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From: Secretary-General of the European Commission,  
signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

date of receipt: 15 March 2016

To: Mr Jeppe TRANHOLM-MIKKELSEN, Secretary-General of the Council of  
the European Union

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- First implementation report on the EU Gulf of Guinea Action Plan 2015-  
2020

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Delegations will find attached document SWD(2016) 67 final.

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HIGH REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE UNION FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND  
SECURITY POLICY

Brussels, 15.3.2016  
SWD(2016) 67 final

**JOINT STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**First implementation report on the EU Gulf of Guinea Action Plan 2015-2020**

## First implementation report on the EU Gulf of Guinea Action Plan 2015-2020

*Regarding actions that concerns them, Member States contributed to this table, discussed in COAFR on 27 January 2016*

### SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FIELDS OF ACTION

**Overall Objective:** Sustainable development of West and Central African coastal States' economies by promoting the significance of a well-governed, safe and secure maritime sector.

Objectives	Expected Results	Timeline <sup>1</sup>
1. An improved common understanding of the scale of the threat, and the need to address it among the countries in the region and the international community	1.1 Bilateral dialogues with ECOWAS, ECCAS, GGC, African Union, and National governments	I
	1.2 Regular reporting and analyses of risks with EU Member States and international partners	I/M
	1.3 Sharing of information on activities among all stakeholders involved	I/M
2. Reinforced multi-agency institutions at the regional and national levels	2.1 Capacity building of regional and national institutions	M
	2.2 Improved information exchange and deployment of state-of art Information and Communication Technologies	I/M
	2.3 Improved law enforcement and judicial cooperation (incl. customs, coast guard, maritime police and gendarmerie)	I/M
	2.4 Improvements in transnational (zonal) cooperation	M

<sup>1</sup> Immediate; Medium (one to three years); Long term (three to five years)

<b>3. More prosperous and resilient economies and coastal communities</b>	3.1 Improved governance of key industries (incl. fishing and extractive industries)	M
	3.2 Support for infrastructure projects, including ports	M/L
	3.3 Support to growth and employment in coastal areas	M/L
	3.4 Facilitation of research to understand conducive causes, and support to youth and educational initiatives to mitigate criminality	I/M
<b>4. Strengthened cooperation structures with the region, and amongst EU Member States and international partners</b>	4.1 Encouragement of practical regional cooperation beyond declarations of intent	I
	4.2 Political dialogues and coordinated lobbying for implementation of the Code of Conduct, MoU.	I
	4.3 Support to ECOWAS, ECCAS and GGC internal coordination with their MS; with each other, and with external partners	I/M

## Abbreviations

AFIC	Africa FRONTEX Intelligence Community
AIMS	African Integrated Maritime Strategy
AIRCOP	Airport Communication Programme
AMERIPOL	Cocaine Route Programme project working in South America with police
AML	Anti-money laundering
AML/WA	Anti-Money-Laundering Activities in West Africa
APS	Africa Partnership Station US AFRICOM Command
ARAS	Armed Robbery At Sea
ARSTM	Académie Régionale des Sciences et Techniques de la Mer d'Abidjan
ASECMAR	French national programme of support in the field of maritime security and safety
ALCAO	French(?) programme of lutte contre le trafic de cocaine en Afrique de l'Ouest
AU	African Union
CGPCS	Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia
CMC	Cellule Multinational de Coordination
CMR	Critical Maritime Routes (programme funded by IcSP)
COM	EU Commission services
CORMS	Cocaine Route Programme Monitoring and Support
CORYMBE	French national programme of naval missions, organisation of bilateral exercises dedicated to maritime surveillance and law enforcement at sea
CPAC	Yearly project advisory committee for IcSP projects
CRESMAC	Regional Centre of Maritime Security Coordination for Central Africa
CRESMAO	Regional Centre of Maritime Security Coordination for West Africa
CRIMGO	CMR programme fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea
CRIMSON	Critical Maritime Routes Monitoring and Support
CRP	Cocaine Route Programme
CRT	Crisis Response Training
CSO	Civil Society Organisation

DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSA	European Community of Ship-owners' Associations
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMPACT	European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreements
EU	European Union
EUMS/INTCEN	European Union Military Staff/Intelligence Centre
EUSR	European Union Special Representative
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union ("FRONTières Extérieures" in French)
G7++FOGG	G7 Friends of Gulf of Guinea group (++includes multilateral orgs + invited partners)
GGC	Gulf of Guinea Commission
GIABA	Intergovernmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa
GOGIN	IcSP project to succeed CRIMGO, to start in 2016
I	Immediate (timeline in Action Plan)
ICC	Interregional Coordination Centre
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICG	International Crisis Group
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IMSI	Interregional Maritime Security Institute
Intra-ACP	(EU) Intra-Africa, Caribbean, Pacific funding programme
ISS	(EU) Institute for Security Studies
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (fishing)
JMCUs	Joint Maritime Control Units
L	Long term (three to five years) timeline in Action Plan
M	Medium (one to three years) timeline in Action Plan
MAOC(N)	Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre (Narcotics)
MOWCA	Maritime Organisation for West and Central Africa
MS	Member States (EU)

MTISC-GoG	Maritime Trade and Information Sharing Centre – Gulf of Guinea
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
PFM	Public Finance Management
PIRATES	Standardised format for data entry software system developed by the EU Joint Research Centre
POC	Point of Contact
PSS	Peace Security and Stability
REC	Regional Economic Community
RFMOs	Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RMU	Regional Maritime University (in Accra, Ghana)
RO	Regional Organisation
RUSI	Royal United Services institute
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAMWA	Strengthening Anti-Money laundering activities in West Africa
SEACOP	IcSP funded Seaport Cooperation Programme
SFPAs	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements
SOLAS	Safety of Life At Sea
SRFC	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission
T-RMN	Trans-Regional Maritime Network
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNFSA	United Nations Fish Stock Agreement
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
VTMIS	Vessel Traffic Management Information System (WA
WAPIS	West African Police Chiefs Information System
WB	World Bank

**As all information received cannot be included in the columns, in some cases, additional information can be found in the annex, at the end of the document.**

<b>RESULT 1: An improved common understanding of the scale of the threat and the need to address it among the countries in the region and the international community</b>		
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Actions<sup>2</sup>, (Lead Actors)<sup>3</sup> and (timeline)</b>	<b>Type of action, achievements, and state of implementation (if any)</b>
<b>1.1. Bilateral dialogues with ECOWAS, ECCAS, GGC, African Union, and National governments focussed around the EU's strategic objectives and on</b>	<p>(a) At the regional level: Identification of key actors in regional organisations (ROs) and their levels of influence to enable productive bilateral dialogues (EEAS) (I)</p> <p>(b) At the regional level: EU Political Dialogues with the Regional Organisations regularly assess security</p>	<p>EU Delegations already have contacts with AU, ECOWAS, ECCAS, GGC at different levels (technical and/or political)</p> <p><u>Proposal: List of the main contacts in the ROs to be prepared by EU Delegations by end of April 2016</u></p> <p>Not yet a regular subject addressed during EU political dialogues with ROs (no ECCAS political dialogue took place since the adoption of Action Plan, but more regular contacts at technical level). Gulf of Guinea was included in the</p>

<sup>2</sup> The Actions constitute a preliminary implementation framework for coordinated interventions of the EU institutions and EU MS

<sup>3</sup> Within their competences and legal mandates. This footnote applies to all references to "Lead Actors"



<p><b>promoting the maintenance of peace and stability in general in the Gulf of Guinea region (as set out in UNSC resolutions 2018/2011 and 2039/2012)</b></p>	<p>at sea and on land as well as gaps, trends and needs leading to identification of opportunities for political and operational engagement (EEAS) (I)</p> <p>(c) At the national level: Identification of key actors amongst national authorities leading to high level contacts made with regular local meetings agreed. (MS/EEAS) (I)</p>	<p>ECOWAS-EU political dialogue agenda of November 2014. ECOWAS-EU political dialogue of 2015 postponed to 2016 (in Brussels)</p> <p><u>Proposal</u>: this subject will be proposed to ROs for all next political dialogues</p> <p>France has annual bilateral meetings with most of the countries involved (including on peace and stability)</p> <p>Denmark has regular contact/meetings with national maritime authorities in Ghana (including Ghana Ministry of Transport, Ghana Maritime Authority)</p> <p>Active engagement of EU Delegations and regular dialogues taking place in several countries (Togo, Senegal, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire) (cf 1.1.(c) in <b>annex at the end of the document</b>). Waiting for further information from other countries</p> <p><u>Proposal</u>: List of the main contacts in national authorities to be prepared by EU Delegations by end of April 2016.</p>
	<p>(d) At the national level: Identification and assessment on whether we are dealing with an implementation gap or a regulation (governance) gap, or both. (e.g. regarding the building of robust multi-agency maritime administrations) (MS/COM/EEAS) (I)</p>	<p>The UK funds the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to conduct multi-agency table top exercises which foster a multi-agency approach. The UK also funds the UNODC to conduct legal reform training.</p> <p>Local monitoring by Danish embassies in Abuja and Accra</p> <p><b>CRIMGO (IcSP project: Critical Maritime Routes Programme Fighting piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea)</b>. CRIMGO<sup>4</sup>: is ongoing until end of 2016.</p>

<sup>4</sup> CRIMGO is an ongoing 4 years (until end of 2016) project financed by the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (Amount 4.5 M EUR). This information won't be mentioned at each occurrence

<p>The overall objective of CRIMGO is to support measures to improve maritime security with a focus on piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea, with the support of the EU Member States' expertise, including support to the ICC, exercises at sea and academic training..</p> <p><b>GOGIN<sup>5</sup> (IcSP project to succeed CRIMGO), to start in 2016<sup>6</sup></b></p> <p>This project will be launched in 2016. The project aims to support the establishment of a network which will provide connectivity and information sharing capability for all Gulf of Guinea countries and to take advantage of its presence and impact in order to intervene on the shortcomings in law enforcement and maritime governance.</p> <p>The specific objectives are to support the regional architecture decided after the Yaoundé Summit (June 2013) by supporting a network of communication and access to information and to capitalize on this regional architecture to contribute to the overall harmonization work on law reform, legislation drafting, regulations, sector strategies, etc., helping countries and regional institutions to comply with the Yaoundé Code of Conduct.</p> <p>New projects foreseen, including under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF (West and Central Africa RIPS)</p> <p>Preliminary assessment has taken place in some countries, mostly based on informal contacts. Analysis so far suggests it is both implementation and regulatory gaps that need to be addressed.</p>	
<p>France has supported the Yaoundé process through the organization of a workshop in Brest, gathering high level maritime officials for Gulf of Guinea in June 2015.</p>	<p>(e) Supporting and promoting ideas to improve intra-regional cooperation dynamics; showcasing examples as good models to follow where possible,</p>

<sup>5</sup> GOGIN: Gulf of Guinea Initiative (name of the project not confirmed yet)

<sup>6</sup> This information concerning GOGIN won't be mentioned at each occurrence

<p>like MAOC –N, MTISC-GoG. (MS/COM/EEAS) (I)</p>	<p>CRIMGO (cf 1.1.(e) in annex),</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p><b>SEACOP: IcSP Seaport Cooperation project. Its objective is to support the fight against maritime illicit trafficking and associated criminal networks in selected countries in West Africa and the Caribbean/Latin America. SEACOP is a trans-regional project part of the IcSP Cocaine Route Programme and is covering selected countries in West Africa and the Eastern Caribbean. It is ending in December 2018.</b><sup>7</sup></p> <p>SEACOP cooperates with MAOC-N throughout the implementation, including operational exercises. Joint Maritime Control Units have so far been established in Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. They continued to be supported with capacity building activities (specialized training and mentoring). The Ports &amp; Ships Database which supports countries in collecting crew and vessels-related data at entry/exit points in the capital port, is being rolled out and tested in Cape Verde, Senegal and Ghana. (Trans)Regional trainings and exercises are organized on a regular basis. (cf 1.1 (e) in annex)</p> <p>The UK and NL voiced support for the collaborative information sharing project MTISC-GoG and encouraged partners to support it in parallel with the Yaoundé Code of Conduct; MAOC-N and MTISC GoG were both invited and present at the June 2015 Gulf of Guinea events in Brussels.</p> <p><u>Proposal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Portuguese Presidency of the G7++ FoGG group (from 2016), to consider inviting MAOC-N and MTISC to participate</li> <li>- To identify concrete lessons learned from these examples and use these as a</li> </ul>
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<sup>7</sup> This information concerning SEACOP won't be mentioned at each occurrence

	<p>(f) At the EU level: Participation and contribution at FOGG and/or extended CGPCS meetings, regional ministerial (ECOWAS/ECCAS) meetings and AU Summits to stimulate practical cooperation in support of Yaoundé process. (MS/EEAS) (I)</p>	<p><i>guideline for Yaoundé implementation</i></p> <p>The Netherlands, Denmark, UK, France, Spain, Italy and Portugal attend most regional, and G7++FOGG meetings, the same for EEAS and/or COM. During regional ministerial meetings, EU Delegations and MS Embassies participate. Participation of Commission to the ISMI inaugural session</p> <p>France had the Presidency of the G7++ FOGG in 2014 and 2015, and Portugal will take over in 2016. The appointment of a maritime expert to ECCAS (France) ended in December 2015 and the one proposed for ECOWAS could not materialise.</p> <p>Support to the AU Summit on maritime security and safety and development to be held in Lomé on 15 October 2016 from EU and some MS.</p> <p>Participation by EEAS and EU Delegations in the maritime and energy security conference in Angola incl. an EU presentation on "Responses to Maritime Insecurity: Legal Framework and Inter Regional Coordination".</p>
<p><b>1.2. Regular and analysis of risks with EU MS and international partners</b></p>	<p>(a) Improving understanding by taking a risk-based approach and producing a matrix; matching likelihood of the risk occurring with the impact or consequence of that risk on EU and Gulf of Guinea interests. (MS/EEAS) (I/M)</p> <p>(b) Integrating analysis at local, regional, and international (UN, AU) levels as well as at thematic and geographic levels within the EU via participation/facilitation of Think Tank events, involvement with EU Member</p>	<p>EEAS (EUMS/INTCEN) keeps a regular check on GoG maritime criminality and provide 6 monthly papers and briefings (but can update frequency dependant on maritime criminality evolution) (cf 1.2.(b) in annex)</p> <p><u>Proposal:</u> To be developed by EEAS (INTCEN/EUMS) and MS</p> <p>The Netherlands co-organized an event during the UN General Assembly with Togo (September 2015). This event was also aimed at raising awareness for the upcoming AU-summit in Lome, Togo (now foreseen to take place on 15 October 2016).</p> <p>France has invited EU Member states, regional organizations, private sector</p>

<p>State experts, industry, CSOs, Horn of Africa partners, private sector, industry and shipping companies. <b>(MS/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p>organizations to G7++ FOGG meetings in 2015. Events in Brussels in June 2015: Joint ECSCA (The European Community Shipowners' Associations )-EEAS/DEVCO industry event, and joint EU Institute for Security Studies (ISS)/EEAS/DEVCO conference “Maritime Security in the Gulf of Guinea – What has been done, what needs to be done” (cf 1.2.(b) in annex)</p> <p>EEAS participation at ECSA and DG MOVE piracy taskforce meetings where GoG is a recurrent agenda item. EEAS meetings with industry partners regularly</p> <p>Lomé EU Delegation supported a conference on coastal erosion in September 2015</p> <p>FRONTEX, in the context of the Africa FRONTEX Intelligence Community (AFIC) produces joint analysis with African partners. The integration of analysis at local, regional and international levels (UN-AU) could also be discussed and analysed jointly by FRONTEX and relevant AFIC countries in the annual AFIC report(s).</p>
<p>(c) At the EU level: Gulf of Guinea on agendas of political dialogues with key EU capitals and partners; US, China, Japan, Brazil, South Africa, Canada, Australia, etc. possibly leading to synchronised lobbying ahead of regional and international summits. <b>(MS/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p>Gulf of Guinea is on the agenda of the French political discussions with main partners, notably US, Brazil, India (cf 1.2 (c) in annex).</p> <p>Promotion of the DK-FR-ES-PT non paper for multilateral cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea, including synchronising naval deployments with interested third countries like Brazil.</p> <p>Exchange of information has taken place in the EEAS with the US, China and Australia at Brussels and through political dialogues with South Africa, Angola.</p> <p><i>Proposal: To add Gulf of Guinea more systematically to the agenda of high-level meetings with key partners</i></p>

	<p>(d) At the national/regional level: Providing reporting &amp; analysis on issues of interest (e.g. how to contribute to regional, national and local decision-making) <b>(MS/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>Ongoing on an ad-hoc basis.</p> <p>IcSP CRP-CORMS (Cocaine Route Programme-Cocaine Route Monitoring and Support Project): Briefings, national workshops, stakeholder awareness and CSO meetings in Abuja, Accra, Cotonou.</p> <p>Possible reference to the participation of certain Gulf of Guinea countries in the AFIC workshops and annual delivery of risk analysis reports in cooperation with FRONTEX.</p> <p>In addition, as of Q2, the new report called AFIC Monthly could monitor the situation (depending on the interest by the countries concerned and their input).</p> <p>In 2015 one regional workshop was conducted in Senegal. In 2016 one of the regional AFIC workshops will take place in Accra, Ghana.</p> <p><u>Proposal</u>: <i>EU Delegations to report on an annual basis, before each implementation report</i></p>
	<p>(e) At the private sector level: maintain close links and organized consultations with the private sector, notably shipping companies, industry, artisanal fisheries and mining sectors, taking their perspectives into account to ensure complementarity of action. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>Regular contacts maintained by those MS most active in the Gulf of Guinea.</p> <p>EEAS attendance to ECSA meetings, and participation at industry and NGO (e.g. Oceans Beyond Piracy, Environmental Justice Foundation) led events over the past 6 months.</p> <p>Good contacts with industry and private sector established and maintained – mainly shipping industry.</p> <p>Ad-hoc meetings with European companies and investors negatively affected in their trade and local production activities</p> <p><i>Proposal</i> : <i>to organise a new event with industry/NGOs, as a follow-up of the June 2015 one, after the Lomé Summit, and to instigate it as a yearly GoG event.</i></p>

<p><b>1.3. Sharing of information on activities among all stakeholders involved</b></p>	<p>(a) At the national level: Identification of key donor partners leading to a clear picture established of the collective effort at the local level and where EU institution and EU Member States can have impact and provide added value. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p> <p>(b) At the international level: Participation in coordination efforts of EU Member States and key partners' activities, in order to maximise combined impact and avoid duplication. (e.g. via the FOGG Oceans Beyond Piracy database and/or other tools) <b>(MS/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p>Already done in some countries (ex: Togo, Cape Verde, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire).  CRIMGO (cf 1.3.(a) in annex)  GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)  <u>Proposal</u>: <i>EU Delegations to prepare a short document with the intervention of key partners (who is doing what), jointly with MS Embassies.</i></p>
		<p>The UK retains close links with G7++ partners and organisations such as the IMO and UNODC to ensure coordination of activity</p> <p>As part of the Maritime Security Strategy of the European Union, France, Portugal, Spain and Denmark have :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- concluded a cooperation agreement for the Gulf of Guinea, in order to implement a structure to share maritime security information ;</li> <li>- looked for synergies between the navy deployments in the region ;</li> <li>- proposed mutual cooperation actions for local navies.</li> </ul> <p>Participation to the two annual G7 ++ FOGG meetings</p> <p>EEAS (EUMS) maintains a mil-to mil relationship with US AFRICOM on a routine basis – and amongst active EU MS.</p> <p>MAOC-N is a good example of the coordination of the efforts of EU member states in order to avoid duplication and maximise impact</p> <p>SEACOP: Close working relationship with UNODC Container Control Programme</p>

	<p>(c) At the national and international level<sup>8</sup>: Mapping of ongoing activities by national governments, regional and international organisations and EU Member States, so as to identify niche areas of joint working amongst EU Member States and complementarity of effort with international partners. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>Ambitious objective for now. Real coordination is still far but G7++ FoGG should provide a platform for this. Meeting key partners (US, IMO, UNODC), EU interested agencies (EMSA, MAOC-N) and industry will help find opportunities.</p> <p><b>CRIMGO</b>: Development of a realistic and detailed long-term planning of activities in coordination with African partners, primarily through the ICC.</p> <p><b>GOGIN</b> (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p>
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<sup>8</sup> Possible information sharing by the maritime community must be in accordance with relevant provisions of the International Ship and Port Facility Code. Info sharing between military and non-military (private) actors requires: (a) a complete image for maritime surveillance that should be created jointly by the two stakeholders and (b) the creation of an info sharing protocol between them and with third actors, since relevant information is inadvertently classified.



<b>RESULT 2: Reinforced multi-agency institutions at the regional and national levels</b>		
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Actions, (Lead Actors) and (timeline)</b>	<b>Type of action, achievements, and state of implementation</b>
<b>2.1. Capacity building of regional and national institutions</b>	(a) Conducting a needs assessment leading to a programme of capacity building engagement being mapped out to disable pirates' capacities on-shore and off-shore. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b>	<p>France: The program <b>ASECMAR</b>, was created in 2011 to reinforce the maritime security sector reform in 15 countries of the Gulf of Guinea with ongoing practical and theoretical trainings adapted to the needs of the beneficiaries; audits on demand in the field of maritime security and safety</p> <p>SEACOP: Regular mentoring visits updating on emerging needs conducted in selected countries in West Africa (Benin, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, , Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)..</p> <p><u>Proposal</u>: <i>evaluate the experiences of the different EU missions in the Horn of Africa, such as EUCAP Nestor, EUTM Somalia and EUNAVFOR Atalanta, including lessons learned on enhancing effective coordination between partners and activities.</i></p>
	(b) Provide external expertise to Inter-Regional Coordination Centre according to needs and priorities. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I)</b>	<p>New projects foreseen, including under the EDF</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.1.(b) in annex), in particular an embedded expert in ICC since November 2014</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>WAPIS - Interpol supporting ECOWAS and West African Police Chiefs of Police with the development of the West African Police Information System. WAPIS is so far installed in Benin, Ghana, Niger and Mali.</p>

	<p>(c) Supporting Inter-Regional Coordination Centre in developing a communications strategy and provide regular updates on actions, results, planning and coordination with regional and zonal maritime centres. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>Publication in 2015 by France of a non-paper on multilateral cooperation in the Gulf of Guinea. “Voluntary naval control”<sup>9</sup>, CORYMBE operation and NEMO exercise</p> <p>New projects foreseen, including under the EDF</p> <p>CRIMGO: is supporting the set-up of the ICC through an embedded expert</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d))</p> <p>SEACOP: Planned best practices exchange between selected countries in West Africa and the Eastern Caribbean Three regional / inter-regional workshops planned for 2016.</p>
<p>(d) Helping establish 24/7 focal points at national and regional levels to be in place – as per the Code of Conduct – and leading to Country and Regional organograms created and shared amongst relevant centres. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>French “Voluntary naval control”</p>	
<p>(e) At the national level: Supporting countries in developing National maritime strategies outlining how they will develop and benefit from their exclusive economic zones– as per the Code of Conduct. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>UK: Through the IMO, support to Ghana’s development of their National Maritime Strategy</p> <p>France: Through the ASECMAR program, support to maritime safety reform in Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Guinea in 2015, providing national audits on demand, in the field of maritime security and safety. Detachment of 19 naval officers to national navies and/or maritime authorities up to December 2015.</p>	

<sup>9</sup>The objective of the “Voluntary Naval Control” (CNV) is to ensure better maritime information sharing, using existing tools, i.e. the CNV in the GoG on the basis of what France already does by centralising in Brest (CECLANT and CNVGG) the sharing of data and CNV allowing an exchange of information between French ship owners and the Navy.

		<p>New projects foreseen, including under the EDF</p> <p>In 2014, Côte d'Ivoire released a strategy for State action at sea (<i>Stratégie pour l'Action de l'Etat en mer</i>). EU did not help directly to develop it but assisted and contributed to the document. EU also attended several seminars and drafting sessions organised mainly by the National Security Council. The overall objective now for Ivoirian authorities is to implement this document (which still misses a budget and action plan) in 2016.</p> <p>CRIMGO support to the establishment of focal points has been provided to all partner countries they engage with.</p>
<p>(f) At the national level: Supporting countries strengthen local (national) institutions/agencies and their own centres of operation and coordination to comply with the Yaoundé Code of Conduct (including possibly embedding expertise into these). <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (IM)</b></p>		<p>Belgium supports several projects in Benin, DRC, Congo and Gabon (cf 2.1.(f) in annex)</p> <p>France support countries via the ASECMAR project, and operational co-operation (cf 2.1.(f) in annex)</p> <p>CRIMGO: (cf 2.1. (f) in annex)</p> <p>New projects foreseen, including under the EDF and possibly the IcSP</p>
<p>(g) At the regional level: Improving maritime intervention capabilities via maritime capacity building; coast-guard, navy, law enforcement and customs agencies properly trained and equipped. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (IM/L)</b></p>		<p>The Netherlands, Belgium, UK, France, Portugal support interventions at regional levels (cf 2.1.(g) in annex)</p> <p>ECOWAS should receive some financing from a 10<sup>th</sup> EDF PSS grant which will include a segment devoted to maritime activities, including the recruitment of a permanent maritime specialist and the training of regional maritime staff.</p> <p>The grant is in its application phase, activities are being reviewed and</p>

<p>subject to modifications before signature (not before end 2016/early 2017)</p> <p>CRIMGO: Identification of regional training needs and reinforcement of HR capacity building; Support the development and delivery of Regional Maritime training capacities; Support to the ARSTM and RMU through the limited provision of equipment covered by the incidental budget necessary to the conduct of the courses</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.1.(f)) has organised a joint Togo/Benin maritime exercise in November 2015. A second multinational training is in preparation for 2016.</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>SEACOP: National and regional capacity building (specialized training/mentoring) for Joint Maritime Control Units (JMCUs) officers from Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo, including on rummaging, and maritime awareness.</p> <p>FRONTEX has facilitated bilateral cooperation between EU MS and certain West African countries under the umbrella of the Maritime Joint Operation Hera. Launched in 2006 and hosted by Spain, the operation focused mainly on counter irregular migration towards the Canary Islands and Senegal, Mauritania were deeply involved. The operation has been launched since then on an annual basis and has contributed to provide additional capabilities to non –EU countries (in particular Senegal) to better empower their jurisdiction and increase the situational awareness.</p>	
<p>The 10<sup>th</sup> EDF ECOWAS PSS Grant should also contribute by providing equipment and enhancing the inter- and intra-zonal operability of the 3 ECOWAS maritime zones (E, F and G)</p> <p>The grant is in its application phase, activities are being reviewed and subject to modifications before signature.</p>	<p>(h) Supporting multiagency capabilities leading to enhanced interoperability between the national and regional maritime responses. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>

	<p>(i) Promoting and encouraging use of good models already in operation for training of personnel to improve information exchange and law enforcement cooperation building on models like MAOC-N, MTISC-GoG, and with initiatives such as Interpol/WAPIS. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p>CRIMGO (cf 1.1.(e) above)</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>SEACOP project (cf 2.1.(h) in annex) Interagency units set up and/or supported Joint Maritime Control Units (JMCUs) in ports in Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana (2), Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.</p> <p>The Netherlands supports both MTISC-GoG and MAOC-N financially.</p> <p>The French ASECMAR project delivers trainings since 2013 building on good practices already in operation</p> <p>EEAS and DEVCO meetings in Brussels with MAOC-N, MTISC-GoG and Interpol, as well as UNODC have taken place to discuss Gulf of Guinea in particular.</p> <p>CRIMGO: The CRIMGO Google + community is a tool that could be supporting this. CRIMGO is regularly in contact with the MTISC-GoG. Interactions are scheduled during the CRIMGO courses at RMU including a visit of the MTISC-GOG and the CRIMGO courses.</p> <p>SEACOP: cf 1.1.(e), 2.1 (h) &amp; 'Ports and Ships' system created by SEACOP. Teams established in Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana (2), Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo. Database "Ports and Ships" being installed and tested in Cape Verde, Ghana, and Senegal.</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>Cape Verde carries out yearly exercises with MAOC-N. This experience could be shared</p> <p><u>Proposal</u>: to explore further engagement with <i>European Maritime Security</i></p>
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	<p>(j) Supporting ECCAS and ECOWAS on the development of the CRESMAC, CRESMAO &amp; Inter Regional Coordination Centre. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p><i>Agency (EMSA) under the PT Presidency of the G7++FOGG</i></p> <p>Germany intends to spend around €1.000.000 for the implementation of Multinational Maritime Coordination Centres (MMCC) F and G and the Maritime Inter-Regional Coordination Centre (MRCC) in Abidjan</p> <p>The French ASECMAR project supports the development of the CRESMAC and CRESMAO</p> <p>The 10<sup>th</sup> EDF ECOWAS PSS Grant will allow training of staff of the 3 zones (E, F and G) and also staff of ECOWAS.</p> <p>The grant is in its application phase, activities are being reviewed and subject to modifications before signature.</p> <p>CRIMGO: direct support to the ICC up to the end of the project.</p> <p>Basic support to CRESMAC (internet, computers) to be continued with CRESMAO when this centre is ready.</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d))</p> <p>The projects to be identified under the RIP's of West and Central Africa may also contribute to this (not before end of 2016/early 2017).</p>
	<p>(k) Establishing engagement with the oil and fishing industries at the local and national levels in order to understand their needs and requirements as per the Code of Conduct. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>UK and France maintain regular contacts with international oil companies to understand their operational concerns and how they can contribute to international efforts</p> <p><i>Proposal: To strengthen engagement with the oil and fishing industries in 2016</i></p>

<p><b>2.2. Improved information exchange and deployment of state-of art Information and Communication Technologies</b></p>	<p>(a) At the national level: Supporting the streamlining of communication channels among maritime and other law enforcement entities leading to higher levels of maritime crime reported and recorded. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>France, through the ASECMAR program runs dedicated workshops.</p> <p>CRIMGO organised in June 2015 a multi-agency maritime exercise in Lomé involving all the actors: from the operational (navy, “gendarmerie”) to the administrative and judiciary</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.2.(a) in annex)</p> <p>Cape Verde’s experience with COSMAR and its cooperation with MAOC-N could be extended to other countries</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p>
	<p>(b) At the national level: Providing support to ensure that communication equipment and sensors are adapted to each country but as much as possible interoperable within the region) and not overlapping existing structures leading to better use of information technology and enhanced maritime situational awareness. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	
	<p>(c) At the national level: Improving surveillance and traceability systems, safe and reliable reporting mechanisms for effective exchange of information, data collection and management. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>Finland has supported Ghana’s development program on maritime and coastal security with a concessional loan facility of 16,625,835 Euros, the project was implemented in 2011-2012 (cf 2.2.(c) in annex)</p> <p>CRIMGO (see 2.2.(c) in annex)</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>SEACOP (cf 2.1.(h) and (i) above) Maritime Intelligence Units and Database Ports &amp; Ships. Training provided in Ghana and Senegal on intelligence gathering and dissemination, enhanced profiling, source</p>

	<p>(d) At the regional level: Supporting effective implementation/dissemination of best practices (including Anti-Piracy Best Practice), Information sharing centres aligned and coordinated and complementary in passing on same messages to mariners and shipping companies. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (IM)</b></p>	<p>management. Database being installed and tested in Cape Verde, Ghana, Senegal.</p> <p>The newly established Togolese "Préfecture Maritime" will receive basic communication equipment (screens, Internet connection)</p> <p>Under the fisheries partnership agreement, Senegal will be supported to acquire state of the art satellite technology for the surveillance of fishing vessels</p> <p>Italy has included the States of the GoG in the Trans-Regional Maritime Network (T-RMN) and in the Virtual-Regional Maritime Network. Nigeria participates in T-RMN Community since October 2015.</p> <p>Angola, Congo and Mozambique are interested in entering the Community.</p> <p>Portugal is implementing (i) bilateral agreements with Angola and Guinea-Bissau regarding the capacity building of the navy, (b) bilateral agreements with Cape Verde and São Tome and Príncipe regarding the capacity building of the coast-guard. Portugal has also established and signed bilateral Agreements on the Joint Monitoring of Maritime Spaces under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of, respectively, São Tomé e Príncipe and Cabo Verde. Portugal also deploys, annually, naval and air means to participate in exercises Obangame Express and Saharan Express, which contributes to the capacity building of the countries of Africa Atlantic coast and to the interoperability of capabilities</p> <p>France, through the ASECMAR program runs dedicated workshops.</p> <p>French « Voluntary naval control »</p> <p>CRIMGO: (cf 2.2.(d) in annex) CRIMGO courses and CRTs are opportunities to prepare mid-managers and stakeholders for the use of best practices.</p>
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<p>SEACOP "Ports &amp; Ships Database", server and software provided to Cape Verde, Ghana, and Senegal.</p>	
<p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.2.(c) above) The goal of CRIMGO ELOG is to address this need. Similarly, PIRATES enables authorities to register incidents in an accurate manner by using a standardised format for data entry. Furthermore, the system enables authorities to analyse and share the piracy incident information. PIRATES supports information exchange between different states and organisations through a secure web-based network.</p>	<p>(e) At the regional level: Standardization of recording and reporting models to speed-up and ease understanding of the data transmitted. (M)</p> <p>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</p>

<p><b>2.3. Improved law enforcement and judicial cooperation</b></p>	<p>(a) At the national level: Assisting development of national legal frameworks, as well as the adequate organisational structures needed to implement the Code of Conduct, leading to ratification of international instruments such as UNCLOS, SOLAS, ARAS, UNFSA, PSMA and harmonisation with national legislation to enable efficient and successful prosecutions. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p> <p>(b) At the national level: Supporting and strengthening compliance with applicable international legal instruments for fishing, offshore mineral exploitation (including oil and</p>	<p>Denmark conducts capacity building and partnering with maritime authorities in Ghana</p> <p>France: Through the ASECMAR program (latest review in Guinea Conakry in December 2015)</p> <p>GOGIN (see 1.1.d above)</p> <p>In the framework of the IUU Regulation, DG MARE assists a number of countries of the GoG to develop and/or revise their legal framework governing fisheries as well as develop adequate organisational structures to manage fisheries and fight against IUU fishing. DG MARE actively promotes ratification and implementation of all the relevant international legal instruments to fight against IUU fishing. (cf annexe 2.3.(a) for more info)</p> <p>Positive developments in some countries, e.g Togo (cf 2.3.(a) in annexe)</p> <p><u>Proposals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertake complementary actions with currently existing donor partner programs with regards to improvement of Rule of Law.</li> <li>- Work with IMO and/or UNODC to conduct a baseline review of state of play</li> </ul> <p>France: Through the ASECMAR program; on drug trafficking, through the ALCAO program (lutte contre le trafic de cocaïne en Afrique de l’Ouest) (cf also regional level)</p>
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	<p>hydrocarbon theft), waste dumping, drug trafficking and tracking of financial flows, as per the Code of Conduct. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p> <p>(c) At the national level: Supporting an efficient justice chain – competent police and prosecution, independent and efficient judiciary, adequate detention facilities, in order to deal effectively with piracy and criminality. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p> <p>(d) At the regional level: Supporting conventional definitions towards a standard legal framework achieved and shared across the region as per the Code of Conduct. <b>(COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>DG MARE is supporting countries to comply with international law. (cf 2.3.(b) in the annex) Positive developments in some countries, e.g Togo, Ghana, The Gambia<sup>10</sup> (cf 2.3.(b) in the annex)</p> <p>Finland supports the prohibition of human trafficking (Nigeria), (cf 2.3.(c) in annex).</p> <p>France: Through the ASECMAR program, has run a practical program for magistrates from Equatorial Guinea)</p> <p>Portugal: Capacity-building and better practices exchange with São Tomé e Príncipe Police at all levels (including the training of high level officials) and strengthening of capabilities in São Tomé e Príncipe: navy and communication equipment.</p> <p>In several countries, EDF and IcSP projects support the justice sector, and also the police (ref 2.3.(c) of the annex)</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d))</p> <p><i>Proposal: cf 1.3.(a)</i> <i>EU Delegations to prepare a short document with the intervention of key partners (who is doing what), jointly with MS by end of April 2016. EEAS to provide the template</i></p> <p>France: Through the ASECMAR program (Workshop in Accra, Ghana, in June 2015 dedicated to justice system in ECOWAS countries) GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d)) The 10<sup>th</sup> EDF ECOWAS PSS Grant will provide a temporary legal advisory</p>
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<sup>10</sup> List of countries not exhaustive

<p>agent to support the development in collaboration with ECOWAS Legal Affairs Unit of specific issues related to Maritime Law and relevant to the ECOWAS peace and security mandate. The grant is in its application phase, activities are being reviewed and subject to modifications before signature (Not before end 2016/early 2017)</p> <p>WAPIS electronic police information system: Regional agreement on crime categories to be developed as part of an ECOWAS regional hub for police information exchange. So far, ECOWAS regulations established to process police information.</p>		
<p>France: Through the ASECMAR and ALCAO</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d))</p> <p>The projects to be identified under the RIP Western Africa and Central Africa may also contribute to this</p>	<p>(e) At the regional level: Supporting agreements for law enforcement and judicial cooperation between authorities of the countries involved. (MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</p>	

<p><b>2.4. Improvements in transnational (zonal) cooperation</b></p>	<p>(a) At the regional level: Mapping of assets available in the Gulf of Guinea to manage a maritime crisis (CRESMAC, CRESMAO, MOWCA and Inter-Regional Coordination Centre). (MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</p> <p>(b) Mapping of training needs at national and regional levels. (COM/EEAS) (I/M)</p>	<p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>CRIMGO CRTs are good opportunities to identify what assets are available for the management of maritime crises.</p>
		<p>The Netherlands is willing to use mapping results of training needs for the capacity building program within African Winds 2016 in order to build a coherent training program with AFRICOM..</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.4.(b) in annex) As there is no standard for training at interregional level, the training needs are assessed and managed by CRIMGO per country, but also at RECs level</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>SEACOP (only national; prior to any standard capacity building programme - Scoping visits to Benin, Cap Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)</p>

	<p>(c) At the regional level: Coordinating use of existing and future civilian and military technologies and capabilities for maritime domain awareness, capacity-building and training/exercising. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>France:  i) Through the IMSI (Interregional Maritime Security Institute) short term and long-term training programs, by demand of beneficiary countries through the Interregional coordination centre (ICC), when this one becomes fully functional and operational  ii) Support to the Naval School of Bata (Equatorial Guinea) : 3 French technical experts are conducting French language training; maritime expertise and support to the traineeship program (200 000 Euros/year)</p> <p>Collaboration with US proposed on Maritime Domain Awareness</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p>
	<p>(d) Strengthening inter-agency co-operation at both national and regional levels (CMCs transformed into multi-dimensional centres – with a coastguard function to work in line with the Yaoundé Code of Conduct). <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M/L)</b></p>	<p>France: ongoing regional maritime exercises organized during CORYMBE French Navy missions, with the help of detached navy officers to national African navies</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.2.(d) above) As soon as multinational or regional centres are in the process of operational preparation, CRIMGO includes them in their CRTs. CRIMGO courses are also preparing actors for inter-agency cooperation, at any level.</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p>
	<p>(e) At the regional level: Strengthening joined up working with direct neighbours and regional CMCs and other centres leading to successful operations and stronger security and maritime enforcement/coastguard functions/capabilities. <b>(COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>SEACOP (cf 2.1.(h) and (i) above) Inter agency Control units set up in Ghana (2), Senegal, Cape Verde, Benin, Togo, Sierra Leone. Regional trainings and exercises organized on a regular basis</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.2.(d) above) It is one objective of multinational CRTs.</p>

	<p>(f) Helping Maritime Zones D and E to become fully operational (MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</p>	<p>France: As part of the CORYMBE mission, “NEMO” exercises (3 to 4 time a year) training countries to develop bilateral cooperation within Maritime Zones D and E, from Ghana to Congo</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p>
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**RESULT 3: More prosperous and resilient economies and coastal communities**

Expected Results	Actions, (Lead Actors) and (timeline)	Type of action, achievements, and state of implementation
<p><b>3.1. Improved governance of key industries (incl. fishing and extractive industries)</b></p>	<p>(a) Strengthening the regulation and management of fisheries and extractive industries (at both national and regional levels) leading to improved analysis/reporting on the enforcement capacities of different initiatives and improvements required or gaps where EU could assist. <b>(COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>Dialogues/Projects already going on in some countries (Togo, Senegal) (cf 3.1.(a) in the annex)</p> <p>DG MARE, in the framework of the IUU Regulation, works at encouraging countries to strengthen the regulation and management of their fisheries (cf 3.1.(a) in the annex).</p>
	<p>(b) Encouraging countries to incentivise change with economic instruments (fiscal incentives for those companies that comply with regulations, reviewing tax incentives/subsidies etc.). <b>(COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>DG MARE indirectly encourages GoG countries to incentivise change with economic instruments to favour the development of the legitimate fishing industry and discourage illegal operators to operate in the region. By taking into consideration, inter alia, the level of sanctions and licence fees in its dialogue and cooperation with the countries of the GoG in the framework of the IUU Regulation These actions have been on-going since the entry into force of the IUU Regulation and DG MARE continues to implement this policy. Over the past few years a significant number of countries of the GoG have increased their sanctions as well as their licence fees (e.g. Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea and Senegal).</p>
	<p>(c) Reinforcing the mandate of Gulf of Guinea countries' Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) leading to improved cooperation and effectiveness of the regional organisations and recording and reporting of catches. <b>(COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>DG MARE, in the framework of the IUU Regulation, actively promotes regional cooperation in the GoG, as well as compliance with RFMOs, including with respect to recording and reporting of catches obligations (cf 3.1.(c) in the annex)</p> <p>The Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Cape Verde and Sierra Leone have established a Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC) – a regional fisheries organization whose objectives are to reinforce cooperation and coordination of the management of the mainly marine fisheries resources among</p>



		<p>member states. The SRFC has been supported by a 9<sup>th</sup> EDF project in the past</p>
<p><b>3.2. Support for infrastructure projects, including ports</b></p>	<p>(a) At the regional level: Supporting access to energy and basic services linked to the development of ports and maritime industries leading to an enhancement of intra-African trade as well as attracting EU investment in the African maritime transport sector. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (ML)</b></p>	<p>The Netherlands contributes financially to programmes focused on further integration of the financial markets in West-Africa.</p> <p>Financial market integration and trade facilitation in ECOWAS (2015: E700.000)</p> <p>UEMOA Customs Union Instruments on TF (2015: E2.643.000)</p> <p>The Netherlands plans to facilitate the development of trade corridors in West Africa. The aim is to enhance infrastructure within the region, improve cross-border movements and decrease trade barriers, including further developments of ports in the region.</p> <p>France, through development programs in several port cities of the Gulf of Guinea, focusing on the access to energy, water, sanitation and other basic services (e.g.: Douala, Pointe-Noire...).</p> <p>The Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) with West Africa and Central Africa (Cameroon) will create clear rules and a stable framework for EU investors in the region. The EPA with West Africa is currently in the signature phase and is expected to enter into force in 2016. The EPA with Cameroon is currently under implementation.</p>
	<p>(b) At the national level: Supporting port compliance with IMO ISPS Code leading to more secure, effective &amp; efficient port infrastructure and operations and improved revenues for Governments. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>Training on port safety and security took place in some countries. The intra-ACP programme Support to the maritime transport sector in Africa provided specific training on port safety on 15-19 June 2015. A new training session is foreseen before the end of 2015</p>

	<p>(c) Facilitating investment in relevant infrastructure like ports (financial instruments, incentives, donor coordination etc.) (MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</p>	<p>The Netherlands contributes to the development of maritime infrastructure in Senegal, Cape Verde and Benin (cf 3.2.(c) in annex)</p> <p>France provides subsidies to Abidjan and Lomé ports.</p> <p><u>Proposal</u>: to explore possibilities of assistance from the EU MS and of financial institutions.</p>
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<p><b>3.3. Support to growth and employment in coastal areas</b></p>	<p>(a) Taking due consideration of the needs of coastal communities in development strategies, incl. fishing communities. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS)</b> <b>(ML)</b></p> <p>(b) Supporting job and growth creation in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors through improvement of the value chain. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS)</b> <b>(ML)</b></p>	<p>France: Through development programs in several countries of the Gulf of Guinea</p> <p>The Netherlands contributes to the aquaculture sector in the following countries: Benin: improving resilience of fishing communities (2015: E280.000) Cape Verde: improving resilience of fishing communities (2015: E675.000) Finland provided humanitarian aid (cf 3.3.(b) in annex)</p> <p>The EPA encourages local value addition by liberalising the access to quality capital goods and machinery from the EU, by introducing more flexible rules of origin which allow for cumulation between all countries which are in an EPA and guarantees duty-free quota free access to the EU market. The EPA with WA also foresees an enhanced cooperation with regard to fisheries (art. 49). The EPA with WA is currently in the signature phase and is expected to enter into force in 2016. The EPA with Cameroon is under implementation</p> <p>Several EDF (or other) projects in some countries, in Senegal or The Gambia for instance (cf 3.3.(b) in annex) support this sector</p>
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	<p>(c) Improving safety conditions in fisheries and extractive sectors including personnel training. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p> <p>(d) Promoting maritime training and study of maritime technology leading to more jobs. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>In the framework of the fisheries partnership agreement, interventions could be foreseen in the fields of insurance and security for the artisanal fishing sector</p> <p>Denmark and Ghana signed in 2015 an agreement on mutual recognition of seafarers, enabling them to seek employment on Danish vessels (and vice versa) to enable job creation and skills transfer in the sector.</p> <p>France: Higher education program focused on ports in Lomé, Togo; Training of Congolese (Brazza) civil servants in the realm of maritime affairs.</p> <p>CRIMGO: (cf 3.3.(d) in annex) The process of integration of CRIMGO courses within both maritime universities' short-course catalogues is improving overall maritime training, and helping to add new areas (maritime security or safety skills) to standard courses.</p> <p>GOGIN (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p>
<p>(e) Support effective judicial systems in administrative, civil and commercial law, as key enablers of sustainable growth. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>France: Through cooperation programs on law enforcement.</p>	

<p><b>3.4. Facilitation of research to understand conducive causes, and support to youth and educational initiatives to mitigate criminality</b></p>	<p>(a) Understanding and addressing the socio-economic causes of criminality in this region. With particular attention to youth unemployment and radicalisation, illegal migration and smuggling. (COM/EEAS) (M)</p> <p>(b) Identifying vulnerable/at risk communities through tools such as the Conflict Early Warning, Conflict Risk Assessments and EU Human Rights strategies. (COM/EEAS) (I/M)</p> <p>(c) Addressing concerns of coastal communities with regard to illegal fishing and waste dumping. (COM/EEAS) (M)</p>	<p>EPA supports inclusive and sustainable economic growth and job creation. The EPA with WA is currently in the signature phase and is expected to enter into force in 2016. The EPA with Cameroon is under implementation</p> <p>Ongoing reflection in The Gambia for a project improving the employability of potential and/or returning migrants through agricultural production, vocational training and small enterprise development.</p> <p>NIPs of some countries may contribute through their focal sector in an ad hoc manner</p>
		<p><u>Proposal</u>: to involve CSOs and NGOs working on this subject to explore opportunities</p>

	<p>(d) Encouraging access to education and alternative livelihoods via training incentives leading to a reduction of overall criminality. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (M)</b></p>	<p>The Netherlands currently supports the educational sector in the following countries:</p> <p>Benin: 2015 2.5 M. EUR</p> <p>Ghana: 2015 250.000 EUR</p> <p>France: ongoing development programs in several countries of the Gulf of Guinea, focusing on education, reduction of domestic violence and gender issues.</p>
<p>(e) Increasing community participation in local economic development and support initiatives. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>		<p>Spain supports several projects:</p> <p>AECID Agriculture (Bilateral support to ECOWAS (ARAA) (3 technical assistants) AECID FAO support (3 million €)</p> <p>AECID NEPAD (Fund for empowerment of women in Africa (77 projects) MoU 12/06/2007 20 M EUR</p> <p>ECOWAS Fund (53 projects of institutions of civil society) MoU 2008 10 M EUR</p> <p>France: Through involvement of civil society in definition of development projects and programs promoting the rise of civil society.</p> <p>Constant dialogue with local NGOs</p> <p>11<sup>th</sup> EDF NIP of some countries may contribute through their focal sector in an ad hoc manner</p> <p>Some ongoing projects (cf 3.4.(e) in annex)</p>

**RESULT 4: Strengthened cooperation structures with the region, and amongst EU Member States and international partners**

Expected Results	Actions, (Lead actors) and (timeline)	Type of action, achievements, and state of implementation
<p><b>4.1. Encouragement of practical regional cooperation beyond declarations of intent</b></p>	<p>(a) Supporting regional coordination centres (CRESMAC and CRESMAO) to be in place leading to improved planning, coordination and communication amongst regional partners. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (IM)</b></p> <p>(b) Helping key regional and national agencies and institutions to have information flows, planning and decision-making processes in place. <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (IM)</b></p>	<p>French G7++ FOGG presidency in 2014-2015 Portugal will take over in 2016</p> <p>The projects to be identified under the RIPs of Western and Central Africa may also contribute to this.</p> <p><b>CRIMGO</b> : Support to the ICC and other regional entities (CRESMAC and CRESMAO including integrating them into multinational trainings) through the mobilisation of a pool of short term experts on information sharing process, law enforcement, or any other expertise needed (TA, organisation of workshops, ...)</p> <p><b>GOGIN</b> (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p>Danish maritime military advisor at the AU in Addis Ababa, has contributed to the formulation and implementation of the African Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS)</p> <p>The projects to be identified under the RIPs of Western and Central Africa may also contribute to this.</p> <p><b>CRIMGO</b> (cf 2.2.(d) above)</p> <p><b>GOGIN</b> (cf 1.1.(d) above)</p> <p><b>WAPIS</b> - Regional WAPIS platform under ECOWAS aegis with Interpol technical expertise on data transfer, data management, information exchange and data protection. WAPIS already installed in Benin, Ghana, Niger, and Mali – and a further ECOWAS rollout possible in 2016</p>

	<p>(c) Sharing and discussing EU lessons learned as appropriate from Horn of Africa (e.g. passing on experience from the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia, in support of the coordination and cooperation efforts of ECOWAS, ECCAS and the GGC). <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p>EEAS and international partners (US, industry and EU MS) part of the Informal Interservice Contact Group on Piracy and being involved with the managing of operations in the Horn Africa, discuss and draw on Lessons Learned to feed-into Yaoundé process.</p> <p>Conference in Angola in October 2015.</p> <p>CRIMGO (cf 2.2.(d) above) Lessons learned from the Horn of Africa are used as appropriate given there is no one size fits all approach.</p>
<p>d) Sharing EU experience on the development of "coast guard functions". <b>(MS/COM/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p>PT, FR, ES, UK, NL have bi-lateral cooperation with Cape Verde's coast guard.</p> <p>FRONTEX has Working Arrangements in place with Cape Verde and Nigeria in the region. With Senegal the Working Arrangement is under discussion.</p> <p>Both Cape Verde and Nigeria have participated in European Patrol Network meetings organised by FRONTEX in relation to Coast guard and border guarding.</p> <p>Cape Verde participated as well as observer in some Joint Operations coordinated by FRONTEX.</p>	<p>PT, FR, ES, UK, NL have bi-lateral cooperation with Cape Verde's coast guard.</p> <p>FRONTEX has Working Arrangements in place with Cape Verde and Nigeria in the region. With Senegal the Working Arrangement is under discussion.</p> <p>Both Cape Verde and Nigeria have participated in European Patrol Network meetings organised by FRONTEX in relation to Coast guard and border guarding.</p> <p>Cape Verde participated as well as observer in some Joint Operations coordinated by FRONTEX.</p>
<p>(e) Exploring South-South cooperation initiatives with Southern and Eastern African or Caribbean countries including seeking opportunities for partnering. <b>(MS/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>SEACOP - Workshops and trans-regional training events/best practices exchanges organized on a regular basis between the beneficiary countries in West Africa and the Eastern Caribbean/selected Latin American countries. Brazil, Colombia and South Africa to be possibly associate as training partners depending on their interest and will. (see 4.1.(e) in annex)</p> <p>Trans-regional best practices exchanges/capacity building events between countries in Africa and Latin America/the Caribbean are regularly taking place under other projects of the Cocaine Route Programme, such as the AIRCOP (Airport Communication) project, or the AMERIPOL-EU project (ended in December 2015).</p>	<p>SEACOP - Workshops and trans-regional training events/best practices exchanges organized on a regular basis between the beneficiary countries in West Africa and the Eastern Caribbean/selected Latin American countries. Brazil, Colombia and South Africa to be possibly associate as training partners depending on their interest and will. (see 4.1.(e) in annex)</p> <p>Trans-regional best practices exchanges/capacity building events between countries in Africa and Latin America/the Caribbean are regularly taking place under other projects of the Cocaine Route Programme, such as the AIRCOP (Airport Communication) project, or the AMERIPOL-EU project (ended in December 2015).</p>



<p><b>4.2. Political dialogues and coordinated lobbying for implementation of the Code of Conduct, MoU.</b></p>	<p>(a) Encouraging the regional organisations to fulfil their Yaoundé Memorandum of Understanding obligations and reinforce their institutional links with the AU and its AIM 2050 Maritime Security strategy. <b>(MS/EEAS) (I/M)</b></p>	<p>The UK has an ECOWAS Liaison Officer who works with the Peace and Security Department to assist with their maritime development work.</p> <p>Ongoing work in support of the AU Summit in Lomé (foreseen on 15 October 2016), plus June GoG focused events in Brussels.</p> <p>A Maritime and Energy Security Conference was organized by the Angolan Government, with the help of the US and Italy (October 2015). It focused on maritime security and protection of oil platforms, and gathered international and regional stakeholders (ECOWAS, ECCAS, GGC, SADC) in the Gulf of Guinea and Southern Africa regions. The Conference's key deliverable was the Luanda Declaration on Maritime and Energy Security. It stresses the need to share and exchange information, experience and best practices between Angola and its partners.</p>
<p>(b) Providing added-value regional focus, complementing the Sahel Strategy and conflict prevention initiatives. <b>(MS/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p><i>Proposal: EUSR Sahel and GoG senior coordinator to work closer on this issue in 2016</i></p>	

<p><b>4.3. Support to ECOWAS, ECCAS &amp; GGC internal coordination with their Member States; with each other, and with external partners</b></p>	<p>(a) Facilitating external partners' support through the G7++ Friends of Gulf of Guinea and other G7+ groups on Serious and Organised Crime leading to greater collaboration and de-conflicting activity. <b>(MS/EEAS) (I)</b></p> <p>(b) Identifying existing gaps and weaknesses in capacity (Abuja, Yaoundé, Libreville, Luanda) and opportunities for quick deliverable proposals to address political blockages. <b>(MS/EEAS) (I)</b></p>	<p>EEAS and several MS attendance to G7++ FOGG meetings</p> <p>G7+ on serious and organised crime next meeting foreseen in 2016 (Brussels)</p>
	<p><i>Proposal: EU Delegations, jointly with MS Embassies in the 4 countries to address this specific issue.</i></p> <p>CORMS (for Cocaine Route Programme)/CRIMSON (for Critical Maritime Routes) monitoring missions collect information on beneficiary capacity and needs</p>	<p>See 4.3.b</p>

## ANNEXE

### 1.1.c

#### TOGO:

Regular dialogue with the Minister "Haut Conseiller pour la mer" and his staff.

Participation and contribution to the Annual Plenary Meeting of the Presidential Council for the Sea, chaired by the Head of State, held once a year since 2014.

Support to the AU Summit on maritime security and development (originally scheduled in November 2015, postponed to march 2016), regular dialogue with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his services. Technical assistance for the drafting of conclusions + 300.000€ financial support to African participants' attendance and the organisation of side-events

Cotonou art 8. political dialogue meetings include a point on Maritime security and development. Next political dialogue meeting (20 November 2015).

#### SENEGAL:

Ad-hoc meetings with related actors such as the "Haute Autorité chargée de la Coordination de la Sécurité maritime, de la Sûreté maritime et de la Protection de l'Environnement marin (HASSMAR)" as well as the "Etat-Major de la Marine" but no formal dialogue with meetings held on a regular basis and at a high level;

Regular meetings with the Government for the implementation of the fisheries partnership agreement (technical and political levels on an annual basis: mixed commission). The fisheries partnership agreement has been signed about a year ago but although funds have been disbursed (EUR 0.75 M annually over 5 years) its implementation has not started yet. The common operational framework has been validated and operations should start in December 2015 with the arrival of an EU mission for local capacity building.

#### CAPE VERDE:

Institutions are identified and collaborate with the EU and MS in the framework of the Security and Stability pillar of the EU-CV Special Partnership

**COTE D'IVOIRE:**

Regular contacts with: Presidency (Conseillers), Conseil National de Sécurité (CNS), Marine Nationale, DG du Port d'Abidjan

## 1.1.e

Under CRIMGO project:

-Coordination of CRIMGO activities:

Development of a realistic and detailed long-term planning of activities in coordination with African partners, primarily through the ICC; Supervision and coordination of the different project's components; Planning of the team's missions on the ground. A validation of this planning with African partners will be researched by the Team Leader.

- Fostering the incorporation of CRIMGO activities into regional processes:

Organisation of regular information meetings in the region, according to the needs; Organisation of a yearly project advisory committee (CPAC) to discuss progress and to introduce the project's future development to the partners.

In order to develop the capacity for regional cooperation to hold coast-guard functions and improve security and safety in the GoG, CRIMGO aims at implementing measures on the basis of the following main principles:

- 1) adjustment to the evolving GoG and Yaoundé process;
- 2) alignment on the EU strategy on GoG, EU maritime security strategy, and the IcSP multiannual indicative programme and strategy paper;
- 3) top-down approach through regional entities (ECCAS and ECOWAS via ICC);
- 4) bottom-up capacity building approach to pave the way to inter-agency/inter-regional cooperation.

This has been achieved through a plan of actions relating to 2 main components:

- 1) common exercises or pilot operations like CRT;
- 2) a regional maritime security and safety training function based on the 2 regional maritime universities (RMU and ARSTM) capacities.

Furthermore, CRIMGO is using a Google+ web community, the network of the CRIMGO courses graduates, and the CRT to improve intra-regional cooperation dynamics.

CRP - SEACOP: IcSP funded Seaport cooperation project to support the fight against maritime illicit trafficking and associated criminal networks in the targeted countries and regions.

1. Reinforce seaport control and intelligence capacities by consolidating and equipping dedicated Units in seaports or sensitive coastal areas.
2. Improve or set up local maritime information and control systems.
3. Enhance the operational delivery and cooperation at national, regional and trans-regional levels.

SEACOP cooperates with MAOC-N throughout the implementation, including operational exercises.

### **1.2.b**

Wide attendance to both Brussels events including MS, agencies (like EMSA and MAOC-N), international partners (US, IMO, UNODC), think tanks (Chatham House, RUSI), NGO's (ICG, Environmental Justice Foundation), industry and private sector. This has led to better coordination efforts (e.g. between EU and US, EMSA), better exposure of the EU strategy and Action Plan and opportunities within for e.g. industry and private stakeholders to get involved, plus trust-building and relationships established with a wide-network of interested stakeholders (e.g UN).

EUMS/INTCEN 2015 facts:

- First semester in line with previous years. Second semester improved significantly.
  - Only 1 successful ship hijack and cargo stolen (Jan)
  - Only 1 piracy attack since June 2015
  - Boarding attempts focused on anchorage sites in territorial waters of GoG major harbours
- Most successful attacks occur in Nigerian internal waterways resulting in high number of kidnappings for ransom

### **1.3.a**

CRIMGO:

-Establishment of exchanges of information and development of relationship with other initiatives; Involvement in CMR events to facilitate the exchange of good practices and the coordination of EU activities on the ground.

-Setting up of a communication plan aiming at the appropriation of the project outputs and outcomes by beneficiaries. This plan will be elaborated in coordination with CRIMSON and agreed by the European Commission, and will take into account, beneficiaries, the EU Gulf of Guinea strategy and its action plan.

### **2.1.b**

CRIMGO:

-Support the establishment of the ICC, including initial and routine ICC activities as described in the ICC draft action plan for 2014-2016 / Strategic orientation document – objective 1, that is both technical assistance and the provision of limited equipment support;

-Support to the ICC and other regional entities (CRESMAC, CRESMAO) through the mobilisation of a pool of short term experts on information sharing process, law enforcement, or any other expertise needed (technical assistance, organisation of workshop if need be);

-Support the ICC working group dedicated to the assessment of ICC tasks.

## 2.1.f

### BELGIUM:

- Benin:
  - General development of a maritime capacity, to enable them to regional counter-piracy and counter-maritime crime.
  - Demining training and education at the ‘Centre de Perfectionnement aux Actions post-confliktuelles de Déminage et de Dépollution’ (CPADD, Quidah – école nationale à vocation régionale).
  - ducation and Training of naval and other officers at Belgian educational and training centres.
  - Support to PSO training of BEN armed forces enabling them to participate in UN-operations. In this regard, BE formed and trained quick deployable paratroopers.
  - Technical formation of navy personnel and helicopter crews. In particular, BE organised in 2014 and 2015 a ‘Mine countermeasure vessels Operational Sea Training’.
- After being paralyzed by piracy and crime, the port of Cotonou is again operational, partially through BE efforts in maritime capacity building. Formation and training of navy officers and crew, as well as marines, will continue through 2016.
- Also, education and training of Benin navy personnel to enable them to man their new maritime force of three patrol ships. This resulted in a concrete deterrent effect along the Benin coast.
- Forward planning 2016-2018*: continue education and training of personnel in BE and continue maritime capacity building through participation in multinational maritime sea exercises.

- RD Congo

- Education and Training of naval and other officers at Belgian educational and training centres.
- Support by military advisors to the ‘Académie militaire’ (Kananga) and ‘Ecole Etat-major’ (KINSHASA).
- Regular organisation of courses for counselors in law of war.

*Forward planning 2016-2018*: education and training as mentioned before will continue, as well as consolidation of earlier results. Synergies with multilateral activities in EU and UN framework will be pursued.

- Gabon & Congo

Limited structural cooperation: Bilateral cooperation agreement regarding education and training of staff officers, including naval officers.

**FRANCE:**

- The ASECMAR program provides the possibility to conduct national audits on demand, in the field of maritime security and safety and of course through the help of navy officers detached to national navies and/or maritime authorities, are accompanying hosting countries in their will to develop or to improve their national maritime strategy

- Operational co-operation :

a) CORYMBE naval missions, organization of bilateral exercises dedicated to maritime surveillance and Law enforcement at sea;

b) French military bases (Dakar, Libreville, Djibouti), performing of co-operation activities, courses and training (signal stations, protection of ports and naval bases, for instance).

**CRIMGO:**

-Maritime exercises organisation and planning; Communication, advocacy and awareness raising activities

- Elaboration of an analysis report and set of recommendations to be distributed to participating administrations (POC) after each crisis response training (CRT). Those guidelines include operational feedback (Identification of drawbacks, strengths,...). This is done systematically after each CRT. The feedback collected, CRT after CRT, is shared amongst partners' countries: This is a regional feedback process, and countries are learning from previous CRTs.

-Identification of regional training needs and reinforcement of HR capacity building; Support the development and delivery of Regional Maritime training capacities



Several countries already benefit from other programmes financed by the EU (SEACOP, the Cocaine Route Programme and the intra-ACP "Support to the maritime transport sector in Africa". These programmes provide mainly training (including maritime exercises by CRIMGO) and advice, as well as limited equipment (SEACOP).

## **2.1.g**

The Netherlands has taken part in several maritime capability building exercises, for example Obangame Express and African Winds. The Netherlands will organize the naval exercise African Winds in 2016.

Belgium is contributing to maritime capacity building through boarding and training of personnel of Benin, DR Congo, Gabon, Congo, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire):

2014: Participation to the 'African Partnership Station' (APS, US AFRICOM) with BNS Godetia.

2015: Participation to the 'African Partnership Station' (APS, US AFRICOM) with BNS Leopold I.

APS allows fast training and 'on the job' training of navy crew, enabling them to conduct counter-piracy missions. However, APS and bilateral sea campaigns need to be augmented by courses, as those delivered by BE in Benin.

Pending political decision, another campaign is planned with BNS Godetia, sailing to the GoG in 2016

UK, through the UNODC, supports the Ghana Marine Police and the Sao Tome marine law enforcement agencies to develop Standard Operating Procedures and improve their capacity.

France, through the regional part of the ASECMAR program, dedicated workshops to build a better regional coordination; Help given to the IMSI in Abidjan, dedicated to interregional trainings; Operational co-operation : within CORYMBE naval missions, organization of multilateral exercises dedicated to maritime surveillance (NEMO)

Portugal supports (2015-2018) São Tomé e Príncipe (Strengthening of capabilities: navy and communication equipment. Capacity building: Coast Guard; Customs, Migration, Enforcement; Passport and documents analysis; risk prevention and emergency actions) and Guinea-Bissau (capacity-building on anti-fraud issues (documents)).

## **2.1.h**

SEACOP: Reinforce their seaport control and intelligence capacities by setting up, consolidating and equipping dedicated Units in seaports or sensitive coastal areas; Improve or set up local maritime information and control systems; Enhance the operational delivery and cooperation at national, regional and trans-region levels.

Activities include e.g. creating inter-agency Joint Maritime Control Units (JMCUs) and Maritime Intelligence Units (MIUs) in key ports, improving cooperation at regional and trans-regional level, including on intelligence-sharing, and creating national maritime information systems and promoting the sharing of information regionally as well as the establishment of inter-agency teams, a Database of Ports and Ships as a simple to use port movement log system for seaports and vulnerable coastal areas to facilitate information collection on pleasure craft and crew.

## **2.2.a**

CRIMGO:

- Setting up of a communication plan aiming at the appropriation of the project outputs and outcomes by beneficiaries. This plan will be elaborated in coordination with CRIMSON and agreed by the European Commission, and will take into account, beneficiaries, the EU Gulf of Guinea strategy and its action plan;
- Development and production of adapted communication tools; an electronic log book (ELOG) created and promoted by CRIMGO is a tool to increase information exchange amongst the different maritime actors. It has been tested through 5 national CRTs and a multinational one. This tool is welcomed, but the software needs to be improved. Furthermore, the software system PIRATES – developed by the JRC – was handed over to CRIMGO end of 2013. With PIRATES an opportunity for the maritime stakeholders in the Gulf of Guinea region was created to set up a formal system for registering and exchanging piracy incident information.

- Contributions to the CMR portal/website to foster CMR Programme visibility

## **2.2.c**

FINLAND: Vessel Traffic Management Information System (VTMIS): The GMA, under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport, obtained Parliamentary approval for a Finnish concessional loan facility of 16,625,835 Euros to procure, install and operate a VTMIS for the purposes of establishing a 24 hour electronic surveillance and monitoring of Ghana's coastline including the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to ensure the protection of our maritime resources as well as offshore installations, oil terminals, gas pipelines and prevention of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, piracy and prevention of ship source pollution. <http://www.ghanamaritime.org/en/about-us/programmes/maritime-security.php>

**CRIMGO:**

- Support to the ICC and other regional entities (CRESMAC, CRESMAO) through the mobilisation of a pool of short term experts on information sharing process, law enforcement, or any other expertise needed (technical assistance, organisation of workshop if need be)
- Elaboration of an analysis report and set of recommendations to be distributed to participating administrations (POC) after each maritime exercise. Those guidelines shall be proposed operational feedbacks and milestones to the next maritime exercise.

**2.2.d**

**CRIMGO:**

- Establishment of exchanges of information and development of relationship with other initiatives; Involvement in CMR events to facilitate the exchange of good practices and the coordination of EU activities on the ground.
- Organisation of regular information meetings in the region, according to the needs; Organisation of a yearly project advisory committee (CPAC) to discuss progress and to introduce the project's future development to the partners.

**2.3.a**

These actions have been ongoing since the entry into force of the IUU Regulation and DG MARE continues to implement this policy. DG MARE has been dialoguing and cooperating with the vast majority of the countries of the GoG. With this assistance, most of these countries developed or revised their legal framework as well as developed adequate organisational structures. 3 countries of the GoG were notified of the possibility of being identified as non-cooperating in the fight against IUU (Guinea, Ghana and Togo). Out of these 3 countries, 2 have seen these demarches terminated (Ghana and Togo) thanks to the tangible results achieved (incl. revision of legal frameworks, development of MCS capacities, etc.), and 1 was identified and listed as non-cooperating third country (Guinea). Similarly, DG MARE also works with flag States whose fleets operate in the region. Most of these countries have achieved significant reforms (e.g. Belize, Korea and Panama).

Some positive developments:

**TOGO:** the launch of the "Haut Conseil pour la mer" in September 2014, bringing together all the administrations playing a role in the maritime affairs domain, has been a major step to improve a comprehensive and structured maritime strategy. The new "code de la marine marchande" (adopted by the Council of Ministries in December 2014) must be adopted by the National Assembly.

## 2.3.b

The principle underlying the IUU Regulation is the compliance with international law. DG MARE is therefore supporting and strengthening compliance with applicable international legal instruments through dialogue and cooperation with third countries. In line with the provisions of the IUU Regulation, countries that do not fulfil their obligations under international law may be pre-identified (does not entail sanctions) and subsequently identified and listed (entail sanctions).

Some positive developments:

**TOGO:** the establishment of the "Haut Conseil pour la mer" has given new impetus to the ratification of international legislation. The Government has adopted over the past year several ratification bills but they must be still voted by the National Assembly.

**THE GAMBIA:** the National Maritime Security Committee (NMSC) was inaugurated by the Vice-President (also chairperson of the Committee) in June 2015. The Gambia Maritime Agency (GMA) and Gambia Ports Authority (GPA) are both involved in the NMSC. The NMSC is established to coordinate all maritime security activities and is in compliance with the Gambia Maritime Shipping Act (GMSA) and the Yaoundé Code of Conduct. The NMSC is the implementing agency for international maritime conventions to which The Gambia is a party.

## 2.3.c

- Finland signed on 12/01/2015 a MOU between the Ministry of the Interior and the Nigerian National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) .

- Finland supported in cooperation with UNODC and the Nigerian National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) a capacity building project for NAPTIP's Implementation of the Action Plan against Human Trafficking with 855 000 EUR in 2010-2012 (second phase of the project + experts' visit). The first phase of the project in 2009-2010 was financed by Switzerland and Norway.

**TOGO:** Between 2014 and 2017, a 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programme with an amount of 3 M€ aims at providing support to the forthcoming *Ecole nationale de police du Togo*

**SENEGAL:** construction of 4 tribunals in coastal areas or not far; the computerisation of 4 judicial systems and connexion of regional jurisdiction; the creation of "justice houses" including 1 in a coastal area to enhance access to justice; as well as reforms to enhance relevance and efficiency of the system (judicial organisation, penal code with new infractions, civil procedure, etc.)

Under the SEACOP project, the Joint Maritime Container Control Unit and the Maritime Intelligence Unit have been created and strengthened with training (total of 5 trainings for 104 trainees) and equipment (including for rummage); under the AIRCOP project, the Joint Airport Interdiction Task Force has been created and trained (total of 10 training for 25 trainees) and equipment has been donated; under the Anti-money laundering in West Africa project, 11 training activities have been organised for a total of 65 Senegalese law enforcers, an on-line training has been developed and put

online and the financial intelligence unit has been connected to the regional information exchange system FIU.net and equipped; under the GLACY project, around 60 law enforcers and judicial enforcers have been trained on cybercrime investigation and adjudication including on the use of electronic evidence; under the REPT programme, no concrete activities have yet taken place

COTE D'IVOIRE: The reconstruction of Ivorian justice (widely supported through NIP on 10<sup>th</sup> EDF) after the 2011 crisis is still ongoing and has logically other priorities than maritime law and security. But a regional assistance to harmonize legal framework would probably be welcomed

## **2.4.b**

### **CRIMGO:**

Support the identification of regional maritime training needs and capacities in cooperation with national maritime agencies, regional organisations, and in liaison with partner regional Universities and other relevant training initiatives

## **3.1.a**

TOGO: Policy dialogue in the framework of the transparency of Extractive Industries initiative: monitoring the implementation of conciliation reports in the framework of dialogue around statistics and PFM. Work with WB on areas to be covered by a programme in support of mining sector governance. Work going on with Statistic office and AFRITAC to improve quality of export and production data.

Contribution to the consolidation of the national EITI Secretariat position, thus ensuring continuation of support via the WB managed trust Fund.

SENEGAL: Project "Aménagement Durable des Pêcheries du Sénégal (ADuPeS)" (10th EDF). Results achieved so far include the set-up of a cooperative to manage shrimp fisheries (Coopérative sénégalaise des exploitants de crevettes profondes) which will introduce a regulation system by January 2016 and the elaboration of an organisation plan for the octopus fishery and its early implementation

DG MARE's work is done both at national (bilateral dialogue and cooperation) and regional (encouraging neighbouring countries to cooperate and through regional and sub-regional organisations) levels.

These actions are also supported through the sector support and capacity building actions under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) (MARE)

These actions have been on-going since the entry into force of the IUU Regulation and DG MARE continues to implement this policy. With the assistance of the DG MARE most of the countries of the GoG strengthened the regulation and management of fisheries. The example of Ghana is particularly relevant when it comes to regulation and management of their fisheries. Ghana, which was pre-identified in 2013 and has seen these demarches terminated in 2015, has undertaken an in-depth reform of its fisheries management adopting an ambitious fisheries management plan and fleet strategy. Similar reforms were achieved by other countries in the region and countries whose fleets operate in the GoG. Sector support and capacity building actions under SFPAs are implemented during the duration of the Protocol.

### **3.1.c**

These actions are also supported through the sector support and capacity building actions under the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) as well as the EU action in RFMO. These actions have been on-going since the entry into force of the IUU Regulation and DG MARE continues to implement this policy. The example of Ghana is particularly relevant when it comes to regional cooperation and compliance with RFMOs. Ghana has solved problems on non-compliance to ICCAT rules and assumes a leadership role in regional cooperation in the GoG in the fight against IUU

### **3.2.c**

Netherlands:

**Senegal:** ORIO/DRIVE Ziguinchor port development (2015: E830.000)

**Cape Verde:** ORIO/DRIVE infrastructural development of ports (2015: E934.000)

**Benin:** the Port of Amsterdam supports the development of the Cotonou Harbour and hinterland infrastructure.

### **3.3.b**

FINLAND:

Humanitarian aid (incl. fight against Ebola):

(fight against Ebola is included here because of the social and economic impact on the three Ebola affected countries Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Republic of Guinea)

- Fight against Ebola, total 11,35 MEUR. (7,1 MEUR to UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response and 4,25 MEUR through international and Finnish NGOs.
- Ebola emergency response by the Finnish NGOs to Sierra Leone, Liberia and the region was 65 000 EUR in 2015 and 321 300 EUR in 2014. Many activities of the NGOs cover also the post Ebola recovery phase. State of implementation: partly ongoing.

- EU trust fund (EU Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa): Finland will participate in the EU Emergency Trust Fund with 5 MEUR of which 1 MEUR will be allocated to Sahel and the Lake Chad region. State of implementation: not started
- Finland is implementing a few regional development programs in Western Africa (not linked to maritime security).
- Several Finnish NGOs, supported by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, are implementing their projects in the region. The NGO projects include support to the capacity building for local development and employment. The VIKES NGO project supported training of journalists specialized in research journalism (waste dumping, oil theft, flaring etc.) in Nigeria.
- Finland has also funded two Finnish Volunteers at the Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) in Lomé, Togo. State of implementation: ended.

#### SENEGAL:

project "Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières, ongoing, achievement includes the development and adoption of 1 national and 4 coastal zones integrated management plans ; the creation of jobs through the restoration of 430 hectares of coastal ecosystems

project "Gouvernance, politiques de gestion des ressources marines et réduction de la pauvreté dans l'Ecorégion WALMER" (DCI-FOOD), results achieved until 2014 in Senegal include several measures (e.g. studies) to ensure protection of marine areas including the development of a national strategy, the control of 300 pirogues leading to 138 fines for a total of EUR 1.89 M recovered; the establishment of 2 small fisheries with training and equipment donated; construction of a small market; and a speedboat will soon be donated to Senegal

In the framework of the fisheries partnership agreement, support will be provided to the artisanal fishing sector (has not started yet)

#### THE GAMBIA:

GCCA project - "Global Climate Change Alliance": Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan under preparation in 2015.

WAMER Project - "Governance, Policies of Marine resources management and poverty reduction in the WAMER eco region" (DCI-FOOD): Results achieved to date in the Gambia include establishment of a National Fisheries Platform in 2014 and purchase of one surveillance vessel (vedette) in 2015 for in shore coastal monitoring."

### **3.3.d**

#### **CRIMGO:**

- Promotion, planning and elaboration of joint training and operational activities so the development of common initiatives with other appropriate projects (ASECMAR, Africom, IMO, etc.) can feed the future sustainability of activities
- Support the development of training plans to develop individual competencies in the field of State action at sea in accordance with their experience and assignment;

Basic and advanced training courses; Support the development of a collaboration between the 2 universities and all maritime training stakeholders in the region;

### **3.4.e**

#### **TOGO:**

Supporting Civil society organisations and their role as mediators between the Administration and communities has been a cross-cutting issue and a sector of intervention under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF and will remain under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF (the future programme is currently being prepared). Between 2011 and 2016, the PASCRENA project provides capacity building to civil society organisations and promotes their participation in the development, the democratisation and the national reconciliation process.

### **4.1.e**

#### **SEACOP:**

Enhance the operational delivery and cooperation at national, regional and trans-regional levels.

Activities include improving cooperation at regional and trans-regional levels, including on intelligence sharing, and supporting national maritime information systems and promoting the sharing of information regionally.