include welding, domestic wiring, and plumbing. Once the training modules have been completed, the prisoners will support the maintenance team at the prison by carrying out renovations and improvements to the infrastructure of Hargeisa Prison.

TRANSFERS

Since the establishment of the MCP piracy prosecution model, UNODC supported prosecuting countries transferring and repatriating piracy prisoners who wished to serve their sentence in their country of origin or following their serving of the sentence. Prisoner transfers and post-sentence repatriations promote more successful rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals into their communities of origin, while at the same time relieving prosecuting States of the burden of their continued detention or post-sentence deportation. In 2016, UNODC supported repatriations of formerly convicted Somali pirates from Kenya and Mauritius.

Kenya	Mauritius
35	12

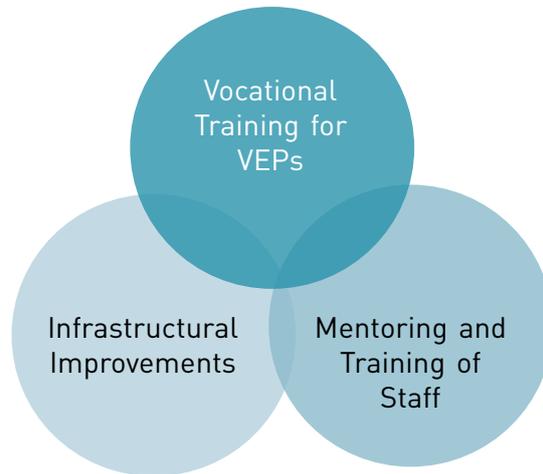
REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

The UNODC GMCP has further developed and engaged in regional implementation in Eastern Africa. A mentor was placed at Shimo La Tewa prison in the second part of 2016, and will continue in 2017, to support the prison management in Preventing Violent Extremism inside the prison. An important component of the regional engagement in 2016 includes building a database, a Prisoner Record Management System, where prisoner data is recorded to improve the management of the prisoners. This has been implemented in Kenya and Seychelles.

KENYA

In 2014, the GMCP, thanks to its experience in managing high-risk prisoners such as piracy prisoners, was asked by countries in the region to assist them in meeting the challenges associated with violent extremism in prisons. Kenya was the first country in Eastern Africa that benefited from pilot programmes in this area. In this regard, 2016 has been a crucial year in consolidating pilot activities in a strategy agreed upon at the national level with the Kenya Prison Service and its partners, including the National Counter Terrorist Centre (NCTC) and local communities. This effort culminated on 12 July 2016, when UNODC and the Kenya Prison Service convened a coordination meeting to bring together organizations and actors operating in the Kenya Prison Service that have relevant CVE and PVE programming, to enhance coordination and transparency. The meeting was attended by the Principal Secretary, Mr Micah Powon, the director of the National Counter Terrorist Centre, Ambassador Martin Kimani and Member States including, EU, Norway, the UK, and the US.

All parties agreed that relevant and effective programming should be appropriate, sustainable and fit within an international framework as well as the Kenyan national framework and the Kenyan Prison Service strategies. Technical assistance interventions should also be aimed at improving the environment for the prisoners, as well as providing the adequate expertise and equipment to the prisons.



UNODC's approach to Preventing Violent Extremism revolves around 3 elements and 12 associated activities:

1. Dynamic Security
2. Prisoners' Record Management
3. Identification of at risk group through training of prison staff on the use of a simple assessment instrument that includes static and dynamic factors, security and eligibility for rehabilitation programmes
4. Training of prison staff on the management of a tailored Rehabilitation Programme in line with its objectives and principles
5. Separate Housing of prisoners in the rehabilitation programme, incorporating small-scale incentives and privileges for participation such as enhanced visits
6. Delivery of Education Programmes, including courses in basic literacy
7. Vocational Training
8. Moderate Religious Teaching
9. Access to family
10. Pre-Release Preparation
11. Post-Release Support

12. Full time prison mentor

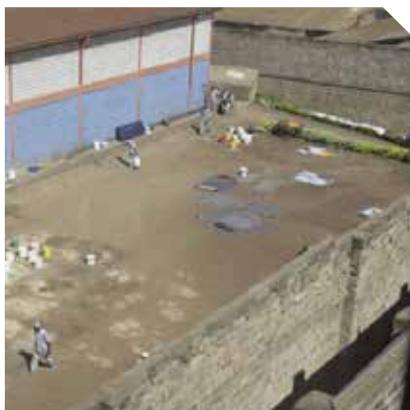
The main driver behind the strategy is full-time mentoring for key prison departments in target establishments, including security, intake/reception, and prison industries. The purpose of the mentoring programme is to identify Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEP) and vulnerable prisoners to reduce the risk of radical elements influencing others. This procedure starts at the intake process, where prisoners are recorded in a Prisoners Record Management System (PRMS). Next, sentence planning is provided to each individual prisoner where a rehabilitation programme for each individual prisoner is identified. Prisoners are given access to vocational training to improve their chance of rehabilitation and reintegration to society.

The GMCP strategy will be fully rolled out in 2017, focusing on Kamiti Prison in Central-East Kenya and Shimo La Tewa Prison in the coastal area, and all the establishments comprising the two detention facilities.

In Kamiti Prison, UNODC has initiated the refurbishment of 'Block H' to enhance segregation capability at the prison. H Block will house high-risk prisoners, including VEPs with in-block access to rehabilitation activities. Work at the block is going to be finalized at the end of 2016.

In Shimo La Tewa Prison, a mentor has been assigned for the second half of 2016 to roll out the implementation of the foundational elements of the strategy, which includes reviewing the management structure, implementing the Prisoner Record Management System database, supporting the development of the security department and rehabilitation programmes for VEPs. Shimo La Tewa Prison presents the highest degree of risk in terms of VEPs due to the coastal region being particularly exposed to the threat of violent extremism. High-risk trials are also carried out at the adjacent Shanzu Court, built by UNODC in 2010. Comprehensive strategies to target Shimo La Tewa Main, Medium, Borstal and Women's prison – the last of which, as of October 2016, represents nearly 20% of its population in detention for violent extremist crimes – are going to be rolled out in 2017.

"We need prisoners in a safe place where we can engage them in programmes that can help them." Henry Kisingu, Officer in Charge at Kamiti Prison



Left: H-Block at Kimiti Prison before the renovations

Right: H-Block at Kimiti Prison after the renovations

SEYCHELLES

UNODC D&T Programme is supporting the Seychelles Prison Service with the development of a new management and organizational structure and with reviewing and revising the expiring Strategic Plan to ensure that it will provide a firm basis for the future development of the service. The UNODC D&T holds, through its development and implementation of Prisoner Record Management System, expertise in developing and implementing databases to support the criminal justice sector.

THE END OF A NIGHTMARE

The 23 October 2016 marked an important milestone in the era of modern piracy off the coast of Somalia as freedom was secured for the crew of the Omani fishing vessel Naham 3. The 26 crew members from Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam had been held hostage for four and a half years.

During the 54 months of captivity, the Naham 3 crew lost three members. One was killed during the hijacking and two succumbed to illness. Their release was at long last secured through the hard work of members of the Somali community, Galmudug and Puntland state authorities, and with the assistance of the Hostage Support Partners (HSP); a group made up of a number of private and public organizations, including Oceans Beyond Piracy, Compass Risk, the UNODC, and UNHAS.

While in captivity, UNODC GMCP delivered food and medicine to the Naham 3 crew through intermediaries in Somalia. On the day of their release, UNODC GMCP organized immediate evacuation of the 26 surviving crew from Somalia to Nairobi where they were placed in the care of officials from their respective embassies.



The crew of the Naham 3 leaving Somalia after four and a half years of captivity

Through resolute and cohesive action by the Somali Government and a number of international actors, we are now approaching the target of “zero hostages/ zero ships” Progress made can, however, be easily reversed as grievances felt in Somali fishing communities over the continued exploitation of Somali fisheries by international fishing and lack of control over land and maritime zones continue to create the conditions necessary for piracy to return.

Four and a half terrible years of captivity are finally over for the crew of the Naham 3. GMCP’s experience with hostage support since 2012, however, shows that the psychological effects and financial implications of the years of captivity continue to pose great challenges to released hostages long after their return home. It is therefore vital that the international community and Somali Government continue efforts to repress piracy and the industry stay vigilant in keeping with Best Management Practices in order to ensure that the suffering of sailors in the hands of Somali pirates becomes a closed chapter in history.

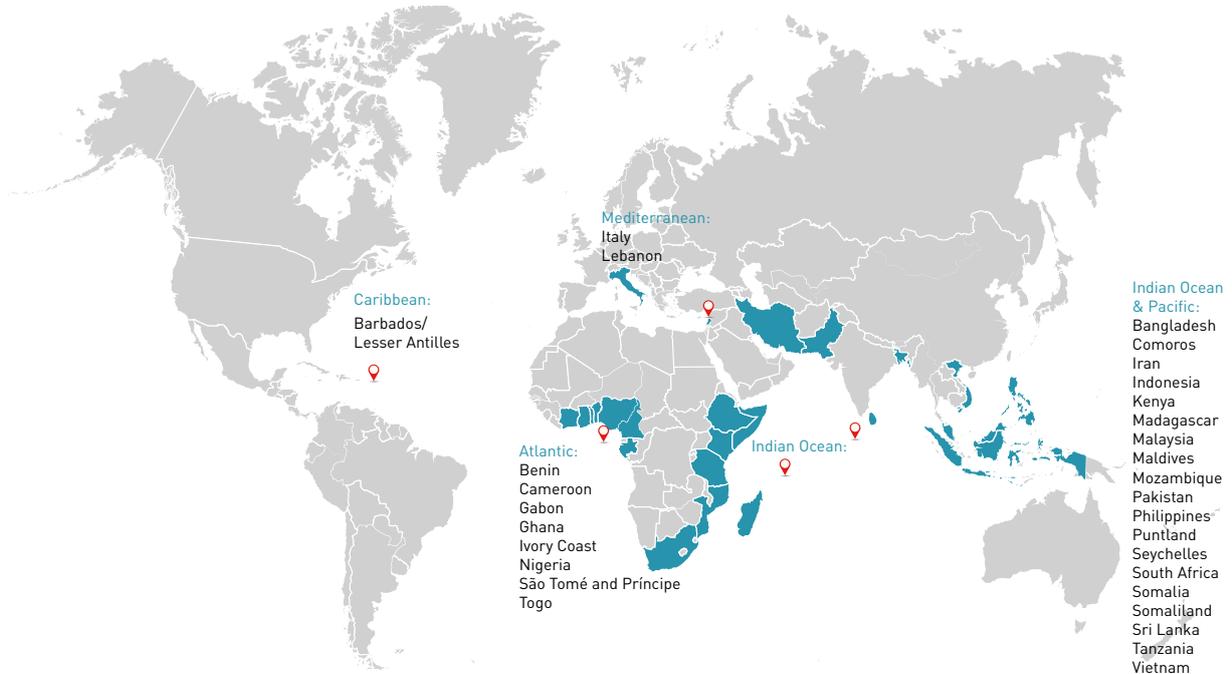


MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS UNIT

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

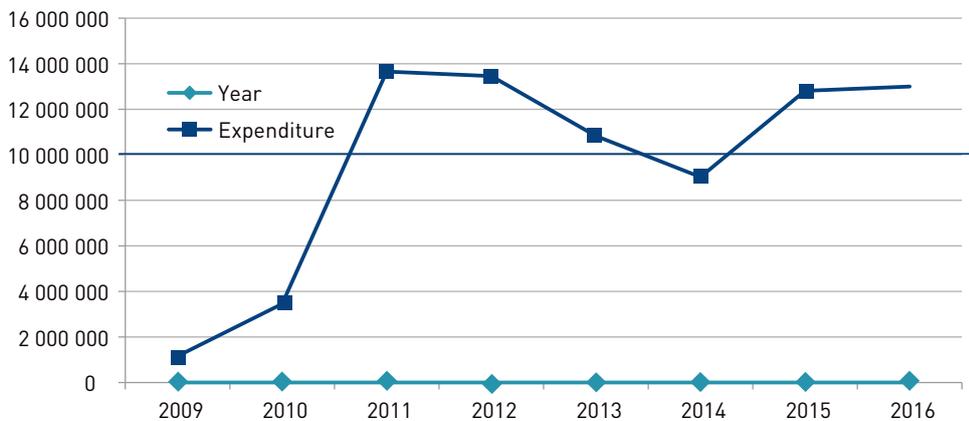
MANEUVERING THROUGH THE TRICKY PATHS OF UN FINANCES

The GMCP continued its geographical expansion and thematic diversification in the course of 2016. From mentoring prison personnel in Somalia, to building up a prosecutor network across the Indian Ocean, the GMCP has delivered technical assistance worth close to \$13 million USD to 30 countries & territories worldwide.



The Global Programme, which is currently based in Nairobi, Kenya, started in May 2009 as the Counter Piracy Programme. The Programme expanded thematically to cover maritime crime in general in 2014 and, in order to reflect this increased coverage, changed name to the Global Maritime Crime Programme.

GMCP DELIVERY 2009 TO 2016 [US\$]



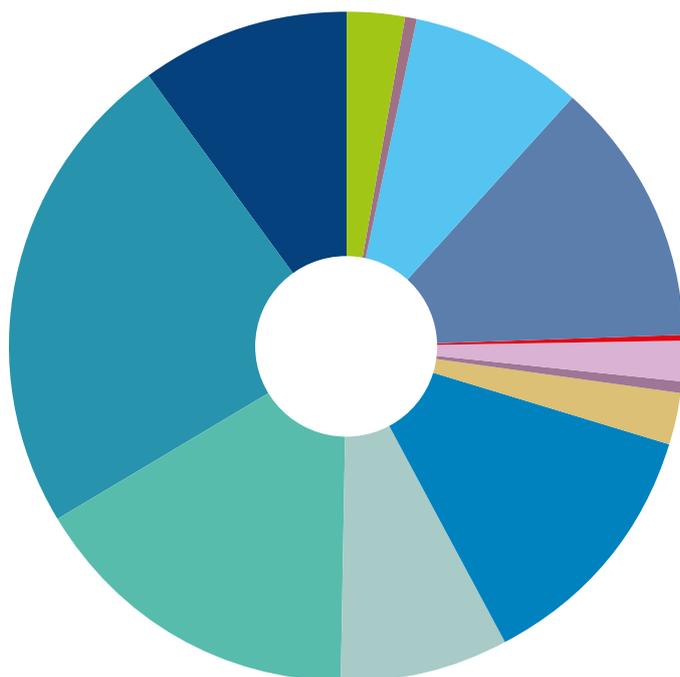
In November 2015, the GMCP, as part of the UN Secretariat, introduced a new way of streamlining UN business processes. The system is named Umoja - the Swahili word for 'unity', and is an all-encompassing integrated Enterprise Resource Planning system that supports activities such as accounts and budget management, human resources

management, supply chain management, central support services, and other core functions. An internet based system developed for the UN, it provides a financially integrated and robust centralized system which will allow the UN to better manage its personnel, resources, assets, and finances. Its potential benefits to the GMCP operations in the mid- to long-term are projected to be significant – going far beyond the organizational efforts to provide for donor reporting by pledge or substantial programme output in real time.

However, it is no surprise that the implementation of the biggest administrative reform in the UN since its foundation in 1945 caused some administrative challenges for the GMCP Management & Analysis Unit (M&A). The M&A was, however, prepared to the greatest extent possible for the transition through staff training, networking with UN entities already live in Umoja, and keeping the existing office's backup monitoring tools. These measures mitigated the negative effects and ensured the solid running of the GMCP back office. GMCP anticipates easier and more timely reporting to our partners in 2017.

The GMCP has been supported by a total of 17 donors since the programme started in 2009. This very broad donor base helps to keep the Programme involved in relevant and diverse issues of maritime crime on a global scale. New collaboration in 2016 includes the Government of Japan, who supported MLE training in Seychelles for IOFMC Member States and the Government of Sweden with which the GMCP is working closely to improve prison management in Somalia through the deployment of Swedish Prison Mentors. The GMCP is grateful for the continued donor support and confidence in the Programme and its team.

CPP/MCP/GMCP CONTRIBUTIONS 2009 - 2016



Arsenault Foundation	46,299
Australia	2,814,601
Canada	716,152
Denmark	8,050,607
European Union	12,270,075
Finland	259,209
France	94,340
Germany	1,839,689
Italy	22,198
Japan	500,000
MPTF	2,506,418
Netherlands	12,084,097
Norway	7,932,695
Sweden	117,800
Trust Fund	15,641,902
United Kingdom	23,014,131
United States	9,648,520
Interest	23,056

IN MEMORY OF OUR CHERISHED COLLEAGUES



Ibrahim Koshin
1958-2016



Mohamed "Abokor" Mahmoud
1962-2017



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Maritime Crime Programme, Regional Office for Eastern Africa
United Nations Office at Nairobi, Gigiri, Block X, Room 212
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If you would like to know more about the work that UNODC is doing to support States to combat maritime crime, please see www.unodc.org/unodc/en/piracy/index.html

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