

**CONTACT GROUP**  
**ON PIRACY OFF THE COAST OF SOMALIA**

مجموعة الاتصال الخاصة بالقرصنة في 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 • 打索索马里海賊海盜船隊聯絡組  
 Контактная группа по борьбе с пиратством у берегов Сомали


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

This proposal has been agreed and supported by the relevant Somali counterparts.  
 It has also been de-conflicted with projects reflected in the CBCG Portal.

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**
**A. PROJECT OVERVIEW**

<b>1. Requesting Recipient UN Organization (s), indicate the Lead Agency if Joint Programme</b>	UNODC
<b>2. Project/Joint Programme Title</b>	Developing maritime domain awareness and law enforcement capacity in Seychelles
<b>3. Duration</b>	12 Months
<b>4. Estimated Starting Date</b>	1 September 2014
<b>5. Location</b>	Seychelles
<b>6. Application to Window of Fund</b>	Window A
<b>7. Focus Area</b>	Counter Piracy and Maritime Law Enforcement
<b>8. Overall Budget (needed to implement the entire project) in USD</b>	\$600,000
<b>9. Budget requested from Trust Fund in USD</b>	\$600,000
<b>10. Project/Joint Programme indirect costs and percentage of total programme costs</b>	\$39,252 (7%)
<b>11. Bilateral/Multilateral contributions in USD</b>	\$0

**12. Brief Description**

Seychelles has suffered greatly from piracy. A number of piracy attacks have occurred within Seychelles' EEZ, including the kidnapping of Seychellois citizens. Piracy remains a significant socio-economic threat to the Seychelles because of its impact on tourism and the fisheries sectors. These industries account for 65% of GDP and 35% of the labour force, whilst contributing most of Seychelles foreign exchange earnings. Approximately 6500 people directly or indirectly depend on the fisheries sector alone for their livelihoods.

In 2009 Seychelles signed agreements with the EU and UK to accept suspected pirates transferred for prosecution and became the beneficiary of a Joint EU/UNODC programme to

support piracy trials. Since then, Seychelles has continued to sign transfer agreements with a number of other states and has demonstrated its commitment to prosecuting piracy, becoming the most active prosecution centre in the region.

Efforts by Seychelles and the international community to counter piracy have resulted in a decline in piracy attacks. However, the UN Security Council has emphasized that without further action, the progress made in reducing the number of successful pirate attacks is reversible and has warned that counter-piracy efforts should not be minimized. Suspected pirates continue to be apprehended and transferred to Seychelles for prosecution, most recently a group of 5 suspected pirates transferred from EUNAVFOR (France) on 29 January 2014.

The UN Security Council has recognised the need to continue investigating and prosecuting suspected pirates and has urged States, with the assistance of international organisations such as UNODC, to build judicial capacity for successful piracy prosecutions.

The UNODC Maritime Crime Programme, 'MCP' (formerly Counter Piracy Programme) has been providing support to piracy prosecutions in Seychelles for four years, aimed at ensuring fair and efficient trials, with secure and humane imprisonment. In addition to supporting piracy prosecutions, UNODC has also facilitated the transfer of convicted pirates to UNODC supported prisons in Somalia, easing the burden placed on Seychelles' prisons. A wide array of support has been directed across the national criminal justice system; to the police, prosecution, courts and prisons. The support has included training, construction, procurement and other practical support including provision of interpreters, funding for legal aid and prisoner transfer flights.

The Government of Seychelles has requested UNODC's support to develop its maritime law enforcement capacity through the development of a Maritime Domain Awareness capability, analytical and investigative capacity and the establishment of a Maritime Police Unit. This project proposes a package of assistance delivered by UNODC in cooperation with authorities in Seychelles to deliver that capacity.

## B. SITUATION ANALYSIS AND JUSTIFICATION

### 13. Problem Analysis

Seychelles has suffered significantly from the effects of piracy. The tourism industry and fishing sector remain highly sensitive to the threat of piracy, which has already cost both of these sectors millions of dollars in lost revenue. In addition, more than US\$4 million of the nation's economy is spent on sea patrols by the Seychelles Coast Guard. This activity alone accounts for four percent of Seychelles GDP.

Initial naval efforts to secure a transit corridor near the entrance to the Red Sea resulted in a "balloon effect", whereby piracy spread further into the Indian Ocean and threatened the waters of Seychelles and India. A number of piracy attacks have occurred within Seychelles' EEZ, including the kidnapping of Seychellois citizens.

This proposal aims to support the maritime law enforcement capacity of Seychelles and other states in the region through the development of a Maritime Domain Awareness capability to

monitor and collect intelligence on maritime activity. It will also provide capacity to analyse intelligence collected and investigate piracy offences, as well as the financiers and organisers of piracy. The proposal also seeks to support the establishment of a Maritime Police Unit, which would provide a much needed ability to respond to maritime threats in the inner islands and free up the resources of the coast guard for deep sea patrols

#### **14. Synergies/Partnerships**

The UNODC MCP has been providing support to the Seychelles Government for four years. UNODC support is delivered in consultation and close cooperation with the Government and the different agencies of its national criminal justice system including the police and coastguard, DPP, judiciary and prison service.

The MCP works closely with other UN agencies, recognizing that each has specialist skills to be utilized in the fight against piracy. The MCP has supported the DPA in its political role and developed close liaison with the International Maritime Organization. UNODC continues to support the implementation of the Djibouti Code of Contact through the delivery of complimentary training.

UNODC welcomes the essential role played by the CGPCS, a model of effective international cooperation as a response to an extremely serious and complex security issue. UNODC has been a critical implementation partner for Working Group I (Operational Coordination and Capability Development) and acted as secretariat to Working Group II (Legal Issues), where it has provided various means of support. The MCP continues to be a major contributor to the development of thinking of the CGPCS and in the delivery of priorities identified by the Contact Group.

#### **15. Partnership Arrangements/Modalities**

The project will be coordinated and supported from UNODC's Regional Office for East Africa (ROEA) in Nairobi, under the overall supervision of the Regional Coordinator of the MCP and the direct supervision of the Programme Coordinator MCP Indian Ocean.

UNODC will work in close collaboration with the Seychelles Police, Seychelles Coast Guard, Seychelles Fisheries Authority, REFLECS3 and other national authorities.

### **C. STRATEGY**

#### **16. Overview of Project Strategy**

UNODC seeks to support Seychelles in the following areas:

1. Developing a Maritime Domain Awareness Capability
2. Developing Analytical and Investigative Capacity
3. Developing Maritime Policing Capability

1. **Developing a Maritime Domain Awareness Capability (Western Indian Ocean)**: The extent of ocean area south of the Arabian Sea is vast, remote and sparsely supervised.

This western sector of the Indian Ocean that supports shipping traffic to eastern and southern Africa requires a traffic monitoring capability. Seychelles is ideally placed to support a regional Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA) capability. The MDA monitoring facility in Seychelles will complement similar capacity in the middle-east effectively expanding the overall coverage of MDA in the Indian Ocean. The situational awareness of maritime activity will facilitate timely action and response to maritime incidents or threats in this region.

The regional MDA capability will also provide a mechanism for monitoring fishing fleets within Somalia's EEZ, with independent data feeds to terminals in Somalia, providing crucial support to Somalia to regulate and manage its maritime resources. This aspect of the proposal is supported by the FAO and the SFG Ministry of Fisheries.

UNODC will procure and install MDA infrastructure:

- IT platforms and displays to utilise all open source maritime data available: Satellite and coastal Automatic Identification System (AIS), Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), data feeds from member states of the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCC), data feeds from Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa (MSCHOA), data feeds from the US Maritime Liaison Office Bahrain (MARLO) and Mercury.
- IT Platforms for data collation, processing, fusion, analysis and communication.
- Communication equipment for monitoring maritime radio traffic.
- Specific software to identify piracy threats - Computer Aided Maritime Threat Assessment System (CAMTES).

This will strengthen regional counter-piracy efforts in the following three ways:

- I. The enhancement of the security of all vessels in the region. MDA is essential to understanding the activity patterns, changes, and potential threats to trade traffic. This traffic continues to be targeted by piracy from the coast of Somalia. MDA will facilitate the early identification of traffic anomalies, thus acting as an early warning system against pirate attacks. Improved MDA will ensure national and regional maritime law enforcement capacity is efficiently utilised with the best possible results.
  - II. The provision of a framework for the collaboration to appropriately share counter-piracy intelligence amongst regional partner states. The regional centre's MDA capabilities will benefit regional partner states in their own efforts against piracy by enhancing the already robust information sharing environment.
  - III. The regional centre's MDA capabilities will also increase the capacity of regional partner states such as Somalia to monitor fishing fleets and manage their maritime resources.
2. **Developing Analytical and Investigative Capacity:** The fusion of multiple data feeds requires a robust analytical capability to generate actionable information. UNODC will

support the introduction of data mining and analytical software that could highlight maritime domain anomalies and other analytical feature. The software will be installed as a standalone capability in support of the enhanced maritime domain awareness equipment. The software will have the capability to include additional users in the future.

UNODC will conduct a feasibility study on developing an online database of national laws, agreements and instruments relating to maritime law enforcement. The database would collate national laws relating to piracy and maritime crime, related cases and mutual assistance agreements for information sharing. This repository of maritime law enforcement instruments will have public access online.

These efforts will assist counter-piracy activity in the following two ways:

- I. The analytical software tools will enhance the capacity of intelligence and law enforcement agencies to combat the threat of piracy. The analytical software will also provide an opportunity to develop standard platforms and protocols for multi-agency investigations in the domestic and regional theatre. The fusion of intelligence on major financiers of piracy and phone data analysis can map broader piracy networks, in and outside of Somalia.
  - II. The public accessibility to the repository of national laws, agreements and instruments relating to maritime law enforcement will allow agencies to rapidly obtain information on appropriate laws or agreement applicable to specific circumstances in maritime crime investigation and prosecution.
3. **Developing Maritime Policing Capability:** UNODC seeks to assist the Seychelles Police develop a Maritime Police Unit, specifically through the provision of boats, a spare parts package for the boats and training on maintaining the boats, to ensure their long term sustainability. At present Seychelles Police has no operational capability for maritime policing. The development of an effective maritime law enforcement capability can delineate responsibilities of inshore patrolling to the police, thereby freeing up the coast guard for deep sea patrolling. The Maritime Police Unit will support counter piracy efforts in the following ways:
- I. A Maritime Police Unit will provide greater security and a quicker response time to remote coastal areas on the inner islands. It will also free up the resources of the coast guard to conduct deep sea patrols.
  - II. A Maritime Police Unit will provide capacity for the transfer of apprehended suspects from foreign naval forces and effective collection of pirate paraphernalia and forensic evidence.
  - III. A maritime police capability will support the transfer of juvenile pirates to be detained at the new Juvenile Detention Facility on Praslin Island to Mahe Island for court hearings and medical attention.

## 17. Major Project Outcomes and Outputs

Outcome 1: Developing a Maritime Domain Awareness Capability.

- 1.1 Conduct assessment of required equipment, networks and systems for a regional MDA capability in Seychelles, including the development of operational procedures and practices, and provision of training on using the equipment.
- 1.2 Procurement and installation of equipment and systems for a regional MDA capability in Seychelles.

Outcome 2: Developing Analytical and Investigative Capacity.

- 2.1 Procurement and installation of analytical and data mining software and equipment.
- 2.2 Training in the use of the analytical software for maritime domain awareness monitoring.
- 2.3 Conduct a feasibility study on developing an online database of national laws, agreements and instruments relating to maritime law enforcement.

Outcome 3: Developing Maritime Policing Capability.

- 3.1 Procurement of two inshore patrol boats for the Maritime Police Unit.
- 3.2 Procurement of a spare parts package for the two boats.
- 3.3 Provision of expert training on maintaining the two boats.

## 18. Key Risks and Mitigation Strategy

Outcome 1 and 2:

- Risk: Subscription costs for data feeds to MDA systems not met.
- Mitigation: Assurance from the Government of Seychelles that they will meet any recurring subscription costs.
  
- Risk: Agreements not in place to allow data feeds to MDA systems.
- Mitigation: Assurance from the Government of Seychelles that agreements are in place to allow data feeds to MDA systems.

Outcome 3:

- Risk: Boats are not maintained.
- Mitigation: 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.

**19. Means of Verification**

- UNODC project reports and in-depth evaluations.
- WG 1 assessments and other Contact Group reviews.
- Reports from other international and regional organisations.

**D. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS****20. Project Management Mechanisms and Structure**

The project will be managed by the UNODC Programme Officer in Seychelles, under the direct supervision of the Programme Coordinator MCP-IO and the overall supervision of the Regional Coordinator MCP. Additional support will be provided at no cost to this programme by experts from UNODC HQ in Vienna.

**21. Project Evaluation**

Evaluation of the project will be carried out as part of the overall UNODC Maritime Crime Programme, following standard UNODC procedures for monitoring and evaluation.

**22. Reporting**

UNODC will present certified project reports to the Fund Board and the Fund Manager on an annual basis, as per the TOR for the Fund, and MOU for Participating UN Agencies.

**23. Legal Context**

The UNODC, by means of the UN Country Team, is party to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreements signed between the relevant national governments and the United Nations Development Programme.

<b>E. Budget Overview (by Outcome)</b>	
<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>
Project Outcome 1	US\$ 270,000
Project Outcome 2	US\$ 144,000
Project Outcome 3	US\$ 120,000

<b>F. Budget Overview (by reporting categories)</b>	
1. Staff and other personnel costs	US\$ 100,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	US\$ 414,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	
4. Contractual Services	
5. Travel	US\$ 20,048
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs (5%)	US\$ 26,700
Sub-Total:	US\$ 560,748
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%) of Sub-Total:	US\$ 39,252
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>US\$ 600,000</b>



G. WORK PLAN & BUDGET									
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME YEAR 1				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Budget Description	Amount USD	
<b>OUTCOME 1:</b>									
Output 1.1	Conduct assessment of required equipment, networks and systems for a regional MDA capability in Seychelles, including the development of operational procedures and practices, and provision of training on using the equipment	X					Staff and other personnel costs	60,000	
Output 1.2	Procurement and installation of equipment and systems for a regional MDA capability in Seychelles			X			Supplies, Commodities, Materials	210,000	
<b>OUTCOME 2</b>									
Output 2.1	The procurement and installation of analytical and data mining software and equipment			X			Supplies, Commodities, Materials	104,000	
Output 2.2	Training in the use of analytical software for MDA monitoring			X	X		Staff and other personnel costs	20,000	
Output 2.2	Conduct feasibility study of developing an online database of maritime legal instruments		X				Staff and other personnel costs	20,000	
<b>OUTCOME 3</b>									
Output 3.1	Procurement of two inshore patrol boats for the Maritime Police Unit			X			Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	75,000	

