

**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



# Annual Narrative Progress Report

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


Report for the Period 1 January to 31 December 2014

Report prepared by  
The Trust Fund Secretariat, Department of Political Affairs  
United Nations

### Recipient UN Entities

	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), Office of Legal Affairs
	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
	International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) <sup>1</sup>
	International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) <sup>2</sup>

### Contributing Donors

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	United States of America
	DP World (Private Sector)

<sup>1</sup> Following the conclusion of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) mandate, the United Nations Assistance Mission to Somalia (UNSOM) was designated as one of the Recipient UN Organizations in place of UNPOS.

<sup>2</sup> INTERPOL submitted a project proposal through IMO.

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## Definitions

**Allocation:** Amount approved by the Trust Fund Board for a project or programme.

**Approved Project/Programme:** a Proposal (a project/programme document, etc.) that is approved by the Board for fund allocation purposes.

**Contributor Commitment:** Amount(s) committed by a donor to a Fund in a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

**Contributor Deposit:** Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA).

**Delivery Rate:** The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Recipient Organization against the 'net funded amount'.

**Direct Cost:** Costs that can be traced to, or identified as part of, the cost of a project or programme in an economical and feasible way.

**Donor Contribution:** A donor contribution as per signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) with UNODC or the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office as Trust Fund Administrator.

**Donor Deposit:** Cash deposit received by the Fund Manager for the Trust Fund.

**Implementing Partner:** Organizations that collaborate with UN Systems Organizations (see below) to implement projects, but do not access funds directly from Trust Fund.

**Indirect Support Costs:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Recipient Organizations. UNDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs.

**Net Funded Amount:** Amount transferred to a Recipient Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Recipient Organization.

**Project Expenditure:** Amount of project disbursement including un-liquidated obligations related to payments due for the year.

**Project Financial Closure:** A project or programme is considered financially closed when all the financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled and no further financial charges can be incurred.

**Project Operational Closure:** A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all activities a Recipient Organization is responsible for (as per the approved programmatic document) have been completed.

**Project/Programme/Joint Programme Document:** An annual work plan or a programme/project document, etc. that is approved by the relevant decision-making body for fund allocation purposes.  
**Project Start Date:** The date of first disbursement of the funds from the Trust Fund.

**Programme Support Costs (Indirect Cost<sup>3</sup>):** General cost that is not directly related to a particular programme or activity of the organization. Indirect costs are calculated as 7% of programme costs and are recovered in accordance with each Recipient organization's financial regulations and rules.

**Project Start Date:** Date of transfer of first instalment from the Trust Fund Office to the Recipient Organization.

**Recipient UN Organizations:** UN System Organizations eligible to apply for funding, and that have access to funds directly from the Trust Fund.

**Total Approved Project Budget:** amount approved by the Board of the Trust Fund.

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<sup>3</sup> UN Financial Rules and Regulations

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>ASG</b>	Assistant Secretary-General
<b>CGPCS</b>	Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia
<b>CMF</b>	Combined Monitoring Forces
<b>CTF</b>	Combined Task Force
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUNAVFOR</b>	European Union Naval Forces (Operation 'Atlanta')
<b>EUROPOL</b>	European Police Office
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FGS</b>	Federal Government of Somalia
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MPTF Office</b>	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OLA</b>	Office of Legal Affairs
<b>TFG</b>	Transitional Federal Government
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCT</b>	United Nations Country Team
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDPA</b>	United Nations Department of Political Affairs
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>UNPOS</b>	United Nations Political Office for Somalia
<b>UNSOM</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
<b>US\$</b>	United States Dollars
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Trust Fund to Support the Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (hereinafter “the Trust Fund”) was established in January 2010 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.” 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 and the States of the region.

2. Governance is provided through a Board consisting of ten Member States of the Contact Group (on a rotating basis), supported by the International Maritime Organisation, United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In 2014, the Board comprised representatives from the following countries: France, Germany, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands/Norway (shared seat), Seychelles, Somalia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The UN Department of Political Affairs chairs the Board and serves as the Trust Fund Secretariat, while the United Nations Development Programme Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (UNDP MPTF Office) functions as the Administrative Agent.

3. The Trust Fund was established with two “Windows” – Window A and Window B - to allow donors to make contributions to specific categories of activities. The Windows correspond to the nature of expenses incurred in addressing piracy in all its aspects. Window A enables the payment or reimbursement as quickly as possible of specific expenses associated with investigating or prosecuting suspected pirates, imprisoning those convicted. It also provides other relevant financial support to national jurisdictions, in particular for national legal capacity building, including supporting evidence gathering capacities, capacities in the field of detention and imprisonment, and mutual legal assistance among and between the regional States. Window B enables other activities related to implementing Contact Group objectives regarding combating piracy in all its aspects, including public communication.

4. The Terms of Reference of the Trust Fund specifically created a fast track mechanism, the “Expedited Facility” (ExFac), which permits the payment or reimbursement of short-term prosecution-related expenses and supports relevant legal capacity building activities. The ExFac provides financial support for urgent, time-sensitive initiatives that ensure that administrative processes, such as prosecution and detention of piracy suspects, remain functioning and



uncompromised. The ExFac can be used by governments, the private sector, and other stakeholders to reimburse the costs of participating in regional piracy trials, including the travel of key witnesses.

5. Donor contributions to the Fund are used to finance projects carried out by UN System Organizations (the “Recipient UN Organizations” and Implementing Partners). Recipient UN Organizations become party to the Trust Fund through the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Trust Fund Administrative Agent (MPTF Office). Following this, the Recipient UN Organization assumes full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it, in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

6. The 2014 Annual Narrative Progress Report on Activities Implemented under the Trust Fund is compiled by the United Nations Department of Political Affairs in its capacity as the Trust Fund Secretariat. In line with the Terms of Reference of the Trust Fund, the report will be submitted to the Trust Fund Board, as well as to all donors and stakeholders that contributed to the Trust Fund by 31 May 2015. The United Nations Development Programme through its Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in its capacity as the Trust Fund Administrative Agent prepared the 2014 Annual Consolidated Financial Report and will submit this consolidated report to the Trust Fund Board and each donor that has contributed to the Trust Fund by 31 May 2015.

### **Report Structure**

7. The present report outlines the activities of the Trust Fund in 2014 and consolidates all the projects approved by the Board of the Trust Fund. The narrative information contained in the report is derived from the reports submitted by the United Nations Organizations and Implementing Partners for activities funded by the Trust Fund. The report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014 and provides narrative and results-based findings on the progress of activities made during this period. It focuses mainly on ongoing projects as well as those projects that were operationally closed in 2014. The report also provides an overview of all completed projects in order to present a complete perspective of the achievement of the Trust Fund to date.

8. The report is organised in four sections. Section One provides an overview of the strategic approach taken by the United Nations and the Contact Group to address the problem of maritime piracy. This section provides background information on the activities of United Nations and the Contact Group with a focus on the Trust Fund. Section Two provides updates on ongoing projects

approved by the Board of the Trust Fund, and their status during the reporting period. Section Three highlights the implementation status of ongoing projects as well as those projects that were operationally closed in 2014 and notes the achievements made by the United Nations organizations and the challenges encountered within this reporting period. Section Four, the concluding section, provides an overview of the financial performance of the Trust Fund.

## THE PROBLEM OF MARITIME PIRACY

### A.1 Maritime Piracy

9. Piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia remain a major threat to shipping, even though no incident of hijacking of commercial vessels took place during the reporting period. In 2014, 13 incidents were reported to the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Some of the most urgent responses undertaken by the international community have revolved around the twin axis of deterring pirate attacks and prosecuting and sanctioning of pirates. Nevertheless, this progress is fragile and reversible. There are still reports of pirates attempting to attack vessels and capture them for ransom. Success will be secured in the long-term only through sustained partnership between Somalia and the international community.

10. In his report to the Security Council in October 2014, the United Nations Secretary-General observed that long-term security off the Somali coast needed to be built up first on shore. He noted that reconstructing Somalia's judicial and maritime security capacity was the most critical and challenging element of the international community's counter-piracy efforts, yet was essential for their sustainability. The Secretary-General called on the international community to increase its support to Somali efforts in the area of governance, rule of law and economic development.

11. The Secretary-General further stressed that the prosecution and sanctioning of individuals suspected of piracy, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions was an essential deterrent to would-be pirates and demonstrated that they cannot act with impunity. The United Nations will continue to strengthen the capacity of Somalia and other States in the region to prosecute individuals suspected of piracy and to sanction those convicted, in accordance with international standards. This must include deterring and suppressing the financing of piracy and the laundering of ransom money.

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

12. In line with United Nations Security Council resolution 1851 (2008), the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (Contact Group) was established to coordinate efforts among States and organizations aimed at countering piracy. Since its inception, the Contact Group has met 17 times. From 23 Member States and five intergovernmental organizations in January 2009, the

Contact Group now comprises over 80 participants. Through its three thematic working groups and one forum, the Contact Group draws on international expertise and finds creative and practical solutions to the complex cross-cutting problems underlying piracy.

13. On 14 May 2014, the Contact Group held its sixteenth Plenary Session under the Chairmanship of the European Union in New York. The Plenary was dedicated to the memory of the two UNODC experts, Messrs. Clément Gorissen and Simon Davis, who were killed in a heinous attack in Galkayo on 7 April 2014, while helping the Somali people to tackle the organised crime that is stifling the development of their country. The Contact Group adopted the objective of ‘zero/zero’ - that is, zero ship and zero seafarer in the hands of Somali pirates. The Contact Group endorsed a series of measures to streamline and refine its structures and working procedures with a view to making it more demand-driven, delivery-focused, and cost-effective and increase regional participation and representation through a system of co-chairing arrangements for its Working Groups. Working Group 1 has been renamed the Working Group on Capacity Building. It will concentrate on capacity building and will be co-chaired by the UK and the Indian Ocean Commission. Working Group 2 has been transformed into the ‘Legal Forum of the CGPCS’, preserving the legal network as a virtual legal forum of legal experts. It will be co-chaired by Mauritius and Portugal. Working Group 3 has been renamed ‘Maritime Counter-Piracy and Mitigation Operations’. It will bring, amongst others, industry, navies and seafarers organisations together. This Working Group will be co-chaired by Japan, Seychelles and the United Arab Emirates. Working Group 5 has been renamed ‘Disrupting Pirate Networks Ashore’ and will continue to be chaired by Italy and focus on financial flows tracking and arresting piracy kingpins. Law enforcement expertise will be concentrated in a dedicated, autonomous Task Force.

14. The Contact Group convened in its 17<sup>th</sup> plenary session on 28 October 2014 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. It noted that sustained international cooperation and continued support remain critical to further suppressing organized criminal networks that target merchant vessels. Until those networks are dismantled, maritime routes in the western Indian Ocean will remain vulnerable. As there is strong evidence that existing pirate networks are still intact, the CGPCS called upon the Federal and Regional governments in Somalia to arrest, prosecute or extradite pirate leaders operating with impunity in and from their territory. The Contact Group Lessons Learned Consortium completed the first stage of analysis of the CGPCS. The Contact Group urged governments, industry and humanitarian organisations to, as a matter of high priority, take initiatives to alleviate the

suffering of piracy survivors and their families.

## TRUST FUND: 2014 IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

### B.1 Implementation and Overview

15. Since its inception in January 2010 until 31 December 2014, a total of US\$ 22.61 million was received from donors including 21 Member States, a private shipping company, and an individual. Through 31 December 2014, the Trust Fund considered 73 projects and approved 46 projects (excluding Expedited Facility projects) worth US\$ 22.30 million. Of these, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is involved in the implementation of 34 projects, the UNDP in six, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in three, the UN Political Office for Somalia in two, and the United Nations Division of Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea, International Maritime Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and INTERPOL in one each. The Trust Fund has disbursed US\$ 900,000 for five Expedited Facility replenishments to meet short-term unforeseen expenditures. The Trust Fund Board - in line with its Terms of Reference – kept its focus on building capacity for the prosecution of suspected pirates in Somalia and the region. Activities in this area are funded through the Fund’s “Window A,” which has to date accounted for the major share of approved project funds.

**Table 1: Summary of All Projects Funded under the Trust Fund as of 31 December 2014**

Sr No.	Recipient Organisation	Project Title	Allocation	Date of Approval
1	UNODC	Implementing reforms and creating sustainable capacity in “Somaliland” and Puntland Prisons	\$751,140	23-Apr-10
2	UNODC	“Somaliland” and Puntland Law Reform	\$205,225	23-Apr-10
3	UNODC	Support to Seychelles as Regional Centre for the Prosecution of Piracy	\$415,160	23-Apr-10
4	UNODC	Somalia Prosecutors Programme	\$224,786	23-Apr-10
5	UNPOS	Utilizing media to preventing and combating Piracy	\$214,000	23-Apr-10
6	UNODC	Improving conditions in Kenya Prisons	\$332,770	10-Jun-10
7	UNDP	Civilian Police Project, Rule of Law & Security Programme	\$362,307	10-Jan-11
8	UNODC	Support to Seychelles: Police	\$212,100	10-Jan-11
9	UNODC	Implementing reforms and creating sustainable capacity in Bosaso Prison, Puntland: Phase 3 (Final Phase)	\$826,040	10-Jan-11
10	UNODC	Building regional capacity for Piracy Prosecutions	\$235,400	10-Jan-11
11	UNODC	Pirate Prison Transfer Programme: Phase 1 Construction (Puntland)	\$1,356,760	12-Apr-11
12	UNODC	Pirate Prison Transfer Programme: Phase 2 Capacity Building	\$332,770	12-Apr-11
13	UNDP	Piracy Trials Programme	\$908,567	12-Apr-11
14	UNDP	Building capacity to prosecute and try piracy; enact anti-piracy law	\$824,457	16-Nov-11

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

15	UNDP	Piracy Trials Programme (Phase 1)	\$874,180	16-Nov-11
16	UNODC	Support to Seychelles Prosecutions centre	\$500,000	16-Nov-11
17	UNODC	Building regional capacity for Piracy Prosecutions III	\$409,275	16-Nov-11
18	UNPOS	Campaigning against Piracy in Somalia	\$553,250	16-Nov-11
19	UNODC	Building regional capacity for Piracy Prosecutions	\$642,000	10-Mar-12
20	UNODC	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme	\$731,200	10-Mar-12
21	UNODC	Improving Conditions in Mombasa Prison	\$393,760	24-Jul-12
22	UNPOS, UNODC	Hostages Support Programme	\$219,350	13-Nov-12
23	UNDP	Civilian Police Project – Puntland	\$1,455,200	10-Dec-12
24	UNDP	Piracy Trials Programme	\$1,282,930	10-Dec-12
25	UNODC	Support to prisoner transfer flights from Seychelles to “Somaliland” and Puntland	\$353,100	10-Dec-12
26	UNPOS, IMO, UNODC	Support to Maritime Law Enforcement	\$300,000	10-Dec-12
27	UNODC	Support to Repatriation Flight from Maldives to Puntland	\$200,000	30-Apr-13
28	UNODC	Improving conditions in Kenya prisons	\$251,450	30-Apr-13
29	UNODC	Vocational training for prisoner rehabilitation and at-risk youth in Somalia	\$593,850	30-Apr-13
30	FAO	Fishermen Identification Database System in Puntland State of Somalia		30-Apr-13
31	UNODC	Enhancing capabilities to counter illicit financial flows	\$400,000	30-Apr-13
32	UNODC	Support to Maritime Law Enforcement (MLE) in Somalia	\$554,358	14-Nov-13
33	UNODC	Hostage Support Programme (Top Up)	\$940,200	14-Nov-13
34	INTERPOL/IMO	INTERPOL Hostage Debriefing Initiative	\$240,750	14-Nov-13
35	UNODC	Support to Counter-Piracy Law Enforcement in Galmadug	\$288,900	14-Nov-13
36	DOALOS/OLA	Building the knowledge and capacity of Somali legislators and technical officials regarding the rights and duties in the maritime zones set out in UNCLOS	\$383,175	13-May-14
37	UNODC	Support to Garowe Major Crimes Court	\$191,000	13-May-14
38	UNODC	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme (PPTP), Bosaso, Puntland State of Somalia	\$297,800	13-May-14
39	UNODC	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme (PPTP), Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia	\$679,800	13-May-14
40	UNODC	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme (PPTP), Hargeysa, “Somaliland”	\$595,500	13-May-14
41	UNODC	Developing maritime domain awareness and law enforcement capacity in Seychelles	\$600,000	13-May-14
42	UNODC	Tanzania Transnational Maritime Crime Units	\$134,900	13-May-14
43	UNODC	Hostage Support programme (Top up II)	\$130,000	13-May-14
44	FAO	Galmudug and Jubbaland Fishermen and Fleet Registration	\$500,000	28-Oct-14
45	FAO	“Somaliland” Fishermen and Fleet Registration	\$250,000	28-Oct-14
46	UNODC	Vocational training to youth most at risk of piracy in Bosaso, Somalia	\$150,000	28-Oct-14

16. The Trust Fund continues to provide financial assistance to strengthen the rule of law and the judicial and correctional capacity of States in the region to combat impunity of pirates. It also supports other activities relating to implementing the Contact Group's objective of addressing piracy in all its aspects. Priority is generally accorded 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 and the States in the region. At its sixteenth plenary session, the Contact Group commended the Trust Fund as an efficient mechanism, taking into account that projects that it supported are implemented in a volatile security environment.

## **B.2 Monitoring and Evaluation, and Reporting**

17. The Trust Fund Board continued to emphasize the need to strengthen the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of projects that receive financial resources from the Trust Fund. To showcase the impact of the Fund and to promote fundraising, the Board considered it imperative that the projects financed by the Trust Fund follow rigorous monitoring and evaluation. In this vein, Recipient UN Organizations are required to provide to the Trust Fund Administrator annual financial statements and reports 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 an (1) an Annual Consolidated Financial Report for the 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 calendar year.

18. Similarly, Recipient UN Organizations are required to provide the Trust Fund Secretariat brief periodic reports on progress of implementation of ongoing projects, and annual narrative progress reports no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year. Based on these reports, the Trust Fund Secretariat will prepare and provide annual consolidated narrative reports to the Trust Fund Board and each donor that has contributed to the Trust Fund no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year. The Fund Administrator and/or the Secretariat are to flag any issue related to the implementation of approved projects to the Board. The Trust Fund Administrator ensures that operations of the Trust Fund are publicly disclosed on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>), the Trust Fund Administrator's website.

19. The Board decided that for projects under the overall value of US\$ 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 US\$ 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, whose TOR is supported and cleared by the Secretariat.

## PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION OR COMPLETED IN 2014: KEY INITIATIVES

20. During the period 1 January to 31 December 2014, the Trust Fund received US\$ 2.58 million in contributions. The Board of the Trust Fund met in May and October 2014, in which the Board approved eleven new projects and replenished the Expedited Facility to address maritime piracy off the coast of Somalia for a total of US\$ 4.1 million. In 2014, out of eleven projects, five sought funding from Window B (other priorities) of the Trust Fund.

21. On 13 May 2014, the Board convened in New York for its fifteenth meeting. It approved \$3.2 million for eight projects and decided to replenish the Expedited Facility to avoid any disruption of programming. Four UNODC projects would ensure operations and enhanced security at the prisons in Bosaso, Garoowe and Hargeysa and provide support to the Garoowe Major Crimes Court. Three other UNODC projects would develop maritime domain awareness and law enforcement capacity in Seychelles, build the capacity of law enforcement authorities and criminal justice practitioners in the United Republic of Tanzania and strengthen the personnel and resource management of the Hostage Support Programme.

The Board also approved a project submitted by INTERPOL and the International Maritime Bureau that would support the debriefing of former hostages of Somali pirates in support of law enforcement investigations in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

22. On 28 October 2014, the Board held its 16th meeting in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates – the second such meeting in the region. There the Board approved three projects amounting to US\$ 0.90 million, which were submitted by FAO and UNODC. The two FAO projects approved by the Board would provide biometrics-based fishermen and vessels database system for the Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources and Ports of Galmudug, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Jubaland. A similar system will be provided to the “Somaliland” Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Development. These systems will support monitoring control and surveillance of fisheries resources while at the same time providing important information for the counter piracy efforts. The UNODC project will equip 80 at-risk youth in Bosaso with livelihood skills, deterring their involvement in piracy and violent activities and contributing to the economic development of their communities.

23. Collectively, the projects financed by the Trust Fund support a range of activities, including strengthening the regional capacity to prosecute persons suspected of acts of piracy and sanction those convicted; providing basic comfort and minimum treatment standards for prisoners; enhancing the capacity of judiciaries and prosecutorial services; and building up the police departments in Kenya, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Importantly, they provide humanitarian assistance to hostages and create greater public awareness of the consequences of engaging in piracy. They also facilitate the safe transfer of convicted pirates back to Somalia to serve their sentences and enable the rehabilitation of pirates to ensure juvenile offenders acquire the necessary skills for re-integration into society. Moreover, Trust Fund projects seek to target illicit financial flows derived from pirate activities; provide a biometrics-based fishermen database system in Galmudug, Puntland and “Somaliland”; equip detainees and at-risk youth in Somalia with livelihood skills; and have already facilitated the repatriation of 40 Somali nationals suspected of piracy and apprehended by Maldives. Projects financed by the Trust Fund provide a package of assistance to strengthen the capacity of the maritime law enforcement authorities in Somalia so that they could exercise control over their territorial sea and rehabilitate the police station in south Gaalkacyo, which serves as the centre of counter-piracy investigations in Galmudug. They also support the debriefing of former hostages of Somali pirates in support of law enforcement investigations in India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

**C.1 Project Implementation Status****24. PROJECT #37 (Closed) Counter-Piracy Communications Campaign****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNSOM
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	37
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Counter-Piracy Communications Campaign
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	18 Months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	28 December 2012
<b>e. End Date</b>	30 September 2014
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	South-Central Somalia and Dadaab refugee settlement in north-eastern Kenya
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Counter-Piracy
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	A communications campaign in Somalia aimed at raising local awareness about the dangers associated with piracy
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Aden & Partners Corporate Communication

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Three month extension was granted from planned end date of 27 June 2014
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Problems with UMOJA delayed payment and the implementing partner has informally notified UNSOM of a possible extension request to compensate for time lost due to delayed payments. In addition, insecurity in parts of south-central Somalia delayed implementation of key contract deliverables.

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	514,225.76
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	514,225.76
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Final expenditure, \$511,775
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	

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

<p><b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Radio</b> – 24 public service announcements, 10 radio interviews, 6 episodes of a radio series</li> <li>- <b>Promotional materials</b> – 500 posters, 1,500 brochures, 10 articles</li> <li>- <b>Research and polling</b> – baseline and end-line surveys</li> <li>- <b>TV &amp; film</b> – Three documentary programmes highlighting piracy’s negative impact on the country</li> <li>- <b>Multi-media advocacy</b> – ongoing updates of the SAPIC website, Twitter and Facebook accounts</li> <li>- <b>Town hall meetings</b> – 10 town hall meetings</li> <li>- <b>Post-contract continuity plan</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Radio</b> – 24 public service announcements, 10 radio interviews, 6 episodes of a radio series.</li> <li>- <b>Promotional materials</b> – 500 posters, 1,500 brochures and 10 articles published.</li> <li>- <b>Research and polling</b> – baseline and end-line surveys</li> <li>- <b>TV &amp; film</b> – Two documentary programmes highlighting piracy’s negative impact on the country</li> <li>- <b>Multi-media advocacy</b> – ongoing updates of the Somali Anti-Piracy Information Centre (SAPIC) website, Twitter and Facebook accounts</li> <li>- <b>Town hall meetings</b> – 12 town hall meetings</li> <li>- <b>Post-contract continuity plan</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in payment as a result of UMOJA have resulted in significant hindrances in programme implementation for Aden &amp; Partners. They have informally suggested that if they do not receive payment for Dec 2013/Jan 2014 before the end of March, they may be forced to apply for a two-month extension to make up for time lost.</li> <li>- The implementing partner struggled somewhat with the TV production brief, with the first film going through a major overhaul before it was finally approved. As a result, the second documentary was swapped for an interview with UNSOM’s SRSG broadcast on local TV stations and the third for two additional town hall meetings.</li> <li>- The contractor struggled to hold town halls in certain parts of Somalia due to insecurity following the arrest of pirate kingpins from these areas; this also impacted the geographical scope of the end-line research.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b></p> <p>Somalia’s volatile security situation was identified as the major risk, and proved problematic to delivery on the contract. The contractor was unable to hold town halls or conduct research in the affected areas. Town halls were moved to other venues, but the end-line research was missing crucial information from areas affected by insecurity.</p>
<p><b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b></p> <p>Security proved problematic to delivery on the contract. The contractor was unable to hold town halls or conduct research in the affected areas. Town halls were moved to other venues, but the end-line research was missing crucial information from areas affected by insecurity.</p>

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

- **Ministry of Information** - Has been involved in getting feedback and information relating to piracy from the grassroots to the national level where they can be addressed. The Ministry has also been instrumental in working with the implementing partner on developing a successful exit strategy
- **Somalia Navy Command** - Has helped with information given their expertise on piracy in the Horn of Africa
- **Youth Development Organization** - Has participated in the radio debates where the key topics have been effects of piracy on the economy and on Somali families
- **Somalia Chambers of Commerce** - Has been instrumental in the provision of statistics on the impact of piracy on the economy
- **Mogadishu University** - Lecturers have provided insight on studies they have conducted around piracy, and featured them in the first counter-piracy documentary
- **Religious leaders** – Notably, Sheikh Bashir Ahmed, a respected Islamic scholar, has featured in the programme implementer’s promotional material, giving the message that piracy is against Islamic principles
- **Former pirates** – Their testimonials have been useful in community engagement as a cautionary tale to youth who may have contemplated careers in piracy

**25. PROJECT #41 (closed) Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme “Somaliland”****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	41
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme “Somaliland”
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	1 July 2012
<b>e. End Date</b>	30 June 2013
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	““Somaliland””
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Prosecution and detention
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Provision of Prison Mentor and construction of 120 bed facility
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	No
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Initial delays in construction related to delays in the procurement of the building materials.

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	2,800,000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	730,000
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes

<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes. This project receives bilateral funding. The previously foreseen funding shortfall will be offset by a new implementation strategy based on construction through prisoner vocational programming.
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	NA

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
<p>In the reporting period, the last batch of materials for construction and facilities improvements at Mandera prison funded under this project was delivered. Upgrades to the prison, through vocational training, are underway.</p> <p>The improvements will include the addition of 120-bed accommodation, reducing prison overcrowding, and upgrades to the kitchen and juvenile blocks. Voluntary prisoners have been engaged in brickmaking and in the construction itself, as well as welding. Welding will permit the introduction of bunk beds into accommodation halls, improving space, ventilation and hygiene. Detainees engaged in the skills-development programme are provided with trade kits upon release from prison to enable them to take up gainful employment.</p> <p>One of the 3 new blocks for inmates has been opened in April 2014. Upgrade works to the kitchen have also been finalized in the reporting period, along with the complete refurbishment of one of the two juvenile blocks. The remaining works will be completed in early 2015. Yet all the funds under this project have been spent and it can be considered operationally closed.</p>
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
<p>Outcome 1: <i>Full-time mentor in “Somaliland” – Completed and funded through another project in 2014</i></p> <p>Outcome 2: <i>120-bed facility at Mandera Prison – Underway</i>  In the reporting period the following works have been completed:  1. One block accommodation for up to 40 inmates  2. One juvenile block fully refurbished  3. Upgrades to the kitchen completed  The remaining works will be completed in early 2015.</p> <p>Outcome 3: <i>UN office monitoring and management flights – Ongoing</i>  Provides ongoing support to UNODC mentor in “Somaliland”</p> <p>Outcome 4: <i>Personnel and site security – Ongoing</i>  Provides ongoing support to UNODC mentor in “Somaliland”</p>
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
Delays in procurement affected the start of the project and have had repercussions on the ability of the prisoners to fully implement vocational activities in time.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil

**26. PROJECT #44 Civilian Police Project, Rule of Law and Security Programme****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNDP Somalia
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	044
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Civilian Police Project - Puntland
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	24 months + 12 months extension
<b>d. Project date or Progress Report Starting Date</b>	1 December 2012
<b>e. End Date</b>	31 December 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Puntland, State of Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Civilian Policing, Piracy Trials Program
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	The Project's components: (1) to strengthen the capacity and capability of existing community police presence in areas of central and southern Puntland that have been or are still affected by piracy crime, notably in Eyl and Benda Beyla districts which lie on the Somali coast and Galkayo and Jeriban districts in the interior, (2) to introduce an effective police command and control structure to support these districts from regional and national police headquarters, (3) to improve and introduce new technical police capacity to investigate and combat serious and organised crime, notably piracy and related criminal acts.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	UNFPA, Puntland Research and Development Center (PDRC)

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	No
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	UNDP had anticipated inception of construction/ rehabilitation works in the coastal areas by the last quarter of 2012. However, there have been significant delays in project implementation, mostly related to security situation and logistical constrains. Therefore, the very first UNDP recce mission to Bandar Beyla took place in March 2013. Since then, through the end of 2013, Project completed reconnaissance in 3 different coastal locations.

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	2,526,591
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$1,455,200
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	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	Not applicable

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

### 5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

1. Strengthened capacity and capability of existing community police presence in areas of Central and Southern Puntland that have been or still are affected by piracy crime.
  - a) Provide for the rebuilding or rehabilitation of police stations in the districts of *Galkayo, Jeriban, Eyl* and *Bendar Beyla*, and further logistical, transport and communications support to enable the police in these areas to better respond to and re-engage with the communities and work together to improve community safety. Reinforce the policing presence and effective capacity to prevent any resurgence in piracy crime activity:  
Progress So far: ***Bandar Beyla Model Police Station constructed, equipped and handed over to the counterparts. Galkayo, Jeriban and Eyl MPS construction in process and progressing well.***
2. Effective police command and control structure introduced to support target districts from regional and national police headquarters.
  - a) Review the existing police command and control system in order to identify where improvements can be made to deliver a more dynamic and timely reporting structure: Progress so Far: ***Review and development (training) for station commanders and HQ on reporting structure conducted.***
3. Improved technical police capacity to investigate and combat serious and organised crime, notably piracy crime and related criminal acts.
  - a) Improve the current paper-based crime and incident reporting system that exists in the main police stations across Puntland by redesigning the current ‘occurrence book’ to improve accountability, police performance and also to provide the capacity to transfer the written data into electronic format: Progress so far: ***Assessment on readiness to move to electronic recording format is in process.***
  - b) Provide a forensic crime scene capacity to Puntland Police to deal with incidents of serious crime, including piracy, so that investigators are able to properly search a crime scene for evidence and intelligence, to be able to map and correctly recover exhibits and provide a photographic record of each examination and scene:  
Progress so far: ***Essential forensics equipment procured and partly delivered to the counterparts.***

**5.2. Results achieved to date**

(1) Strengthen the capacity and capability of existing community police presence in areas of central and southern Puntland that have been or are still affected by piracy crime, notably in Eyl and Benda Beyla districts which lie on the Somali coast and Galkayo and Jeriban districts.

- i. Bandar Beyla Model Police Station (MPS) construction and equipping completed. The MPS handed over to the counterparts and is fully functional. Communities have access as per the model police concept and can report their issues.
- ii. Construction of CID Office in Bossaso completed. The office is fully equipped (CID STAFF, interrogation rooms, crimes and SGBV, etc) and handed over to the counterparts and is fully functional to respond adequately to the needs of the communities. Initial stage of Galkayo, Eyl and Jeriban MPS construction/rehabilitation completed. Construction works progressing well.

(2) Introduce an effective police command and control structure to support districts from regional and national police headquarters.

- i. An International consultant for re-assessment of Puntland National Crime Directorate (NCD) recruited. Re-assessment of the NCD completed. The report, issued in Dec 2014, includes a set of measures to be implemented in order to strengthen the current investigation department in Puntland.
- ii. District and Station commanders (60) training on reporting structure and chain of command conducted.

(3) Improve and introduce new technical police capacity to investigate and combat serious and organised crime, notably piracy and related criminal acts.

- i. 20 crime scene management forensic kits procured and handed over to the CID personnel. Staff had been previously trained to use the kits.
- ii. 50 fingerprint kits: slab/roller/ink tube procured and handed over to CID in the districts.
- iii. 1000 register books (Occurrence Book and Crime Register) procured and handed over to the police stations. The stations and HQs can now follow the proper procedures as the books are designed in line with the local procedures.
- iv. 5 computers, 3 printers, furniture and two Toyota pickups procured and handed over to Bosaso CID office.
- v. 10 GPS device, projectors and photocameras procured for District commanders and Armo Academy.
- vi. 30 (7 female) CID officers and Prosecutors received counter SGBV crimes training.

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

Through the implementing period, procurement processes were very slow. Therefore, some of planned activities could not be delivered on time.

Although a number of possibilities for International Forensics Training for Puntland CID staff, none of the possibilities have been materialized due to lack of Federal and Puntland Police coordination.

Among the justice institutions, the National Crime Directorate (NCD) has the opportunity to be more proximate to the community than any other justice institution. The report mentioned that the NCD-Community ties are not as close as it should be. The community policing activities under the PLPF have been mentioned several times by the NCD staff to demonstrate close relationships with the community. No other NCD to community relationship has been mentioned by NCD. The NCD's relationships with the community have a separate structure and procedure from the PLPF structure for community policing.

The National Crimes Directorate (NCD) is a crimes directorate for the whole Puntland but not as 'national' as its name indicates lest it shall be confusing with another National Crimes Directorate in Mogadishu.

Therefore, as an integral part of the Federal Somalia Republic the NCD should replace the word 'National' with 'Puntland' which would transform the NCD into the PLCD.

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

Due to the security situation in the region monitoring missions could not take place on time. The activities, which were delayed, were undertaken in when security allowed.

<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
Nothing to report
<b>5.6 Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project.</b>
During the reporting period, the project has been working closely with UNDP's Access to Justice project, in particular with its relationship with the Prosecutor's Office. The objective is to enhance collaboration between police and prosecutors to ensure that the police are able to document their investigations in order to secure successful prosecutions in the courts. In 2014, the Project in cooperation with UNFPA office Garowe, supported to a number of activities related to SGBV crimes prevention and investigation. In 2014 UNFPA experts conducted the advanced training for 30 PLPF CID and Prosecutors (7 female) working in different regions of Puntland. Also, the Project was assisted by UNODC in other training activities. Puntland Research and Development Centre (PDRC) have been engaged to lead development of procedural manuals and materials to enhance capacity of CID.

## 27. PROJECT #47 Piracy Trials Programme: South Central Somalia

(Joint UNDP and UNODC project - Reporting on UNDP only)

### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNDP (This was a joint proposal with UNDP and UNODC with both agencies responsible for distinct interventions)  This report relates to UNDP's interventions, which are under Outcome 1: and components of Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.5 and 1.6.
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### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	#47
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Piracy Trials Programme: South Central Somalia
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	2 years (plus 12 month extension currently requested)
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	1 July 2012
<b>e. End Date</b>	31 December 2014 (12 month time extension to December 2015 requested by UNDP; 3 month time extension to March 2015 requested by UNODC)
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Prosecution, Judiciary
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	1. judiciary training (UNDP) 2. improvements to Benadir Court in Mogadishu (UNDP) 3. introduction of case management systems (UNDP & UNODC) 4. mutual legal assistance scheme (UNODC) 5. legal frameworks on piracy completed (UNODC)
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	High Judicial Council; Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice

### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	No
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No (12 month time extension to December 2015 requested)

<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	No (Revised work plan submitted as part of 12 month time extension submission)
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	<p>The original project duration was for during 2013. The project is centered on Benadir Court Complex in Mogadishu, which houses the country's Supreme and Appeals Courts and the Attorney General's Office, and where piracy and other serious criminal trials are to be heard. However high levels of insecurity surrounding the Benadir Court Complex existed throughout 2013 including in April 2013 a complex attack on the compound. This attack severely impacted planned initiatives. As such the request for an extension of the project until 31 December 2014 was granted at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Trust Fund 13 May 2014.</p> <p>Activities did commence in 2014 and also important planning and consultations were undertaken for implementation of the remaining activities under the project; however they were not able to be fully completed in 2014. The Judicial Services Commission (JSC) which was the main counterpart for the project was established in June 2014 however the Commissioners were not in place during 2014.</p>

#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$1,282,930
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$1,282,930 comprising: UNDP \$710,680 UNODC \$572,250 (note that \$406,400 was returned by UNODC to the Trust Fund)
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	Not applicable

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

### 5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

Output 1.1. 20 Judges, Prosecutors and senior registers have passed a UNDP certified University legal diploma.

- The A2J Project provided support to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJC) with the establishment and operation of the Policy and Legal Drafting Unit which undertook drafting, reviews and or public consultations on ten key priority laws. This included the drafting, consultations and reviews for the Judicial Organizational Law, the Constitutional Court Establishment Law and the Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Law; with the Judicial Service Commission Law, Citizenship Law, Prison Law and Regulations, and Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing laws being reviewed; the AGO Establishment Act, Public Notary Act and Judicial Training Institute Establishment Act under drafting.
- The Judicial Service Commission (JSC) Act establishes the JSC which has the responsibility and leadership for the implementation of judicial training.
- Technical and operational support provided to the Attorney General Office (AGO) which has the responsibility for prosecution service.
- The support to the MoJC for the laws and AGO, and the establishment of the JSC, were all important pre-conditions to provide the platform from which the arrangements can be made for the training of the judges, prosecutors and senior registers.

Output 1.2. (Procurement of equipment and vehicles in support of) Case management systems introduced in Priority Courts in Mogadishu.

- Provision of office equipment to the Attorney General Office at Benadir Court Complex.
- Specifications agreed for the procurement of vehicle for judiciary and AG office and also the equipment and furniture.

Output 1.5. The Judicial Service Council's capacity to oversee fair trials of those on trial for serious crimes including piracy is enhanced.

- No activities as Judicial Service Commission not yet appointed.

Output 1.6. Priority Courts adjudicating on piracy cases have facilities and equipment necessary to record proceedings, store and maintain written records and have current versions of the relevant laws.

- Detailed site security survey and assessment and engineering assessment completed for Benadir Court Complex.
- Civil works for rehabilitation and security enhancement for Benadir Court Complex commenced.
- Ten day training for Benadir Court Complex teams comprised of 75 correctional corps, police and AGO personnel on judicial protection and security.
- Security Equipment (search hand wands) purchased for security staff at Benadir Court Complex.

**5.2. Results achieved to date**Background

- All support of UNDP Somalia is now fully aligned to the Somali Compact. For Year One of the Somali Compact (2014) significant achievements were made under Peace and State building Goal (PSG) 3 Justice (*Establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all*) with the UNDP Somalia Access to Justice (A2J) Project providing comprehensive support to enable such achievements.
- The support planned under Project #47, managed under UNDP's A2J Project, is fully aligned to the Somali Compact PSG 3 Priority 1 (*key priority laws in the legal framework, including on the reorganization of the judiciary, are aligned with the Constitution and international standards*) and Priority 2 (*Justice Institutions start to address the key grievances and injustices of Somali's*). Given these key linkages the results to be achieved under Project #47 will directly contribute towards achieving Peace and State building Goal 3.
- Somali ownership and leadership is one of the key partnership principles in the Somali Compact, and to support this Somali Compact establishes PSG WG's as the mechanism and forum for discussion and coordination of support for each PSG. Throughout 2014 comprehensive planning was undertaken by the PSG 3 WG on Justice to identify priorities in the rule of law sector and planning for implementation, including progressing towards key milestones. The support provided under Project #47 also relates to two particular key milestones under PSG 3 Priority 1 (establishment of the Judicial Service Commission) and Priority 2 (establishment of the Judicial Training Institute).

Output 1.1. 20 Judges, Prosecutors and senior registers have passed a UNDP certified University legal diploma.

- Judicial Service Commission Act passed by Parliament on 30 June 2014. The Judicial Service Commission has the responsibility and leadership for the judicial training and with the Commissioners expected to be appointed in early 2015, then immediate support can be provided through Project #47 to develop the training programme and links to training provider.
- Attorney General's office established and with enhanced capacity to manage the prosecutorial service.

Output 1.2. (Procurement of equipment and vehicles in support of) Case management systems introduced in Priority Courts in Mogadishu.

- Attorney General Office equipped. Initial support provided to the Attorney General Office to enhance its capacity to deal and prosecute piracy cases.
- Agreement reached with stakeholders for equipment and vehicle specifications.

Output 1.5. The Judicial Service Council's capacity to oversee fair trials of those on trial for serious crimes including piracy is enhanced.

- Judicial Service Commission Act passed. The A2J Project is ready to provide support to the Judicial Service Commission in 2015 once the commissioners are appointed. Arrangements were in place in 2014 to provide immediate support to the Judicial Service Commission once it was established.

Output 1.6. Priority Courts adjudicating on piracy cases have facilities and equipment necessary to record proceedings, store and maintain written records and have current versions of the relevant laws.

- Facilities of Benadir Court Complex under refurbished, 22% of work completed, 100% completion expected by May 2015.
- Enhanced capacity of security personnel providing security protection at Benadir Court Complex.

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

Two key obstacles encountered. First, the security situation at Benadir Court Complex deteriorated in 2013 as a result of the attack in April 2013 and the security environment presented ongoing challenges throughout 2014. Second, the Judicial Service Commission which is the main mandated institution and the responsible party for the implementation of the much of the activities did not become, as had been expected, operational in 2014.

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

Two key risks identified in the application have materialized and directly impacted on timely implementation of the UNDP components:

- Risk: Volatile Somali political / governmental environment. In 2014 the appointment of the Judicial Service Commissioners was unable to be achieved by Somali Government for a variety of reasons, and thereby delaying implementation of some activities.
- Mitigation: Government is committed to appoint Judicial Service Commissioners in early 2015 and plans are in place to enable immediate support to be undertaken. UNDP is in a position now to continue noting the increased pace and momentum of the justice reform processes, which notably includes the appointment of new Attorney General who agreed to partnership with the project.
- Risk: Unstable security situation and / or attacks on UNDP or implementing partners. Benadir Regional Court Complex attacked in 2013, and ongoing unstable security situation in 2014 resulted in delays to implementation of some activities.
- Mitigation: There is close monitoring of the security situation and rehabilitation and civil works have commenced to enhance security at Benadir Court Complex. UNDP is however confident the activities can be undertaken and the delivery of the activities remains a priority and is planned to be undertaken in 2015.

**5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?**

None

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

Under the auspices of The Somali Compact 2014 – 2016 that was agreed in September 2013 and the United Nations Somalia Integrated Strategic Framework 2014 – 2016 signed with the Federal Government on 29 October 2014, UNDP is working as part of the UN integrated UN Justice and Corrections team including UNSOM and other UN entities working in the Rule of Law Sector in achieving the Somali Compact Peace-building and State-building Goal (PSG) 3 Justice, which identifies the strategic objective of establishing independent and accountable justice institutions capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia by delivering justice for all. This will include working closely with UNODC during 20

Also during 2014 UNDP entered into partnership arrangements with the MoJC and the Attorney General Office in the provision of advisory, technical and operational support.

**28. PROJECT #47 Piracy Trials Programme: South Central Somalia**

(Joint UNDP and UNODC project - Reporting on UNODC only)

**1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC (This was a joint proposal with UNDP and UNODC with both agencies responsible for distinct interventions)  This report relates to UNODC's interventions only
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	47
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Piracy Trials Programme: South Central Somalia
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	24 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	28 February 2013
<b>e. End Date</b>	31 March 2015 (extension granted at the 16 <sup>th</sup> board meeting)

<b>f. Location of Project</b>	South Central Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Prosecution and detention
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	To deliver a piracy trials programme in Southern Central Somalia through training, the introduction of systems and infrastructure support.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No. An extension was granted at the 16 <sup>th</sup> TF board meeting).
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	N/A

### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	1,282,930
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	1,282,930
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	No. See (f) below. \$406,400 has been returned to the Trust Fund in 2014. The overall budget of the project was at \$876,530 in 2014. In addition, UNODC returned \$85,700 bringing the overall budget to \$790,830.
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	Some funds awarded to UNODC for the implementation of Outputs 1.2 (on case management) and Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 (on mutual legal assistance) have been returned to the Trust Fund in 2014. In 2015 An additional \$87,500 has been returned in relation to output 2.1 (key legal frameworks).

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
Funds related to Outputs 1.2 (on case management) and Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 (on mutual legal assistance) have been returned. In 2013, UNODC reassessed the mode of implementation of Output 2.1. In relation to the implementation of output 2.1 an assessment of the legal framework in place in South Somalia to combat piracy and wider maritime crime has been completed in early 2015. The assessment will serve as a basis to engage in discussions with national authorities to promote the adoption of stronger laws and regulations on the topic. The remaining funds related to the implementation of output 2.1 have been returned, see 5.3 below.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
Assessment of piracy and maritime crime laws and regulations carried out.



<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
On April 14 2013, Al-Shabaab carried out coordinated terrorist attacks against the Benadir Court Complex. The attacks resulted in a significant loss of life, including a number of key members of the Somali judiciary and legal community, and left much of the Complex’s infrastructure unusable. High levels of insecurity in the area surrounding the Court Complex persisted throughout 2013, preventing UN officials from working at the site. UNODC determined that this insecurity made it unfeasible to implement Outputs 1.2 (on case management) and Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 (on mutual legal assistance). The associated funds have been returned to the Trust Fund. For similar reasons and in view of an unchanged security situation part of the funds related to the implementation of output 2.1 have been returned in early 2015.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
Yes. Some activities that have been deemed unsafe or unfeasible to implement in the current environment of instability have been cancelled. The location of other activities, such as those under Output 2.1 (the development of legal frameworks related to piracy prosecutions), are to be implemented outside of Mogadishu. Still not all the funds related to output 2.1 have been implemented and therefore returned to the Trust Fund.
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil

## 29. PROJECT #49 Support to transfer flights from Seychelles to “Somaliland” and Puntland

### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	49
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Support to transfer flights from Seychelles to “Somaliland” and Puntland
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	36 months (initially 12 months)
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	December 2012
<b>e. End Date</b>	December 2014 (12 + 12 month extensions requested)
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Seychelles
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Prosecution and detention
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Support transfers of convicted pirates from Seychelles to “Somaliland” and Puntland
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No. Two extensions of 12 months each have been requested and granted.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	As above

<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Because of delays in receiving funding, the full amount awarded was not able to be allocated to repatriation funds in the timeline envisioned. An extension was therefore requested and granted to enable flights to be funded in 2014. A further extension due to the lack of delivery of judgments in 2014 has been requested and granted.
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#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	353,100
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	353,100
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	n/a

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
The lack of final judgments being delivered in 2014 also led to requesting another extension. An extension through 2015 was therefore requested for the funds that remained unused in 2013 and 2014, to support further transfer flights, including from Mauritius as a final judgment is due to be delivered soon.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
In the reporting period no transfers have been funded under this project. It is expected that transfers from Mauritius and Seychelles will be organized in the course of 2015.
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
Lack of final judgments in 2015. An extension for the unused funds had been requested and granted.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil

### 30. PROJECT #50 (closed) Support to Maritime Law Enforcement in Somalia

#### 1. Recipient UN Organization

Name of UN Organization (Lead)	UNODC and IMO
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#### 2. Project Information

a. Project Number	50
b. Project Title	Support to Maritime Law Enforcement in Somalia
c. Project Duration	24 months

d. Project Starting Date	January 2013
e. End Date	December 2014 - completed
f. Location of Project	Somalia
g. Thematic/Focus Area	Legal and law enforcement support
h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)	Support the different regions in Somalia with capability and capacity building of maritime law enforcement officials, including development of maritime laws and implementation of Maritime Strategy
i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)	UNSOM

### 3. 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

### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

a. Overall Budget	2,072,569
b. Trust Fund Contribution	300,000
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	NA

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
The implementation of the IMO aspects of this project was completed with a workshop in November 2014. It has identified further work that IMO is contemplating under its Technical Cooperation Programme. The Somalia Maritime Resources and Security Strategy is developed and approved. The relevant maritime laws have been reviewed and assistance provided to draft new laws, where required. Several workshops have been conducted for the relevant Somali regions, and a lot of progress has been achieved.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
Outcome 1: Maritime Strategy in place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNODC has assisted the Somalis in developing their Somalia Maritime Resource and Security Strategy, which has been approved and is being implemented with the assistance of the international community, including international agencies such as UNODC.</li> <li>- A Joint Maritime Authority has been established in the relevant Somali regions</li> <li>- Ministerial leads for Maritime Law Enforcement authorities have been established and support is currently being divided and resourced among international organizations</li> <li>- UNODC/IMO have assisted the Somalis in reviewing existing maritime legislation and supported the drafting of amended and new legislation in line with the Maritime Strategy</li> <li>- Advice and guidance have been provided and legislation identified for the Somali EEZ claim</li> </ul>

<p>Outcome 2: Maritime Law Enforcement operations developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Somali maritime law enforcement entities have attended UNODC/IMO organized trainings and workshops, in cooperation with EUCAP NESTOR</li> <li>– The implementation of this activity is focused upon ensuring that the necessary laws to underpin Somali maritime policing are in place, focusing on 2 main issues: the need to regain momentum in relation to clarifying, once and for all, the Somali EEZ issue; and the need to finalize the implementation of the Maritime Police / Coast Guard Establishment Law, which was drafted during a meeting in Djibouti in November 2013, and elaborated on in Addis, in March 2014.</li> </ul>
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<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
Nil
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Kenya Maritime Authority and South African Maritime Safety Agency provided experts to assist with one of IMO's workshops and were keen to remain engaged with developing a maritime Administration in Somalia.

### 31. PROJECT #53 (closed) Improving conditions in Kenyan prisons

#### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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#### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	53
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Improving conditions in Kenyan prisons
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	April 2013
<b>e. End Date</b>	April 2014 – Extension granted to 31/12/2014
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Kenya
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Prosecution and detention
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Improving conditions in Kenyan prisons
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

#### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No. An extension of 8 months has been requested and granted.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Project is now closed
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Nil.

#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	251,450
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	251,450

<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	Nil

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
In the reporting period, plans for improvements and implementation were agreed with 4 Kenya prisons: Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha and Manyani. UNODC engineer worked with prison engineers and managers to detail materials required for the identified improvements, to be carried out through vocational training programmes for prisoners.  All materials were procured and delivered to Manyani and Nyeri, Nakuru and Naivasha prisons. UNODC prison experts and programme coordinators continue to maintain regular contact with the prisons (including site visits) to ensure proper implementation of planned improvements which will carry on in 2015. The project is now operationally closed.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
Plans for improvements and implementation have been agreed. Materials have been delivered to four beneficiary prisons where renovation and construction works have commenced. Works will be carried out by prisoners volunteering to participate in skill-building vocational training programmes in construction, carpentry and welding, under the supervision of prison engineers and trainers. Vocational activities will carry on in 2015, but all funds have been obligated and spent.
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
None
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil

## 32. PROJECT #54 Vocational training for prisoner rehabilitation and at-risk youth in Somalia

### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	054
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Vocational training for prisoner rehabilitation and at-risk youth in Somalia

<b>C. Project Duration</b>	24 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	1 July 2013
<b>e. End Date</b>	30 June 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Somalia, (Puntland and “Somaliland”)
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	To equip detainees and at-risk youth in Somalia with skills employable in gainful, lawful livelihoods, deterring their involvement in piracy or other forms of criminality and contributing to the economic development of their communities
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	No
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	There were delays due to: high staff turnover; inappropriateness of facilities for refurbishment assigned by the Government of Somalia and procurement. A three-month extension of the project end date to 30 September 2015 will be requested.

### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	593,850
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	593,850
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes. This project did not receive bilateral funding.
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	NA

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
<p>Training was provided to 60 youth at risk in Bosaso by the Bosaso Vocational Training Center from March to June 2014. They were trained in the following skills: carpentry (9), electrical works (13), auto-mechanics (14), plumbing (12) and tailoring (12). Vocational tools were provided to all 60 youth at risk in Bosaso together with certificates of course completion at a graduation ceremony attended by the representative of the Mayor of Bosaso and the Minister of Ports and Counter-Piracy. A questionnaire was administered to the graduates six months after the training to ascertain whether the training was useful in order to achieve job placement. Monitoring of job placement of graduates is ongoing.</p>

Terms of reference for training of additional 60 youth in Bosaso and 60 youth in Berbera, as well as for 60 detainees in Berbera prison were prepared and submitted for procurement of vocational training institutes. Vocational training of 60 at-risk youth in Berbera was initiated and a bid was advertised. UNODC made site visits to potential vocational training institutes in Berbera to assess their capacity and professionalism. “Somaliland” youth organizations (such as SONYO) were consulted on the TORs and the necessity of the training.

During the UNODC mission to “Somaliland” in October 2014, vocational training for prisoners in Berbera was discussed in detail both with the Prison Commissioner of “Somaliland” and the Prison Commander of Berbera. Terms of Reference for prison training were prepared accordingly and submitted for procurement.

As a result of consultations with the Prison Commander of Bosaso, it was decided that the originally planned vocational training in prisons will be held for the Bosaso youth at risk instead. This was due to the fact that the ICRC has been providing vocational training at the Bosaso prison. In order to avoid duplication of efforts and to maximize the project resources, it was decided that instead of holding the UNODC vocational training for prisoners in Bosaso, additional 60 youth at risk in Bosaso will be trained. Terms of Reference for this training were prepared and submitted for procurement in December.

Based on lessons learnt from the previous training in Bosaso which lasted three months, the subsequent trainings of youth in Bosaso and Berbera will last four months. This was deemed to be a meaningful minimum for achieving an effective vocational training where the graduates will have sufficient time to acquire new skills. It was recommended that future vocational training programmes should last six months. The upcoming trainings of youth in Bosaso and Berbera were also tied to an internship programme – where the students in their fourth month of training would facilitate refurbishment of a vocational training center – thus applying their acquired skills in a useful practice.

Site visits were undertaken by UNODC to prison training locations in the Berbera and Bosaso prisons and to existing vocational training institutes that may potentially need refurbishment. Two Bills of quantities for the procurement of construction materials for the refurbishment of the training classrooms at both prisons, i.e. Berbera and Bosaso were prepared and the procurement process was initiated. In July, alternative locations for refurbishment of vocational training centers (rather than the fish processing plant in Bosaso), in Bosaso and Berbera have been identified and assigned by the Bosaso and Berbera authorities. Subsequent, identification and verification of alternative sites for the vocational training center in Berbera and Bosaso was undertaken by UNODC in October.

During the project implementation, UNODC was advised by Bosaso and Berbera prison Commanders to use the newly refurbished training facilities in prisons solely for the training of detainees due to security concerns. To that end, the mayors of Berbera and Bosaso advised UNODC to, in addition to prison training facilities, refurbish two existing vocational training facilities (BTVC and YOVENCO) which were registered with the Ministry of Education, which were offering high quality vocational training to youth.

Preparations for basic literacy skills courses in Berbera and Bosaso prisons have been made and consultations with the relevant prison Commanders and Commissioners were undertaken during prison visits. Procurement for literacy materials was completed. Procurement and delivery of Tool Kits for the various trades was being planned.

A new risk assumption has been added in order to compensate for the fact that the originally assigned vocational training facilities may not be suitable for refurbishment and use, thus delaying project implementation; and that the vocational training institutions seeking compensation beyond the project budget may create a delay in implementation and impede the achievement of high-quality outputs.

**5.2. Results achieved to date**

**Output 1.1. Training facilities in Bosaso and Berbera are refurbished and equipped to hold training courses**

Completed activities:

- Sites for improvement identified by the Government and UNODC in Bosaso and Berbera prisons, as well as within existing vocational training institutions, Bosaso Technical Vocational Training Center (Bosaso) and YOVENCO (Berbera).
- Agreement with the concerned institution to supervise and carry out improvements secured: Agreement of the Berbera and Bosaso Prison Commanders secured. They signed the Bill of Quantities for materials for refurbishment and committed to supervising the works. Agreement of YOVENCO and BTVC to supervise the refurbishment of their existing facilities secured in a contract.
- Bills of Quantities for refurbishment of Berbera and Bosaso prisons prepared and submitted for procurement.
- Agreement on identified vocational training centers for refurbishment in Berbera and Bosaso was given by the Mayors of Berbera and Bosaso. The earlier facilities identified were not deemed appropriate (i.e. fish processing plant in Bosaso) because the Government intended to use them for other purposes and due to a shortage in funding to build training facilities from scratch. Therefore, the local government of Berbera and Bosaso assigned two existing vocational training centers for refurbishment. Several classrooms in those centers will be equipped and refurbished thanks to this project.

**Output 2.1. Vocational training programmes for at risk youth are carried out in Berbera and Bosaso.**

Completed activities:

- Selection of youth at risk in Berbera and Bosaso was initiated and agreement was made with the Mayor of Bosaso, the Minister of Counter-Piracy of Puntland and Mayor of Berbera and youth organizations on the selection criteria.
- Subcontract to vocational training organization (BTVC) in Bosaso to provide a 3 month training session to 60 pupils was issued and the training was completed from March to June 2014.
- Several site visits to identify and assess the capacity of vocational training institutes in Berbera and Bosaso were conducted.
- Terms of reference for vocational training of youth at risk in Berbera were drafted and submitted for procurement.
- Terms of Reference for an additional (second) vocational training for 60 youth at risk in Bosaso were drafted and submitted to procurement. This training will replace the originally planned training of prisoners in Bosaso in order to avoid duplication of efforts with the ICRC which is already delivering vocational training to prisoners in Bosaso. Thus, resources for this training were applied to provide a second training to 60 youth at risk in Bosaso.
- Procurement bid for Berbera vocational training of youth at risk was advertised. Basic tools and clothing were procured for 60 youth at risk in Bosaso and were disbursed upon their course completion.
- Training certificates were issued to 60 youth at risk in Bosaso at the graduation ceremony attended by the representatives of the Minister of Counter-Piracy and the Mayor of Bosaso.



**Output 3.1. Vocational training programmes for detainees are carried out in Berbera and Bosaso**

- Terms of reference for vocational training of detainees and youth at risk in Berbera were written and submitted for procurement;
- Selection of detainees and the trade for which they desire training was completed and agreement was reached in support of the training with prison Commanders of Berbera and Bosaso;
- Bill of Quantities for procurement of basic tools and clothing for 60 detainees in Berbera prison were prepared.

**Output 4.1. Classes in basic literacy are provided to Somali prison staff by UNODC interpreters**

- Basic teaching materials for prison officer classes in Berbera, Bosaso, Grower and Hargeysa were procured and delivered to Hargeysa in order to preposition for the commencement of the classes.
- Literacy and health classes were planned for prison staff and agreement was reached with the relevant Prison Commanders on the number and names of the trainees.

Plans for the initiation of the vocational training of 60 at risk youth at the Berbera Maritime and Fisheries Academy in “Somaliland” have been initiated and it is expected that the training will start in the beginning of April 2015.

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

Puntland presidential elections were held on 8 January 2014 in Grower. This followed the election of a new Parliament Speaker and Deputy Speakers on 4 January 2014 by the 66-seat regional legislature. The electoral process has led to the redeployment of personnel in various Government departments. This has had the effect of delaying such project activities as the selection of the candidates for training in the various vocational skills.

In April 2004, two UNODC experts were killed at the Galkayo airport in Puntland. Special security measures were taken pending the investigation of these murders. As a response, there was a freeze in the non-essential travel, particularly to Bosaso. This further delayed project implementation.

The Programme Officer for this project resigned at the end of 2013. A consultant was engaged to implement the project; however he left in May 2014, resulting in a delay in project implementation. A Programme Officer was recruited on temporary basis from August to December 2014 to implement the project and has subsequently intensified project implementation.

Procurement process for vocational institutes in Berbera to provide training initiated in early 2014 had to be repeated because bids submitted went beyond the project funding. Furthermore, it was initially planned that one vocational training activity in Bosaso prison would take place. However, the situation on the ground has changed since the project inception in 2012. ICRC has started providing such vocational training in the Bosaso prison in 2013. Adjusting to this situation, it was decided that the funding originally planned for Bosaso prison would be used to train additional 60 at-risk youth in Bosaso.

Furthermore, two sites, assigned by the Somali Government to be refurbished into vocational training institutes were deemed inappropriate by the Somali Government in June 2014. This considerably delayed the refurbishment/physical reconstruction of vocational training institutes since new sites needed to be identified. In June 2014, the Government assigned two plots for the vocational training institutes, respectively in Berbera (near Berbera prison) and Bosaso (in the same yard with another vocational training institute). During the site visit to these plots by UNODC engineer in October 2014, it assessed that the empty plots were not feasible alternatives because a vocational training institutions would have to be built anew. This would necessitate higher costs than was predicted by the project budget. Also, newly built buildings would not be sustainable since there were no additional resources to employ training staff, etc. Therefore, two new alternative locations have been identified by the Mayors of Berbera and Bosaso end of October 2014. They were at the existing vocational training institutes.

Refurbishment of the vocational training facility in the Bosaso prison was also delayed due to a fact that the assigned facility was still housing prisoners. It could not be vacated until UNOPS completed a new prison block to which they were to be transferred.

Although the duration of the project is 2 years, there are insufficient funds for staffing both for professional and administrative staff, leaving a staffing gap in the project, particularly for 2015.

Positive results:

Based on lessons learnt from the initial training of 60 at-risk youth in Bosaso, TORs of two vocational trainings were revised to last 4 months in order to include a practical internship component as well as to include an advocacy component. In order to improve monitoring, the new TORs also requested selected vocational training institutes to monitor the refurbishment of vocational training facilities as a part of the internship programme, as well as to demonstrate efforts with job placement of the trained youth at risk. This was all done within the allowed budget, thus maximizing the impact of this initiative. Furthermore, as a result of the informal market survey conducted by the vocational training institutes and based on consultations with the local government and youth organizations, the TORs for youth training in Bosaso and Berbera will include additional areas as per market demands and in order not to saturate the market with too many graduates in the same trade.

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

The following risks materialized:

- **Unstable security situation/and or attacks on UNODC or implementing partners.**

In April 2014, two UNODC colleagues were killed at the Galkayo airport in Puntland. Special security measures were taken pending the investigation of these murders. As a response, there was a freeze in the non-essential travel, particularly to Bosaso. This further delayed project implementation.

- **Reluctance of at risk youth to share training facilities with detainees.**

Sharing prison training facilities with the youth was deemed to be risky by Berbera and Bosaso prison commanders in the context of the prison security. While this might be possible in the long run, once that the vocational training facilities are completed and refurbished in prisons, this was not recommended in the short run. Namely, youth could not participate in the refurbishment of prisons for security reasons. Therefore, the terms of reference for vocational training of youth were extended to four months in order to include a 3 month training and one month internship during which those trained in carpentry, electrical works and masonry would refurbish classrooms which were in poor conditions at the institutes where they were trained.

**5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?**

Please see 5.3 and 5.4

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

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

**33. PROJECT #55 Fishermen Identification Database System****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	55
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Fishermen Identification Database System
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	1 April 2013
<b>e. End Date</b>	31 March 2014 (no-cost extension requested until 31 March 2015)
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Somalia (Puntland)
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Maritime Governance
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Provide information to the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources of the Puntland State of Somalia on the locations, fishing assets, identities and other relevant data on Fisheries activities in Somali waters with the overall aim of contributing to fisheries management in the long term.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources of the Puntland State of Somalia

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	No. The disbursement of funds associated with project #55, was only recorded in FAO accounts at the end of July 2013 (3 months after project approval).
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No. A no-cost extension is requested until 31 March 2015.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	No. The launch of the second batch of project activities in the field (fleet registration) was delayed from the initially planned schedule due to staff shortages in the FAO Somalia Knowledge and Management unit tasked with the development of the necessary software.
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	The project team has completed all the required ground work and a full-fledged implementation of the final stage of the project is underway. The MFMR has so far successfully registered over 3,600 fishermen. However, FAO estimates this number to be only around 60 percent of the total number of active fishermen in Puntland and a higher registration rate is expected during the closing stages of the project. Based on consultations with the key stakeholders, including local authorities, the project team has updated the project's workplan indicating a new timeframe for the implementation of the main activities. According to this planning exercise, all the remaining activities could be completed by the end of April 2015.

	<p>The implementation of one extra activity (not originally envisaged in the project, approved on 13th May 2013) - the registration of the small scale fleet in Puntland - is the reason that the project is yet to complete. FAO Somalia has been developing a software application to register the fleet. This was tested with MFMR in Bosaso and February registration is underway with expected termination in mid-end April, plus reporting, data cleaning etc. finalizing in Mid-May-early June 2015.</p> <p>Based on the above considerations, FAO Somalia has requested the Board to extend the project's expiry date to 31 June 2015. This extension is being requested in order to complete the initially planned project activities. It can be supported by the project's existing budget and does not require any additional financial contribution.</p>
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#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	400 000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	400 000
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	N/A
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<p><b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b></p> <p>At the initial stages of the project, FAO prepared the necessary software system to register the fishermen. It included procurement of three laptops, three Verifinger 6.5 Fingerprint Client and the required licenses, three High Capacity Solar Chargers with Battery, three webcams, three USB Fingerprint scanners, and three Digital GPS enabled Cameras. A Letter of Understanding (LoU) was prepared and signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR) for the registration of fishermen in Puntland.</p> <p>Based on the terms agreed under the LoU, the MoFMR has undertaken a number of information dissemination campaigns, including the broadcasting of radio advertisements about the registration process in the Bosaso district. These advertisements were broadcasted at least six times a day for 10 days through a radio station with a coverage matching the FAO target locations for this activity. Target locations and map are provided in the Annex I 'List of fishing settlements' and Annex II 'Map of fishing settlements in Puntland,' respectively.</p> <p>Prior to the Bosaso district registration, the FAO team delivered a three days training to seven MoFMR staff on the use of the IT system developed by FAO to register the fishermen. An additional three days consultative meeting was held for participants from the 18 fisheries associations on the registration exercise in their respective districts. Representatives of the nine district associations were also present at these consultative meetings.</p>
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The designated staff of the MoFMR trained by FAO was organized into three teams to perform the pilot registration exercise in Bosaso district. The FAO project team supervised the process. The MoFMR teams proceeded to the fishing settlements (see Annexes I and II) within the district to perform the registration exercise, which included the recording of biometric information. A customized software system was provided by FAO to collect the profile information of the fishermen, including their photograph and fingerprints, and their mother's name as an answer to a secret question for validation. A summary report on the process and fine-tuning recommendations was produced by the MoFMR to be submitted to the FAO. The registration exercise in Bosaso district was performed based on the following steps:

1. The MoFMR deployed three teams each including at least two MoFMR staff that had been trained by FAO on the Fishermen Database System. The three teams worked simultaneously at different sites for a timely completion of the registration works. Each team was provided by FAO with one laptop, one Verifinger 6.5 Fingerprint Client component License, one High Capacity Solar Charger and Battery, one webcam, one USB Fingerprint scanner and one Digital GPS enabled Camera. All the teams started the registration process at their respective sites on the same day.
2. Team number one covered the Bosaso main fisheries port. Team number two covered the western part of the Bosaso district and used a boat to travel and transport equipment. Team number three covered the eastern part of Bosaso and also used a boat to travel and transport equipment.
3. Each team worked at extended hours in order to ensure the registration of the highest number of fishermen. The movements and the duration of stay of each team was monitored by FAO through the GPS devices installed in the vehicles and boats used by the groups. Every team was requested to take photographs with GPS coordinates at every settlement.
4. The Ministry ensured that at least 50 percent of the active fishermen in the Bosaso district were properly registered in the database. Among the registered, at least 80 percent provided their mobile phone numbers enabling FAO to make random calls for monitoring purposes.

Following the successful results in Bosaso, the project team extended the registration process to the remaining eight coastal districts. Radio advertisements were broadcasted at least six times a day for 10 days through the radio stations covering the coastal districts.

The trained MoFMR staff was deployed to the field for the second time in the same three teams to continue with the registration. Teams visited the fishing settlements (see Annexes I and II) within the remaining districts. The registration exercise in the remaining districts (all coastal districts except Bosaso) followed similar steps to the piloting phase:

1. The MoFMR provided three teams for simultaneous registration. Each team included at least two MoFMR staff that had been trained by FAO in the use of the Fishermen Database System. Each team was provided by FAO with one laptop, Verifinger 6.5 Fingerprint Client component License, one High Capacity Solar Charger and Battery, one webcam, one USB Fingerprint scanner and one Digital GPS enabled Camera. All the teams started the registration process on the same day.
2. Team number one covered the Gulf of Aden coast and the Horn area from Lasqoray to Tooxin and using a boat for equipment transportation and travel (see Annex II). Team number two covered the Indian Ocean Coast from Fagoolo to Durdura and used a car for equipment transportation and travel. Team number three covered the Indian Ocean Coast from Dharliinbar to Garcad and also used a car for equipment transportation and travel.
3. Each team spent sufficient time (an average of two days) in each location in order to ensure the registration of the highest number of fishermen. The registration process was monitored by FAO through photographs with embedded GPS coordinates taken in each settlement.
4. The registration teams ensured that at least 50 percent of the fishermen were registered into the database in each location. At least 80 percent of these provided their telephone numbers, which were entered into the database and used by FAO for random monitoring calls.

FAO undertook three field missions whilst the above activities occurred for the purposes of consultation, mentoring, monitoring and supervision. The first mission included the training of the MoFMR staff on the registration procedures. The mission also included consultations with the Fisheries Association representatives to organize a pilot registration in Bosaso and the subsequent data saving, storage and analysis as described above. The second and third missions (in November 2013 and January 2014) ensured that the data collected by registration teams was properly stored and backed up. The data was revised by the members of the FAO mission for inaccuracies and mistakes, which were identified and corrected. These missions also supported training on avoiding future mistakes, and highlighted the importance of ensuring that GPS photographs of every location were taken. Finally, during these two missions and with the help of the IT team, the computers were updated with the latest software versions developed by the FAO Information Systems Unit and the enumerators were trained on how to use it. Updated geographic data of the targeted locations and the number of fishermen registered in each location, as well as general challenges and findings of the teams, were also identified.

From January 2014 FAO Somalia has been working in the development of a second software tool, this time for the registration of the small scale fleet. The idea was to deploy this system the same way the fishermen registration was done, only that this time the enumerators would register fleet and fishermen at the same time.

The software was ready by December 2014, but until February 2015 a first round of training and testing could not be done. As said, the same system as for the fishermen registration was followed:

- 1) training to enumerators (3 days)
- 2) advertising of fleet registration in Bosaso (6 days prior to the training)
- 3) hands on training while registering boats in Bosaso
- 4) deployment to remote locations where the registration is ongoing.

## 5.2. Results achieved to date

### Outcome:

Security situation of fishermen while at sea improved

### Outputs:

- 1) Biometric and fisheries Information collected from fisher folks from the 56 landing sites. Six new locations have been identified, increasing the total number of fishing settlements from the initially planned 56 to 62.
- 2) Maintenance of the fisherman database
- 3) Sharing of information/sensitization of the system for wider use

At the time of this report, Output 1 has been partly achieved and Output 2 has been fully achieved. The below summary of data collected so far, provides further detailed information about the degree of project achievements:

- 3,204 fishermen have been registered out of an estimated total of 6,920 in Puntland (approximately 46 percent)
- 51 locations out of the 62 planned were covered (approximately 82 percent)
- 43 out of the 51 covered locations have photographic GPS evidence
- 193 fishing boats registered so far; registration is ongoing.

FAO requested a no cost extension of the project to continue the registration process and increase the coverage and registration rate from the current 46% to about 70-75% of active fisher folk. The Ministry is now in the second registration process (both Fishermen and Fleet).

Output 3 has partially been achieved. FAO has developed a rapid analysis of the data gathered so far and is to work in a much more detailed analysis once the second registration round is over, as well as registration funded by the CPF in "Somaliland", Galmudug and Jubaland. This analysis will be presented in the form of a CD publication and shared widely among the interested agencies.

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

**Problem 1:** Reluctance of a significant number of fishermen to be registered and the amount of time allocated for completing the registration in each village. The first obstacle was caused by a number of reasons, including:

- 1) The representatives of some associations did not fully inform their members on the registration process and its usefulness. This was then explained during a three day consultative meeting in Bosaso
- 2) The radio advertisements did not reach some of the geographic locations due to poor communication access to target individuals/ communities (roads or mobile phone).
- 3) Fishermen in some villages/areas (especially where significant piracy activities had taken place in the past) were suspicious about the biometrical registration of their information.

Measures taken to mitigate these obstacles:

- 1) Meetings between MoFMR enumerators and the elders (assisted by the association representative, when possible) were organized in each location in order to explain the importance and benefits of the registration exercise.
- 2) A second round of registrations in those locations with a bigger number of fishermen was performed. These locations were Lasqoray, Qandala, Caalula, Xaabo, Baargal, and Gumbax.

**Problem 2:** Scaling down of the Knowledge Management unit at FAOSO. This meant that the development of the software for the fleet registration took much longer than expected with almost one year for making this a reality.

Measures taken to mitigate these obstacles

An expert (Java developer) was contracted on a short term WAE basis in November 2014 and all activities shall be accomplished by December 2015.

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

Acceptance by communities and fishermen was identified as a likely risk at the project proposal stage and has materialized. Details about this obstacle have been further illustrated in the previous section.

**5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?**

The cyclone in Puntland in November 2013 affected all the teams of enumerators who were asked to interrupt the registration and return to Bosaso. The activities were resumed shortly afterwards.

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

The project activities have been implemented in close partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Puntland State of Somalia. FAO developed software for the registration of the fishermen in close consultation with the MoFMR, the Fisheries Association and other main stakeholders. FAO procured all the necessary equipment and software needed for the establishment of the registration system. FAO specialists provided trainings on the usage and maintenance of the registration system and provided financial support to the Ministry, through a LoU, for implementation of the registration process. Now that the system is fully operational, the role of FAO is being limited to checking and storing data and training the teams on any new software updates of the system. FAO also ensures further training to prevent mistakes/errors being repeated, and to ensure that the MoFMR is fulfilling all the terms of the LoU.

The MoFMR has so far demonstrated its capability in a challenging environment by deploying their staff safely for long periods of time in isolated locations. They have followed all the terms of LoU and have performed well in their reporting requirements. The MoFMR confirmed their readiness to register on an annual basis, if financing or means of transportation for their teams are made available.

### 33. PROJECT #56 (Closed) Enhancing capabilities to counter illicit financial flows in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia

#### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	<b>UNODC</b>
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#### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	056
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Enhancing capabilities to counter illicit financial flows in Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	24 July 2013
<b>e. End Date</b>	16 July 2014
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Financial Flows
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	<p>a. Law enforcement authorities and prosecutors in identified front-line states affected by piracy can effectively investigate illicit financial flows from piracy.</p> <p>b. Effective relationships are built between financial investigators and the Money or Value Transfer System/Hawala businesses, so that much-needed information sharing and cooperation develops.</p>
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	

#### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes*
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	* Project is operationally completed. After the conclusion of the national legal procedures, final payments will be made to the heirs of late experts

#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$554,358
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$554,358
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
1.1. Financial Investigations trainings conducted in Ethiopia (February 2014) and Djibouti (March 2014). MVTS/Hawala trainings conducted in Kenya (May 2014) and Tanzania (June 2014)



<p>1.3.1 Short-term mentoring (3 months) for the FIU of Djibouti (continued)</p> <p>2.1. Central Bank of Somalia received an IT equipment for the Supervision Department (October 2014)</p> <p>2.2. Assessment mission in April 2014 ended with the assassination of two UNODC experts</p> <p>2.3. AML/CFT guide has been developed on request of Somalia Central Bank</p>
<p><b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b></p> <p><b>Outcome 1. Law enforcement authorities in identified front-line states affected by piracy can effectively identify, assess, and investigate illicit financial flows from piracy</b></p> <p>As reported by FATF, the Kenya Financial Reporting Center disseminated 50 to law enforcement agencies; in Ethiopia the FIU has disseminated 170 cases to law enforcement</p> <p><i>Output 1.1: Authorities trained in basic to intermediate skills for conducting thorough financial investigations and collecting evidence suitable to support eventual prosecution of financial crimes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainings on Financial Investigations (Ethiopia, February 2014; Djibouti, March 2014) and Money Value Transfer Services and Disruption of Illicit Financial Flows (Kenya - May, Tanzania - June 2014) had a total of 82 trainees (69 male, 13 female). Feedback forms have been collected from participants. They indicated the relevance of training and requested the further more specialized trainings with the case studies</li> </ul> <p><i>Output 1.3: Djibouti FIU has increased capacity to conduct reporting and analysis functions.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mentor conducted two visits to Djibouti in January-February and in March 2014. He provided Djibouti authorities with the recommendations on processing the STRs as well as with the basic software, and conducted the financial investigation training. He also advised FIU on the procedure of accession to the Egmont Group of FIUs and requirements for exchange of information between FIUs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcome 2: Effective relationships are built between financial investigators and the MVTS/Hawala businesses, so that much-needed information sharing and cooperation develops</b></p> <p><i>Output 2.1: Increased working relations and understanding of respective and shared obligations between both parties</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops on MVTS in Kenya (May) and Tanzania (June) provided participants with the recommendations on the supervision of MVTs</li> </ul> <p><i>Output 2.2 – Better access to information at the disposal of AMVTS providers by law enforcement agencies when needed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNODC planned to conduct field missions in April 2014 to assess results under this output. Two experts have been assassinated during the follow-up mission, so the results of their assessments are unavailable</li> </ul> <p><i>Output 2.3 - Good Practice Guide is produced, including results and lessons learnt from the workshops and on-site follow-up visits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upon request of Central Bank of Somalia, GPML developed the AML/CFT guide for CBS. The document has been provided to CBS in the third quarter of 2014</li> </ul>
<p><b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b></p> <p>Two leading UNODC experts have been assassinated during their April 2014 assessment mission to Somalia. For the security reasons no further involvement of UNODC experts on the ground in Somalia was possible.</p> <p>Project is operationally completed. After the conclusion of the national legal procedures, final payments will be made to the heirs of late experts.</p>
<p><b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b></p> <p>Despite the security measures taken, two experts have been assassinated during the mission in Somalia.</p>

Afterwards no more missions have been sent.
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
See 5.4.
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
UNODC conducted monthly coordination phone conference calls with key technical assistance providers for Somalia: World Bank, IMF, African Development Bank.

### 34. PROJECT #57 Support to Maritime Law Enforcement in Somalia

#### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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#### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	57
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Support to Maritime Law Enforcement in Somalia
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	24 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	31 December 2013
<b>e. End Date</b>	31 December 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Maritime Law Enforcement
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Assistance delivered by UNODC to give the MLE authorities in Somalia increased capacity to exercise some control over their 12nm territorial sea, with specific focus on developing competency in maintenance and engineering, mariner and policing skills and communications.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	N/A

#### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	N/A

#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$10,000,000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$940,200
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes & No (see f.)
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes & No (see f.)
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	The current Programme is fully funded and implementation is on schedule. Plans for expansion of the programme are however in the pipeline and this will require additional funds.

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

### 5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

*Activities reported below were carried out under the Maritime Crime Programme with funding from the Trust Fund as well as bilateral funding.*

#### “SOMALILAND”

MCP support to the “Somaliland” Coastguard has been centralised around mentoring and training. In September 2014, three new mentors joined the Engineering Mentor at the “Somaliland” Coastguard Base in Berbera. The team of four have been delivering an intensive package of technical assistance to the “Somaliland” Coastguard for the past six months. Focus is on delivering continuous training to Coastguard Officers in the skills required to carry out basic maritime law enforcement operations including policing skills and maintenance of engines. Technical assistance to the “Somaliland” Coastguard is complimented by delivery of material support such as spare parts for engine maintenance, radio equipment and office equipment.

#### Policing

Eight 'Maritime Operational Skills' courses have been delivered to 5-person operational teams giving a total of 40 Coastguard Officers basic training in:

- Enhanced vessel driving and boarding tactics (basic);
- Safety of Life at Sea;
- International Law and the Territorial Sea (basic);
- Rule of Law (basic);
- Use of Force (basic).

This course was designed to enhance the different crewing skill sets on board vessels and enhance the overall capability to work in teams. Cross-training is delivered on each specific skillset to increase capacity for deployable maritime law enforcement personnel within the Coastguard. The next step is to expand course delivery to outer sectors of the “Somaliland” Coastguard. For the teams already trained, the course will set the foundations for more advanced training to be delivered to hand-picked crews in order to ultimately establish a tactical team for advanced interdiction.

Three intensive courses have also been delivered in basic knowledge of seamanship and boat handling in order to start the formation and development of competent boat crews. The training was delivered in a practical environment using a Coastguard Patrol Boat to groups of four crews over five day periods each. The training reinforced the importance of safety, boat checks, boat crew assignments and responsibilities, boat handling and team building. As with the MOS training described above, this training will support the selection of a core group to progress into a more advanced which will form a future tactical group within the “Somaliland” Coast Guard.

For Senior Officers at the Base, training has been delivered in 'Operational Readiness' and 'Standard Operation Procedures'. This course, which was delivered to 15 officers, was designed to enhance the current systems in-place and obtain key priorities and milestones for future development as well as enact processes to react to maritime crime.

**Engineering**

UNODC's Engineering Mentors have worked side by side with Coastguard Officer with six of their boats operational since September. A core group of four officers follow the two Engineering Mentors on a daily basis. These four officers will be trained to maintain and repair the many types of engines donated to the Coastguard by a wide array of donors over the years. Six other officers attend training on occasion, thereby acquiring basic engineering skills.

Insofar as classroom training goes, courses have been delivered on the following subjects:

- Introduction of Internal combustion engines;
- Theory and the function of 2-stroke engines and 4-stroke engines;
- Identifying the parts of an engine;
- Theory of the Capacitor Discharge Ignition system;
- Sea water cooling system of boat engines;
- Lubrication system of boat engines.

In connection with Engineering Mentoring, a program of servicing the vehicles of the Coastguard has been implemented. Practical training such as in how to replace brake pads of vehicles has been delivered in connection with servicing the vehicles. To date, all the vehicles attached to the Berbera Base has been serviced including the vehicle belonging to the Admiral and his deputy in Hargeysa.

**Procurement/Infrastructure**

In July, 2014, approximately \$100,000 worth of spare parts for vehicles and boats were delivered to the Berbera Coastguard. These items are used for repair and maintenance of the Coastguard's fleet and vehicles under the supervision and mentoring of the UNODC Engineering Mentors.

When the Mentors arrived in September, they cleared out three storage sheds at the Coastguard Base in order to unpack the substantial amount of spares onto racking so as to progress with an inventory for the accountability of the products. Forms for this process were created to ensure proper stock use and monitoring. The Mentors also established an inventory of the "Somaliland" Coastguard fleet whereby a profile is kept for each vessel including ID no., picture, and information related to capability to perform its task, safety, and any mechanical issues. This now serves as the basis from which to prioritise engineering work and registration of spare part usage. UNODC has placed one desktop computer in the Spare Parts Store Room to serve as the log for issuance of spares.

Another nine desktop computers were used to set up a Computer Lab at the Base to deliver IT training to Coastguard Officers as well as serve as a general classroom when needed. The Mentors set up the lab in early January installing electrical fittings and wiring as well as the computers and desks. The official opening and handover of the Computer Lab was held on Thursday the 22 January with attendance of the Coastguard Admiral and Senior Commanders of the Berbera Base. The Computers have since been used for delivery of training programs in computer literacy and other general training.

Also in January, the Coastguard Commander Office was upgraded with two new desks and a conference table with 6 chairs, replacing broken desks and chairs. The Commander can now hold proper coordinating meetings in his office with his management team in Berbera.

In February, communications equipment was delivered to the Coastguard base in Berbera, including 3 solar panels, 9 waterproof hand held radios, and 5 shore based hand held radios. All equipment will be installed in the coming months by an individually contracted communications mentor who will also be delivering training in the use of the equipment.

Engineering mentors together with “Somaliland” Coast Guard Technical Personnel have also nearly completed the refurbishment of the eroded Pontoon which serves as the launching platform for the Berbera Coastguard fleet. The pontoon, which was very old, worn and rusted, has undergone thorough chipping of rust, had large metal sheets fixed on the dilapidated walkway, and it has been repainted with red oxide paint. The pontoon will now last at least another 5 to 10 years.

Efforts have also been made to establish a “Somaliland” Coastguard Education, Training & Development Unit. This will provide a central point to facilitate training activities on a daily basis, as well as provide a conduit to other capacity building entities supporting the Coastguard. The unit will also initiate an electronic platform of communication and keep a training database.

## **PUNTLAND**

MCP HoA is supporting the Bosaso Port Police in their efforts to secure Bosaso Port and surrounding waters. Since the unit was not wholly consolidated in 2014, initial focus has been on creating the infrastructure necessary for the unit to establish it and eventually transform into the Puntland Coastguard. In consultation with the Ministry of Marine Transport, Ports and Counter Piracy, UNODC will be constructing a Headquarters for the Port Police on a plot of land next to Bosaso Port. The new facility will both serve as the Port Police Headquarters from where all training can be delivered and operations planned, and it will provide offices for the Minister in Bosaso. Training of the Port Police was initiated in February, 2015 when Engineering and Policing mentors started up programming there. An initial assessment of the condition of vessels and level of training of officers was carried out with the Director General of Bosaso Port and the Port Police Commander beforehand.

### **Policing & Engineering**

During their time in Bosaso, the Mentors trained 10 Port Police Officers in Basic Outboard Engineering, and 10 Officers received training in Basic Port Security. Certificates were handed out by the Port Police Commander and MCP HoA Mentors in a small ceremony.

Currently the Port Police only have one small boat operational. It was agreed that UNODC would work to have 4 additional boats operational by the end of 2015.

Mentors will be deployed permanently in Bosaso from May 2015.

### **Infrastructure**

The plot of land for the construction of the new Headquarters was formally allocated by the Ministry of Marine Transport, Ports and Counter Piracy in mid-2014. Drawings and Statement of Requirements for the building were subsequently approved by the Minister and Chief of the Port Police.

The tender for the project is expected to be sent out in early April and construction to begin in early Quarter 3, 2015.

### **Procurement**

Contrary to the situation in “Somaliland”, the Bosaso Port Police only have a few vessels, most of which are locally produced skiffs confiscated from migrant smugglers. MCP HoA therefore has the opportunity to equip the Unit with relevant and appropriate equipment from the start. This, however, requires careful consideration in order not to end up with a situation as in “Somaliland” where the Coastguard own a wide array of boats and engines that they have no capacity to maintain independently.

Through their training in the first half of 2015, MCP Mentors will identify which equipment is required for the Bosaso Port Police to commence active patrols around Bosaso Port. It is important that equipment delivered is appropriate for the conditions in and around Bosaso port, and that spare parts are available in the local market. Some engines and spares have already been ordered based on assessments made in February.

Once fully constructed, MCP HoA will also furnish the Bosaso Port Police Headquarters. This will, however, not happen before 2016.

## **MOGADISHU**

In August 2014, UNODC engaged with the Police Commissioner to find the best way forward to train the Maritime Police Unit which was formerly being trained in port security under an UNMAS programme which was coming to an end. It was agreed that UNODC would take over where the UNMAS programme left off in October and expand the scope of mentoring to include policing skills. Two Marine Mentors were deployed to Mogadishu in October-November with the aim of mentoring the Maritime Police Unit in boat handling, navigation, seamanship and more.

### **Mariner Mentoring**

Upon deployment to Mogadishu, UNODC's Mariner Mentors began delivering refresher Coxswain Training to six MPU Officers who had undergone an eight week course with UNMAS a year prior. The refresher training covered boat handling, navigation and seamanship in order to ensure that they were able to safely operate on the ocean. Training was conducted in the waters outside Mogadishu International Airport where the Unit has begun to provide security. The six "Coxswains" graduated on the 11 December with a small ceremony.

In February, the Mariner Mentors delivered the first round of Assistant Instructors training to a group of six Officers. This is a "Training of Trainers" course will enable MPU Officers to start assisting with the delivery of crewman ship training for 25 new recruits to the Maritime Police Unit after Ramadan in July. Ultimately the aim is for these trainers to deliver training to newcomers independently with Mentors in an observing capacity only.

### **Procurement/Infrastructure**

Plans to construct an HQ for the MPU have not materialised due to problems with allocation of land for the project.

Procurement of two boats for the MPU is underway.

## **LAW REFORM AND TRAINING OF LEGAL PRACTITIONERS**

With regard to law reform work, MCP HoA delivered a four-day training course in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March/April, for 16 Somali judges, prosecutors, and legal educators from the SFG, "Somaliland", Puntland and Galmadug. The course, which was delivered with IMO, and EU CAP NESTOR, was designed to provide a detailed introduction to the law relating to maritime crime, for practitioners and educators working in this field. A legal drafting workshop was delivered to judges and lawyers in connection with the training course with the aim of helping the participants develop establishment laws for their respective maritime authorities, including clarifying the Somali EEZ issue and finalising implementation of the Maritime Police / Coastguard Establishment Law in respective authorities in preparation for the WG meetings in Dubai in October. Agreement was reached on next steps in the process of ensuring that Somali maritime police and coastguard organisations are placed upon a firm legal basis.

In September, UNODC, together with EUCAP Nestor and IMO, held a legal drafting event in Addis Ababa with representatives from the Somali Federal Government, Galmadug and Puntland. The workshop, which fell under the Regional Maritime Coordination Mechanism, aimed to help the participants develop establishment laws for their respective maritime authorities in preparation for the WG meetings in Dubai in October.

**5.2. Results achieved to date****“SOMALILAND”**

With regard to ability to patrolling out to 12 nm, the “Somaliland” Coastguard has carried out three successful interdictions for illegal fishing and people smuggling within the territorial waters off the “Somaliland” coast in the course of November and December, 2014.

Significantly, on 16th December 2014, the “Somaliland” Coastguard responded to information that there were boats illegally fishing in the coastal area of Laasqoray and Maydh; well within territorial waters. 51 Yemeni vessels that were fishing illegally within the territorial waters were interdicted, fined and released in line with international practices.

Procedures applied during interdiction were in line with training recently delivered by Policing Mentors in Berbera. The Coastguard initially flew their State flag to identify themselves to the foreign fishing vessels and, upon determining that the vessels were engaged in illegal fishing, the Coastguard interdicted them and escorted them into a secure area of Berbera Port in the vicinity of the Coastguard Base. A total of 48 boats were detained, including 16 large vessels and 32 smaller skiffs. The largest boat detained was an Egyptian flagged fishing vessel. All other boats were from Yemen. Detainees were held at the Coastguard Base for processing of fines. There were no incidents of violence or mistreatment and all detained were released in due course. This was the biggest ever arrest by the Coastguard.

In January 2015, a large consignment of heavy weaponry was discovered by Berbera Port staff when unloading the vessel MV Shaakir. After being alerted of the discovery, the Coastguard carried out a search in the hold and took control of the concealed armaments. As the consignment was not on the ship’s manifest, it was deemed an illegal shipment in breach of the arms embargo. Government authorities alerted relevant international agencies and invited the UN monitoring group on illegal armaments on board the MV Shaakir on Thursday 29th January to view the shipment.

In February 2015, the “Somaliland” Coastguard at Zeylah responded when a fishing vessel caught fire off the coast. They rescued the crew and returned them to shore unharmed. The “Somaliland” Coastguard has shown an increasing capacity to respond to emergencies and criminal activities in recent months. The vessels used for this operation have been serviced by the Engineering team in Berbera.

With these operations, the “Somaliland” Coastguard has demonstrated the ability to successfully protect their maritime space and resources while observing principles of international law related to minimum use of force.

**PUNTLAND**

In Puntland, justice sector institutions, including the Minister for Ports, Maritime Security and Counter-Piracy, the Director General of Bosaso Port, and the Bosaso Port Police Commander, are all engaged and determined to improve the capacity of the Bosaso Port Police to effectively address maritime crime. Their current operational capacity to carry out patrols is, however, very limited as they only have one functioning patrol boat.

UNODC’s target with assistance being delivered from May onwards is to have the Port Police carry out active patrols by the end of 2015.

**MOGADISHU**

At the start of the Programme, the MPU was effectively land based with a small number of vessels with no adequate logistical support. Their responsibilities included securing the port area and keeping ships safe whilst they are at anchor waiting to enter the port. They had virtually no capacity to achieve this second element of their mandate.

The Unit is now primarily engaged in search and rescue operations, and carrying out life guard activities on the very popular Lido Beach where there is a particularly strong undercurrent and consequently many incidents of drowning. They also deliver public water safety awareness training at the beach. The Unit has also begun to carry out patrols in the waters outside Mogadishu, actively engaging with local fishermen to assert their presence as supportive entity on the water.

Also, the MPU is supporting AMISOM Marines in patrolling the waters outside Mogadishu International Airport. Not only is this the first time that the MPU and AMISON work together, it is the first time in approximately 20 years that the SPF patrol these waters. UNODC MCP considers this to be an important milestone for the SPF.

**LEGISLATIVE REFORM**

With regard to government capacity to address maritime crime, UNODC supported the development of the Somali Maritime Resource and Security Strategy (SMRSS) in 2013. The strategy has since been adopted by the four parties to the Kampala Process (SFG, Puntland, Galmudug, and “Somaliland”) and it now serves as the foundation for all work within the maritime domain in Somalia. The MCP HoA continues guide programming from Goal 2 of the Strategy which relates to Maritime Law Enforcement.

UNODC, IMO and EU CAP NESTOR have also supported the process of legislative reform. Through this support, agreement has been reached on next steps in the process of ensuring that Somali maritime police and coastguard organisations are placed upon a firm legal basis. As of December 2014, the status of legal reform work in the respective Regions is as follows:

**“Somaliland”:** “Somaliland” has made significant progress on finalizing their draft CG law which is expected to be passed in 2015.

**Puntland:** In terms of legislative reform, Puntland has made progress on the draft law but stalled in finalizing it due to uncertainty on how their legal framework would fit within the Federal Government's legal framework.

**Federal Government:** No agreement on draft laws due to internal disagreements on strategy with regard to maritime security and its applicability federally.

EUCAP Nestor and IMO has taken the lead on working with the various administrations and international partners to help resolve the uncertainty in the federal legal structure related to maritime security actors and push forward the drafting process. UNODC is supporting this process where required.

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

Problems with allocation of land for construction in Mogadishu, which has resulted in the decision to abandon plans for the construction on a Maritime Police HQ.

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

- **Risk:** The three regions are at different capacity levels and of different need in support.
- **Mitigation Measures Taken:** The project has delivered assistance and support according to current level of capacity in each location.



<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
The security situation in Mogadishu is precarious. UNODC is monitoring the situation closely.
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
The programme works in cooperation with EU CAP NESTOR, IMO, and FAO mainly.

### 35. PROJECT #58 Hostage Support Programme (+ top-up)

Kindly see paragraph 46 [Project #71 - Hostage Support Programme (+ top-up)]

### 36. PROJECT #59 - Interpol Hostage Debriefing Initiative

#### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	IMO for IINTERPOL and the International Maritime Bureau (IMB)
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#### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	059
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Interpol Hostage Debriefing Initiative
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date<sup>4</sup></b>	May 13 2014. However, the project did not start in until November 1 2014 when the Project Manager began his contract.
<b>e. End Date</b>	November 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Lyon and the six target countries as outlined in (g) below
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Debrief of hostages from India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam and Malaysia captured by Somali pirates
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	1. Intelligence Gathering, 2. Assist law enforcement investigations, 3. Security – prevent future Hijackings, 4. Humanitarian support to the seafarers.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	The International Maritime Bureau (IMB)

#### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	No
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes (see below)
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes, based on a 1 November 2014 start date
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	N/A

#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$237,668
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$237,668
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive</b>	Yes

<b>bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
Please refer to Section 5.2 below where we have detailed all the activities carried out to date under the project.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> There are two key components here. Output 1 related to establishing the availability of the hostages. This had to be further broken down into:-</p> <p>a) Locating the hostages and  b) Establishing their willingness to be debriefed and if their response was positive, arranging the debrief to take place. Since November, Interpol has been working on locating the sea farers in using various partners such as seafarer's organisations. To date, Interpol has identified approximately 1000 seafarers from the six target countries.</p> <p><b>Output 2:</b> In relation to the training of officers, it was decided that the project will try to locate and train officers involved in maritime piracy investigations (drawn from each of the 6 target countries) at a later stage of the project.</p> <p>For the second part of Outcome 1 (debriefing of hostages), the first debriefing took place in Mumbai, India from 22 - 28 March 2015. Thirty nine (39) seafarers were interviewed there from eight different vessels which were the subject of kidnappings off the coast of Somalia from 2008-2012. These interviews were conducted in conjunction with the United States Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) who are supporting INTERPOL on this specific debriefs. Interpol also facilitated the debrief of a number of hostages in Mumbai by the FBI who have an active investigation into the activity Somali pirates.</p> <p>In addition, the Indian debrief is also assisting the Australian Federal Police (AFP) who have an active investigation related to one of the hijacked ships</p> <p>The data obtained from the debrief will now be processed and analysed utilizing the Interpol Global Database on Maritime Piracy and will subsequently be shared with law enforcement agencies internationally to support the prosecution of those who "illicitly finance, plan, organize, or unlawfully profit from pirate attacks off the coast of Somalia," as stressed by UNSCR 2077 (2012).</p> <p>Interpol has issued a yellow notice (missing persons notice) in 2011 for one of the Indian seafarers, who has been missing since 2011. One of the aims of the debrief was to try to ascertain a factual account of what happened to this individual. In this regard, part of the focus of the debrief of some of the sea farers (attached to this individuals ship) was to gather facts from other seafarers who were on this vessel. The father of the missing sea farer attended in Mumbai on 28 March and was briefed on new information received and this assisted him in finding our more about his son's disappearance.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Interpol plans to use the data from the Indian debriefings to populate our Global Database on Maritime Piracy utilizing an Interpol analyst who will work on this aspect of the project. Interpol is confident that it will be in a position to provide new and detailed information on all aspects of piracy off the coast of Somalia and produce an analytical package on the Indian aspect of the debriefing.</p>

<p><b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Locating the hostages has been a challenge as some are no longer involved in the industry and some are working with different shipping companies.</li> <li>2. There are certain issues in some countries which pose a challenge for the debriefings. Some countries have not been proactive in investigating the capture of their nationals for various reasons such as the economic cost of investigations, the sheer number of victims and the lack of specialists for investigating this type of crime. Therefore Interpol needs to show that this project is to assist countries in their investigations and maintain a historical record of events and not to highlight any shortcomings in national investigations</li> <li>3. The large number of victims. Interpol has to date identified and placed in its data base approximately 1000 seafarers who have been kidnapped off the coast of Somalia. Organising large debriefs is more economical and practical in the long run but does provide logistical challenges due to the difficulty of getting a large number of seafarers together in one place over a short time period.</li> <li>4. The lack of investigative experts in the police of the target countries has posed a challenge as investigating this type of crime requires certain skill sets. In order to counter this, Interpol plans to conduct training in maritime piracy investigations later on in the lifespan of the project. However, we initially decided to focus on the debriefing aspect of the project in order to populate our database using experts already available (NCIS) as to do the training first would impact negatively on the intelligence gathering side of the project.</li> </ol>
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<p><b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b></p>
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N/A

<p><b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b></p>
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No

<p><b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b></p>
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Interpol has engaged with and collaborated with a number of agencies to date to assist with the implementation of this project namely:-

The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) who have assisted us in building relationships with various stakeholders in the maritime industry such as ship-owners and humanitarian agencies (MPHRP). These relationships have allowed us access to the sea farers in the target countries.

Interpol member countries in the regions utilizing our National Central Bureaus (NCBs). The NCB provides logistical support on the ground in the target countries.

The Maritime Piracy Humanitarian Response Program (MPHRP). MPHRP is a link between the seafarers and Interpol and helped us arrange the logistics of bringing the seafarers to Mumbai in order to conduct the debrief. In addition MPHRP are also working with us in the planning further debriefs in other target countries such as the Philippines, Bangladesh and Thailand

The United States Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) conducted the Mumbai debriefs on behalf of Interpol as NCIS has an active interest in building up an intelligence profile of the pirates involved.

The Director General of Shipping of the Indian Government assisted us with obtaining the necessary political clearance for our mission to India.

Information from the debrief is also assisting both the FBI and the Australian Federal Police who have active ongoing investigations into those involved in Somali piracy.

**37. PROJECT #60 Support to Counter-Piracy Law Enforcement in Galmadug****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	60
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Support to Counter-Piracy Law Enforcement in Galmadug
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	12 Months (Extended by 12 months)
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	31 December 2013
<b>e. End Date</b>	31 December 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Galmudug, Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Maritime Law Enforcement
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	To rehabilitate South Galkayo Police Station, which serves as the centre of counter-piracy investigations in Galmadug.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Funds extended in Oct. 2014 to 31 December 2015

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$288,900
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$288,900
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes & No (see 4.f)
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes & No (see 4.f)
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	The current Programme is fully funded and implementation is on schedule. Plans for expansion of the programme are, however, in the pipeline and this will require additional funds.

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

### 5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period

#### **GALMUDUG**

Support to Galmudug is directed towards the South Galkayo Police Station since the coastal areas are not accessible for the UN. UNODC is supporting the complete refurbishment of the South Galkayo Detention Facility as this Police Station is currently the only facility with detention capacity in Galmudug and therefore likely to hold any arrested suspects of maritime crime once government forces gain control over coastal towns.

Activities in Galkayo were temporarily suspended following the tragic loss of UNODC colleagues at Galkayo Airport on 7 April, 2014. Programme implementation resumed in September. Due to the delay in implementation, a request was made to the CGPCS Trust Fund for a one-year extension of funds for project #60, which would otherwise have expired at the end of 2014. The request was granted at the Trust Fund Board meeting in October.

#### **Policing & Engineering**

No activity due to security constraints for Mentors.

#### **Procurement/Infrastructure**

The refurbishment of the South Galkayo Police Detention Facility is mainly carried out through self-implementation, as the security situation does not allow for UNODC to carry out direct implementation. Self-implementation means that UNODC will procure all materials required for the refurbishment and counterparts in South Galkayo will carry out works. The exception is the construction of the Armoury, which will be carried out by a company that specialises in the construction of munition storage facilities. All refurbishment and construction is expected to be completed by the end of 2015 as will procurement of law enforcement and office equipment.

#### **LAW REFORM AND TRAINING OF LEGAL PRACTITIONERS**

With regard to law reform work, MCP HoA delivered a four-day training course in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in March/April, for 16 Somali judges, prosecutors, and legal educators from the SFG, "Somaliland", Puntland and Galmadug. The course, which was delivered with IMO, and EU CAP NESTOR, was designed to provide a detailed introduction to the law relating to maritime crime, for practitioners and educators working in this field. A legal drafting workshop was delivered to judges and lawyers in connection with the training course with the aim of helping the participants develop establishment laws for their respective maritime authorities, including clarifying the Somali EEZ issue and finalising implementation of the Maritime Police / Coastguard Establishment Law in respective authorities in preparation for the WG meetings in Dubai in October. Agreement was reached on next steps in the process of ensuring that Somali maritime police and coastguard organisations are placed upon a firm legal basis.

In September, UNODC, together with EUCAP Nestor and IMO, held a legal drafting event in Addis Ababa with representatives from the Somali Federal Government, Galmadug and Puntland. The workshop, which fell under the Regional Maritime Coordination Mechanism, aimed to help the participants develop establishment laws for their respective maritime authorities in preparation for the WG meetings in Dubai in October.

### 5.2. Results achieved to date

#### **GALMUDUG**

Coastal areas of Galmudug are currently not accessible to the Galmudug administration as they are controlled by pirate groups, militia and Al Shabaab. Some control, however, seems to have been gained over Hobyo which may allow for support to be delivered there before the end of 2015. UNDC is monitoring the situation closely.

**LEGISLATIVE REFORM**

With regard to government capacity to address maritime crime, UNODC supported the development of the Somali Maritime Resource and Security Strategy (SMRSS) in 2013. The strategy has since been adopted by the four parties to the Kampala Process (SFG, Puntland, Galmudug, and “Somaliland”) and it now serves as the foundation for all work within the maritime domain in Somalia. The MCP HoA continues guide programming from Goal 2 of the Strategy which relates to Maritime Law Enforcement.

UNODC, IMO and EU CAP NESTOR have also supported the process of legislative reform. Through this support, agreement has been reached on next steps in the process of ensuring that Somali maritime police and coastguard organisations are placed upon a firm legal basis. As of December 2014, the status of legal reform work in the respective Regions is as follows:

Galmudug has made progress on the draft law but stalled in finalizing it due to uncertainty on how their legal framework would fit within the Federal Government's legal framework.

ECN and IMO has taken the lead on working with the various administrations and international partners to help resolve the uncertainty in the federal legal structure related to maritime security actors and push forward the drafting process. UNODC is supporting this process where required.

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

Security in Galmudug from April-September, 2014.

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

- **Risk:** The three regions are at different capacity levels and of different need in support.
- **Mitigation Measures Taken:** The project has delivered assistance and support according to current level of capacity in each location.

**5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?**

Security situation in Galkayo remains precarious. UNODC is monitoring the situation closely.

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

The programme works in cooperation with EU CAP NESTOR, IMO, and FAO mainly.

**38. PROJECT #61 - Building the knowledge and capacity of Somali legislators and technical officials regarding the rights and duties in the maritime zones set out in UNCLOS****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	61
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Building the knowledge and capacity of Somali legislators and technical officials regarding the rights and duties in the maritime zones set out in UNCLOS
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date<sup>5</sup></b>	2 September 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	2 September 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	New York (USA), Mogadishu (Somalia), and Djibouti

<sup>5</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

	(Djibouti).
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Ocean affairs and the law of the sea
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	<p>To build the knowledge and capacity of Somali legislators and technical officials regarding the rights and duties in the maritime zones set out in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, including in relation to the repression of piracy, in order to assist Somalia in developing an overarching legal framework for the effective governance of its maritime domain and the sustainable development of its resources in conformity with the Convention.</p> <p>DOALOS's project consists of three activities, which are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mogadishu-based briefings for a number of key Somali Parliamentarians selected in consultation with the Speaker of the Parliament to raise the Somali Parliamentarians' understanding of the UNCLOS regime</li> <li>2. In-depth training programme for relevant Somali Government Officials and Representatives from the Regions of the UNCLOS regime</li> <li>3. Gap analysis of the Somali legislative and policy framework for oceans</li> </ol>
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somali (UNSOM)

### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	At this point, the planned end date is uncertain because the timeline for the project deliverables depends on the availability of the officials of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), including the Somali Parliament, and the confirmation of dates of availability.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Uncertain
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	We have experienced various delays due to the political changes. In early 2015, the new Prime Minister of Somalia convened a new cabinet, which was rejected by the Parliament; as a result, the FGS delayed making any decisions on Project 61, including confirming dates for activities. Following the election on the new cabinet, the Parliament went into recess. At the present moment, the Division is working with the Somali government to establish a time frame within which to conduct the remainder of the activities.

### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$383,175.56
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$383,175.56
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	

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

<p><b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b></p> <p>Regarding activity 1, the Division devised a course, and successfully completed one briefing for Somali Parliamentarians. The Director of DOALOS, Ms. Gabriele Goettsche-Wanli, and the Deputy Director of DOALOS, Mr. Vladimír Jareš, travelled to Mogadishu, Somalia to hold two days of training on 15 and 16 October 2014.</p>
<p><b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b></p> <p>By completing one of the briefings under Activity 1, Mogadishu-based briefings for a number of key Somali Parliamentarians selected in consultation with the Speaker of the Parliament to raise the Somali Parliamentarians' understanding of the UNCLOS regime, DOALOS has helped Legislators gain some of the necessary understanding of the legal framework for the repression of piracy under UNCLOS, and related instruments, as well as the importance of the establishment of maritime spaces including the EEZ, so as to begin the establishment of a basic legal framework in accordance with international law, in particular domestic legislation on maritime zones, and the sustainable exploitation of marine resources.</p> <p>Regarding activity 1, the Division had devised the course for the second briefing of Somali Parliamentarians, which will be held in Mogadishu pending confirmation from the Federal Government of Somalia. Regarding activity 2, the Division has developed a six day course, which will be held in Djibouti, pending confirmation from the Federal Government and a list of participants from the Federal Government and Regions. In that regard, the Division has established a delivery partner, the Djibouti Regional Training Center (DRTC), and is working with relevant agencies and programmes to coordinate logistics. The Division has also begun implementation of the gap analysis, and has identified and established contact with two consultants, an international expert and a local research, who can assist in that regard.</p>
<p><b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b></p> <p>Communication and coordination with the Government has been difficult due to local developments beyond our control, making it difficult to coordinate activities for Parliamentarians, Government Officials, and Representatives from the Regions.</p>
<p><b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b></p> <p>Some of the project activities depend on the availability of Somali Government Officials and Representatives from the Regions. The project has experienced some delays due to political developments in Somalia in recent months, including, the change of Prime Minister and subsequent change of the cabinet. In this regard, DOALOS has taken measures to follow up on the political situation, reaching out to contacts in Somalia for updates and requesting assistance to confirm dates for project implementation. The Division remains in frequent contact with the Federal Government of Somalia's designated focal point Ms. Mona Al-Sharmani, Senior Legal Advisor to the President of Somalia on International Law, so as to establish delivery windows and identify participants.</p>
<p><b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b></p> <p>No; the in country component of the project is delivered in accordance with UNSOM and UNDSS protocol.</p>
<p><b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b></p> <p>UNSOM has been an important aid in arranging travel to Somalia for delivery of components of the project, and assisting with transportation and logistics for the briefing in Somalia. UNSOM has also been very helpful in providing updates concerning the domestic political situation in Somalia.</p>



**39. PROJECT #62 - Support to Garowe Major Crimes Court****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	62
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Support to Garowe Major Crimes Court
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	12 months (extension requested for 12 months)
<b>d. Project Starting Date<sup>6</sup></b>	1 September 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	1 September 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Court Security
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Support to promotion secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	UNOPS

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes.
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes.
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	n/a

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$191,000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$191,000
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	No
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
The project major outcome relates to the construction of three guard towers that would protect Garowe Major Crime Court, situated inside of the new Garowe prison, from attacks. The Garowe Major Crime Court indeed presented security vulnerabilities which could have well exposed it to terrorist attacks triggered by the serious crimes – including terrorist offences – that are adjudged at the court. The funds have been disbursed in full to our implementing partner to start the construction of the three towers which has started in December 2014. It is expected that works will be completed within the end date of the project.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
Please see 5.1

<sup>6</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
Nil.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No. The above described delays in implementation have been addressed by UNODC through continuous dialogue with national authorities and through the organizing of the first International Monitoring Committee visit – a committee composed of donors and States which have a stake in the transfer of convicted pirates – which has visited Puntland and endorsed the actions undertaken by UNODC.
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No.
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil.

#### 40. PROJECT #63 - Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme, Bosaso

##### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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##### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	63
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme, Bosaso
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	6 months (extension requested for 12 months)
<b>d. Project Starting Date<sup>7</sup></b>	1 September 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	1 March 2016 (12 month extension requested)
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Bosaso, Puntland State of Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Security Sector
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Support to promotion secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

##### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No. An extension of 12 months has been requested.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	As above
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Changes in the management of the prison sector in Puntland have delayed the implementation of funds, but also provided an opportunity for longer support.

##### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$16,656,500 of which \$10,292,293 funded
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$297,800
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive</b>	No

<sup>7</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

<b>bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
From September 2014 to December 2014 no activities were implemented.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
See point no. 5.1.
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
Changes in the custodial corps management structure delayed the implementation of activities to 2015.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No. The above described delays in implementation have been addressed by UNODC through continuous dialogue with national authorities and through the organizing of the first International Monitoring Committee visit – a committee composed of donors and States which have a stake in the transfer of convicted pirates – which has visited Puntland and endorsed the actions undertaken by UNODC.
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No.
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil.

## 41. PROJECT #64 - Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme, Garowe

### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	64
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme, Garowe
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	12 months (extension requested for 12 months)
<b>d. Project Starting Date<sup>8</sup></b>	1 September 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	1 September 2016 (12 month extension requested)
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Garowe, Puntland State of Somalia
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Security Sector
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Support to promotion secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No. An extension of 12 months has been requested.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	As above
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Changes in the management of the prison sector in Puntland have delayed the implementation of funds, but also provided an opportunity for longer support.

<sup>8</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$16,656,500 of which \$10,292,293 funded
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$679,800
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	No
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
From September 2014 to December 2014 no activities were implemented, except for the provision of medical services at the Garowe prison which is an essential service which could not be suspended.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
See point no. 5.1.
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
Changes in the custodial corps management structure delayed the implementation of activities to 2015.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No. The above described delays in implementation have been addressed by UNODC through continuous dialogue with national authorities and through the organizing of the first International Monitoring Committee visit – a committee composed of donors and States which have a stake in the transfer of convicted pirates – which has visited Puntland and endorsed the actions undertaken by UNODC.
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No.
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil.

**42. PROJECT #65 - Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme, Hargeysa****1. Participating UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	65
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Piracy Prisoner Transfer Programme, Hargeysa
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	12 months (extension requested for 12 months)
<b>d. Project Starting Date<sup>9</sup></b>	1 September 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	1 September 2016 (12 month extension requested)
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Hargeysa, “Somaliland”
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Security Sector
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Support to promotion secure and humane detention where convicted pirates are being held
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

<sup>9</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the Trust Fund.

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	No. An extension of 12 months has been requested.
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	As above
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	Changes in the management of the prison sector in Puntland have delayed the implementation of funds, but also provided an opportunity for longer support.

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$16,656,500 of which \$10,292,293 funded
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$595,500
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	No
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
From September 2014 to December 2014 no activities were implemented, except for the procurement of one vehicle for the prison service to ensure operations.

<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
See point no. 5.1.

<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
Changes in the custodial corps management structure delayed the implementation of activities to 2015.

<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
No. The above described delays in implementation have been addressed by UNODC through continuous dialogue with national authorities and through the organizing of the first International Monitoring Committee visit – a committee composed of donors and States which have a stake in the transfer of convicted pirates – which has visited “Somaliland” and endorsed the actions undertaken by UNODC.

<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No.

<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil.

### 43. PROJECT #67 - Developing Maritime Domain Awareness and law enforcement capacity in Seychelles

#### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	<b>UNODC</b>
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#### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	67
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Developing Maritime Domain Awareness and law enforcement capacity in Seychelles
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	1 September 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	31 August 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Seychelles
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Counter Piracy and Maritime Law Enforcement
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	To develop maritime domain awareness, analytical capacity and maritime policing capacity.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

#### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	N/A

#### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$600,000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$600,000
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	N/A
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	

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

<b>5.1 Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p>Following the allocation of funds from the Trust Fund for the establishment of a maritime domain awareness capability in Seychelles, UNODC made contact with UKMTO and EU Joint Research Centre in August 2014. We had discussions on the feasibility of a number of different systems.</p> <p>At the REFLECS3 Steering Group meeting on 29 Oct 2014 (REFLECS3 will host the Maritime Domain Awareness – MDA - capability) it was decided to conduct an evaluation of the various options. A comprehensive assessment on the availability of MDA data feeds in Seychelles and capacity for analysis of MDA data. The assessment carried out by two experts from UKMTO visiting Seychelles in February 2015. Based on the assessment UNODC will consider revisions to the scope of work on the MDA project in Seychelles.</p>

<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Programmed for 2015.</p> <p><b>Outcome 3</b> After extensive discussions with the Seychelles Marine Police unit, specifications for two inshore patrol boats were developed and agreed. The global tender for the procurement of two boats opened on 18 Nov, and closed on 5 December 2014. Technical review of the bids and selection will be finalized in early 2015.</p>
<p><b>5.2 Results achieved to date</b></p> <p>Please see 5.1.</p>
<p><b>5.3 Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b></p> <p>None</p>
<p><b>5.4 Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b></p> <p>The risks associated with the proposed project were: <u>Outcome 1 and 2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Risk:</u> Subscription costs for data feeds to MDA systems not met.</li> <li>• <u>Mitigation:</u> Assurance from the Government of Seychelles that they will meet any recurring subscription costs.</li>   <li>• <u>Risk:</u> Agreements not in place to allow data feeds to MDA systems.</li> <li>• <u>Mitigation:</u> Assurance from the Government of Seychelles that agreements are in place to allow data feeds to MDA systems.</li> </ul> <p><u>Outcome 3:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Risk:</u> Boats are not maintained.</li> <li>• <u>Mitigation:</u> A spare parts package and training on boat maintenance will be provided. Ownership of the boats will be transferred to Seychelles after one year on condition they demonstrate the capacity to properly maintain the boats.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Update:</u></b> No risk has materialized and the mitigation measures have been reviewed and remain appropriate.</p>
<p><b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b></p> <p>None</p>
<p><b>5.6 Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b></p> <p>REFLECS3 and the Seychelles Police remain important and cooperative partners.</p>

**44. PROJECT #68 - Tanzania Transnational Maritime Crime Units****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	UNODC
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	68
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Tanzania Transnational Maritime Crime Units
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	1 September 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	1 September 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Tanzania, including Zanzibar
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Maritime Crime
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Support to the establishment of Transnational Maritime Crime Units to enhance the capacity of Tanzania to prosecute maritime crime, including piracy
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	No
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	UNODC project officer was officially appointed in early 2015. This has delayed implementation under this proposal.

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	400,000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	134,900
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>	UNODC project officer has been deployed to Tanzania in early 2015. Therefore the actual implementation of this project has started in 2015 and not in the reporting period. In the reporting period, UNODC has engaged with national authorities to prepare the ground for the work to be carried under this project. These activities have been funded under other projects.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>	See point no. 5.1.
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>	Delays in human resources processes.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>	No.



<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
No.
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
Nil.

#### 45. PROJECT #69 - Galmudug and Jubaland Fishermen and Fleet Registration

##### 1. Recipient UN Organization

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>
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##### 2. Project Information

<b>a. Project Number</b>	69
<b>b. Project Title</b>	Galmudug and Jubaland Fishermen and Fleet Registration
<b>C. Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	6 November 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	5 November 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Galmudug and Jubaland
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Maritime Governance
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Provide information to the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources of Galmudug and Jubaland on the locations, fishing assets, identities and other relevant data on Fisheries activities in Somali waters with the overall aim of contributing to fisheries management in the long term.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources of Galmudug and Jubaland

##### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	No. Although the funds for the project were disbursed by the Trust Fund Administrative Agent (MPTF Office) on 19 November 2014, the disbursement was only recorded in the project accounts at the end of 09 Jan 2015.
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	No. The launch of project activities in the field (fisherman registration) was delayed from the initially planned schedule due to staff shortages in the FAO Somalia Knowledge and Management unit tasked with the development of the necessary software
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	The FAO Somalia Knowledge and Management unit team has completed all the required software work and full-fledged implementation of the final stage of the project is underway. But is still early to assess if the project will be finalized on time as this will only be possible to assess while the registration teams are on the ground and they report back on the problematics of the registration.

##### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$500,000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$500,000

<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	N/A
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
During the reporting period of the project FAO prepared the necessary software system to register the fishermen and procured the necessary laptops, tablets, verifinger 6.5 fingerprint clients and its licenses, high capacity solar chargers with batteries, webcams, USB fingerprint scanners, digital GPS enabled cameras, 700 pairs of plates with different codes depending on the coastal district and materials to install these plates. A Letter of Understanding (LoU) was also prepared and signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR) of Galmudug (the Jubaland one is ready but yet not signed, as this is the region that will be dealt with last) for both the registration of fishermen and fleet in their coastlines.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
1) System for biometric and fisheries Information collection for Galmudug and Jubaland developed; 2) Procurement and recruitment for the roll out and implementation of the system ready
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
<b>Problem:</b> Scaling down of the Knowledge Management unit at FAOSO. This meant that the development of the software for the fleet registration took much longer than expected with almost one year for making this a reality.  <u>Measures taken to mitigate these obstacles</u> An expert (Java developer) was contracted on a short term WAE basis in November 2014 and all software activities shall be accomplished by February 2015.
<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
Not applicable yet
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
Not applicable yet
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
The project activities will be implemented in close partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Galmudug and Jubaland. FAO developed software for the registration of the fishermen in close consultation with the MoFMR, the Fisheries Association and other main stakeholders. FAO procured all the necessary equipment and software needed for the establishment of the registration system. FAO specialists provided trainings on the usage and maintenance of the registration system and provided financial support to the Ministries through LoUs, for implementation of the registration process. Now that the system will become fully operational, the role of FAO is being limited to initial training, supervising and backstopping and storing data. FAO also ensures further training to prevent mistakes/errors being repeated, and to ensure that the MoFMR is fulfilling all the terms of the LoU.

**46. PROJECT #70 – “Somaliland” Fishermen and Fleet Registration****1. Recipient UN Organization**

<b>Name of UN Organization (Lead)</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</b>
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**2. Project Information**

<b>a. Project Number</b>	70
<b>b. Project Title</b>	“Somaliland” Fishermen and Fleet Registration
<b>c. Project Duration</b>	1 year
<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	06 Nov 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	05 Nov 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	“Somaliland”
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Maritime Governance
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	Provide information to the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources of the “Somaliland” on the locations, fishing assets, identities and other relevant data on Fisheries activities in Somali waters with the overall aim of contributing to fisheries management in the long term.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources of the “Somaliland”

**3. Time**

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	No. Although the funds for the project were disbursed by the Trust Fund Administrative Agent (MPTF Office) on 19 November 2014, the disbursement was only recorded in the project accounts at the end of 09 Jan 2015.
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	No. The launch of project activities in the field (fisherman registration) was delayed from the initially planned schedule due to staff shortages in the FAO Somalia Knowledge and Management unit tasked with the development of the necessary software
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	The FAO Somalia Knowledge and Management unit team has completed all the required software work and full-fledged implementation of the final stage of the project is underway Being the coastline of “Somaliland” shorter and less populated than the Puntland coast and based on the previous Puntland experience FAO is confident in finalizing this project timely and successfully.

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

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$250 000
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$250 000
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project</b>	N/A

secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)	
f. Comments if c-e is negative	N/A

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
During the reporting period of the project FAO prepared the necessary software system to register the fishermen and procured the necessary laptops, tablets, verifinger 6.5 fingerprint clients and its licenses, high capacity solar chargers with batteries, webcams, USB fingerprint scanners, digital GPS enabled cameras, 700 pairs of plates with different codes depending on the coastal district and materials to install these plates. A Letter of Understanding (LoU) was also prepared and signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR) of “Somaliland” for both the registration of fishermen and fleet in the coastline of “Somaliland”.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
1) System for biometric and fisheries Information collection for “Somaliland” developed; 2) Procurement and recruitment for the roll out and implementation of the system ready
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
<b>Problem:</b> Scaling down of the Knowledge Management unit at FAOSO. This meant that the development of the software for the fleet registration took much longer than expected with almost one year for making this a reality.  <u>Measures taken to mitigate these obstacles</u> An expert (Java developer) was contracted on a short term WAE basis in November 2014 and all software activities shall be accomplished by February 2015.

<b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b>
Not applicable yet
<b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b>
Not applicable yet
<b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b>
The project activities will be implemented in close partnership with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of “Somaliland”. FAO developed software for the registration of the fishermen in close consultation with the MoFMR, the Fisheries Association and other main stakeholders. FAO procured all the necessary equipment and software needed for the establishment of the registration system. FAO specialists provided trainings on the usage and maintenance of the registration system and provided financial support to the Ministry, through a LoU, for implementation of the registration process. Now that the system will become fully operational, the role of FAO is being limited to initial training, supervising and backstopping and storing data. FAO also ensures further training to prevent mistakes/errors being repeated, and to ensure that the MoFMR is fulfilling all the terms of the LoU.

## 47. PROJECT #71 – Hostage Support Programme (+ top-up)

### 1. Recipient UN Organization

Name of UN Organization (Lead)	UNODC
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### 2. Project Information

a. Project Number	71
b. Project Title	Hostage Support Programme (+ top-up of project #45 and #58)
c. Project Duration	18 months

<b>d. Project Starting Date</b>	1 January 2014
<b>e. End Date</b>	30 June 2015
<b>f. Location of Project</b>	Global
<b>g. Thematic/Focus Area</b>	Prosecution and detention
<b>h. Primary Project Objective (Summary)</b>	To ensure that victims of piracy / hostages have received basic support and treatment either during captivity, if possible, or upon release, including extraction and repatriation from Somalia.
<b>i. Implementing Partner (s) (if applicable)</b>	Nil

### 3. Time

<b>a. Did the project start on time?</b>	Yes
<b>b. Is the planned end date still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>c. Is the project currently on time?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Comments if a-c is negative.</b>	N/A

### 4. Financial Information (US\$)

<b>a. Overall Budget</b>	\$590,100
<b>b. Trust Fund Contribution</b>	\$590,100
<b>c. Is the overall cost still applicable?</b>	Yes
<b>d. Is expenditure currently according to the budget?</b>	Yes
<b>e. Is the entire financing for the project secured? (for projects that receive bilateral funding in addition to the TF)</b>	Yes
<b>f. Comments if c-e is negative</b>	NA

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

<b>5.1. Activities carried out in the reporting period</b>
The implementation of this project relates to the already existing hostage support programme (HSP). The project's funding has been topped up in late 2014. The Programme has been supporting released piracy hostages with basic needs including medical care, food, and clothes and getting in contact with their families and diplomatic representation. Follow up with the released hostages has been conducted through interviews and collection of information for the creation of both hostages' database and SOPs for humanitarian incident management.
<b>5.2. Results achieved to date</b>
In 2014 the 11 hostages of the MV Albedo crew who have been held in captivity since November 2012 have finally been released and repatriated thanks to the HSP team. During their captivity the HSP through an INGO supported the crew with medical visits and emergency food supplies. Upon their release and arrival in Nairobi, the crew received medical attention and counselling. These activities have been funded through this project and others (TF71 and ExFac) in direct implementation of outcomes 1 and 2 of this project. The implementation of outcomes 3, 4 and 5 has been partly funded through this project and the specular TF project 58. MCP/HSP experts have further been attending relevant events and conferences to promote the hostage support programme and the lessons learned.
<b>5.3. Major obstacles encountered when implementing the project</b>
It has proved quite problematic to engage a UN agency in providing direct support within the quick response time the programme needs at times, like engaging a doctor at short notice to visit the hostages still held in captivity for provision of medical care, before they are moved to a new location. A solution seems to have

<p>been reached. Also, the risk taken by the experts involved in the project entering Somalia to ensure recoveries or provide aid under very difficult and insecure conditions.</p>
<p><b>5.4. Concerning risks identified in the application – have any materialized – have any measures been taken?</b></p>
<p>No.</p>
<p><b>5.5 Any health/safety/environment issues? Special measures taken?</b></p>
<p>No.</p>
<p><b>5.6. Partnerships and cooperation with other organizations formed while implementing the project</b></p>
<p>Nil</p>

**48.** PROJECT #72 (Vocational training to youth most at risk of piracy in Bosaso, Somalia, submitted by UNODC): This project was approved by the Trust Fund Board in its 16th meeting held on 28 October 2014 in Dubai. As per the project document, the project will start in January 2015.

## C.2 Expedited Facility

49. The Expedited Facility (ExFac) of the Trust Fund is a unique mechanism which permits the payment or reimbursement of short-term prosecution related expenses and supports relevant legal capacity building activities. The 'ExFac' provides financial support for urgent, time-sensitive initiatives, which ensure that administrative processes, such as prosecution and detention of piracy suspects, remain functioning and uncompromised. The 'ExFac' can be used by Governments, the private sector, and other stakeholders to reimburse the costs of participating in regional piracy trials, including the travel of key witnesses. At the request of the Member States and the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), UNODC agreed to manage an 'Expedited Facility' project as part of the Trust Fund. The 'ExFac' is intended to allow the 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.

50. The facility has been replenished five times, most recently with a tranche of USD 200,000 in May 2014. Since this last replenishment to the time of this request, funds of the Expedited Facility have been almost fully utilized supporting trial related and other urgent activities in the region. Below is a narrative account of activities funded under the ExFac in 2014 and in the first quarter of 2015.

51. **Support to fair and efficient piracy trials:** The ExFac has been used throughout 2014 and in the first quarter of 2015 to continue support to ongoing piracy trials in Kenya, Mauritius and Seychelles. In 2014, the total number of convictions was at 143 in Kenya, with 101 piracy prisoners still remaining in Kenyan prisons. The ExFac provided significant support to the trials, providing for travel of Kenya prosecutors from Nairobi to Mombasa for hearings, and enabling the use of video-link technology for the giving of remote witness testimony. Additionally, the ExFac supported the travel of UNODC expert to conduct urgent review of security measures at Mombasa Court following security incidents.

52. In 2014 in Seychelles the number of convictions was at 126 with 22 piracy prisoners still detained in the country. Assistance to Seychelles in this period included the travel of foreign civilian witnesses to Seychelles to testify at piracy trials, legal defence, transcription and the provision of Somali-English interpretation services to ensure fair trials and investigations. The ExFac funded age

assessments of accused piracy detainees claiming to be minors, including the doctors' fees and related medical analysis.

53. In 2014 in Mauritius the first piracy trial saw the acquittal of all 12 suspects handed over for prosecution by EU NAVFOR in January 2013. The State has appealed their acquittal and the trial will continue in 2015. The ExFac has provided important support to this trial through funding the travel of foreign civilian witnesses from the US and Ukraine to give testimony and to provide Somali-English interpretation services to ensure fair trials and investigations.

54. **Support to prisoner transfers and repatriations:** The Seychelles has proven to be a key partner in regional piracy prosecutions. In total, Seychelles has held 147 piracy prisoners in Montagne Posée Prison. Due to lack of prison capacity, particularly staff, Seychelles had determined that the transfer of convicted pirates back to Somalia is a prerequisite to accepting more suspected pirates for prosecution. In the reporting period, 18 sentenced piracy prisoners were transferred back to Somalia to serve their sentences in prisons upgraded and mentored by UNODC. A further 8 Somalis were repatriated from the Seychelles. Expenditures incurred in the reporting period for transfer and repatriation flights were supported by the ExFac and other MCP projects. The ExFac also supported the travel of Somali lawyers to Seychelles to advise transferees of their legal rights and the legal consequences of the transfer to enable them to provide fully informed consent.

55. **Support to secure and humane prisons:** UNODC continues to provide 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 Somali prisons holding transferred piracy prisoners and allowed for the engagement of a consultant to advice 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.



## Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent<sup>10</sup>

### 2014 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 2014. 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 2014, 17 contributors have deposited US\$ 12,394,121 in contributions and US\$ 20,283 has been earned in interest, bringing

the cumulative source of funds to US\$ 12,414,403 (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3)

Of this amount, US\$ 11,548,250 has been transferred to 5 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 4,104,870 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of one percent on deposits and amounts to US\$ 123,941. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the Counter Piracy Trust Fund as of 31 December 2014.

**Table 1. Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)**

	Annual 2013	Annual 2014	Cumulative
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Gross Contributions	8,744,116	3,650,004	12,394,121
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,241	6,123	12,364
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	7,919	7,919
Refunds by Administrative Agent to Contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MDTF	-	-	-
Other Revenues	-	-	-
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>8,750,357</b>	<b>3,664,046</b>	<b>12,414,403</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	7,198,406	4,349,844	11,548,250
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(644,068)	(644,068)
<b>Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations</b>	<b>7,198,406</b>	<b>3,705,776</b>	<b>10,904,182</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	87,441	36,500	123,941
Direct Costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat...etc.)	-	-	-
Bank Charges	164	149	313
Other Expenditures	-	-	-
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>7,286,012</b>	<b>3,742,425</b>	<b>11,028,436</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>1,464,346</b>	<b>(78,378)</b>	<b>1,385,967</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	1,464,346	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>1,464,346</b>	<b>1,385,967</b>	<b>1,385,967</b>
Net Funded Amount to Participating Organizations	7,198,406	3,705,776	10,904,182
Participating Organizations' Expenditure	1,489,983	2,614,886	4,104,870
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>			<b>6,799,312</b>

<sup>10</sup> On 21 December 2012, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office took over as the new Trust Fund administrator and its financial report includes developments since that date.

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this Fund as of 31 December 2014.

**Table 2. Contributors' Deposits, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Prior Years as of 31-Dec- 2013	Current Year Jan-Dec- 2014	Total
BELGIUM, Government of	63,625	-	63,625
DP World	99,964	-	99,964
FRANCE, Government of	584,860	-	584,860
GERMANY, Government of	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
ITALY, Government of	836,372	93,375	929,747
JAPAN, Government of	-	1,626,800	1,626,800
KUWAIT, Government of	445,376	-	445,376
NETHERLANDS, Government of	1,341,500	-	1,341,500
NORWAY, Government of	628,160	410,425	1,038,585
QATAR, Government of	244,538	100,000	344,538
REPUBLIC of KOREA, Government of	444,538	200,000	644,538
SAUDI ARABIA, Government of	300,000	-	300,000
SPAIN, Government of	175,635	19,169	194,804
TURKEY, Government of	122,269	-	122,269
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, Government of	445,376	445,376	890,752
UNITED KINGDOM, Government of	513,858	754,860	1,268,718
UNITED STATES of AMERICA, Government of	498,046	-	498,046
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,744,116</b>	<b>3,650,004</b>	<b>12,394,121</b>

## 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 Participating Organizations ('Agency earned interest') where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest

to the AA. As of 31 December 2014, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ 12,364 and interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ 7,919, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ 20,283. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec- 2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	6,241	6,123	12,364
<b>Total: Fund Earned Interest</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>12,364</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNODC		7,919	7,919
<b>Total: Agency earned interest</b>		<b>7,919</b>	<b>7,919</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>14,042</b>	<b>20,283</b>

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2014, the AA has transferred US\$ 11,548,250 to 5 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013			Current Year Jan-Dec-2014			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	400,000		400,000	750,000		750,000	1,150,000		1,150,000
IMO	150,000		150,000	237,668		237,668	387,668		387,668
UNDP	2,165,880		2,165,880				2,165,880		2,165,880
UNODC	4,482,526		4,482,526	2,979,000	(644,068)	2,334,932	7,461,526	(644,068)	6,817,458
UNOLA				383,176		383,176	383,176		383,176
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,198,406</b>		<b>7,198,406</b>	<b>4,349,844</b>	<b>(644,068)</b>	<b>3,705,776</b>	<b>11,548,250</b>	<b>(644,068)</b>	<b>10,904,182</b>

#### 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2014 were submitted by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

#### 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 10,904,182 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 4,104,870. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 38 percent. The agencies with the three highest delivery rates are: UNDP (56 percent), IMO (46 percent), and UNODC (35 percent).

**5.1 Net Funded Amount, Reported Expenditure, and Financial Delivery by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Cumulative	
FAO	1,150,000	1,150,000	72,460	262,950	335,410	29.17
IMO	387,668	387,668	82,786	94,266	177,052	45.67
UNDP	2,165,880	2,165,880	616,502	592,346	1,208,848	55.81
UNODC	7,223,858	6,817,458	718,236	1,645,169	2,363,405	34.67
UNOLA	383,176	383,176		20,154	20,154	5.26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,310,582</b>	<b>10,904,182</b>	<b>1,489,983</b>	<b>2,614,886</b>	<b>4,104,870</b>	<b>37.64</b>

## 5.2 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

**Table 5.2 Expenditure by Project within Sector, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)**

Sector / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Other Priority Areas</b>						
00085779	Piracy-B-049 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	353,100	353,100	84,360	23.89
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
00086859	Piracy-B-052 Support Repatriat	UNODC	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
00087196	Piracy-B-054 Vocational Traini	UNODC	593,850	593,850	222,658	37.49
00087197	Piracy-B-055 FIDS	FAO	400,000	400,000	335,410	83.85
00088497	Piracy-B-057 Support to Mariti	UNODC	940,200	940,200	268,000	28.50
00088498	Piracy-B-058 Hostage Support P	UNODC	240,750	240,750	145,292	60.35
00090865	Piracy-B-071 Hostage support p	UNODC	130,000	130,000	8,197	6.31
00091746	Piracy-B-061 Capacity Building	UNOLA	383,176	383,176	20,154	5.26
00092608	Piracy B#070 Fisherman and Reg	FAO	250,000	250,000		0
00092609	Piracy-B-072 Training to youth	UNODC	150,000	150,000		0
00092611	Piracy-B-069 Fisherman and Fle	FAO	500,000	500,000		0
<b>Other Priority Areas: Total</b>			<b>4,441,076</b>	<b>4,441,076</b>	<b>1,584,071</b>	<b>35.67</b>
<b>Prosecution and Detention</b>						
00085778	Piracy-A-Expedited Facility	UNODC	300,000	300,000	135,434	45.14
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNDP	710,680	710,680	194,548	27.37
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNODC	572,250	165,850	79,986	48.23
00085782	Piracy-A-044 Capacity Developm	UNDP	1,455,200	1,455,200	1,014,300	69.70
00086860	Piracy-A-053-Improving conditi	UNODC	251,450	251,450	251,450	100.00
00087198	Piracy-A-056 Counter illicit f	UNODC	554,358	554,358	443,228	79.95
00088499	Piracy-A-060 Support to Counte	UNODC	288,900	288,900	170,536	59.03
00088500	Piracy-A-059 INTERPOL Hostage	IMO	237,668	237,668	27,052	11.38
00090813	Piracy-A-062 Support to Garowe	UNODC	191,000	191,000	138,830	72.69
00090814	Piracy-A-063 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	297,800	297,800	428	0.14
00090815	Piracy-A-064 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	679,800	679,800	12,203	1.80
00090816	Piracy-A-065 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	595,500	595,500	35,470	5.96
00090817	Piracy-A-067 Awareness & law	UNODC	600,000	600,000	17,334	2.89
00090864	Piracy-A-068 Transnational mar	UNODC	134,900	134,900		0
<b>Prosecution and Detention: Total</b>			<b>6,869,506</b>	<b>6,463,106</b>	<b>2,520,798</b>	<b>39.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>11,310,582</b>	<b>10,904,182</b>	<b>4,104,870</b>	<b>37.64</b>

### 5.3 EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

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

**Table 5.3 Expenditure by Project within Country, as of 31 December 2014 (in US Dollars)**

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Kenya</b>						
00086860	Piracy-A-053-Improving conditi	UNODC	251,450	251,450	251,450	100.00
<b>Kenya Total</b>			<b>251,450</b>	<b>251,450</b>	<b>251,450</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Maldives</b>						
00086859	Piracy-B-052 Support Repatriat	UNODC	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
<b>Maldives Total</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Seychelles</b>						
00085779	Piracy-B-049 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	353,100	353,100	84,360	23.89
00090817	Piracy-A-067 Awareness & law	UNODC	600,000	600,000	17,334	2.89
<b>Seychelles Total</b>			<b>953,100</b>	<b>953,100</b>	<b>101,694</b>	<b>10.67</b>
<b>Somalia</b>						
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNDP	710,680	710,680	194,548	27.37
00085781	Piracy-A-047 Trials Programme	UNODC	572,250	165,850	79,986	48.23
00085782	Piracy-A-044 Capacity Developm	UNDP	1,455,200	1,455,200	1,014,300	69.70
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	222,658	37.49
00087197	Piracy-B-055 FIDS	FAO	400,000	400,000	335,410	83.85
00088497	Piracy-B-057 Support to Mariti	UNODC	940,200	940,200	268,000	28.50
00088498	Piracy-B-058 Hostage Support P	UNODC	240,750	240,750	145,292	60.35
00088499	Piracy-A-060 Support to Counte	UNODC	288,900	288,900	170,536	59.03
00090813	Piracy-A-062 Support to Garowe	UNODC	191,000	191,000	138,830	72.69
00090814	Piracy-A-063 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	297,800	297,800	428	0.14
00090815	Piracy-A-064 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	679,800	679,800	12,203	1.80
00090816	Piracy-A-065 Prisoner Transfer	UNODC	595,500	595,500	35,470	5.96
00091746	Piracy-B-061 Capacity Building	UNOLA	383,176	383,176	20,154	5.26
00092608	Piracy B#070 Fisherman and Reg	FAO	250,000	250,000		0
00092609	Piracy-B-072 Training to youth	UNODC	150,000	150,000		0
00092611	Piracy-B-069 Fisherman and Fle	FAO	500,000	500,000		0
<b>Somalia Total</b>			<b>8,549,106</b>	<b>8,142,706</b>	<b>2,937,816</b>	<b>36.08</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>						
00090864	Piracy-A-068 Transnational mar	UNODC	134,900	134,900		0
<b>Tanzania Total</b>			<b>134,900</b>	<b>134,900</b>		<b>0</b>

Country / Project No.and Project Title		Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>United Nations</b>						
00085778	Piracy-A-Expedited Facility	UNODC	300,000	300,000	135,434	45.14
00087198	Piracy-A-056 Counter illicit f	UNODC	554,358	554,358	443,228	79.95
00088500	Piracy-A-059 INTERPOL Hostage	IMO	237,668	237,668	27,052	11.38
00090865	Piracy-B-071 Hostage support p	UNODC	130,000	130,000	8,197	6.31
<b>United Nations Total</b>			<b>1,222,026</b>	<b>1,222,026</b>	<b>613,910</b>	<b>50.24</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>11,310,582</b>	<b>10,904,182</b>	<b>4,104,870</b>	<b>37.64</b>

#### 5.4 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY CATEGORY

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting.

Table 5.4 reflects expenditure reported in the UNDG expense categories.

##### 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 2014 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditure			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2013	Current Year Jan-Dec-2014	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost (New)	248,870	607,574	856,444	22.34
Suppl, Comm, Materials (New)	45,869	319,629	365,498	9.53
Equip, Veh, Furn, Depn (New)	145,959	211,903	357,862	9.33
Contractual Services (New)	633,451	548,462	1,181,913	30.83
Travel (New)	118,787	399,672	518,459	13.52
Transfers and Grants (New)	56,678	57,834	114,512	2.99
General Operating (New)	144,374	294,599	438,972	11.45
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>1,393,988</b>	<b>2,439,672</b>	<b>3,833,660</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	95,995	175,215	271,210	7.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,489,983</b>	<b>2,614,886</b>	<b>4,104,870</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation.

## 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 Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2014, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** one percent 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 US\$ 36,500 was deducted in AA fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2014, US\$ 123,941 has been charged in AA fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge seven percent indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ 175,215 was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ 271,210 as of 31 December 2014.

## 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 MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office 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 Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the GATEWAY provides an overview of the MPTF Office 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.

## 8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In 2014 there were no direct costs charged to the Fund.