



The Global Enhancement of Maritime Security Programme

2020 Annual Report

IMO's Integrated Technical Cooperation Programme

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Introduction

In 2020, IMO's global Enhancement of Maritime Security programme continued to support Member States around the world in enhancing security measures to protect ships and ports from threats posed by terrorism and other illicit activities

Good maritime and port security is the enabler for maritime and economic development through maritime trade. It can be taken for granted when it works, but maintaining good security is essential.

The Maritime Security Section of IMO's Maritime Safety Division, through its Enhancement of Maritime Security capacity-building programme, focuses on assisting Member States in improving implementation of IMO's special measures to enhance maritime security with the aim of strengthening global economies.

Based on deep concern about the escalation in the number and severity of attacks against ships in the Gulf of Guinea region, the programme acted to enhance the coordination of initiatives among stakeholders, including facilitating meetings with representatives of the industry, the Nigeria Maritime Administration and Safety Agency (NIMASA) and the Interregional Coordination Centre (ICC).

New national and regional workshops were piloted on how to assess maritime and port security risks, and the programme continued an implementation partnership with the Organization of American States Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (OAS-CICTE) and the Regional Security System (RSS) in the Caribbean, bringing together senior government officials from seven countries in the eastern Caribbean with the aim to develop their own national maritime security strategies and a regional security strategy.

In 2020, in spite of the pandemic, more than 20 separate activities with many involving several engagements were organized and/or co-organized with development partners 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, including training on ISPS Code requirements, national maritime security legislation, self-assessment and drills and exercises.

A comprehensive review of existing training materials was carried out in the second half of the year with the aim of determining suitability for virtual delivery of all existing training courses. A new training course aimed at improving passenger and baggage screening was developed, along with new training courses to enhance port security against the malicious use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and to improve cyber security practices on ships and at ports.

The programme continued to deliver assistance in response to requests of SOLAS Contracting Governments, and delivered a number of workshops and virtual seminars in partnership with UN and other implementing partners with a shared interest in enhancing maritime security worldwide, including maritime security experts webinars organized by the UN Office of Counter Terrorism and a virtual briefing of the UN Counter Terrorism Committee. ■

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 and the importance of the "whole of government" approach in partnership with industry, which is critical to effective security. This includes the development of national maritime security strategies; national and port level security committees; national maritime security risk assessment; and enhanced maritime domain awareness. ■



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 in support of the new Special Measures to Enhance Maritime Security, specifically to help ensure their effective global implementation by addressing the related technical assistance needs of developing countries in their national implementation of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code and related instruments.

2020 CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

2020 CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMST FUND (USD)

United States: \$325,000

2020 ALLOCATION OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION FUNDS (USD)

TC Fund: \$90,852

2020 EXPENDITURES (USD)

IMST Funds programmed: \$407,400

IMST Funds expended: \$237,880

TC Funds programmed: \$90,852

TC Funds expended: \$89,144

Other Funds programmed: \$55,126

Other Funds expended: \$21,982

**Expenditure from country donor fund previously donated by United Kingdom*

2020 PROGRAMME DELIVERY

- Programmed activities delivered: 100%
- Programmed budget expended: 63%
- 2020 contribution expended: 73%

IMST FUND CONTRIBUTIONS 2010-2020

| Year | Donor | Contribution (USD) |
|------|---|--|
| 2010 | United States | 400,000 |
| 2011 | United States Norway | 400,000 79,872 |
| 2012 | United States | 400,000 |
| 2013 | United States United States | 390,000 80,000 |
| 2014 | United States | 360,000 |
| 2015 | United States Oman Oman United Kingdom | 360,000 11,000 11,000 213,090 |
| 2016 | United States | 350,000 |
| 2017 | United States | 325,000 |
| 2018 | United States Qatar | 325,000 25,000 |
| 2019 | United States | 325,000 |
| 2020 | United States | 325,000 |

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 foundation document for the Global Maritime Security ITCP is the IMO Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code.

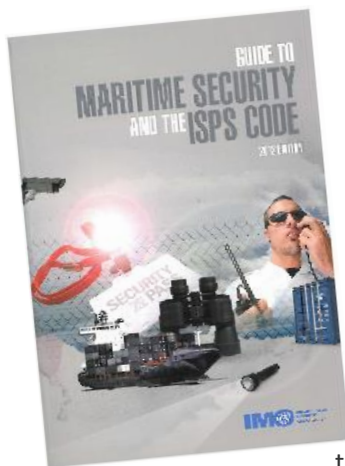
The 2012 Guide is a compendium of maritime security related information, drawn primarily from IMO sources. It is comprised of the SOLAS revisions and the ISPS Code's mandatory and non-mandatory provisions, as well as a variety of maritime security related IMO resolutions, circulars and circular letters,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

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. ■

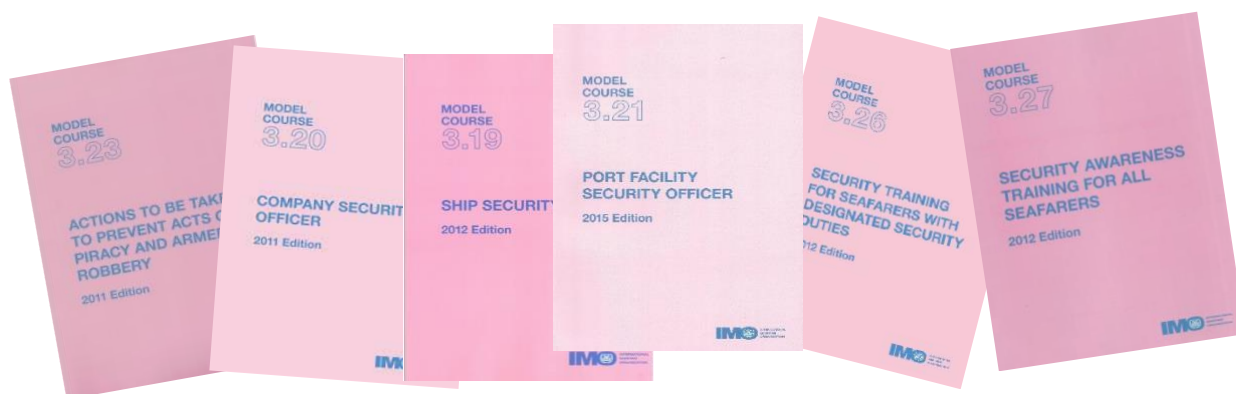
Model courses related to Maritime Security are:

- Port Facility Security Officer (Model course 3.21) (2015 edition)
- Security Awareness Training for Port Facility Security Personnel with Designated Security Duties (Model course 3.24) (2018 edition)
- Security Awareness Training for all Port Facility Personnel (Model course 3.25) (2011 edition)*
- Ship Security Officer (Model course 3.19) (2012 edition)
- Security Awareness Training for All Seafarers (Model course 3.27) (2012 edition)*
- Company Security Officer (Model course 3.20) (2011 edition)
- Actions to be Taken to Prevent Acts of Piracy and Armed Robbery (Model course 3.23) (2011 edition)

*currently under review

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 needs 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 (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 other staff 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 national maritime security risk registers covering all of the diverse security risks to the maritime domain;
- the development of recipient country's capabilities to implement and enforce maritime security legislation and related policy and procedures;
- the establishment of national and port level 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 line on current contingency planning and inter-agency cooperation and to identify best practices, as well as possible gaps and mitigation strategies. ■

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, utilised 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)

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 2020

OVERVIEW

In spite of the impact of the global pandemic, the Global Maritime Security ITCP continued to focus on targeted assistance, directly in response to requests by SOLAS Contracting Governments, related to the 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 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.

New national and regional workshops were piloted on how to assess maritime and port security risks, and assistance to enhance inter-agency collaboration on maritime security issues through development of maritime security strategies was launched, continuously promoting a whole-of-Government approach.

A comprehensive review of existing training materials took place with the aim of determining suitability for virtual delivery. A new training course targeting passenger and baggage screening was developed, along with new training courses on diverse risks spanning the increased presence of drones in port areas to cyber security practices.

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. ■

ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Following are some of the activities conducted in 2020 under the Global Maritime Security ITCP. A full listing of activities funded under the programme—with related outcomes—is provided in the Annex.

How to manage maritime security risks – new workshop piloted in Indonesia



17-21 February 2020

Maritime security threats are not solved at sea. The majority need to be primarily addressed ashore, with ports playing a key part in the solution. This is the basis of a new national workshop on maritime security risk management being piloted by IMO in Denpasar, Indonesia (17-21 February).

It is designed to help participants counter threats in the maritime domain, which include terrorist attacks, piracy and armed robbery as well as challenges of increased drug trafficking, smuggling of weapons, and migration. The solutions include putting appropriate protocols in place to secure access control to the port and the ships as part of security measures and risk assessments.

The training sets out that an important part of risk management as a whole is to correctly prioritize limited resources and available time, in order to take action to reduce the most important risks.

To help States manage and mitigate risks, IMO has developed appropriate rules and guidelines, including the SOLAS Convention and the ISPS Code*, supplemented by newer guidance in the IMO Guide to maritime security. ■

Maritime security risk assessment promoted in the Caribbean



27-28 February 2020

Effective assessment of maritime security risks is important when developing maritime security policy and operational procedures. A regional maritime security risk assessment workshop in the Caribbean (27-28 February) brought together government maritime security officials from six countries* in the eastern Caribbean to learn risk assessment methodology as part of the development of their own national maritime security strategies. The workshop taught participants how to assess the threat from different hostile actors, how to determine the consequences of a successful attack and how to rank diverse maritime security risks, including theft from historic shipwrecks and the smuggling of weapons and narcotics, through to acts of terrorism against ships and port facilities. The countries will use this training to compile national maritime security risk registers, which in turn will feed into a regional maritime security risk register and assist with the development of an overarching Eastern Caribbean regional maritime security strategy, under the auspices of the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the Regional Security System (RSS) - a regional security grouping representing, and with staff drawn from, seven countries**.

IMO facilitated the regional workshop and brought in experts from the UK Department for Transport to lead elements of the training.

IMO continued work with OAS and the RSS to facilitate the development of the national and regional strategies in 2020 and also assisted countries in the region and the RSS in identifying and exploiting opportunities to raise the level of maritime security across the region.

* Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

** the six countries above plus the Commonwealth of Dominica. ■

Maritime security responsibilities – training in Vanuatu



28-29 September 2020

Under IMO's maritime security regulations (SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code), maritime security responsibilities fall to a specified organization nominated by the national Government – known as the "designated authority" or DA. The roles and responsibilities of the DA were the topic for a tailor-made workshop delivered virtually to Vanuatu (28-29 September). IMO maritime security experts provided a recap of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and outlined the specific role of the DA. This includes setting the appropriate security level, verifying compliance of ships and approving ship and port facility security plans. Participants from the DA in Vanuatu also benefited from a question and answer session, where they were able to seek

information and advice regarding matters of implementation specific to their needs and domestic conditions.

The training was the first to focus specifically on the role of the DA and followed a request from Vanuatu. The training will now be rolled out to other countries, upon request. Further face-to-face training may be provided at a future session.

Support to boost maritime security in Tunisia



30 November - 4 December 2020

Proper implementation of IMO's maritime security measures is essential for trade. Tunisia is the latest country to benefit from training on ISPS Code for port personnel with security duties. A national workshop in Sfax, Tunisia (30 November-4 December) brought together 26 port personnel and representatives of all entities involved in maritime and port security. The workshop is intended to provide the knowledge required for port facility personnel with designated security duties. Those duties are linked to a Port Facility Security Plan (PFSP), in order to meet the requirements of maritime security regulations in Chapter XI-2 of the SOLAS Convention, the International Ship and Port Facility (ISPS) Code, the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, the IMO/ILO Code of Practice on Security in Ports, IMO guidelines on security-related training and familiarization for port facility personnel (MSC.1/Circ.1341) and best practices in the security industry.

The workshop included practical exercises and role playing. It was organized by IMO and the Ministry of Transport and Logistics of Tunisia, under the auspices of IMO's Global Maritime Security Programme. ■

Steps towards increased maritime security and economic growth in Kenya



24 July 2020

An ambitious roadmap to develop a National Maritime Security Strategy for Kenya was agreed following an inaugural virtual meeting (21 July) organised by IMO. When in place, the strategy will bring significant opportunities for social-economic growth, by safeguarding and promoting the blue economy and by providing a safe and secure operating environment for international maritime transportation.

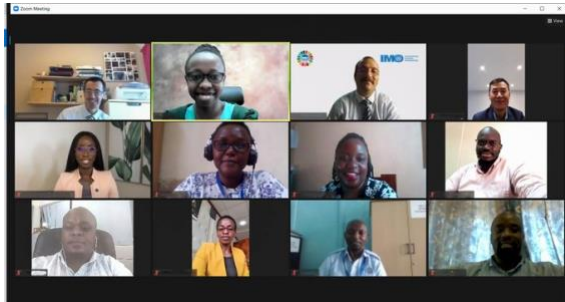
The meeting was attended by 16 participants, representing maritime stakeholders from all relevant ministries and agencies of Kenya. They discussed the best way forward in developing the strategy and establishing a National Maritime Security Committee, with the technical assistance of IMO.

Participants agreed on the need for a holistic approach, noting that the response to national maritime security threats must be multi-faceted. The establishment of a national strategy is in line with Kenya's obligations under article three of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct. It is also in line with Chapter XI-2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the International Ship and Port Security Code (ISPS) and other IMO instruments.

The meeting was opened by Nancy Karigithu, Principal Secretary of the State Department for

Shipping and Maritime Affairs, who highlighted the key opportunities that a National Maritime Security Strategy could provide for Kenya. ■

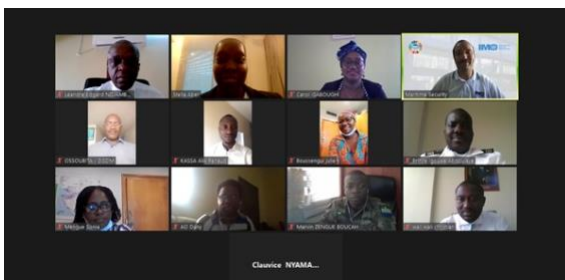
Virtual workshop for Kenyan officials



18 November 2020

IMO conducted a virtual workshop for Kenya which enhanced the knowledge of government officials in exercising their role on oversight of the implementation of SOLAS chapter XI/2 and the ISPS Code. ■

Maritime security training for Gabon



2-3 November 2020

Gabon is the latest IMO Member State to receive tailor-made, virtual maritime security training from IMO experts (2-3 November). Gabon officials received a recap of the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code and the specific role of the Designated Authority (DA) – a specified organization responsible for maritime security that is nominated by a national Government.

The DA's role includes setting the appropriate security level, verifying compliance of port facilities and approving port facility security assessments and plans. The event included a question and answer session, providing specific

advice and information relating to Gabon's specific needs. ■

Thailand meets IMO maritime security team



18 November 2020

Thailand is the latest ASEAN member to meet with the IMO maritime security team to explore areas of support for maritime security implementation. The group discussed oversight, monitoring and enforcement of SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code at a national level workshop. ■

Better border management in Maldives



5 March 2020

Multi-agency cooperation at national and international level is key to enhancing maritime security, protecting global trade and countering transnational organized crime. A workshop (2-5 March) in the Maldives has brought together UN agencies and senior officials from various government departments, whose mandates cover counter-terrorism, migration, border security and law enforcement. The workshop focused on best practices in border security and counter-terrorism. The aim is

to bolster further policy discussions by the relevant national authorities on how security can be incorporated into the broader border and migration management framework for the country, including through data collection and management, use of pre-arrival information and passenger controls.

IMO contributed a component on maritime border security, particularly relevant to the Maldives, with its unique geography - a vast coastline and remote islands. IMO focuses on what the shipping and port sectors can do to protect themselves and others against possible maritime security threats, including acts of terrorism; and to assist the Government to implement appropriate security measures. The main focus is on preventive security through a continuous risk management process, including procedures for deterrence and threat transfer in line with IMO measures to enhance maritime security (SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code).

The workshop followed a joint IMO-UNODC interagency workshop on legal implementation of counter-terrorism instruments conducted in 2018 as well as technical training for the Maldivian Designated Authority conducted by IMO in 2019. ■

Sudan benefits from in-country national workshop



12 March 2020

A national workshop on ISPS Code took place in Port Sudan, bringing together 41 participants. Amongst the outputs were the 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. ■

Annex: Capacity building activities related to the IMO Global Maritime Security ITCP in 2020

| Activity | Date | Location | Outcome |
|--|-----------|----------------------|--|
| How to manage maritime security risks – new workshop pilot in collaboration with UK Department for Transport and Australia's Maritime Safety Authority | February | Denpasar, Indonesia | Established and maintained risk management capabilities; fostered risk management culture and established consistent approach to assess and manage maritime security risks. |
| Maritime security risk assessment workshop - regional promotion in collaboration with OAS CICTE | February | Bridgetown, Barbados | Assisted Member States by providing training in a methodology which can be used to develop National Maritime Security Risk Registers to list all national maritime security risks in each RSS Member State including an analysis of threat, consequence and mitigation factors. . |
| IMO/EMSA strategy session on maritime security collaboration | February | Lisbon, Portugal | Promotion of the global maritime security ITCP, information exchange on security and piracy developments and discussions on collaborations for future capacity-building. |
| IMO assistance and participation in UNCTED assessment on UNSCR 1373(2001) | February | Doha, Qatar | 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. |
| Maritime security needs assessment mission | February | Manila, Philippines | Assessed and identified specific needs related to obligations set out in SOLAS Chapter IX-2 and the ISPS Code and the prevailing gaps related to national organization, legislation as well as physical security aspects. |
| Improved border management and maritime security seminar | March | Maldives | Raising awareness of various forms of terrorist attacks against maritime targets, hence the importance of having effective maritime security measures. Emphasizing the important role of the government to develop a national maritime security framework and strategy, and to enact national legislation for maritime security. |
| IMO and maritime security – lecture presented at WMU | April | Sweden (virtual) | Virtual lectures on security and legal aspects of port operations covered by IMO conventions on maritime safety and security, as part of an annual collaboration between IMO and WMU on the maritime security module of the post graduate Masters course with Maritime Law and Policy specialisation at WMU. |
| First steps to support development of national maritime security strategy | July | Kenya (virtual) | Promotion of a whole government 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. |
| Risk Assessment Familiarisation Workshop for Barbados | September | Barbados (virtual) | Tailored mentoring on how to produce a National Maritime Security Risk Register for Barbados, and how to facilitate a national risk meeting of key government stakeholders. |
| Maritime security responsibilities for the designated authority - workshop | September | Vanuatu (virtual) | Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of Port Facility Security Officers and representatives of the Designated Authority to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures. |

| Activity | Date | Location | Outcome |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Policy, governance and regulatory work on ISPS Code | September-December | Global (homebased) | Development of new training materials, specifically; countering security threats posed by drones and UAVs in ports and to maritime assets; passenger and baggage screening for maritime security. Analysis and detailed recommendations for conversion of existing training packages and workshops into virtual delivery. |
| Port Facility Security Assessment – lecture presented at IMSSEA | October | Italy (virtual) | Co-facilitation of training based on model courses 3.20, 3.21 and 3.24, designed for maritime security, coastguard and law enforcement specialists, aiming to encourage the sharing of experiences of the application of ISPS Code requirements and related procedures and methods, including analyzing the preparation and assessment of security plan of ships and ports. |
| Briefing to UN Counter Terrorism Committee and UN Office of Counter Terrorism Maritime Security Expert Discussions | October, December | United States (virtual) | Promotion of IMO's role, instruments and mandate in enhancing international maritime and port security, taking into account new and emerging threats, including by explaining how our capacity building aims to target both the governance and oversight level as well as the operational level at individual ports and facilities. |
| Refresher workshop on ISPS Code designated authority oversight responsibilities | November | Gabon (virtual) | Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of Port Facility Security Officers and representatives of the Designated Authority to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures. |
| Refresher workshop on ISPS Code designated authority oversight responsibilities | November | Thailand (virtual) | Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of Port Facility Security Officers and representatives of the Designated Authority to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures. |
| Support to boost maritime security in Tunisia | November | Sfax, Tunisia | Technical capability of port facility personnel with designated security duties strengthened with respect to enhancing maritime security in accordance with the ISPS Code and relevant IMO guidelines on security-related training. |
| Lecture at Institute for Security Studies (ISS): Maritime Cyber Security Awareness: An Overview of the IMO Framework | November | South Africa (virtual) | Promotion of cyber risk awareness and management, including by presenting related IMO and industry-developed best practice and guidance. |
| Refresher workshop on ISPS Code designated authority oversight responsibilities | November | Kenya (virtual) | Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code. Enhancement of knowledge of Port Facility Security Officers and representatives of the Designated Authority to perform their duties in accordance with the requirements of IMO maritime security measures. |
| Presentation to UN Office of Counter Terrorism expert webinars: Maritime Cyber Security Awareness: An Overview of the IMO Framework | November | United States (virtual) | Promotion of cyber risk awareness and management, including by presenting related IMO and industry-developed best practice and guidance. |
| Lecture to the The Black Sea Maritime Security (Virtual) Symposium-2020 organized by The NATO Maritime Security Centre of Excellence in Turkey | December | Turkey (virtual) | Promotion of IMO's role, instruments and mandate in enhancing international maritime and port security, taking into account new and emerging threats; the importance of Maritime Domain Awareness, and new capacity building initiatives |

| Activity | Date | Location | Outcome |
|--|--------|---|--|
| Maritime security strategy development with OAS-CICTE | Annual | United Kingdom, United States (virtual) | 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, including by finalized national maritime security strategy drafts in all of the beneficiary States. |
| Project staff support to ITCP delivery | Annual | Global | UK based project officer assigned to various activities, including Model Course development of materials, and delivery of programme workshops and seminars. |
| Materials and publications in support of maritime security capacity building | Annual | Global | Maritime security materials provided to countries, in particular the Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code in English, French and Spanish. |
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