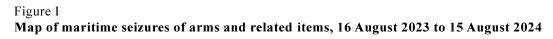
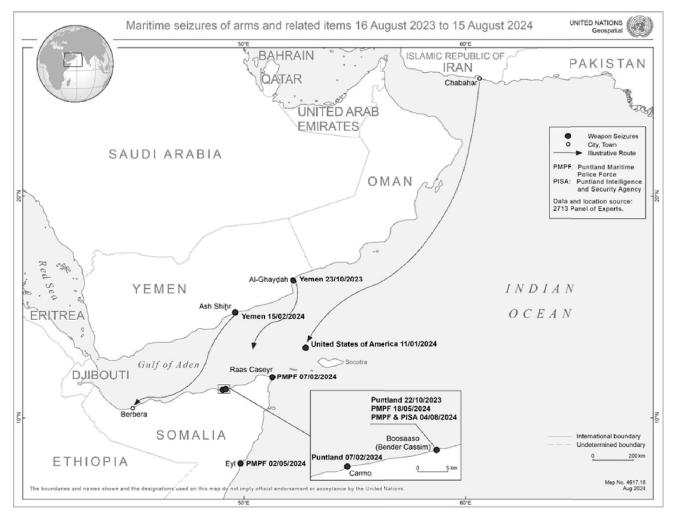
was arrested in Yemen for weapons smuggling and six Yemenis were arrested in Puntland for a similar offence.

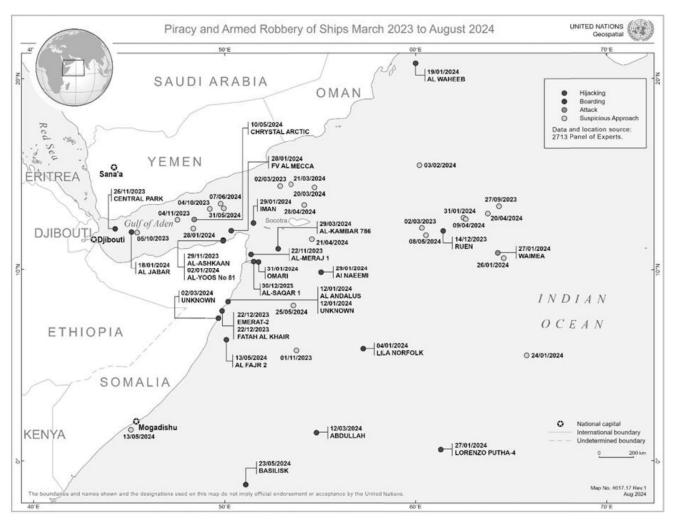




Source: Panel of Experts.

143. On 11 January 2024, the United States Navy ship the USS Lewis B. Puller intercepted a flagless dhow, the Yanus, in the process of smuggling weapons, in the Arabian Sea.<sup>111</sup> Ballistic and cruise missile components, including propulsion, guidance and warheads for medium-range ballistic missiles and anti-ship cruise missiles, were found on board the Yanus. In total, 14 suspects were arrested by the United States Navy. A superseding indictment by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia indicated that the January 2024 smuggling operation had been the third in a larger operation that had started in August 2023. The operation allegedly involved two Iranian brothers who facilitated the smuggling of materials from the Islamic Republic of Iran to the coast of Somalia, which were then transferred to another boat with an end destination in Yemen. The brothers also coordinated and funded the operations and paid the captain 2 billion Iranian rials (\$47,000) through

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>111</sup> United States Central Command, "USCENTCOM seizes Iranian advanced conventional weapons bound for Houthis", 16 January 2024.



## Figure III Map of attacks by Somali Pirates, March 2023 to August 2024<sup>123</sup>

Source: Panel of Experts.

## 2. Causes of the reemergence of piracy and armed robbery of ships off Somalia

153. Changes in security measures – such as a reduction in international naval contributions in terms of navy ships deployed in the region, embarkation of private armed security teams on board ships and implementation of best management practices on ships,  $^{124}$  as well as regional maritime conflict – have all had an influence on the resurrection of piracy off the coast of Somalia.

154. In March 2022, the Security Council did not renew its resolution 2608 (2021), which had allowed international naval forces to launch counter-piracy operations within the territorial waters of Somalia.<sup>125</sup> The number of private maritime security

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>123</sup> Compiled from several sources such as Maritime Security Centre Horn of Africa, European Union Naval Force, Combined Maritime Forces, United Kingdom Maritime Trade Operations, Puntland Maritime Police Force, Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre, Information Fusion Centre, International Maritime Organization Global Integrated Shipping Information System, maritime security companies and media reports.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>124</sup> BIMCO and others, *BMP5*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>125</sup> European Union, Naval Force, "EU NAVFOR Atalanta statement on UNSC resolution on fighting piracy off the coast of Somalia non-extension announcement", 9 March 2024.

## Annex 26: Changes in Charcoal Stockpiles in and around Kismayo

Satellite image 1: Location of Charcoal Stockpile Sites in and around Kismayo where changes were noted



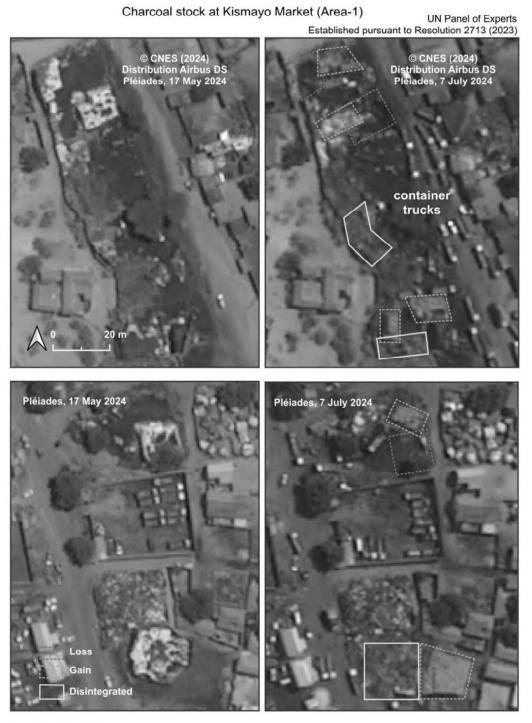
UNITED NATIONS Map No. 4690.1 (SEP 2024)

Office of Information and Communications Technology Geospatial Information Section

Source: UN GIS<sup>20</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Colour map available in https://www.un.org/geospatial/mandates/securitycouncil

Satellite image 2: Changes in Stockpiles at Kismayo Market - between 17 May and 7 July 2024



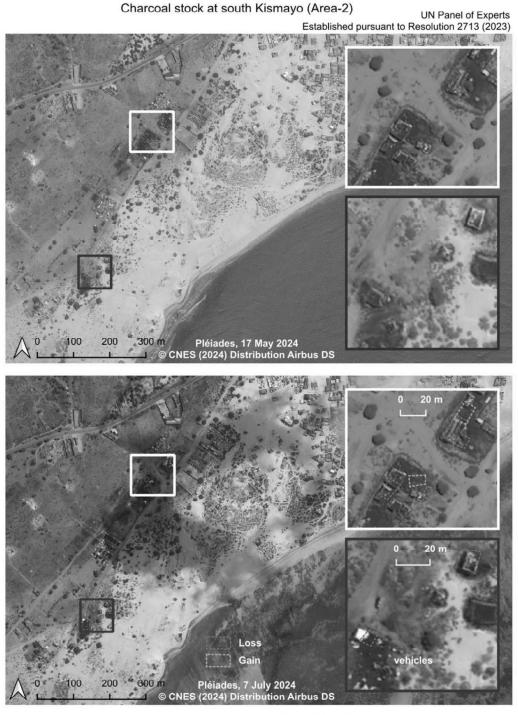
UNITED NATIONS Map No. 4690.2 (SEP 2024) Office of Information and Communications Technology Geospatial Information Section

Source: UN

GIS<sup>21</sup>

Satellite image 3: Changes in Stockpiles in south Kismayo - between 17 May and 7 July 2024

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Colour map available in https://www.un.org/geospatial/mandates/securitycouncil



UNITED NATIONS Map No. 4690.3 (SEP 2024) Office of Information and Communications Technology Geospatial Information Section

Source: UN GIS<sup>22</sup>

 $<sup>^{22}\</sup> Colour\ map\ available\ in\ https://www.un.org/geospatial/mandates/securitycouncil$