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Introduction

For the connections between ships, ports and people to be efficient and sustainable, they must be secure. IMO helps Member States to enhance maritime security, focusing on what the civil maritime industry—both the shipping and port sectors—can do to protect itself and to assist Governments to protect global maritime trade.

Ongoing threats to the shipping and port sectors continue to evolve. Emerging issues include the fallout from piracy and armed robbery, cyber threats, more widespread terrorism and violent extremism; and trafficking in weapons, drugs, people and illegal wildlife products.

Port security therefore needs a multi-agency response. It also needs an approach to encourage Governments of land-focused countries to engage. IMO therefore works with other United Nations agencies and international organizations to encourage and help Governments to meet all of their responsibilities at sea, as mandated in IMO conventions and other international instruments.

The emphasis of IMO maritime security capacity building is on preventive security through risk management, deterrence and threat transfer. Our main focus is to help Governments develop their national oversight capability for safety and security and promote the application of the Special Measures to Enhance Maritime Security contained in SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, and the ILO/IMO Code of Practice on Security in Ports.

Key to this is promoting the establishing of port security and facilitation advisory committees as vehicles for inter-agency cooperation—addressing all security-related threats. This also supports IMO’s role within the wide UN family’s efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

Ultimately, safer, more secure and more efficient shipping, working in partnership with a port sector that is supported by governments, will be a major driver towards global stability and sustainable development for the good of all people.

—Excerpt from address given by IMO Secretary-General Kitack Lim to the Symposium on port security operations, 12 June 2018 at IMO Headquarters, London UK
Programme Overview

IMO’s Global Maritime Security Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme (ITCP) supports countries in enhancing security measures to protect ships and ports from threats posed by terrorism; piracy and armed robbery; smuggling of arms, drugs and illicit goods; and other illicit activities.

The programme comprises a range of training courses and technical assistance aimed at helping countries assess and respond to threats to their maritime borders and the free flow of trade, including emerging threats such as cyber-security.

The aim is to ensure full and effective implementation of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code as well as the ILO/IMO Code of Practice on Security in Ports and other IMO security and counter piracy instruments, to enhance maritime security globally, including all ports, port facilities and key maritime routes used by international shipping.

IMO is an international regulatory body. The organization adopts international shipping standards regulations and it is the responsibility of governments to implement them.

The goal of IMO’s Global Maritime Security ITCP is to help developing countries improve their ability to comply with international rules and standards relating to maritime security giving priority to technical assistance programmes that focus on human resources development and institutional capacity-building.

Where practicable, the programme is delivered in collaboration with regional and UN partners with a shared interest in enhancing security in global shipping and transportation, including through joint UN country assessment visits under the auspices of the UN Security Council’s Counter Terrorism Executive Committee. As a signatory to the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, IMO contributes with other Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities to the fight against terrorism and the enhancement of border security worldwide.

In all capacity building, IMO promotes inter-agency cooperation, which is critical to effective security. This includes the development of formal policies and standard operating procedures; port, maritime and national security committees at the policy and operational levels; and information sharing.
Financial Overview

Funding for the Global Maritime Security ITCP is derived from a variety of sources: Technical Cooperation Funds; individual financial arrangements with donor countries related to maritime security; and the International Maritime Security Trust (IMST) Fund, which was created to provide a dedicated source of financial support for maritime security technical cooperation activities to assist national initiatives in developing countries with respect to legal, administration and operations matters aimed at strengthening their maritime security, including implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code and related instruments.

2018 CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

2018 CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMST FUND (USD)

United States: $325,000
Qatar: $25,000

2018 ALLOCATION OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUNDS (USD)

2018 TC Fund: $117,300

2018 EXPENDITURES (USD)

IMST Funds programmed: $407,019
IMST Funds expended: $364,014

TC Funds programmed: $117,300
TC Funds expended: $100,024

Other Funds programmed: $95,763
Other Funds expended: $91,146

*Expenditure from country donor fund previously donated by United Kingdom

2018 PROGRAMME DELIVERY

- Programmed activities delivered: 100%
- Programmed budget expended: 90%
- 2018 IMST contribution expended: 100%

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IMO expresses its appreciation to donors for their contributions to the IMST Fund and in-kind support—including provision of experts for capacity building—which greatly assist in realizing effective and sustainable global implementation of IMO’s Special Measures to Enhance Maritime Security.
IMO GUIDE TO MARITIME SECURITY
AND THE ISPS CODE


The 2012 Guide is a compendium of maritime security related information, drawn primarily from IMO sources. It is comprised of the SOLAS revisions and the ISPS Code’s mandatory and non-mandatory provisions, as well as a variety of maritime security related IMO resolutions, circulars and circular letters, a full list of which is provided in Appendix 1.2 of the Guide (IMO Guidance material on Maritime Security Measures, 1986 - 2011). Additional guidance can be found at:


In particular, the Guide assists Designated Authorities, Administrations, port facility personnel with security duties and shipping company employees with security duties in ports, port facilities and on board ships. Through it, all relevant stakeholders possess a consolidated and comprehensive source of guidance material, which also contains appropriate linkages to other ongoing IMO initiatives.

MODEL COURSES

IMO has developed a series of model courses to help implement the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, (STCW). For maritime security, model courses have been developed for both seafarers and those with responsibilities related to maritime security in ports and port facilities.

The courses are flexible in application, and maritime institutes and their teaching staff can use them in organizing and introducing new courses or in enhancing, updating or supplementing existing training material. Each includes a course framework (detailing the scope, objective, entry standards, and other information about the course), a course outline (timetable), a detailed teaching syllabus (including the learning objectives that should have been achieved when the course has been completed by students), guidance notes for the instructor and a summary of how students should be evaluated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model courses related to Maritime Security are:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Port Facility Security Officer (Model course 3.21) (2015 edition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Security Awareness Training for all Port Facility Personnel (Model course 3.25) (2011 edition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ship Security Officer (Model course 3.19) (2012 edition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Security Awareness Training for All Seafarers (Model course 3.27) (2012 edition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Company Security Officer (Model course 3.20) (2011 edition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Actions to be Taken to Prevent Acts of Piracy and Armed Robbery (Model course 3.23) (2011 edition)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More information can be found at: http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/HumanElement/TrainingCertification/Pages/ModelCourses.aspx
Capacity Building

SECURITY NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

The aim of IMO’s security assessments are to assist Member States in identifying specific needs related to the implementation of relevant requirements set out in SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code and other IMO instruments and guidance (policy/governance/operational/physical security level) and the prevailing gaps related to national organization, legislation and physical security and operational aspects aiming at enhancing maritime security on a long-term and sustained basis.

The assessment can include visits to port facilities with reviews of their port facility security plans, the port security regime, inspecting the physical security in place, interviews with the Head of the Designated Authority, the Administration and representatives of other departments and agencies responsible for maritime security.

ASSIGNED EXPERT ADVICE

Provision of IMO experts to work in close collaboration with the Designated Authority and other departments and agencies to assist Member States, for example, with:

- the development of national maritime security strategies and legislation;
- the development of recipient country’s capabilities to implement and enforce maritime security legislation and related policy and procedures;
- the establishment of maritime security/port security committees with Terms of Reference;
- assistance with port facility security assessments and plans; and
- any other requirements for tailored technical expertise on ship and port facility security (piracy, armed robbery and other illicit maritime activities, SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and ISPS Code and ILO/IMO Code of Practice on Security in Ports), maritime situational awareness, the conduct of harmonized maritime security control and compliance, information sharing, mutual support and contingency planning, based wherever practicable on existing infrastructure and procedures.

MARITIME TABLE TOP EXERCISES

The table top exercise is intended to stimulate discussions and to demonstrate the need for co-operation amongst government departments and agencies for enhanced coast guard function capabilities and improved maritime security, safety and environmental responses.

The exercises present a series of possible scenarios which are deliberately varied, ranging from concerns which are easy for a single official to solve, through to others which may well demand more involvement from several departments and which may also require difficult compromises if a solution is to be found.

Scenarios to be covered in a table top exercise could include threats to cruise ships, border security issues, incidents potentially involving weapons of mass destruction, environmental threats such as oil spills, maritime safety inspections and drugs consignment. The aim of these scenarios is to use their varied complexity to enable an appropriate senior national committee to develop its decision-making abilities, from basic challenges to complex multi-agency involvement.

Each exercise is intended to shine a light on current contingency planning and inter-agency co-operation and to identify best practices, as well as possible gaps and mitigation strategies. The generic results of the exercise will inform the development of an improved contingency planning exercise.
TRAINING COURSES

The Global Maritime Security ITCP has various standard training courses available to interested Member States that can be tailored to meet individual requirements. All courses can be delivered utilizing a train-the-trainer approach.

Maritime Security Measures governance and oversight for DAs and Administrations

To familiarize government officials with the contents of IMO’s Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code, and to assist officials exercising port facility security responsibilities related to the ISPS Code in identifying and applying relevant material in the Guide.

Areas covered include:

- Verifying compliance of ships with the Code;
- Identifying a Designated Authority to undertake duties related to port facilities;
- Determining which security duties may be delegated to authorized RSOs;
- Establishing the requirements for a Declaration of Security;
- Issuing ISSCs, Interim ISSCs and Statements of Compliance for Port Facilities;
- Exercising control & compliance measures; and
- Communicating information to the IMO.

ISPS Code for Designated Authority and/or PFSOs

Designed with IMO Model Course 3.21 (2015) on Port Facility Security Officer (PFSO) as a basis, the train-the-trainer ISPS Code workshop for Designated Authority (DA) and PFSOs, seeks to enhance participants’ ability to effectively perform their duties in accordance with the relevant provisions of IMO’s maritime security measures, including SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the IMO/ ILO Code of Practice on Security in Ports, and related guidance.

Through this workshop participants are expected to improve their knowledge and skills vis-à-vis the requirements for PFSO and DA officials to perform duties in accordance with relevant provisions of SOLAS, and as defined in section A/17.2 of the Code.

For participants from the DA, the workshop will also provide a solid grounding on the related oversight roles and responsibilities.

All participants benefit from IMO’s Train the Trainer programme, enabling them to conduct similar courses on the subject as trainers.

ISPS Code Self-Assessment and Training Workshop (SATW) – port/port facility security

This workshop is designed to strengthen the technical capability of Designated Authority officials, port security officials and managers, with respect to enhancing maritime security by conducting effective Self-Assessments and Audits, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the ISPS Code and relevant IMO guidance, such as MSC.1/Circ.1192 on Guidance on Voluntary Self-Assessment by SOLAS Contracting Governments and by Port Facilities, utilized to conduct internal audits and to verify that Port Facility Security Plans (PFSP) and associated measures are implemented effectively. The workshop includes practical exercises, role playing and a visit to a port facility if possible.

Those who successfully complete this workshop will have assisted in the implementation of the training provisions outlined under ISPS Code B/18.1.17 on the duties and responsibilities of an internal auditor for port facilities.

ISPS Code Training for Port Facility Security Personnel with designated security duties

To improve the knowledge and skills of participants vis-à-vis the requirements for Personnel with Designated Security Duties and representatives of the DA to undertake their respective responsibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code and related guidance; while also benefiting from IMO’s Train the Trainer programme, which enables them to conduct similar courses on the subject as trainers.

IMO Model Course 3.24 on Security Training for Port Facility Personnel with Designated Security Duties is used as a basis for the training modules.

Advanced Drills and Exercise Workshop (ADEW) – port/port facility security

These workshops, which can be delivered at the national or regional level, are designed to strengthen the technical capability of Designated Authority and port security officials and managers with respect to enhancing maritime security through the process of conducting drills and exercises in accordance with the ISPS Code and the relevant MSC Circulars by using the APEC Drills and Exercises Manual.

Further, participants are expected to be able to review the pre-planned APEC Manual sample exercises in order to modify them to meet their own needs in the planning and conducting of drills and exercises.
Activities in 2018

OVERVIEW

In 2018, the Global Maritime Security ITCP continued to focus on targeted assistance, directly in response to requests by SOLAS Contracting Governments for support in the enhancement of their maritime security capacity, including implementation of the requirements set out in SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code and other IMO maritime security measures, such as the implementation of the Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) system, the implementation of the SUA treaties, and the security aspects of the FAL Convention.

On the ISPS Code, the assistance was rendered through the organization of a series of national meetings for the Designated Authority, port and ship security officials, managers and other related personnel, especially designed to review and enhance the implementation of effective maritime security measures, including training on ISPS Code requirements, national maritime security legislation, self-assessment and drills and exercises.

Table top exercises were organized in an effort to enhance inter-agency collaboration on maritime security issues, particularly incident planning and response and promoting a whole-of-government approach to maritime security.

The programme also promoted regional and subregional cooperation and coordination to strengthen maritime security and continued to work with other United Nations agencies and regional organizations to build partnerships and put in place arrangements designed to combat terrorism and other forms of maritime crime and enhance maritime and port security.

IMO/UNODC PARTNERSHIP

In 2018, IMO and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) joined forces in a “partnership without paperwork” to strengthen target countries’ national capacity to implement transport-related (maritime) counter-terrorism international legal instruments. The $1 million project was made possible by a donation from the Japanese Government to UNODC and included participation by experts of the UN Security Council Committee on Resolution 1540 related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

IMO and UNODC TPB shaped the programme, which was administered by UNODC. IMO supplemented additional participation utilizing IMST funds.

The beneficiary countries of this joint activity were seven Southeast Asian Member States, namely Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam.

By forging a positive partnership approach, the programme was an example of the strengthened UN collaboration envisaged under the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, recognizing that working in partnership with UN and regional partners similarly engaged in strengthening counter terrorism and maritime security can have a valuable multiplier effect.

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Following are some of the activities conducted in 2018 under the Global Maritime Security ITCP. A full listing of activities funded under the program— with related outcomes—is provided in the Annex.

Sub-regional maritime and port security workshop

IMO held a Sub-Regional Workshop on Maritime and Port Security in Ningbo, China in July, hosted by the Maritime Safety Administration (MSA), Ministry of Transport, People’s Republic of China.
A total of 38 participants from 16 countries participated in the five-day workshop, the main objective of which was to promote cooperation between maritime and port authorities, including designated authorities of participating countries through an open discussion, and by sharing experiences and best practices related to maritime security. The event also reviewed new or evolving threats in the region and the implementation of maritime security measures.

The programme to enhance port security in west and central Africa was funded by the Government of Denmark. National training workshops on port security and facilitation, with a specific focus on tackling the issue of stowaways (in Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal and Sierra Leone) fed into this final workshop.

* Benin, Cameroon, Cote d’Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

Boosting maritime security in Gulf of Guinea

13-16 November 2018

Maritime security depends on the capacity of national authorities to develop effective port security plans and procedures and the ability to self-audit. This was the key message at a regional workshop for participants from countries* in the Gulf of Guinea, held in Tema, Ghana in November, with the intent to help build national capacity to enhance port security.

The training focused on how to establish multi-agency port and port facility security and facilitation committees with specific terms of reference; and on the drafting of port facility security assessments and plans. A third key area covered included tailored technical expertise on ship and port facility security, maritime situational awareness, the conduct of harmonized maritime security control and compliance, information sharing, mutual support, contingency planning, and joint operations and response based on existing infrastructure.

Lectures addressed piracy, armed robbery and other illicit maritime activities. Key instruments covered included the IMO maritime security measures in SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code, as well as the ILO/IMO Code of practice on security in ports. Participants also visited the port of Tema, to see in practice how such measures might be implemented.

Security drills and exercises in Mauritania

25-29 June 2018

The objectives of a June IMO workshop in Nouadhibou, Mauritania were to reinforce and improve existing security measures in the country by training port security officials to design and conduct drills and exercises in line with the ISPS Code and recommendations in the APEC Manual of Maritime Security Drills and Exercises for Port Facilities. The training involved theoretical lessons, discussions, group work and hands-on practical exercises in planning, conducting and evaluating exercises. It was organized with Mauritania’s maritime authority – Direction de la Marine Marchande (DMM) – for designated authority officials, port facilities security officials, ISPS auditors, national regulators and ISPS inspectors.

The Nouadhibou workshop was the final component of a series of assistance activities, which began with an operational and physical security needs assessment mission to Nouakchott and Nouadhibou in December 2015. Following this, the DMM requested assistance with implementing maritime security measures, including a comprehensive training programme. The first component was an ISPS Code workshop for designated authority and port security officials in October 2016, which was followed by a self-assessment trainer workshop on port facilities in August 2017.
Role playing to design security drills

13-16 March 2018

A four-day workshop on maritime security drills and exercises was held in Kingston, Jamaica in March, the aim of which was to equip participants with the skills and knowledge to plan, conduct and assess security drills and exercises in their port facilities, in accordance with the ISPS Code.

The workshop included live role playing sessions, demonstrating to practitioners how to make use of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Manual of Maritime Security Drills and Exercises for Port Facilities in their work.

The course was intended to help port facility security officers and personnel, as well as designated authority officials, improve and test existing procedures and practices, to maintain vigilance and security awareness in ports.

First Arabic-language port security workshop held

22-26 April 2018

For the first time, a national workshop on IMO’s International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code was delivered in Arabic during a five-day training course held in Doha, Qatar in April.

Designated authority and port facility security officers had the chance to improve their knowledge and understanding through practical exercises as well as class-based training in how to implement the relevant provisions of the ISPS Code, SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and related guidance. The participants will now be equipped with the necessary skills to train others with similar responsibilities.

Organized at the request of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of Qatar, and funded by the Government of Qatar, this workshop also allowed IMO to assess the need for developing new courses and further capacity-building missions.

Mexico benefits from IMO training on port security

12-13 July 2018

In July, a workshop organized in coordination with the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS-CICTE) and the Mexican Marine Secretariat (SEMAR) was held in Veracruz, Mexico to promote a multi-agency approach to maritime security and law enforcement to improve cooperation among government departments. The event highlighted the need for an integrated approach to ISPS Code and maritime security implementation.

Participants explored a number of hypothetical scenarios related to maritime and port security. The workshop also reviewed existing procedures, roles and responsibilities, to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. Around 40 participants from various national agencies attended the event, including port authorities, customs and immigration services, federal police, medical services, naval authorities, merchant marine and local and regional authorities.
Trinidad and Tobago port security training

5-9 November 2018

In early November, a workshop was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, aimed at Designated Authority staff and PFSOs to improve their knowledge regarding implementation of the ISPS Code. The event was a follow-up to a national workshop on design and conduct of drills and exercises held in 2017; and addressed some of the outcomes of the previous workshop.

Participants reviewed the practical guidance contained in the Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code and for those participants from the DA, the workshop provided a solid grounding on the oversight roles and responsibilities of the DA.

Counter terrorism training for Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka

27-29 November 2018

In November 2018, a sub-regional seminar was held at IMO Headquarters in London on the international counter terrorism legal framework and international cooperation in the maritime context. In attendance were officials of the Designated Authorities of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives, as well as legal experts, and representatives of the UN Security Council Committee on Resolution 1540 related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The impetus behind the project was to bolster implementation of IMO maritime security and counter terrorism treaties at the national level, whilst at the same time encouraging regional and multi-agency collaboration.

Workshops for Libyan port security officials

30 April-4 May and 27-31 October 2018

Two separate workshops were held for Libyan port and maritime security officials, in April and October. Both were organized at the request of the President of the Libyan Port and Maritime Transport Authority and held in neighbouring Tunis, Tunisia.

Participants for both included a range of officials in charge of port security throughout the country, as well as members of the national committee in charge of oversight of compliance in Libya. The first workshop was focused on enhanced security risk assessments and controls on maritime transport, while the second aimed to equip officers with the necessary skills and knowledge to plan and conduct effective self-assessments of compliance with relevant IMO regulations/guidelines.

Simulation exercises to improve port security

13-14 December 2018
Simulation exercises are proving to be a valuable tool to assist countries and port authorities to prepare for a wide range of potential threats and security situations. An interactive port facility/port security officer workshop in Panama City, Panama in December presented a series of possible and varied scenarios, from the easiest problems to solve, to others that may require greater participation and analysis to reach a solution.

Participants discussed needs, possibilities and opportunities to improve collaboration between them and other responsible actors for port and maritime security in Panama, both at the port level as well as at the national level. The outcome is improved capacity for better prevention and response. Analysis and evaluation of results will be carried out to inform future strategies, with recommendations summarised in a final report, shared with the Panama Maritime Authority and all ports in the country.

This pilot simulation exercise during the workshop was jointly delivered by IMO and the Organization of American States Inter American Committee Against Terrorism (OAS-CICTE), and was developed to assist member states in developing the capacities of their PFSOs to apply and enforce local legislation in relation to the different threats or situations related to maritime and port security that the PFSOs face daily in ports where they develop their activities. The intention is to roll out the course in other OAS and IMO Member States.

UN agencies delivering on maritime security

As part of a continuing collaboration with UNODC, a national contingency-planning exercise for the government of the Philippines was held in Manila in October. The objective was to help improve implementation and enforcement of maritime safety and security legislation, with an emphasis on countering terrorism, piracy and armed robbery against ships.

The table top exercise was designed to highlight the importance of cooperation between different government departments and agencies. Through a range of evolving scenarios it enabled roles, responsibilities, processes, procedures—and how these may develop—to be determined.

Gaps in current policies, plans, processes and procedures were identified, as well as areas where IMO and other agencies might be able to help in the future. This exercise followed a 2014 assessment by the UN Counter Terrorism Committee.

Supporting secure shipping in Sri Lanka

A workshop run by UNODC in collaboration with IMO in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August gathered policy makers, criminal justice officials, legal advisors and security officials of the port and maritime authorities, as well as relevant ministries.

The meeting provided a basis for inter-agency dialogue on challenges and priorities regarding international requirements, including the maritime security measures under the ISPS Code.

Sri Lanka was the third country to benefit from a series of workshops in South-East Asia, following similar events in the Maldives and Bangladesh held during July 2018. Both IMO and UNODC are participating entities of the UN Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the workshops were part of a project strengthening capacity to implement maritime counter terrorism instruments in South-East Asia.
### Annex: Capacity building activities related to the IMO Global Maritime Security ITCP in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of Port Facility Security Officers (PFSOs) and representatives of the Designated Authority (DA) to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Lázaro arádenas/Michoacán, Mexico</td>
<td>Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of PFSOs and representatives of the DA to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Veracruz, Mexico</td>
<td>Promotion of a multi-agency approach to maritime security, including inter-agency discussions and cooperation amongst government departments and agencies on major maritime security incidents and enforcements issues. Gaps identified for possible future technical cooperation assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on Maritime Security Drills and Exercises in collaboration with OAS-CICTE</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Montevideo, Uruguay</td>
<td>Technical capability of Designated Authority officials, port security officials and managers strengthened with respect to enhancing maritime security through the process of conducting drills and exercises in accordance with the ISPS Code and relevant MSC Circulars by using the APEC Drills and Exercises Manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Tunis, Tunisia</td>
<td>Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of PFSOs and representatives of the DA to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Puerto Cortez, Honduras</td>
<td>Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of PFSOs and representatives of the DA to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code self-assessment for port facility security</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Tunis, Tunisia</td>
<td>Technical capability strengthened for Designated Authority officials, port security officials and managers, with respect to enhancing maritime security by conducting effective self-assessments, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the ISPS Code and relevant IMO guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on Maritime Security Drills and Exercises</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Kingston, Jamaica</td>
<td>Technical capability of Designated Authority officials, port security officials and managers strengthened with respect to enhancing maritime security through the process of conducting drills and exercises in accordance with the ISPS Code and relevant MSC Circulars by using the APEC Drills and Exercises Manual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Doha, Qatar</td>
<td>Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of PFSOs and representatives of the DA to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Djibouti, Djibouti</td>
<td>Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of PFSOs and representatives of the DA to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Workshop on ISPS Code</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago</td>
<td>Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of PFSOs and representatives of the DA to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures.</td>
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<td>Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional maritime and port security workshop (in collaboration with WCA project)</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Tema, Ghana</td>
<td>Promotion of cooperation between maritime and port authorities, including designated authorities, of participating countries through an open discussion, and by sharing experiences and best practices related to maritime security. The event also reviewed new or evolving threats in the region and the implementation of maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-regional workshop on maritime and port security</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Ningbo, China</td>
<td>Promotion of cooperation between port authorities and designated authorities through: establishment of National Maritime Security Committees; application of the ISPS Code in areas other than port facilities; training and certification of PFSOs; drills and exercises; maritime cyber risk management; and best practices and recommendations related to the implementation of security measures in port facilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMO assistance and participation in UNCTED assessment on UNSCR 1373(2001)</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>Athens, Greece</td>
<td>Enhancement of the capacity of SOLAS Contracting Governments to implement the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code and the 1988 and 2005 SUA treaties and to meet their obligations under SC Res 1373(2001). Identification of areas where specific assistance may be required or offered to other governments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMO assistance and participation in UNCTED assessment on UNSCR 1373(2001)</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Tbilisi, Georgia</td>
<td>Enhancement of the capacity of SOLAS Contracting Governments to implement the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code and the 1988 and 2005 SUA treaties and to meet their obligations under SC Res 1373(2001). Identification of areas where specific assistance may be required or offered to other governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Legislative Workshop on Implementation of Transport-related Counter-Terrorism Instruments in partnership with UN Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Dhaka, Bangladesh</td>
<td>Enhancement of the capacity of SOLAS Contracting Governments to implement the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the 1988 and 2005 SUA treaties and the FAL Convention and to meet their obligations under related United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Identification of areas where specific assistance may be required by the beneficiary country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Legislative Workshop on Implementation of Transport-related Counter-Terrorism Instruments in partnership with UN Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>Colombo, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Enhancement of the capacity of SOLAS Contracting Governments to implement the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the 1988 and 2005 SUA treaties and the FAL Convention and to meet their obligations under related United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Identification of areas where specific assistance may be required by the beneficiary country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Legislative Workshop on Implementation of Transport-related Counter-Terrorism Instruments in partnership with UNODC</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Manila, Philippines</td>
<td>Enhancement of the capacity of SOLAS Contracting Governments to implement the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the 1988 and 2005 SUA treaties and the FAL Convention and to meet their obligations under related United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Identification of areas where specific assistance may be required by the beneficiary country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Regional Workshop for Bangladesh, Maldives and Sri Lanka on &quot;Implementing International Legal Instruments and Standards related to Maritime Security and Counter Terrorism” in partnership with UN Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>London, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Raising awareness and knowledge on the international legal framework and importance of ratification of international instruments associated with maritime transport-related offences, as well as on good practices in identifying and countering the financing of terrorism and proliferation of WMD CBRN materials through maritime transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workshop for 10 Gulf of Guinea States on development of maritime security plans</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>Monterey, USA</td>
<td>Strengthened capacity among individual Gulf of Guinea States regarding development of national maritime security plans; development of work plans for implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National table top exercise on maritime security</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>Promotion of a multi-agency approach to maritime security, including inter-agency discussions and cooperation amongst government departments and agencies on major maritime security incidents and enforcements issues. Gaps identified for possible future technical cooperation assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional workshop “Taking action to enhance regional maritime security”</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Jeddah, Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Commitment to developing capability, legal frameworks and inter-agency cooperation at national level as the foundation for effective regional cooperation in tackling maritime insecurity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training to combat maritime crimes in West Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>Jeddah, Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Building capacity in maritime law enforcement by providing officials with the necessary skills to be able to train colleagues in their own countries in dealing with maritime crimes and illicit activities at sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Workshop on Best Practices in Maritime Data Analysis to Strengthen Regional Maritime Security, co-chaired by Republic of Indonesia and the United States</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Bali, Indonesia</td>
<td>Sharing of best practices in maritime data analysis and maritime domain awareness to strengthen national and regional maritime security, and proposal for ASEAN-ARF to consider further work on development good practices in port security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in the Organization of American States (OAS) Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) Regional Workshop on Maritime Security in the Caribbean</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Fort Lauderdale, Florida</td>
<td>Sharing of current maritime security capabilities, challenges, and key initiatives in the Caribbean OAS Member States, with an eye to promoting a more regionally standardized and coordinated approach. Discussions of emerging priority areas including maritime cyber security and the development of national maritime security strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in the “Counter-Terrorism Week” at UN Headquarters to review the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>UN HQ, New York, New York</td>
<td>Discussions amongst UN counter-terrorism and security agencies on measure to strengthen international cooperation through the sharing of information, expertise and resources, and strengthening the role and capacity of the UN system to support Member States to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in the International Maritime Seminar for Judges</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>Abuja, Nigeria</td>
<td>Promotion of IMO’s mandate and work on piracy and armed robbery against ships and broader maritime security measures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in 2018 Cutlass Express exercise</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</td>
<td>Emphasising interoperability and cooperation among the participating maritime forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in 2018 Obangame Express exercise</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Libreville, Gabon</td>
<td>Emphasising interoperability and cooperation among the maritime forces of the Gulf of Guinea nations, Europe and North and South America. Promotion of links between maritime security and economic development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in the regional seminar “UNSCR 1540: Enhancing Strategic Trade and Border Controls in Latin America and the Caribbean”</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Promotion of benefits of developing port and maritime security committees, plans, procedures and strategies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in inaugural conference on “Oil and Fuel Theft”</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Geneva, Switzerland</td>
<td>Raising awareness of the scale of the problem of oil and fuel theft and identification of ways to combat the problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO participation in Regional workshop on &quot;Enhancing Maritime Security in Africa&quot;</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>Victoria, Seychelles</td>
<td>Underlining of importance of a solid foundation at national level through developing capability, legal frameworks and inter-agency cooperation as the foundation for stronger regional cooperation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project staff support to ITCP delivery</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>UK based project officer assigned to various activities, including Model Course development of materials, and delivery of programme workshops and seminars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials and publications in support of maritime security capacity building</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Global</td>
<td>Maritime security materials provided to countries, in particular the Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code in English, French and Spanish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>