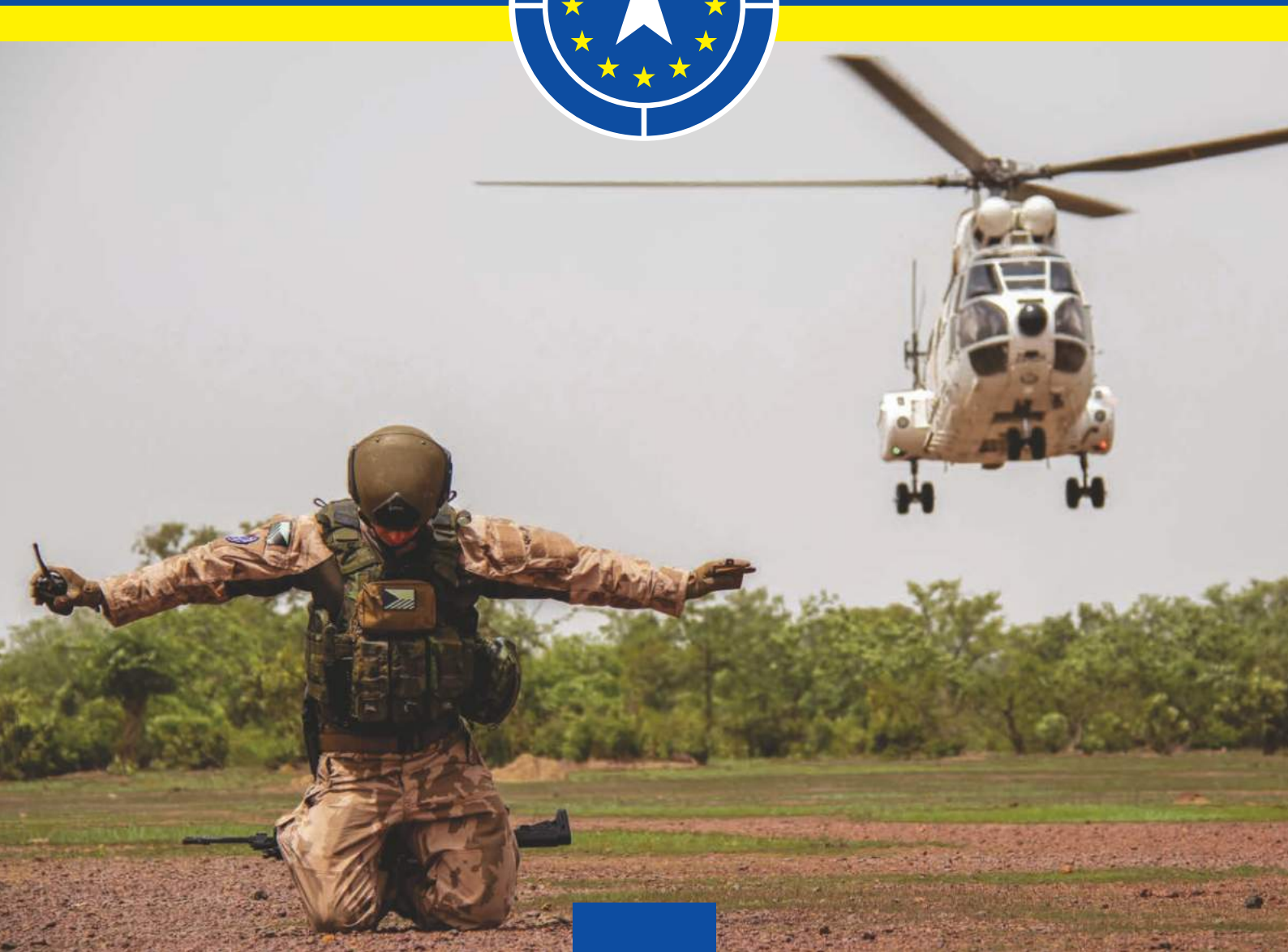


EUROPEAN UNION
COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY
MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS
ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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FOREWORD BY THE HR/VP

The year 2021 was a very difficult one. The Covid-19 pandemic lasted longer than expected, increasing global inequalities and exacerbating geopolitical tensions. At the same time, the security situation deteriorated around the world and in the EU's immediate neighbourhood. We faced growing tensions and power politics in the Eastern neighbourhood, enduring challenges in the Western Balkans plus a deterioration of security in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and elsewhere, reminding us that we are faced with many threats to our security.

The pandemic has demonstrated that security cannot be understood in a narrow sense and that health has become a security issue. Other issues have a similar potential to aggravate already delicate situations such as climate change. This forces us to think hard about how we can improve our resilience and prepare ourselves to address an array of pressing challenges in the future.

Faced with a complex and competitive security landscape, the European Union has shown its readiness to take risks for peace and shoulder its share of global security responsibilities. For almost two decades, EU militaries and civilians have been working for a better world and a safer Europe. Since 2003, we have deployed 37 missions and operations in three continents. They are the EU's most visible tool for security and crisis response, indicating a strong EU political commitment with a concrete impact on the ground.

We have shown that we can act quickly and decisively when needed, deploying three new missions and operations in a very short time. In 2020, we launched Operation IRINI off the coast of Libya, as well as the EU's Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic. And in 2021, we established a military training mission in Mozambique to support the government's efforts to protect the civilian population and restore security in the Cabo Delgado province. There are currently 18 civilian and military missions and operations across the world, with more than 4,000 women and men contributing to international security.

Yet as the geopolitical landscape around evolves, we need to adapt our CSDP missions and operations to the new realities and challenges. The Strategic Compass, presented in November 2021 and adopted by the 27 Member States in March 2022, proposes concrete ways to do so.

First, we must make sure our CSDP civilian and military missions and operations allow us to adapt to new threats and challenges and increase their effectiveness, taking account of the new security context and the growing presence of strategic competitors in operational theatres. For example, we should be able to better accompany and support partners' security and defence forces, as well as to provide more tailored forms of training and advice on structural reforms.

Second, we need more flexibility and effective decision-making processes to ensure we can act swiftly and decisively when a crisis so requires. We will make use of all possibilities under the EU Treaties to this end.

Third, we must strengthen our command and control structures at EU Headquarters. We need to ensure that the Military Planning and Conduct Capability is able to plan, command and control non-executive and executive tasks and operations, as well as live exercises. The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability will also be strengthened to improve its ability to plan and conduct current and future civilian missions.

And, finally, we must make sure that our missions and operation are properly resourced. This means we need to invest more and better in capabilities, including strategic enablers for our missions and operations to ensure an effective deployment, in particular strategic transport, force protection, medical assets, cyber defence, satellite communication and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities. On the side of the civilian CSDP, the implementation of the Civilian Compact will allow for a faster deployment of our personnel, also in complex environments. It will also strengthen cooperation between CSDP and other EU actors, such as Frontex or Europol.

One important new instrument that we must make full use of is the European Peace Facility (EPF), for example, to provide military equipment and supplementing training by CSDP missions. This is what we did in 2021 in Mozambique where, for the first time, the launch of an EU training mission was accompanied by an EPF assistance measure to ensure that the units we train also receive the equipment they need to do their job.

This Annual Report shows how much the EU is doing through its missions and operations to promote peace and security around the world. At the same time, it highlights how much more remains to be done.

Josep Borrell Fontelles

*High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/
Vice-President of the European Commission*





PART 1

Building resilience in a challenging geopolitical environment

2021 IN FOCUS: A YEAR OF GROWING GEOPOLITICAL CHALLENGES

From Ukraine and our eastern neighbourhood to the Sahel and beyond, the world around us is becoming more contested and less secure. Instability outside EU borders has direct implications on security within the EU. We need to be ready to act when our security interests and those of our citizens are at stake. Our CSDP Missions and Operations, deployed on three continents, contribute to EU security by supporting national authorities in our neighbourhood, in regions close to our neighbourhood, and further afield. Under the EU flag, Member States deploy military, police, coast guards, justice monitors, border management or prison advisors and experts, to contribute to stability in the Mediterranean, the Western Balkans, Eastern Europe, Sahel, the Horn of Africa, the Caucasus and the Middle-East.

The demands placed on the EU's crisis management responses continue to grow in line with the deteriorating global security situation. Against the background of the political discussions on the Strategic Compass, the Civilian Conduct and Planning Capability (CPCC), the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) as well as the EU Military Staff (EUMS) have been working to equip both civilian and military CSDP with the necessary tools to be more capable, more flexible and more adaptable. The objective is to ensure that our missions and operations are sufficiently robust to meet future needs. As we adapt to meet a growing level of threat, there is an increased expectation that the EU should be able to protect its citizens not only from direct security threats such as terrorism, but also from indirect hybrid threats such as disinformation and cyber-attacks, perpetrated by actors who seek to destabilise our Union. The Strategic Compass will help chart a path to overcome capability gaps and build partnerships with like-minded partners to strengthen international cooperation in support of EU's values and interests.

Achievements in 2021

Our Operations and Missions have continued to strengthen the resilience and stabilisation of partner countries recovering from or affected by conflict and instability.

Our **civilian missions** conducted training modules on topics such as combatting weapons and people trafficking, forensic techniques, crime scene management, human resources management, recruitment, legislative drafting, public order policing, community policing, public communication, combatting corruption, combatting organised crime, preserving cultural heritage identifying document fraud, the application of local laws on irregular migration, civil registration, integrated border management, maritime security, human rights and gender, and interview techniques.

We mentored middle and senior leadership level staff from police services, judicial bodies, and senior officials of Ministries of Interior and Justice, including Ministers, Chiefs of Police and Heads of Judicial Councils themselves. We prosecuted or adjudicated criminal trials and monitored criminal cases on serious and organised crime or war crimes.



We influenced the drafting of new laws and national or regional institutional or governmental policies and strategies by advising and providing language on subjects such as civilian security sector reform, criminal procedure codes, seizure of criminal assets, money laundering, and court jurisdiction.

In order to counter terrorism, irregular migration, and piracy, and to support capacity building of armed forces, **our military conducted both executive and non-executive Missions and Operations** holding multiple short- and long-term training events including support weapons deployment, infantry skills, force organisation, sniper skills, engineering, logistics, tactical air control, and intelligence gathering. The humanitarian dimension is systematically embedded in our training; this includes the integration of International Humanitarian Law into training provided, the delivery of mine awareness training and safeguarding of World Food Programme aid to Somalia by sea.

Through our civilian and military CSDP missions and operations, we continued to contribute to international security and stability across countries and regions in the neighbourhood and beyond. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)**, EUFOR was able to hand over numerous important responsibilities to the BiH authorities, such as movement of military equipment, ammunition and weapons' control, ammunition storage sites, radio spectrum authority, mine clearance and airspace control.

In **Kosovo**(¹), we strengthened the rule of law institutions by conducting robust monitoring of judicial and prosecutorial cases. We continued to support the Kosovo Correctional Service through monitoring, mentoring and advising. In addition to this, we provided expert assistance to the Institute of Forensic Medicine, including in the area of missing persons.

In **Ukraine**, we advised on the drafting of the law on the Security Service of Ukraine and supported the efforts of the rule of law Institutions to align with European and Euro-Atlantic principles and best practices. Those efforts continue to this day despite the unprovoked Russian invasion of 24 February 2022.

In **Georgia**, we continue to conduct patrols. Presenting a visible presence on the ground contributes to general stability and gives a stronger sense of safety to the conflict-affected communities.

In the **Occupied Palestinian Territory** we continue to assist the Palestinian Authority in building its legal institutions, focusing on security and justice sector reforms as part of the wider EU effort to support Palestinian state building, in the context of working towards a comprehensive peace, based on a two-State solution.

In **Libya**, we assisted the Libyan authorities in developing an integrated border management framework, to support the National Team for Border Security and Management, which aims at increasing border management, security and surveillance capacity. We also supported the drafting of the Libyan Counter Terrorism Strategy.

In **Iraq** we supported coherent implementation of the civilian-related aspects of the Iraqi National Security Strategy and the security sector reform, in order to contribute to a safer and stronger Iraq by supporting integrity and anti-corruption building as well as countering terrorism, countering violent extremism, and so on.

Since 2012, the **Sahel** has faced a profound security crisis that has hampered its development and, together with other long-term trends such as climate change, demographic pressure, access to natural resources and epidemic risks, risks wiping out the progress made in recent decades.

In **Niger**, we remain a key partner of Internal Security Forces and other national actors involved in the security and stability of Niger, supporting Nigerien internal security forces in their fight against terrorism, organised crime and irregular migration through strategic advising, the provision of equipment and training, conducted in an integrated and sustainable manner.

In **Mali**, amid a global pandemic, political instability and uncertainty, in 2021 we continued to support Malian Armed Forces and rule of law Institutions.

In **Somalia**, EUTM Somalia, EUCAP Somalia and Operation ATALANTA remain an essential pillar of the EU's integrated approach as well as the response to emerging and on-going crises, in conjunction with other EU instruments.

In the **Indian Ocean**, we continue to fight piracy, trafficking and illicit activities, as well as protecting vulnerable vessels, including those of the WFP within our area of operations. The EU's presence in this region is a primary reason that the last registered piracy attack was in April 2019.

(¹) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



In the **Mediterranean Sea**, Operation IRINI continues to carry out its core task, related to the implementation of the UN arms embargo through the use of aerial, satellite and maritime assets. Since it was launched, Operation IRINI has produced significant results in terms of collection of information and deterrence, both in the arms embargo and in oil smuggling.

In **Mozambique**, the Mozambican government welcomed the launch of a training mission on 15 October 2021. As part of the EU's Integrated Approach in Mozambique, the Mission supports capacity building of Mozambican Armed Forces through training, in order to support stabilisation and the promotion of peace, while ensuring respect for International Humanitarian Rights Law and the rule of law, notably in Cabo Delgado and its neighbouring provinces.

In the **Central African Republic**, we provided strategic advice to political/military authorities, both in the field of garrison deployment planning and in the development of major documents, including a National Defence Plan. In addition, support was also provided to the Central African authorities in reforming their internal security sector, with the overarching aim of improving security for the population.

CSDP Crisis Management - Command and Control

The establishment of the MPCC, with the capability to plan and conduct simultaneously one executive operation and up to five non-executive military missions, has enhanced and improved the crisis management structures of the EU.

The MPCC provided the Operational Headquarters during the EU Integrated Resolve 20 (IR20) exercise and is scheduled to also provide the OHQ to MILEX 22. Most recently, the MPCC assumed operational command of an additional EU training mission in Mozambique and successfully integrated the Military Assistance Task Force (MATF) GAZELLE into EUTM Mali.

At our civilian headquarters in Brussels, the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), we standardised our approaches to a number of core functions in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness of mandate delivery by drafting operational guidelines on gender mainstreaming, police-prosecutor co-operation and anti-corruption practices.

We hope that our Annual CSDP Report provides you with a useful overview of our activities.

Vice Admiral Hervé Bléjean

*Director General of the European Union Military Staff (EUMS) and
Director Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC)*

Francisco Esteban Pérez

Civilian Operations Commander and Director Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC)

CIVILIAN-MILITARY (CIVMIL) COOPERATION

Effective coordination and cooperation between civilian and military actors remains vital in exploiting synergies, adding value in the field and providing EU comparative advantage and leverage with partners. Within the framework of the EU Strategic Compass, specific focus will be placed on greater cooperation for mutual benefit between CSDP civilian and military operational engagements.

Work is ongoing to further develop existing practices of CIV/ MIL cooperation, for example on medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) and strategic evacuation (STRATEVAC) and how to ensure good practices identified during the Covid-19 pandemic are codified into relevant Terms of Reference (ToR) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

Regular exchanges take place at headquarters in Brussels and at theatre-level, on political and security developments, where we have both civilian and military missions in the same theatre, such as in Mali, CAR and Somalia. Good progress is being made in enhancing the Joint Support Coordination Cell, CIS Infrastructure for Secure Communication and the European Union Command and Control System (EUCCIS).



STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS ON THE GROUND

In 2021, both the civilian and military CSDP missions witnessed a significant increase in the level and complexity of the threat posed by Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI). This has become a foreign and security policy issue closely interlinked with the global threats, and it has continuously fragmented and eroded the strategic objectives and purposes of the EU's presence in fragile areas.

In the CSDP dimension, information manipulation and interference has been practiced systematically in the form of intentional, coordinated activities in the local information environment of the missions. Along with information manipulation and interference, the dissemination of extremist and inflammatory narratives, hate speech and propaganda, violent uprisings have increased throughout the CSDP regions over the last years. The tactics, techniques and procedures that malicious actors have resorted to served promoting falsehoods, put strain on the communication contexts and public channels and, ultimately, to endanger even more the operational environment of the missions.

The resilience of the missions and operations to these challenges requires the development of certain capabilities, in particular those contributing to a robust situational awareness of the information environment, dedicated capacity building and training of the personnel, and better exchange of information between all the stakeholders involved in preparing adequate responses.

At the policy level, the resilience of civilian CSDP missions in particular was addressed also in the context of the development of the so-called mini-concept on hybrid threats. The mini-concept describes how civilian CSDP missions can increase their own resilience to hybrid threats: (a) through the provision of training to mission members, specifically geared towards raising awareness of hybrid threats; and (b), through measures to increase the mission's protection against hybrid threats. These increased efforts will be undertaken on the basis of a case-by-case analysis and will therefore be mission-specific.



WORKING WITH PARTNERS TO BOLSTER EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL SECURITY



Since 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has affected CSDP cooperation with partners, with a number of activities cancelled or postponed. Nevertheless, cooperation also made a number of important advances. New Framework participation agreements (FPAs) entered into force with Colombia and Vietnam in 2020 and an FPA was signed with Jordan in 2019. Negotiations have progressed well in 2021 for the signature of an FPA with Peru.

During the last years, the EU's dialogue with third countries on security and defence (including on thematic issues like counter-terrorism, maritime security, cyber) continued in the form of dedicated dialogues/consultations at various levels (Deputy Secretary General, Managing Director, Director or staff-to-staff level), as well as within the framework of general political dialogues with partners. These meetings were opportunities to update third countries on CSDP developments, to take stock of bilateral relations in the field of security and defence, and to explore options for further cooperation.

Partner countries continued to provide important contributions to EU CSDP missions and operations throughout the years. In December 2021, 15 partner countries were contributing personnel to 8 CSDP missions and operations. These third countries, contributing with a total of 247 personnel, were Albania, Australia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Georgia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Cooperation at operational level was also pursued with partners, with 2020-2021 seeing an increase in the number of joint naval exercises being conducted between Operation EUNAVFOR

ATALANTA and partner countries. For example, in October 2020, Operation ATALANTA and Japan conducted joint exercises and made a joint port on Djibouti. Further joint naval exercises with Japan, Djibouti, Oman, India and Republic of Korea took place in 2021.

In order to enhance cooperation with third countries in the field of security and defence, uniformed military advisers have been deployed since 2019 in several EU delegations, namely in Washington (covering also Canada), Belgrade, Kiev, Beijing and Jakarta.

At regional level, the EU implemented for instance the Hybrid Risk Survey with four Western Balkans partners and launched in 2020 the pilot project 'Enhancing Security Cooperation in and with Asia' (ESIWA) with six Asian countries, as well as the second phase of the EU's maritime capacity building initiative, the 'Critical Maritime Routes Indo-Pacific' (CRIMARIO II) project.

The EEAS continued to work on strengthening its ties with partner international organisations, in particular the UN, NATO and the AU.

The UN-EU Strategic Partnership on Peace Operations and Crisis Management was further developed, on the basis of joint priorities agreed for 2019-2021. EU-UN Steering Committees on crisis management were held, an 'EU-UN Framework Agreement on mutual support' was signed in 2020 and cooperation on peacekeeping and civilian, police and military crisis management was reinforced at both headquarter and field levels. A new set of joint EU-UN priorities for 2022-2027 was also agreed in 2021. Confirming previously agreed priorities, as well as the joint commitment to include children and armed conflict as cross-cutting priorities, paying increased attention to the Youth, Peace and Security and the Women, Peace and Security agendas, these priorities also aim at responding more effectively to the evolving threat landscape and cross-cutting challenges such as climate change, disruptive technologies and misinformation, and the consequences of the global Covid-19 pandemic. The climate, peace and security nexus is also mainstreamed throughout.

Over the past years, EU-NATO cooperation has reached an unprecedented level. The Warsaw (2016) and Brussels (2018) Joint Declarations on EU-NATO cooperation, together with the common set of 74 concrete actions, have been a real game changer in the EU-NATO strategic partnership, providing a solid and comprehensive framework for enhanced cooperation. Interaction has taken place, notably at staff level, in the areas of countering hybrid threats, operational cooperation (including at sea and on migration), cyber security and defence, defence capabilities, defence industry and research, exercises, and building partners' defence and security capacities. In addition, cooperation embraces cross-cutting areas such as political dialogue, military mobility, counter-terrorism, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear issues, Women, Peace and Security. Following five progress reports already submitted to the respective Council so far, demonstrating the added value of this mutually-beneficial and reinforcing cooperation, the 'Sixth progress report on the implementation of the common set of proposals' was submitted to the EU and NATO Councils in 2021. The European Council of December 2021 reiterated its support for strengthening the EU-NATO strategic partnership and anticipated the signature of a new, third Joint Declaration on EU-NATO cooperation.

The EU-AU partnership further developed on the basis of the 2018 Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the European Union on Peace, Security and Governance. Preparations for the EU-AU Summit (initially planned for 2020 but postponed due to Covid-19, and eventually held in February 2022) intensified with a ministerial level preparatory meeting held in Kigali in October 2021.



THE CIVILIAN CSDP COMPACT – **PROGRESS** AFTER THREE YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION

2021 was an important year for the implementation of the Civilian CSDP Compact in making civilian CSDP more capable, more effective and more joined-up. Member States, EEAS and Commission services worked towards a set of 'waypoints', set by the Council for 2021, to fully implement the 22 commitments in the Compact. For the first time, all EU Member States have adopted national implementation plans (NIPs) aiming to increase their contributions to civilian CSDP missions, for instance through a review of respective national procedures for secondment.

Six Member States-led NIP clusters have been launched, to exchange best practices and lessons learnt on national processes – on topics such as legal issues pertaining to secondments, strategic communication, women's participation, and national career path development. This unique institutional set-up has provided all Member States with the opportunity to jointly lift civilian CSDP to the next level. These efforts have allowed to put the building blocks for a more coherent and coordinated capability development process in place.

Member States have been supported in their work by the European Centre of Excellence for Civilian Crisis Management, established in Berlin in 2020. Throughout 2021, the Centre has organised a number of workshops that have led to an increased exchange of good practices and lessons learned between Member States and experts alike.

Progress was also made on the side of the EU institutions. Mandates of civilian CSDP missions have now a more flexible set-up, as they are modular and scalable. It is also now possible to have longer mission mandates, thus providing greater planning stability on the ground.

A number of important policy developments have taken place, including on CSDP-JHA cooperation: on the basis of the Compact, we have developed so called mini-concepts to allow civilian CSDP missions to better address non-traditional security challenges (for instance, irregular migration, terrorism, hybrid threats, cybercrime, etc.), in coordination with other EU actors, including the EU's JHA agencies. We have provided conceptual guidance for planners and concrete ideas on how to operationalise some of the ideas with partners on the ground. Increased CSDP-JHA cooperation is now an every-day reality for most missions. The ongoing negotiations to conclude working arrangements between Frontex and some of the civilian CSDP missions are a testimony to this deepened level of cooperation.

Furthermore, civilian CSDP is now better coordinated with other EU actors, such as those EU actors and initiatives that are responsible for the development cooperation under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) programme. Progress has also been achieved as far as civilian – military coordination and cooperation is concerned, on the basis of our experience with the Covid-19 pandemic. Closer synergies with the UN have been explored through joint seminars. Also, civilian CSDP missions cooperate closely with the UN Peace Keeping Operations in the field, as do colleagues at HQ level in Brussels and in New York.



Our preparedness and responsiveness also saw important improvements. Thanks to the Strategic Warehouse, opened in 2018, we are now capable of providing the missions the logistical support they need. The Mission Support Platform was strengthened with new experts in logistics, software development, and communication and information systems, which support the missions and help to standardise practices across all eleven civilian missions. Furthermore, missions started using specialised teams for short-term needs in their host States, thus allowing them to respond quickly and effectively to needs that might arise in the field. Important advancements have also been achieved in human resources (HR) management. The roll-out of the goalkeeper software allows data analysis of HR trends, and provides a link to the 150 Member States authorities that second personnel to the civilian Missions.

All these developments have the same goal: to help and assist the eleven civilian CSDP missions in the execution of their mandates. These advances translate into concrete results in the field. The last civilian mission that has been deployed, EUAM RCA, in 2020 in the Central African Republic, included key elements of the Compact such as a more flexible set-up in a modular and scalable mandate, as well as a specific focus on one of the new security challenges, i.e. hybrid threats.

Despite good progress on several fronts, other areas require more effort. Through the Member States national efforts, the number of seconded staff indeed increased by about 8% since the adoption of the Civilian CSDP Compact, but, at the same time, the number of contracted staff increased by 31% and as such did not support the commitment to raising the total share of seconded experts to at least 70%. In addition, the number of seconded women has hardly increased since the adoption of the Compact. Furthermore, commitments in the Compact including those regarding the evaluation of the operational impact of missions as well as supporting increasing contributions of Third States on a case by case basis needs to be explored further.

To sum up, much has been achieved. And yet, more needs to be done, in order to fully implement the civilian CSDP Compact by early summer 2023. Whilst focusing our efforts on implementing the Compact, it is also important to start thinking about the post-Compact era. The Strategic Compass, adopted in March 2022, provides the overall framework and defines already certain objectives for civilian CSDP, the adoption of a new Civilian CSDP Compact by mid-summer 2023 being the most important one.





MARITIME SECURITY

Maritime security has featured ever more prominently on the EU agenda over the past few years. The EU Council Conclusions on security and defence of May 2021 recognised the need to strengthen EU's role as a global maritime security provider and do more to support the international rules based on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), uphold freedom of navigation, deepen maritime cooperation and increase port calls.

On this basis, in June 2021, the EU Council adopted Conclusions on maritime security, which recall that maritime security remains a priority for the EU, including the protection of its strategic interests and safeguarding access to global maritime commons. The Conclusions also emphasise the need to increase the EU's capacity to act autonomously, and to strengthen its role as a global maritime security provider in the face of rising threats and challenges that affect global stability and increase competition for resources. To this end, the EU worked throughout the year to define a Strategic Compass, which includes a significant maritime component.

The September 2021 Joint Communication on the EU Strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific sets out that the EU seeks to promote an open and rules-based security architecture in the region, including secure sea lines of communication, capacity-building and enhanced naval presence, in accordance with UNCLOS. In this context, in 2020 and 2021 the EU conducted several joint naval exercises and joint port calls with Indo-Pacific partners including Djibouti, India, Japan, Republic of Korea, Oman and Pakistan through EU Naval Force Somalia – Operation ATALANTA.

The EU provided capacity building for maritime security in the Indo-Pacific through its EUCAP Somalia CSDP mission, dedicated projects like CRIMARIO II (Critical Maritime Routes Indo-Pacific) and ESIWA (Enhancing Security In and With Asia), and other projects. In 2020, the EU extended CRIMARIO's geographical scope from the Western Indian Ocean to the Eastern Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia. CRIMARIO's specialised, neutral and secure web-based platform for exchanging information and enhancing maritime domain awareness, IORIS, attracts much interest from regional stakeholders.

In January 2021, EU Naval Force Somalia – Operation ATALANTA had its mandate extended from anti-piracy operations to the fight against drugs and arms trafficking. Since its launch in 2008 to the end of 2021, ATALANTA escorted 1598 World Food Programme convoys with a 100% success rate. Piracy around the Horn of Africa decreased dramatically, with no successful pirate attacks in 2020 and 2021.

In March 2020, the EU launched Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI, replacing Operation Sophia in the Mediterranean. The core task of IRINI is the implementation of the UN arms embargo on Libya. In addition, IRINI is also mandated to monitor illicit exports from Libya of petroleum products, to contribute to capacity building of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy, and to the disruption of human smuggling and trafficking. In January 2021, IRINI signed a working agreement with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) for information exchange and cooperation, including search and rescue operations.

In January 2021, the EU also launched its new Coordinated Maritime Presences (CMP) concept in the Gulf of Guinea as a pilot, to help fight maritime insecurity there. Under this concept, warships of participating EU Member States coordinate their presences in a given Maritime Area of Interest and share maritime information through a Maritime Area Information and Coordination Cell



(MAICC). This light and flexible arrangement facilitates the coordinated presence of EU Member States' naval assets in wider maritime areas. In line with the EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, the EU has been working to further expand the CMP-concept to the Indo-Pacific, in order to enhance EU naval presence in the region.

The EU continued to promote maritime security in various multilateral fora, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-sessional meetings on maritime security. During its co-chairing with Australia and Vietnam (2018 - mid 2021), it promoted regional Maritime Law Enforcement measures in the South China Sea.

In addition, EU interagency cooperation between Frontex, the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) and European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) on coast guard functions has improved. The three specialised EU agencies now reinforce each other flexibly in accomplishing their tasks. They cooperated and supported one other including in the context of Multipurpose Maritime Operations (e.g. in the Black Sea). Despite the pandemic, the EU maintained support for capacity building for partners in its Southern and Eastern neighbourhoods through projects like SAFEMED IV and the Black and Caspian Sea project.





CLIMATE CHANGE, SECURITY AND DEFENCE

In fragile countries, the socio-economic impact of climate change on agriculture, fishing and access to natural resources will have a knock-on effect on existing tensions within communities, which in turn can exacerbate conflict and instability as well as the displacement of people. More extreme weather events, such as flooding and forest fires, will become more frequent, which in turn may require the military to provide assistance to civilian authorities. The geopolitical consequences of climate change are relevant in this context as well. Melting ice risks making the Arctic a geopolitical flashpoint, with the opening up of new shipping routes and access to natural gas and oil deposits. In addition, the energy transition of our economies may lead to new dependencies on raw materials such as rare earth metals that we need for our electric cars and other green technologies.

The EU Climate Change and Defence Roadmap, presented by the High Representative in November 2020, is guiding EU efforts to address the various links between climate, defence and security. The actions set out in the Roadmap cover our operational engagement, capability development and partnerships.

A number of key actions are taken forward to gradually adapt our operational engagement to the realities of climate change and environmental degradation. The mandates of our missions and operations should take into account how climate change and environmental degradation affect the local security situation and can be a driver for tensions and conflict. The planners can then identify ways in which the operational tasks of the mission can help to address some of the challenges related to climate change and environmental degradation.

A lot of progress has been made in line with the implementation of the Climate Change and Defence Roadmap. In the operational domain, the EU took the following steps in 2021:

- started to deploy environmental advisors to EUAM CAR, EUCAP Sahel Mali;
- the first meeting of environmental advisors and environmental focal points in all civilian missions and operations took place;
- started to draft a so-called 'mini-concept' that outlines ways in which civilian missions can address climate change and environmental degradation in their operational tasks, for instance through the support of host States to tackle environmental crime or through helping host States' security forces to reduce their environmental footprint. Our military training missions could take climate change and environmental degradation into account in their training and reform programs to build up the climate resilience of their host country authorities;
- launched a process to enhance our situational awareness, early warning and strategic foresight capabilities. On this basis, we will develop synergies and links to ensure that planners and decision-makers have the right information at their disposal.
- started work to develop a reporting mechanism to measure the environmental footprint (energy, water, waste and overall sustainability of the mission/operation) of our civilian and military missions and operations. In Mali, for example, we have already deployed a so-called 'smart camp' that was developed within the European Defence Agency. The aim is to start with a pilot

phase early next year and to gradually expand it to all our missions and operations;

- reviewed the EU Concept for Environmental Protection and Energy Optimisation for EU-led Military Operations and Missions. This concept provides the strategic guidance for the consideration of Environmental Protection and Energy Optimisation during all phases of EU-led military Missions and Operations, as part of their activities;
- drafted the Concept for an Integrated Approach on Climate Change and Security, which lays out a number of operational approaches and principles for the EU to ensure that the climate and security dimension is integrated in the relevant policies and instruments of the EU peace and security work, from development and humanitarian action to conflict prevention and crisis response, touching also upon CSDP;
- increased its engagement with strategic partners and held staff-to-staff exchanges with UN and NATO, in order to mainstream climate change within the numerous areas of cooperation;
- organised the annual conference on climate and defence in cooperation with the EUISS bringing together stakeholders from UN, NATO, COM services, EDA, Member States and academia to discuss, *inter alia*, the relevance of climate-informed planning and decision-making to operational engagements.





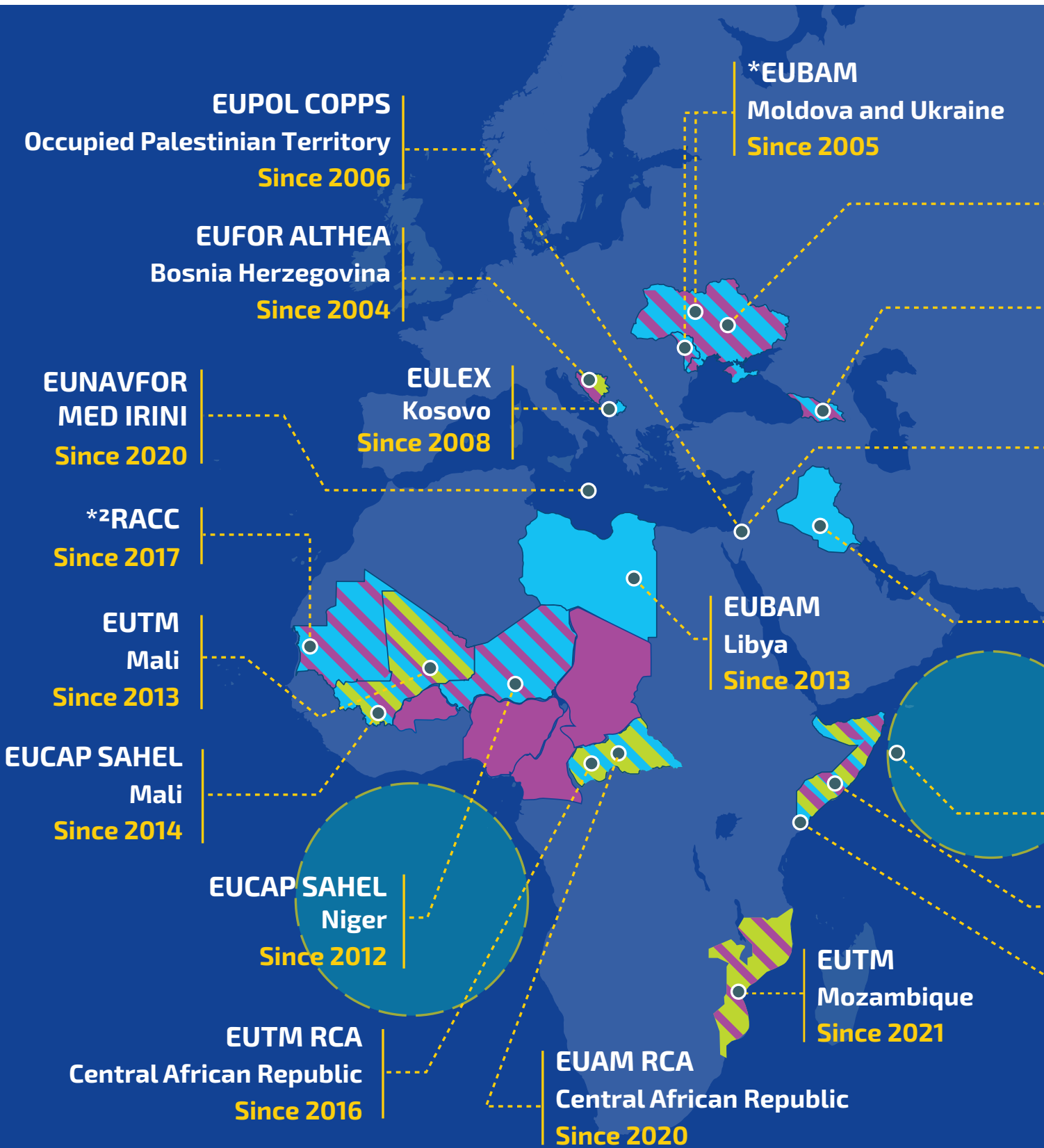


PART 2

Achievements of CSDP Missions and Operations



EU Security and Defence engagement around the world



*This Mission is not managed within CSDP structures, but its objectives are very similar to the other Missions, so we include it here

*¹Evacuated following the Russian invasion. On standby in the region

*1EUAM

Ukraine

Since 2014

EUMM

Georgia

Since 2008

EUBAM RAFAH

Occupied Palestinian Territory

Since 2005

EUAM

Iraq

Since 2017

EU NAVFOR

Atalanta

Since 2008

EUTM

Somalia

Since 2010

EUCAP

Somalia

Since 2012

 Military Missions/Operations

 Civilian Missions

 European Peace Facility assistance measures

 Coordinated Maritime Presences



7 ongoing military Missions/Operations



11 ongoing civilian Missions



Integrated Approach:

EU security and defence actions are deployed and implemented in concert with other EU tools and instruments to achieve strategic impact.



Objectives:

Peace-keeping, conflict prevention, strengthening international security, supporting the Rule of Law, prevention of human trafficking and piracy, contributing to maritime security, providing military equipment and security infrastructure to EU partners.

*2The Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell is a CSDP action which facilitates EU support to security and defence cooperation among G5 Sahel countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Niger and Chad).

THE EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD



The Eastern neighbours of the European Union (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) are facing to different degrees external threats which also affect stability and security in Europe: continuing foreign pressures and destabilising actions (including disinformation, hybrid and cyber-attacks), challenges to territorial integrity, unresolved conflicts, problems of energy supply and security, etc.

Since 2014, EUAM has supported Ukrainian authorities towards a sustainable reform of the civilian security sector through strategic advice, training, and equipment with a view to reforming law enforcement agencies in line with EU standards. Its mandate, renewed

in 2021, was implemented on the basis of three pillars of activity, which include strategic advice on civilian security sector reform, support for the implementation of reforms through hands-on advice, training and projects, and cooperation and coordination of reform efforts among Ukrainian and international actors.

Until the unprovoked Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, EUAM Ukraine continued to perform its mandate in its entirety, with significant and unanimously recognised results.

In Georgia, the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM), deployed in September 2008 following the EU-mediated Six Point Agreement, continued to perform its mandate in 2021. EUMM's priorities are to ensure that there is no return to hostilities; to facilitate the resumption of a safe and normal life for the local communities living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL) with Abkhazia and South Ossetia; to build confidence among the conflict parties; to inform EU policy in Georgia and the wider region. Ever since its first deployment, the Mission has been patrolling day and night in the areas adjacent to the ABLs with Abkhazia and South Ossetia on the Tbilisi Administered Territory (TAT) of the ABL.

The tense security situation across the region did however not overshadow other challenges Eastern neighbours are facing at different levels, when it comes to the rule of law, independence of the judiciary, judicial reform, public administration reform, fight against corruption and vested oligarchic interests, freedom of the media, etc. Post-pandemic economic recovery, connectivity, as well as energy and climate change related topics also remain of importance.

Bilaterally, relations with Georgia and Moldova are based on Association Agreements including Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas covering a wide range of political, security, economic and sectoral fields of cooperation. EU-Armenia relations are governed by the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement, which entered into force on 1st March 2021, while a new EU-Azerbaijan agreement is under negotiation to replace the current Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. Following the fraudulent presidential elections in 2020, the subsequent crackdown on



the society and the migration crisis initiated by Belarus at the EU borders, targeted sanctions are being applied while support to Belarusian civil society has intensified.

The Eastern Partnership initiative launched in 2009 to strengthen and deepen the political and economic relations between the EU, its Member States and the Eastern neighbours, complements the bilateral cooperation and facilitates the development of joint activities. A successful Eastern Partnership Summit took place in December 2021 and confirmed a 'Recovery, Resilience and Reform' agenda based on five policy objectives (economy, governance, environment, digital and society), as well as a EUR 2.3 billion Economic and Investment Plan. The Summit also put emphasis on security and tackling disinformation as key elements of resilience.

The EU's activities in the area are complemented by other cooperation policies and initiatives, such as the Black Sea Synergy, the Northern Dimension, the work of the Barents Euro-Arctic Council and the Council of the Baltic Sea States. Coordination of EU-OSCE relations and exchanges with the OSCE Secretariat General, autonomous institutions and field missions actively promote multilateralism and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia)



Overview

The EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM) is an unarmed civilian monitoring mission established in September 2008. Over 200 civilian monitors contribute to the stabilisation of the situation on the ground following the August 2008 conflict. They monitor compliance by all sides with the EU brokered Six-Point Agreement of 12 August, signed by both Georgia and Russia, and the Agreement on Implementing Measures of 8 September 2008. The Mission's efforts have been primarily directed at observing the situation on the ground, reporting on incidents, and, generally, through its presence in the relevant areas, contributing to improving the security situation.

Achievements

In 2021, the Mission continued to patrol along the Administrative Boundary Lines with the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, all year around, despite the Covid-19 pandemic. Such regular and visible presence on the ground contributes to general stability and gives a stronger sense of safety to the conflict-affected communities.

It further defused tensions, de-escalated incidents, and contributed to increased stability through its confidence-building mechanisms, such as the Mission-managed hotline, which facilitates timely exchange of information between conflict parties. In 2021, the Mission also contributed to re-establishing on a regular basis, together with the OSCE, the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM) meetings in Ergneti after a hiatus of almost one year, to discuss a range of concrete relevant human security issues for local communities. In 2021, EUMM co-facilitated six regular and two technical meetings within the IPRM framework.

The Mission continued to inform EU decision-makers through factual reporting and visits organised for EU high-level guests to the Administrative Boundary Lines, for them to get a first-hand, concrete understanding of the security and humanitarian situation on the ground.

Activities

In 2021, EUMM conducted over 3,500 patrols. It also handled over 2,190 activations of the Hotline. The Hotline allows security actors to address issues as diverse as military exercises, detentions, medical crossings, water supply and livestock. EUMM continued to improve operational effectiveness through gender mainstreaming, including in staff recruitment. As a result, the Mission has in 2021 a staff that is 40 % female overall.



With its Confidence Building Facility, it supported a total of 13 projects in 2021, with 10 projects in the pipeline to be supported early 2022 in an ongoing call for proposals, with an annual budget of €270,000 for each year.

These included initiatives that create trust between people living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABLs), through supporting joint action to improve communities, address needs and foster development, in close cooperation with civil society and other relevant actors.

Projects covered a wide spectrum of issues relevant to people living on both sides of the ABLs, and aligned with the Mission's mandate, including cultural heritage, environment, youth, UN Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and health care.

Recognising that gender-based violence is a serious human rights violation and both a cause and a symptom of gender inequality, EUMM actively marked every year the '16 Days of Activism' campaign, which is also part of EUMM's internal Gender Action Plan.

EU Advisory Mission in Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)



Overview

Since 2014, the EU Advisory Mission in Ukraine has supported the country in reforming its civilian security sector to make it more efficient, accountable and trusted by the public, with over 300 staff located in Kyiv and as well as Field Offices in Lviv, Kharkiv, Odesa and Mariupol.

Since Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine started on 24 February 2022, EUAM is no longer able fully to implement its mandate in the territory of Ukraine. Nevertheless, the Mission continues to stand by and support its Ukrainian partners towards our common goal to see Ukraine as an independent and prosperous state with its people enjoying freedom, peace, human rights and the rule of law.

In March and April 2022, EU Member States issued new tasks to EUAM. The Mission now provides support to law enforcement agencies to facilitate the flow of refugees from Ukraine to the neighbouring Member States and the entry of humanitarian aid into Ukraine. EUAM also supports the rule of law institutions to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of international crimes.

Achievements

In 2021, EUAM Ukraine played an integral role in advising and supporting the attestation of more than 10,000 prosecutors and 9,000 customs officials, which paves the way for trusted, independent, and efficient agencies.

Together with the EU Delegation and other international actors, the Mission advised on drafting the law on the Security Service of Ukraine. The law, once adopted, would provide a promising basis for reform largely in line with European and Euro-Atlantic principles and best practices.

EUAM Ukraine assisted and advised with setting up the Bureau of Economic Security, a new law enforcement agency responsible for criminal investigations of economic and financial crimes.

It facilitated a structured dialogue between civil society and law enforcement agencies in the regions to build mutual trust and enable law enforcement to better deal with concerns over community safety. EUAM also trained and advised Ukrainian law enforcement agencies on new public order (PO) approaches. Improved public order management was observed at, *inter alia*, LGBT+ marches.

It expanded its activities and engagement to cover more regions of Ukraine. This enabled the Mission to promote reforms that directly affect the lives of people in Ukraine. For example, the



Field Office in Mariupol, established in 2020, helped bridge the isolation of the city and the region from ongoing reform activities. Before the Russian invasion February 2022, the Field Office advised and trained law enforcement agencies in a wide area of domains.

Activities

As part of its mandate, EUAM organised 178 training sessions for almost 8,000 staff in law enforcement agencies, educational institutions and civil society organisations, including on human rights, response to domestic violence, criminal analysis, community policing and prevention of corruption.

It facilitated visits of Parliamentary Committees to regions to meet local law-enforcement institutions to discuss law-making issues and better understand the challenges in the regions.

EUAM also advised and supported law enforcement agencies to strengthen their capacity to manage large-scale communication to the public and enhance the capacity to implement a Strategic Communications approach.

The mission organised the “Buckle-up” Road Traffic Safety public information campaign in cooperation with the Patrol Police to promote the use of seatbelts. The project reached over 10 million people in five regions of Ukraine in less than three months.

EUAM contributed to nine legislative initiatives and six national or regional policies (2020). For example, the Mission shared best practices that were taken into account in the law on establishing a Bureau of Economic Security and advice was incorporated into the legislation on prosecutorial reform.

It provided assessments and advice on how to respond to gender-based violence and access to justice in the State Strategy for Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women, and advised on the National Human Rights Strategy of Ukraine and its action plan.

As part of its activities, EUAM continued to advise on the draft law on the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) reform. The Mission engaged extensively with key MPs to ensure that the draft law aligns with European and Euro-Atlantic principles and best practices.

It also provided strategic advice for the SSU and the Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine in change management, internal processes and human resources management improvements. The Mission advised stakeholders on principles and best practices relating to parliamentary oversight, which were taken on board in the Law on Intelligence, adopted in autumn 2020.

EUAM advised the Parliamentary Interagency Working Group on drafting laws on Witness Protection concerning establishing a witness protection system and responsible new agency.

During 2019-2021, EUAM supported 59 projects, covering all the Mission priorities (Delineation of Competencies, Public Order, Community Policing, Human Resources and Community Policing). Furthermore, each regional presence and the Mobile Unit implemented a framework project, allowing 102 quick-impact mini-projects, primarily in training, study trips and equipment donations, worth over €4 million.





THE WESTERN BALKANS



The importance of the Western Balkans for the European Union and the region's clear European perspective were repeatedly reaffirmed by the European Union at the highest level, including at the EU-Western Balkans Summit in Brdo on 6 October 2021. The Western Balkans are **an integral part of Europe**, geographically surrounded by Member States and closely interlinked with the rest of the continent through culture, economy and people-to-people contact.

Out of six partners of the European Union in this region, two (Montenegro and Serbia) are already negotiating their EU accession, two (Albania and North Macedonia) are candidates to the European Union awaiting

the start of accession negotiations and another two (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo) are potential candidates. The enlargement process remains a key policy of the European Union in the Western Balkans. It continues to represent a strategic investment in peace, democracy, prosperity, security and stability in Europe.

The clear and strategic commitment of the European Union to the region is also reflected in the ongoing intensive cooperation, which is bringing tangible benefits to the citizens of the Western Balkans. This includes financial assistance under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, the significant pledge under the Economic and Investment Plan as well as, recently, a continued support to the Covid-19 response.

As the Western Balkans are an integral part of Europe, their security and stability is key for the security and stability of the whole European continent. It is therefore also in the European Union's interest to support Western Balkans partners in building resilience to all categories of threat, such as hybrid, cybersecurity, terrorism and violent extremism, disinformation and information manipulation and organised crime, and strengthening border management.

The European Union uses a variety of instruments to support our Western Balkan partners. This includes implementing reforms and fulfilling commitments related to our partners' European paths, which strengthen their democratic institutions together with the European Union's technical, expert and financial assistance, enhancing stability and security. It also includes physical presence on the ground not only through the Delegations and Member States' Embassies but also through two important CSDP missions: EUFOR ALTHEA and EULEX Kosovo.

EUFOR ALTHEA is European Union's oldest CSDP mission, launched in 2004. Its mandate, renewed in 2021, consists of supporting the local authorities in maintaining a safe and secure environment, in close cooperation with the law enforcement agencies and the Armed Forces of BiH. By doing this, the mission also contributes to Bosnia and Herzegovina's European path.

The European Union has also played a leading role in the international effort to build a new future for Kosovo since 1999. Kosovo has a clear European perspective as part of the wider Western Balkans region. The EU is active in Kosovo through its Special Representative (EUSR), and the CSDP mission in the rule of law area (EULEX). The implementation of the mission's mandate contributes to Kosovo's European perspective.



European Union Force Althea (EUFOR Operation ALTHEA)



Overview

On 2 December 2004, 9 years after the Bosnian war ended, the European Union launched the military Operation ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This followed the decision by NATO to hand over its own peacekeeping mission that had maintained security in the region since the war ended. The EU deployed a robust military force (EUFOR) to ensure continued compliance with the Dayton/Paris Agreement and to contribute to a Safe And Secure Environment (SASE) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. To this day, EUFOR Operation ALTHEA remains the only Operation conducted in the Berlin+ format.

Achievements

In 2021, EUFOR ALTHEA kept the focus of the Operation on its core task of supporting the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina to maintain a SASE. The reserve forces, which are crucial for the implementation of this core task, have been fully filled. The Operation continued to coordinate the disposal of ammunitions, weapons and explosives surplus in view of the establishment of a sustainable life-cycle management and to monitor the Bosnia and Herzegovina-owned humanitarian demining. Unfortunately, the pandemic continued to impact progress regarding a number of achievements on the side of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The desired end state for Ammunition, Weapons and Explosives is the transparent disposal of surplus ammunition and weapons and the introduction of a sustainable ammunition and weapon Life Cycle Management system for Small Arms and Light Weapons. While this responsibility has been handed over to the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, progress has been slow. One of the Special Ammunition and Weapons Advisor's main successes was the agreement on the disposal / destruction of unsafe and faulty stocks of Class-V ammunition. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Presidency eventually ratified this agreement on 8th December 2021.

Activities

EUFOR's main mission centres on supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina security forces in maintaining a Safe and Secure Environment within Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, EUFOR supports the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina with collective training and large scale annual exercises to achieve the mission goals.



Through various Memorandums of Understanding EUFOR has handed over numerous important responsibilities to the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities, such as movement of military equipment, ammunition and weapons' control, ammunition storage sites, radio spectrum authority, mine clearance, airspace control etc.

Operation ALTHEA will continue to monitor the progress of the demining battalion, ensuring that its capabilities are fit for purpose. The upgrading of the mine database will be a major undertaking, ensuring that EUFOR will have first class information concerning the present mine situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The continued destruction/disposal of surplus Ammunition, Weapons and Explosives will be closely monitored to ensure Bosnia and Herzegovina 's eventual compliance. The ultimate aim of EUFOR is to create the conditions for political discourse to take place in a free and open society and for Bosnia and Herzegovina to successfully negotiate its entry into the Euro-Atlantic structures as a single entity.

In November, the EU adopted an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to support capacity building of the humanitarian demining battalion of the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, worth €10 million. The measure includes 68 medical and transport vehicles and 150 metal detectors to help Bosnia and Herzegovina be fully mine free by 2027.

EUFOR ALTHEA reiterates its pledge to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina as soon as possible but to remain as long as necessary.

European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)



Overview

The Mission maintained its operational capacity throughout the reporting period, in spite of the Covid-19 pandemic, and worked with 386 personnel to assist the Kosovo authorities in strengthening the rule of law institutions by conducting robust monitoring of judicial and prosecutorial cases, supporting the Kosovo Correctional Service through monitoring, mentoring and advising, providing support to the technical implementation of the EU-facilitated Dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina, maintaining capability as second security responder, assisting the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office and providing expert assistance to the Institute of Forensic Medicine, including in the area of missing persons.

Achievements

The Mission successfully facilitated, in 2020, the move of staff of the Belgrade party to new Common Crossing Points facilities at the Common Crossing Point at Merdare/Merdarë. EULEX continued to support the Kosovo Police (KP) in the field of international police cooperation, facilitating the exchange of information between KP, INTERPOL, EUROPOL and the Serbian Ministry of Interior. The Mission supported the handover of items to the KP, which had been confiscated in 2012, when Serbia arrested two KP officers, alleging they had illegally entered Serbia.

Between January 2019 and November 2021, the Mission conducted 64 field operations to search and locate missing persons, including 21 exhumations and identified the remains of 32 missing persons. A breakthrough with the help of aerial images at the Kizevak mass grave, in November 2020, led to the discovery of human remains, which were in September 2021 repatriated to Kosovo.

The Mission was, in September 2021, called upon to act as the second security responder during the tensions at the two northern common crossing points. The EULEX Formed Police Unit continues to carry out reconnaissance patrols in the north and has since the beginning of 2021 the tensions conducted over 650 patrols.

With proactive communication, the Mission is raising awareness about its work and activities, including on gender-based violence and human rights, and timely combats disinformation.

Activities

The Case Monitoring Unit monitored more than 780 cases. Additionally, in 2020, EULEX released its first public justice monitoring report containing findings and recommendations on its systemic



and thematic monitoring of cases. In May 2021, the Mission published a special report on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the rule of law in Kosovo and its second justice monitoring report was published in December 2021.

EULEX continued to mentor, monitor and advise, mainly at strategic level, along the chain of justice and other institutions related to corrections, border management, freedom of movement, and civil registry.

The Mission organised 13 project-related training sessions attended by over 530 participants, *inter alia*, on working with mentally ill prisoners, on how to prosecute terrorism cases, international police cooperation, investigation techniques and institutional responses to cases of gender-based violence/domestic violence.

The EULEX Formed Police Unit participated in 40 exercises with NATO's Kosovo Force (KFOR), in 11 with the Kosovo Police, and in 7 exercises jointly with KFOR and the Kosovo Police.

The EULEX Medical Unit conducted programmes for the prevention, screening, diagnosis and treatment of Covid-19 cases among the Mission's staff members and wider international community in Kosovo.

EULEX advised on laws, strategies, action plans and other documents. Since 2019, EULEX has contributed to 41 laws and other documents. In 2021 alone, EULEX advised on 17 laws, including on state border control, public gatherings, environmental impact assessment and on domestic violence and violence against women. Furthermore, the Mission advised on the Legislative Programme for 2021 and contributed to the National Strategy on Protection against Domestic Violence and Violence against Women.

Since 2019, the Mission has donated equipment worth €2.2 million to local counterparts and signed 223 procurement contracts with a total value of €16.2 million.





THE MEDITERRANEAN



The EU remains a strong supporter of the United Nations in Libya and its attempts to bring about a lasting solution to the political and security crisis that has beset the country for ten years since the uprising in February 2011. Since then, the ongoing conflict and instability in the country, the external interference, the institutional divisions, the proliferation of a vast amount of unchecked weapons and the economy of predation continue to pose a threat to international peace and security.

The EU has a strong interest in a stable, secure, united and prosperous Libya. As a key country in the southern neighbourhood, Libya can be a strong bilateral partner, but also an

ally to tackle broader challenges in the MENA and Sahel regions.

Through diplomatic action and bilateral support, the EU seeks to assist the country and the Libyan people to return to peace and resume the transition to democracy. In particular, the EU is pursuing active diplomatic engagement and outreach to encourage Libyan actors and their outside backers to implement the October 2020 Ceasefire Agreement and is in constant dialogue with UN and Libyan counterparts on how to best support this process.

Over the past years, the EU has launched a number of CSDP actions and missions to assist Libya return to peace and stability.

The European Union Integrated Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya), established in 2013, aims at supporting the Libyan authorities in their efforts to disrupt the organised criminal networks involved in smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and terrorism in Libya and the Central Mediterranean region. The mission works with the Libyan authorities on border management, law enforcement and criminal justice, and facilitates donor coordination in these areas.

To contribute to the implementation of the UN arms embargo in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 (2011) and 2292 (2016), Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI was set up in March 2020 as a successor to operation EUNAVFOR MED Sophia. It does so through inspections of suspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya, monitoring of possible violations at sea, in the air, and reporting to the UN Panel of Experts. The Operation is also mandated to support the implementation of UN measures against the illicit export of crude oil and other petroleum products from Libya, capacity building and training of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy, as well as the disruption of human smuggling and trafficking networks at sea.



EU Naval Force for the Mediterranean – Operation IRINI (EUNAVFOR MED IRINI)



Overview

The European Union has stepped up its efforts in support of the return to peace and stability in Libya through the launch of a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) military operation in the Mediterranean. The main task of Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI is to implement the UN arms embargo on Libya through the use of aerial, satellite and maritime assets.

Operation IRINI was launched on 31 March 2020 with the primary aim of implementing the arms embargo on Libya established by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1970 (2011 – Establishing the Arms embargo), 2292 (2016 – Authorising boardings and diversions) and 2578 (2021 – Extending UNSCR 2292 mandate up to June 2022).

Achievements

In the two years since it was launched, Operation IRINI has produced significant results in terms of information collection and reporting. With the information gained by IRINI assets, imagery provided by the European Union Satellite Centre, and intelligence from Member States, Operation IRINI was able to issue 36 special reports to the United Nations Panel of Experts on Libya on possible violations of the arms embargo or oil smuggling in Libya, alerting on the external influences on both sides of the conflict in the country.

Along with these results, IRINI has generated a clear deterrent effect in the Central Mediterranean, thanks to its presence, both in the arms embargo and in the oil smuggling sector.

Since its launch and until 31 December 2021, Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI boarded and inspected 21 suspect vessels. In one case, the vessel was diverted to a port of an EU Member State where its cargo was seized. In addition, EU Member States performed 46 inspections in EU ports of suspect vessels on their way to Libya, upon recommendation from Operation IRINI through the Crime Information Cell.

The Operation hailed 5,503 merchant vessels gated through request of information via radio calls and has visited 231 vessels upon their Masters' consent (known as 'friendly approaches').

Moreover, on two occasions, including once at the request of Libyan authorities, Operation IRINI sent assets and gathered information on oil smuggling attempts, thereby contributing to deterring such attempts.



EUNAVFOR MED IRINI is not only monitoring illicit activities at sea, it has also investigated 715 suspect flights, 25 airports, and 16 ports. The Operation has provided 33 special reports to the UN Panel of Experts on Libya.

Activities

IRINI remains the only actor implementing the UN arms embargo on Libya, operating in a balanced and impartial manner, and within the boundaries of international law and the UN resolutions. In carrying out its duties, IRINI is recognised as a relevant actor in the area, and cooperates with main stakeholders.

EUNAVFOR MED IRINI is also mandated to:

- Monitor and gather information on illicit exports from Libya of petroleum, crude oil and refined petroleum products.
- Contribute to the capacity building and training of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy in law enforcement tasks at sea.
- Contribute to the disruption of the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks through information gathering and patrolling by planes.

The current mandate of Operation IRINI runs until 31 March 2023.

EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) Libya



Overview

EUBAM Libya supports the Libyan authorities in developing border management and security at the country's land, sea and air borders. As a civilian crisis management mission with a capacity-building mandate, EUBAM assists Libyan authorities at strategic and operational levels. The work is carried out through advising, training and mentoring Libyan counterparts in strengthening the border services in accordance with international standards and best practices, and by advising the Libyan authorities on the development of a national Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy.

Achievements

Following a period of armed conflict in 2019 and the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic, the Mission operated mostly from its Tunis sub-office with only a light presence in Tripoli. As of September 2020, EUBAM has returned its headquarters and most of its operational staff to the Libyan capital.

The Border Management Unit assists Libyan authorities in developing an integrated border management framework. It supports the National Team for Border Security and Management (NTBSM), which represents Libyan ministries with a stake in border security issues, as well as the border authorities in increasing their capacity on surveillance, border security and border management.

The Law Enforcement Unit supports the Libyan Ministry of Interior and law enforcement agencies in capacity building, advising and strategic planning with a focus on organised crime and counter-terrorism. The Mission assisted the Libyan National Team for Counter Terrorism (NTCT) in the drafting of a National Counter Terrorism Strategy, which has been approved by the Presidential Council.

The Criminal Justice Unit assists the Ministry of Justice and Libyan justice sector institutions towards institutional reform and improved service delivery by providing strategic planning advice and enhancing capacity building for relevant justice actors. Alongside the Ministry of Justice, the Mission established the Criminal Justice Working Group, which has resulted in the delivery of a number of training projects.



Activities

EUBAM established a Technical Coordination Group for partner EU institutions and Member States. The meetings aim to enhance cooperation between EU actors and the Mission's Libyan counterparts in the fields of Border Management, Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

With the aim of kick-starting a comprehensive assessment of the needs at Libya's busiest border crossings, in May 2021, EUBAM conducted the first in a series of planned visits to the Ras Ajdir border crossing with Tunisia.

The Mission provided or facilitated training for law enforcement and justice sector professionals, dedicated to the prevention and countering of terrorism and organised crime, including drug trafficking, irregular migration and financial crimes. This included support to the High Judicial Institute to increase national capabilities to deliver training on their own. Another example is a multi-agency training on combating trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants for representatives of the Border Guard, CID, prosecutors and lawyers. The training always has Human Rights content tailored to the topic.

EUBAM is part of the steering committee for the Joint Police Force, established by the 2020 ceasefire agreement, to secure the coastal road and the Central area, and has given strategic advice to the Ministry of Interior and the implementing partner, as well as creating links to EU member states involved in the related technical working group.

EUBAM, together with the UNDP and UNSMIL, was a key partner in creating the EU-funded Pilot Model Police Station (PMPS). The Mission contributed tailored Human Rights and Gender compliant model job descriptions, together with a comprehensive leadership training programme for senior police on human rights and gender balance relevant to the Libyan context.

The Mission cooperates closely with the EU Delegation and other EU partners and entities, UNSMIL and other UN agencies such as the IOM, UNDP, and bilaterally with EU Member States.

Through the establishment of a project coordination cell, the Mission aims to match donors to specific projects in response to Libyan needs. The Mission leads and is involved in a number of coordination forums within its lines of operation in Libya and is part of the CSDP Libya-Sahel coordination forum to enhance cooperation between sister EU CSDP Missions in the Sahel region.

THE MIDDLE EAST



The European Union remains committed to supporting the Palestinian people and Palestinian state-building. The need to progress with a just, negotiated and comprehensive resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, based on the two-state solution, was only further stressed by the escalation in and around Gaza in May 2021. The EU reiterates the need to consolidate the ceasefire to prevent renewed escalations, and is engaged in improving the humanitarian situation in Gaza. The EU continues efforts to relaunch meaningful negotiations in order to revive the peace process as soon as possible, which is key for lasting regional stability in the Middle East. The EU's two civilian missions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, EUPOL COPPS and EUBAM Rafah, contribute to

Palestinian state-building and serve as a concrete demonstration of the EU's commitment to a viable and well-functioning future Palestinian State within a two-State solution, living side by side with Israel in peace and security.

EUPOL COPPS contributes to the Palestinian Authority's efforts to establish effective and sustainable policing and rule of law arrangements, in cooperation with the other institution-building programmes. Its role for the Palestinian security and justice sectors reform is crucial, contributing to strengthening the democratic legitimacy of Palestinian institutions, which are ultimately necessary also for the two-state solution. Until political and security conditions allow for its regular reopening, EUBAM Rafah provides important capacity building for the Palestinian border agency in Jericho, in the West Bank.

Iraq's stability, sovereignty and prosperity is important to the EU. Instability in Iraq has implications for the region and directly affects Europe and European interests in terms of security and migration. The EU has a broad engagement with Iraq under the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, which entered into force in 2018. Institutional dialogue under the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement restarted after a four-year hiatus in 2020, with a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement Political Dialogue, followed by three thematic Subcommittees, the informal migration dialogue and a Cooperation Committee in September 2021. The next step is a Cooperation Council at Ministerial level, to be held with the new Iraqi government once formed.

The security situation has improved following the territorial defeat of Da'esh in December 2017, but remains fragile in many parts of the country, especially in and around the liberated areas. The residual threat emanates from both local Da'esh remnants and affiliates crossing the border from Syria, who continue to carry out attacks and spread propaganda. The EU supports the efforts of the Global Coalition against Da'esh, to which it is a non-military partner.



Political engagement has been intense with Prime Minister Kadhim's government. HR/VP Borrell received the Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Foreign Affairs Council in Luxembourg in June 2021, and he visited Iraq in September 2021. These engagements allowed the EU to reaffirm its political priorities and support. Iraq held early Parliamentary elections in October 2021. The EU deployed, for the first time to Iraq, an Election Observation Mission, which presented its final report in March 2021. Iraq is currently in a government formation process.

In parallel, the EU continues to work on various areas such as governance, human capital, reconstruction, human rights, migration, employment opportunities and socio-economic reforms. The EU co-chairs the Iraq Economic Contact Group (IECG) to assist Iraq with international expertise on its economic reform path. The EU also provides humanitarian assistance, and supports dialogue, reconciliation, stabilisation, accountability for Da'esh crimes (UNITAD) and civilian security sector reform, notably through the ongoing EU Advisory Mission (EUAM).

EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)



Overview

EUPOL COPPS, installed in 2006, remains the lead international adviser of the Palestinian Civil Police and Ministry of Interior and a key international adviser of Palestinian criminal justice institutions (Ministry of Justice, High Judicial Council, Attorney General's Office, and Palestinian Bar Association).

Achievements

In 2021, EUPOL COPPS developed a curriculum for human rights training targeting law enforcement officials and coached four deputy attorneys-general, including one woman, over a 10-month period, to lead their units more efficiently and effectively.

The mission supported the Ministry of Interior with the mid-term review of the Security Sector Strategic Plan 2017-2022 and advocated for civilian police primacy and accountability of the Palestinian Security Forces, including gender-mainstreaming training of complaints units' staff.

As part of its mandate, EUPOL COPPS also supported the Ministry of Justice with its organisational reform, and established a women's network for lawyers of the Palestinian Bar Association. Moreover, it trained the Council of Ministers and gender units of other Palestinian institutions to integrate gender in drafting policies, indicators and monitoring and evaluation activities.

The mission also proposed a strategy for the handling of environmental crimes in the West Bank and confidence-building measures to be able to manage cross-border waste dumping that contaminates water supply for Palestinians and Israelis.

It supported the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission with a manual for verifying assets of Palestinian public officials, asset declaration templates and training of staff.



Activities

As part of its mandate, EUPOL COPPS provided capacity building for a total of 1,258 staff of Palestinian institutions of which 37 percent were women. In 2019, 609 people, including 174 women were trained in 34 sessions; in 2020, 269 people were trained, including 94 women in 17 sessions; and in the first six months of 2021, 380 people were trained in 20 sessions, including 201 women.

The mission donated around €90,000 worth of protective equipment in 2020 to the Palestinian Civil Police and to the Attorney-General's Office in tailored response to the Covid-19 pandemic. Palestinian counterparts were supported with Quick Impact Projects of supply and services for over €500,000 in 2019-2020.

EU Border Assistance Mission in Rafah (EUBAM RAFAH)



Overview

EUBAM Rafah was envisioned as the EU 'Third Party' presence at the Rafah Crossing Point on the Gaza-Egypt border, as per Israel-Palestinian Authority 2005 'Agreement on Movement and Access'. In 2014, EUBAM Rafah started implementing the 'Palestinian Authority Preparedness Project', i.e. capacity-building activities to enhance the Palestinian Authority ability to redeploy to the Rafah Crossing Point, when conditions will allow.

Achievements

EUBAM assisted the Palestinian General Administration for Border and Crossings (GABC) in the development of capabilities vital for meeting international standards in the area of border management. It provided GABC with assistance in establishment of their Command and Control Centre - an efficient border management coordination structure, based on EU best practices.

It assisted in the development of essential leadership skills by organising two successful leadership development workshops. It also provided GABC with assistance in development of specific competencies and with assets to address smuggling and overall cross-border criminality more efficiently.

EUBAM facilitated successful capability enhancement activities in the area of project management and project design for selected GABC female officers, and support this way their aspirations to top management positions within GABC. In all its activities, the Mission cooperated closely with the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission (TAIEX), the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the Italian Carabinieri training Mission in Palestine (MIADIT).

Activities

In 2021, the mission continued to focus on capability enhancement via trainings, workshops and study visits. It organised in total 19 training activities in the areas of anti-smuggling techniques, fight against cross-border corruption, border criminality investigation, early detection of extremism and signs of terrorism, leadership, enhancement of border authority performance, project cycle management and project design, X-ray imagery interpretation, public relations.

Altogether facilitated training activities for 270 GABC personnel, including 74 women.



It organised three study visits to EU member states to introduce Palestinian partners to the best practices of EU border management. The first visit took place at the Headquarters of OLAF in Brussels. OLAF introduced the participants to its activities in the fields of anti-fraud and combating corruption. The second visit to TAIEX in Brussels focused on international standards in working procedures, financial and human resources management for border agencies. The third study visit at the National Centre for coordination of Border Crossing Points (CEFRONT) and the Command and Control Centre in Adolfo Suarez Madrid-Barajas Airport aimed at enhancement of integrated border management.

EUBAM provided Palestinian partners with hi-tech equipment in form of movable body scanner using the terahertz technology for a more efficient mitigation of smuggling and overall cross-border criminality. Donated ten licenses for online access to the X-ray imagery interpretation training delivered by the Mission.

EU Advisory Mission in Iraq (EUAM Iraq)



Overview

EUAM Iraq has provided strategic advice and expertise to Iraqi authorities on a wide range of topics relating to civilian Security Sector Reform (SSR): institutional reform and human resource management; countering organised crime and counter-terrorism; countering violent extremism; integrated border management; national security legislation; cultural heritage protection, policing of protests. The Mission has also supported coordination of civilian SSR support in the spirit of the EU integrated approach. It has established a presence in Erbil, the capital of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, bridging civilian SSR support between the federal and regional levels.

Achievements

Since its deployment in 2017, EUAM Iraq has supported SSR in the country, including by means of advice to officials at the Office of the National Security Advisor and the Ministry of Interior. In recent years, Iraq has adopted a range of important strategic documents, including on counter-terrorism, countering violent extremism, and on integrity and anti-corruption. The Government of Iraq is also making important progress in the development of a new National Security Strategy and an Organised Crime Strategy, integrating expert advice from EUAM Iraq.

EUAM Iraq engages in SSR coordination platforms together with international partners – including through the EU SSR working group, co-led with the EU Delegation, and the Security Coordination Group comprising EUAM Iraq, UNDP, the NATO Mission Iraq, the Global Coalition, and the US Office of Security and Cooperation-Iraq – promoting coherence of SSR support. Together with the EU Delegation, EUAM Iraq supports development of an Iraqi integrated border management strategy.

In the context of its SSR support, EUAM Iraq has also implemented its Civil Society Strategy promoting local ownership, inclusiveness, and confidence building, thereby empowering civil society actors.

The Mission has provided advice to facilitate the inclusion of the principles of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda by cooperating with the Ministry of Interior-led Ministerial Committee 1325 to implement the second Iraqi National Action Plan.



Activities

Along with its support to the Office of the National Security Advisor and the Ministry of Interior, EUAM Iraq has provided advice to the Iraqi SSR High Committee under the Office of the Prime Minister, the main strategic-level Iraqi forum for SSR coordination with international partners.

With more than 600,000 employees, the Ministry of Interior is one of the largest employers in Iraq. Effective Human Resource Management is a key priority in ensuring successful SSR in Iraq. EUAM Iraq has provided extensive strategic support in this regard, such as organising a successful programme for senior leaders at the Ministry.

Along with international partners, EUAM Iraq is supporting Iraqi-led efforts to fight corruption. This work aims at building institutional integrity.

In response to a request from the Minister of Interior, EUAM Iraq has been supporting the Law Enforcement Forces Command towards its continued development into an accountable, professional and human rights-oriented policing entity that can respond to protests in an effective manner.

The Mission has organised seminars on policing protests, integrating comparative approaches, human rights standards and a gender perspective. Moreover, the Mission has developed a programme on public order policing for the Ministry, focusing on decision-making and command structures, with workshops having been carried out in Baghdad and Erbil.

In 2019, a Cultural Heritage Protection workshop established a platform of cooperation among Iraqi museums, law enforcement agencies, and international organisations. Advice on cultural heritage protection issues is ongoing and, in 2021, EUAM Iraq started supporting the implementation of a project funded by Germany, to adopt a database with certified information on stolen and missing items of cultural heritage. The database will help law enforcement agencies tackle international crime related to smuggling of cultural goods.

EUAM Iraq established a limited permanent presence in Erbil in June 2021. The Mission is consulting with the Kurdistan Regional Government on possible engagement areas, including to support further strengthening of engagements between Erbil and Baghdad on Security Sector Reform issues.

AFRICA

Ensuring long-lasting peace and security in Africa is a shared interest. The EU and Africa have a long-standing cooperation on peace, security and governance. Out of 18 missions and operations deployed under the Common Security and Defence Policy across the world, 11 are conducted in Africa. Acting either under a mandate from the United Nations Security Council or at the request of African partners, more than 2,000 European soldiers, police officers and civil servants train and advise more than 30,000 African counterparts. In addition, the European Union has always been among the strongest and most reliable supporters of African Union's and Regional Economic Communities' peace support operations and more generally of the African Peace and Security Architecture.

During the 6th EU-Summit held in Brussels in February 2022, European and African leaders endorsed a Joint Vision for 2030, which includes renewed and enhanced cooperation for peace and security, building on the AU-EU Memorandum of Understanding on Peace, Security and Governance of 2018, designed to combat instability, radicalisation, violent extremism and terrorism, tackling the root causes of conflicts, and addressing the entire conflict cycle through the integrated approach. They committed to fostering cooperation through support for adequate training, capacity building and equipment, to strengthen and scale up autonomous peace operations of African defence and security forces, including through EU missions and assistance measures, as well as support for law-enforcement capacity-building.





THE SAHEL



The countries of the Sahel and of the European Union are natural partners, bound by history, geography and culture. In their Joint Declaration of 28 April 2020, the members of the European Council and the G5 Sahel Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the security, stability and development of the Sahel. The EU remains committed to the four pillars identified in April 2020 and taken up under the Coalition for the Sahel, with an approach based on independent but closely coordinated pillars: (i) the fight against terrorism, (ii) strengthening the capabilities of national defence and security forces and of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, (iii) deployment of the State, administrations and basic services

in a context of stabilisation, (iv) development actions. The Council of the EU approved conclusions on the European Union's Integrated Strategy in the Sahel in April 2021.

The EU is concerned about the fragility of the social contract and challenges to the legitimacy of the State, already undermined by its weak presence in several regions. The gradual expansion of insecurity and its impact, of which civilian populations are the first victims, has exacerbated a situation of multiple crises, with unprecedented humanitarian consequences in the region, including an increase in the number of internally displaced persons and refugees, forced displacements, abuse, inter- and intra-community tensions, the proliferation of recurrent food and nutrition crises, an increase in health needs, and difficulty establishing state services in conflict areas.

All these challenges, the increase in activity of armed groups, several of which are linked to international terrorist groups, the aggravation of insecurity, often of a cross-border nature, as well as calls for a strengthening of the political and humanitarian response, led the region's governments and their international partners to organise a collective response, involving major efforts in terms of security, development, governance and peace restoration: the creation of the G5 Sahel in 2014 and the subsequent growth in strength of its Joint Force since 2017 and the establishment of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) to fight Boko Haram within the framework of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (2014). In parallel with this the Sahel Alliance was launched in 2017, followed by the Partnership for Security and Stability in the Sahel (P3S) in 2019 and the International Coalition for the Sahel in 2020, as a framework for political and strategic engagement in the Sahel.

Over the period 2014-2020, the EU mobilised all instruments at its disposal, from humanitarian aid to support for defence and security forces, through to stabilisation and support for sustainable development, at all levels of cooperation – national, regional, continental, international and thematic. Overall budgets were more than doubled. The terms of aid were adapted in order to make it possible in particular to support security and stability. New cooperation instruments were created to increase the speed and impact of EU support, such as the Emergency Trust Fund and



the Capacity Building for Security and Development missions. For the first time in its history, the EU undertook a stabilisation action in Mali under Article 28 of the Treaty on European Union. It revised the arrangements for use of its African Peace Facility (APF) in order to be able to provide support for the G5 Sahel Joint Force and for action of a more regional nature by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA). The APF also supported the MNJTF since 2016 in its fight against Boko Haram.

The deployment of two civilian missions (EUCAP Sahel Niger in 2012 and EUCAP Sahel Mali in 2014) and one military mission (EUTM Mali in 2013) which, in accordance with their respective mandates, aim at supporting the region as a whole, contributed to strengthening the capabilities of defence and security forces in order to ensure the protection of populations. Since 2019, this effort to regionalise European action was complemented by the work of the Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell.

EU Training Mission in Mali (EUTM MALI)



Overview

As an important building block of the EU's integrated approach to the wider SAHEL region, EUTM MALI is mandated to train, educate, advise and accompany the Malian Armed Forces; these activities have been complemented by various projects. In 2021, Mission activities aimed at building up the Malian Armed Forces capacities needed to enable them to respond to security challenges and to restore full Malian territorial integrity under civilian authority. As part of the Mission's wider regional approach, EUTM Mali also worked on the operationalisation of the G5 Sahel Joint Force Headquarters Theatre Command Post in Bamako and supported G5 Sahel troop contributors with first priority on Burkina Faso followed by Niger, including to their national forces.

Achievements

Despite unfavourable conditions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the political developments and enduring uncertainty concerning the transitional government's accountability and reliability, EUTM MALI continued with all necessary efforts and endeavours to implement its 5th mandate. The Mission provided full-scale activities, notably in the country's central region, and took necessary steps to re-base the Mission within Bamako and the centre of Mali (Sévère) in order to allow for further expansion in personnel and operational capacities in line with mandate requirements.

Malian Armed Forces progressively developed own capacity building measures, strategic options and operational priorities. They improved operational readiness, including the establishment and implementation of an operational (training) cycle.

To complement and reinforce the Mission's efforts, the concept of non-executive accompaniment was gradually implemented. It enabled EUTM personnel presence across different Malian Armed Forces echelons of command and facilitated improved assessments of Malian Armed Forces' effectiveness post training/education and the level of Malian Armed Forces' operational autonomy.

The operationalisation of the G5 Sahel Joint Force progressed in 2021, notably through the establishment of an annual training program. Mission efforts succeeded in Burkina Faso with first activities conducted in 2021; gradually increasing engagements were planned together with Burkina Faso partners for 2022. In Niger, EUTM Mali was reinforced through the integration of the former bilateral German and Niger Military Assistance Task Force GAZELLE; this Military Assistance Task Force supports the Nigerien defence sector through training of Nigerien Special Forces in line with EUTM's 5th mandate. Beyond that, additional EUTM activities in support of Niger's national forces were planned together with Nigerien partners.



Activities

EUTM-M activities included training, advice, education, and accompaniment of Malian Armed Forces. Training provided to Malian Armed Forces ranged from individual (specialised) training to collective training of Malian Armed Forces units, including Reconstituted Battalions. The 'train-the-trainers' concept was an important component aiming at multiplying Malian Armed Forces owned training capabilities. Training was delivered in both, centralised and decentralised (Sevare, Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal) locations; in 2021, priority was given to training activities addressing the Malian Armed Forces in the Centre in line with the 5th mandate. Moreover, first training was arranged and conducted in support of Burkina Faso and Niger national defence forces and will intensify over the course of 2022. The Mission addressed the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff, and the G5 Sahel Joint Force Theatre Command Post through its strategic advice pillar on a permanent basis in Bamako. Decentralised advisory activities were directed to subordinate Malian Armed Forces headquarters in military regions.

Close liaison and coordination was ensured with Takuba, Barkhane and MINUSMA and synergies exploited for mutual benefit. In addition, partnership agreements are effective, e.g. with ICRC for IHL training support. EUTM Mali has closest ties to the EU Delegation and closely coordinates/cooperates with EUCAP, e.g. in support of EUCAP training efforts. A technical EUTM-EUCAP agreement facilitated sharing key enablers such as air transport and AirMedEvac.

The Mission's personnel ceiling for the current mandate was 1,256 personnel, contributed by 21 EU Member States and 3 Third States; in December 2021, some 900 personnel were deployed to theatre. Common costs for the current mandate are around €134 million. The Mission's current 4-year mandate expires on 18 May 2024.

EU Capacity Building Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali)



Overview

EUCAP Sahel Mali is a civilian crisis management Mission in Mali, with its Headquarters in the capital Bamako and a Mobile Unit in central Mali, Mopti-Sévaré. The non-executive Mission was launched on 15 January 2015, following an official invitation by the Malian government, to assist the internal security forces in reasserting State authority across the country vis-à-vis the various factions who challenged it following the 'Northern Mali Crisis' in 2012.

Achievements

In 2021, EUCAP supported the rollout of the investigative brigade fighting terrorism and organised crime, as well as the military police (provost) units to strengthen the rule of law. It also provided trainings and specialised equipment for the Bamako airport achieving a significant reduction in the number of passengers returned from Europe to Bamako due to the lack of appropriate documentation.

EUCAP assisted the rollout of a personnel management system for the Gendarmerie and National Guard for a more transparent and effective governance. It also supported the implementation of the human-security centred Integrated Security Plan for the Central Regions and assisted the building of security and governance hubs across central Mali.

Activities

As part of its mandate, EUCAP provided or assisted training to more than 8,407 (429 women) Interior Security Forces (FSI) personnel in 2019-2021, despite the Covid-19 pandemic and the coups d'état of August 2020 and May 2021. General training was gradually replaced by specialised technical, scientific and trainers training.

In 2020, it launched a Mobile Unit in central Mali (Mopti) to assist security forces' endeavours to restore state authority and protect civilians. It also sustained international stabilisation efforts spearheaded by the Coalition for the Sahel and Team Europe and supported the G5 Sahel's Police component.

Via the Mobile Unit, EUCAP continued supporting the Pôles de Sécurité, Développement & Gouvernance (PSDGs) which are secured centres established through EU funding and training which are supposed to "radiate" a sphere of security to the villages around and facilitate the return of the State.



As EU Member States have limited presence in Mali, EUCAP Mali provided support to EU Member States whenever possible, including by hosting delegations from Member States in the Mobile Unit's camp in Mopti.

EUCAP placed the fight against impunity and the promotion of human rights at the heart of its operations, through a strategy based on internal inspection, provostship and military justice. It developed a triptych provost-inspections-military justice approach in 2020 to promote human rights and the fight against impunity, resulting in the establishment of the provostship. Thanks to its work, EUCAP enabled the Malian military justice system to bring for the first time to trial cases of violence and abuses committed by security and defence forces. It also supported the Ministry of Justice in the drafting of a law against gender-based violence.

EUCAP ramped up the mobility and communication capabilities of the Internal Security Forces through equipment projects, and donated €15.5 million between 2019 and 2021 in the form of equipment, rehabilitation, and renovation to the FSI in Bamako and in the regions.

EUCAP also supported the internal security forces of the G5 Sahel, providing continued administrative and logistical support to the Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (RACC) in Nouakchott.

Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (RACC)



Overview

The Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (RACC) was created to support the regional efforts to improve the security situation in the Sahel region. The RACC has 31 authorised international mission members and is present in all five countries of the G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger and Mauritania –where its headquarters are located).

The RACC, with its network of Internal Security and Defence Experts embedded in EU delegations in the five G5 Sahel countries, was established in 2019 to support G5 Sahel structures and countries to enhance regional cooperation and operational capabilities in the field of defence and security, in compliance with international law, human rights and the EU strategic approach to women peace and security. It is administratively attached to EUCAP Sahel Mali and therefore the duration of its mandate is aligned to this Mission.

Within this mandate, the RACC is also facilitating and coordinating the organisation of training courses delivered by the civilian and military CSDP Missions in the Sahel to the defence and security forces of G5 Sahel. It equally aims to enhance international cooperation in support of the G5 Sahel structures and the capacities of the individual countries, as well as to facilitate EU coordination on security and defence, within the framework of the integrated approach to the Sahel.

Achievements

Training and strategic advice are important pillars of RACC's mandate and it has actively supported trainings at regional and national levels in all five G5 Sahel countries in close cooperation with the other CSDP Missions in the region.

Throughout 2021, the RACC has provided strategic advice and support to the Executive secretariat of the G5 Sahel and its organs in the domain of defence and internal security.

In the area of defence, the RACC provided advice and support to the Defence and Security Department of the Executive Secretariat (DDS / SE-G5S), the Defence College (CD-G5S) and the Support Committee (COMSOUT), as well as to the Joint Force (FC-G5S) and its Joint Theatre Command Post (PCIAT).



Activities

As part of its support to strengthen the structural functioning of the DDS, the RACC has developed in close coordination with the Joint Theatre Command Post of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, EUTM Mali, EUCAP Sahel Mali, Barkhane and other partners a framework document for a regional training strategy which was proposed to the Executive Secretariat of G5 Sahel. The implementation of this strategy should optimise coordination between the G5S organs and support partners, by including the Joint Force and its police component. In this regard, the RACC coordinated the planning and organisation of three training programmes in 2019, six in 2020 and 13 in 2021 to the benefit of the G5 Sahel Joint Force and its police component and national units of the police, gendarmerie and national guard of the G5 Sahel member states. Pre-deployment trainings were organised to the benefit of the Joint Theatre Command Post of the joint force in Nouakchott and Bamako respectively.

In the area of Internal Security, the RACC has supported the establishment of the Police component of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, in particular by facilitating exchanges and training on the judicialisation of military operations in the Sahel. In the area of regional information exchange, the RACC has also worked with the Executive Secretariat on enhancing the implementation of the Security Cooperation Platform (PCMS).

The RACC has strengthened its support and advice to the gender and human rights advisor of the Executive Secretariat of G5 Sahel by increasing exchanges with regional institutions working in the field of Gender, Peace and Security about the following two strategies:

- (1) The Inclusion of Women in the Forces Plan, in close collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).
- (2) The Gender Strategy, whose project and Action Plan are in the finalisation phase.

The RACC has also supported other regional initiatives such as the G5S Women's Platform, or the development of the Civilian Protection Strategy, for which national consultations have been organised by the G5S Executive Secretariat.

The RACC has provided advice and supported cross-border cooperation among G5 Sahel countries through the identification of border management projects at the national level with a view to developing a regional strategy that will enable the countries to handle common security challenges in the border regions and to promote the overall harmonious development of the region.

EU Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)



Overview

EUCAP Sahel Niger is a civilian capacity-building Mission with the overall aim to strengthen Niger's internal security sector and its capacities in the fight against significant security threats. Since its opening in 2012, EUCAP Sahel Niger has supported the Nigerien Internal Security Forces, national authorities as well as non-state actors with a variety of different programmes and activities.

Achievements

The integrated approach remains at the heart of the Mission's activities. Close cooperation with the EU Delegation (EUDEL), as well as with Member States, contributed to the establishment within the National Police of a second mobile company of border control (Compagnie mobile de contrôle des frontières) in the area of Birni N'Konni at the border with Nigeria, which was inaugurated in May 2021. In the CMCF project, the Nigerien authorities retain full ownership with close support from European actors and can be seen therefore as a beacon of the successful work of the mission during the past number of years.

In Agadez, the Mission implemented the 'Plan Addou' to help local law enforcement fight against road banditry. This project also showed significant results in terms of improving the interoperability of the forces. In addition, the Mission is supporting the creation of an Escadron Polyvalent in Takanamat (Tahoua region) which is a mobile force of the National Guard with a comprehensive program of trainings, including on trust building activities.

The Mission is stepping up in terms of its role in supporting the fight against terrorism by enhancing its efforts in strengthening the criminal justice chain and it is delivering ongoing strategic advice to relevant ministries and partners. It also supports the training of the prévôtés (judicial police for military issues) to support rule of law and respect for human rights – an important activity given the recent allegations of abuse directed at the country's military.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, new approaches to training were designed and introduced, such as the online training of police forces. This allows training over long distances even in times of return to normality after the pandemic has ended.



Activities

To strengthen the interoperability of Niger's security forces, the Mission's contribution to the second phase of regionalisation of CSDP in the Sahel started in 2019 with the delivery of the first training under the umbrella of the Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell RACC. In October 2021, EUCAP Sahel Niger organised the first major exercise in the framework of the Regional Operational Centres (COR, in French) to support their operationalisation and to strengthen their potential as a crisis management tool.

In terms of international coordination, the Mission has been particularly active in supporting the implementation of initiatives under the Partnership for Security and Stability in the Sahel (P3S) umbrella by undertaking a training for the *prévôts* of the police unit of the G5 Sahel Joint Force in Chad and by providing online training to special intervention units of Chad.

Under the 2020 - 2022 mandate, strategic advice delivery by the mission has been significantly strengthened to enhance the partner's capacities in the fight against terrorism and organised crime. Advisors are located as close as possible to the highest authorities responsible for security of Niger allowing a better understanding of local expectations and focusing on helping to rewrite the National Strategy for Internal Security (NSIS).

In terms of cross-cutting themes, the Mission's actions will be geared towards the enhancement of the criminal justice chain, promotion of human rights and gender in its trainings, and through regionalisation efforts to best support Niger's internal security forces and local partners in the quest for national and regional stability and security.

THE HORN OF AFRICA



The Horn of Africa is a strategically important region, with which Europe has longstanding political and economic ties. The EU is fully committed to deepening its strategic relationship and partnership with the Horn of Africa region and its countries, the objective being to support peace and security, democracy, human rights, rule of law, gender equality, sustainable development, economic growth, climate action and regional cooperation. The people-to-people links between the EU and the Horn of Africa are strong, including through the large and engaged diasporas.

In May 2021, the Council established a new EU strategy, building on the 2011 Horn of Africa Strategic Framework, in order to give new impetus to this relationship, and to sustain the EU's political, security and economic interests. This strategy aims at strengthening the EU's partnership with the Horn of Africa countries and improving the EU's effectiveness and visibility in an increasingly competitive environment. It covers the eight countries of the Horn as well as regional organisations, in the framework of the wider neighbourhood including the Red Sea and the Western Indian Ocean.

The Horn of Africa region has undergone important developments over the last decade and is increasingly witnessing shifting regional dynamics. Historic peace agreements and the advent of democratic transitions have offered hopes and opportunities. However, conflicts – often fuelled by ethnic tensions – competition for power and natural resources, violent extremism, internationalised competition for influence and a history of violent conflict are exacerbating instability and fragmentation in the Horn of Africa at a time when multilateral cooperation is decreasing.

Demographic changes, urbanisation, digitalisation and the emergence of new markets provide important opportunities. Yet the region is affected by the dire effects of climate change and more frequent natural disasters. Governance challenges need to be overcome to address persistent poverty, socio-economic inequalities, difficult access to basic services and lack of decent job opportunities, all of which has been exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The region hosts the largest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees in Africa. Violations and abuses of human rights and violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) persist, while humanitarian challenges are growing exponentially. It also remains a region of origin, transit and destination of important migration flows, including irregular migration, to other countries in the wider region as well as to the EU.

EUTM Somalia, EUCAP Somalia and Operation ATALANTA remain an essential pillar of the EU's integrated approach as well as the response to emerging and on-going crises, in conjunction with other EU instruments.



Piracy has been one of the biggest threats plaguing the international maritime sector and as a consequence, international trade. This was especially true in the Indian Ocean where, at the height of the piracy crisis, Somali-based pirates were holding as many as 736 people and 32 ships hostage. In response to this crisis, Operation ATALANTA was deployed in 2008. Since then, the number of piracy related incidents has dropped drastically, with the last registered piracy attack taking place in April 2019. However, criminal piracy networks have yet to be eradicated, as these networks diversify their illegal activities into other sectors, extending their influence and making it difficult to tackle them.

The EU remains committed to continue supporting Somalia's reform and reconciliation agenda, while the federal and regional leaderships must considerably step up efforts in a consensual and inclusive manner. While seeking financial burden-sharing, with the perspective of the reconfiguration of the international security presence in the country and Somalia's full takeover of responsibility in line with the UNSC Resolution 2568, the EU will continue to support the UN and the AU in their stabilisation efforts.

EU Naval Force Somalia (Operation ATALANTA)



Overview

European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) Somalia Operation ATALANTA was launched in 2008 in response to Somali-based piracy and armed robbery in the Indian Ocean. Its mandate is renewed every two years, allowing it to adapt to new geopolitical circumstances in the area of operations. The current mandate became active in January 2021 and will remain in force until December 2022.

Operation ATALANTA continues countering piracy on the high seas, protecting the World Food Programme (WFP) and other vulnerable vessels, countering drug trafficking, contributing to the implementation of the weapons' embargo on Somalia and monitoring other illicit activities at sea, such as the illegal export of charcoal and monitoring illegal, unreported and unregistered (IUU) fishing.

Operation ATALANTA operates in full compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and United Nations Security Council 2608 (2021), to 'counter piracy and armed robbery within Somalia's territorial waters (TTW)', Operation ATALANTA will continue to fulfil its missions, providing Maritime Security in the Western Indian Ocean.

A defining characteristic of this operation is that it is part of the EU Integrated Approach for Somalia, together with its two European Union complementary sister missions, EU Capacity Building to Somalia (EUCAP Somalia) and EU Training Mission to Somalia (EUTM Somalia), all of whom support the EU Delegation to Somalia.

Achievements

Thanks to the new mandate of Operation ATALANTA, which came into force last January 2021, the Operation continues to grow and increase its capabilities to:

- Deter, prevent and repress acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia;
- Protect World Food Programme vessels delivering humanitarian aid to internally displaced people and refugees in Somalia;
- Ensure the protection of vulnerable vessels within its Area of Operations;
- Monitor illicit activities at sea including charcoal trade, IUU fishing, drug smuggling and weapons trafficking;
- Support the EU Integrated Approach for Somalia and the Horn of Africa together with its two EU



complementary missions, (EUCAP Somalia and EUTM Somalia) the EU Delegation to Somalia and EU Special Representative to the Horn of Africa;

- Act as a fundamental tool in the EU's Naval Diplomacy for the Indo-Pacific;
- Cooperate and support all international organisations, naval forces and strategic partners present in the Area of Operations;
- Provide a unique legal framework to transfer pirates to regional states for prosecution.

Activities

As a tool of EU's joint Foreign and Security Policy, Operation ATALANTA represents more than just ships. It is a network of military, civil and diplomatic capability that not only includes maritime patrol aircraft and on-board vessel protection detachments, but which also links into legal, political, commercial and development objectives whilst taking into account Gender and Human Rights perspectives.

- Under Operation ATALANTA protection, nearly 2.5 million tons of World Food Programme food and humanitarian aid have been delivered safely into ports of the countries in the region, including Somali ports, using a combination of both, EU and partner military assets in support of the Somali population. Operation ATALANTA has protected more than 1,800 WFP vessels transiting the region, between the Red Sea and the Somali Basin. In March 2020, EU NAVFOR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with World Food Programme to extend cooperation and allow for a closer coordination in other areas in the region.
- Under its 'legal finish' policy, 171 suspected pirates have been apprehended by Operation ATALANTA and transferred into regional justice systems prosecution. This 'legal finish' has proved an end of impunity, which still forms one of the most important building blocks in what has informally been termed the 'ATALANTA acquis' with 145 successful convictions thus far.
- Thanks to the voluntary registration scheme (VRS) for vessels transiting the area, the Operation's Maritime Security Centre – Horn of Africa (MSCHOA) has registered hundreds of thousands of commercial ships sailing the contested waters of the Horn of Africa since 2008, in order to assess vessel vulnerability and afford appropriate protection from piracy and other threats.

- Local maritime capacity-building efforts performed by Operation ATALANTA in support of security and development have seen training sessions organised with African countries' coastguards, port security and military forces in fields as varied as harbour security to forensic evidence protection.
- Specific training was provided to Somali maritime security actors and regular interactions at all levels are aimed to increase situational awareness and ensure commonality of approach.

In order to support the setup of a regional maritime security architecture, Operation ATALANTA works closely with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and has contributed to the training and education of regional coordination and information fusion centres, military and law enforcement forces, and their legal and judicial systems across the region.

It also cooperates closely with the UN International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

The partnership developed with the commercial shipping industry remains crucial. Operation ATALANTA is a signatory to the Best Management Practices handbook, advising seafarers and shipping companies on precautions and self-defence measures, when transiting the region.

In addition, through MSCHOA's promulgation of quarterly Industry-Releasable Threat Assessments and ad hoc Industry-Releasable Threat Bulletins based upon expertise from Operation ATALANTA and Combined Maritime Force (CMF), the shipping industry receives threat assessments and military graded information on attacks – piracy and others –, which occur in the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.



EU Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM-S)



Overview

Throughout its 7th mandate EUTM-S has provided strategic-level advice to Somali authorities within the Security institutions in the Mogadishu area as well as specific mentoring, advice and capacity building in the training domain. The objectives of EUTM-S are the contribution to the development of effective and accountable Somali Security Forces (SSF), the support to autonomously operating Somali Security Forces and the contribution to EU's integrated approach in the wider region. The Mission's personnel ceiling for its current mandate is 212. The Mission's current 2-year mandate expires 31 December 2022. Under the European Peace Facility 2021 budget, the Somalia National Army is receiving support through dedicated Assistance Measures entailing non-lethal military equipment and infrastructure projects.

Achievements

The work of EUTM Somalia is significantly influenced by the deteriorating security conditions caused by the fraught, complicated and complex electoral process, together with deep-rooted tensions between political stakeholders and the imminent threat posed by Al Shabab. Nevertheless, the year 2021 saw the continuing progression and development of the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF), like the command and control (C2) relationships, general structures, and logistical concept and structures.

EUTM-S support through numerous courses and dedicated advice enabled a significant enhancement of the planning capacity of the Somali National Armed Forces General Staff. Continued direct advice, including on common working procedures and roles, helped the Somali National Armed Forces General Staff to improve intra-staff coordination between the Departments. The Mission directly supported and provided guidance on policies, directives and other documents like the Ministry of Defence guide, the Human Resources Policy and a coordinated long term Training Policy.

EUTM also planned and delivered training courses and exercises. Mainly in General Dhagabdan Training Centre, EUTM accomplished more than twenty-five courses and trainings, not including mentoring and advisory activities, in 2021 alone. The overall number of training/mentoring/advising hours significantly increased and Somali National Armed Forces is taking over more and more responsibilities within the training domain, proceeding towards a Somali Owned Training System.



Activities

The Mission's main training efforts shifted from collective training to train-the-trainers, specialised training (e.g. Counter-Improvised Explosive Device), and leadership training, in particular since Force Generation is a major challenge for Somali National Armed Forces and operational requirements deny availability of unit-size training audiences. The build-up of Somali National Armed Forces trainer capacities starts to bear fruit on the way to a Somali National Armed Forces owned, maintained, and sustained training system. Specialised training takes place in areas such as medical, logistics, and notably in Counter-Improvised Explosive Device in order to improve Somali National Armed Forces force protection capacities and to lower Force Generation requirements in turn. SNAF leaders are trained in the mission's Platoon & Company Commanders courses, which enjoy the highest recognition from international partners. Training activities are coordinated and synchronised with international partners, notably AMISOM; synergetic effects are sought wherever possible, in particular with EUCAP Somalia and with EU Naval Force Operation ATALANTA.

EUTM's activities in the advisory domain focus on Somali defence institutions, in particular the Somali Ministry of Defence and the Somali National Armed Forces General Staff in Mogadishu, which are requisite for Somali National Armed Forces overall functionality and Somali National Armed Forces civilian oversight and control. Doctrine and policy development, as well as basic functionalities to enable command and control (C2) over Somali National Armed Forces operations, are focused on autonomous Somali Security Forces acting within a legal framework based on international standards.

EUTM Somalia liaises and cooperates with multiple International Organisations, in particular with UNSOM/UNSOS and AMISOM, European and international actors, including local Somali political and military authorities, the US, TU, the UK and international embassies. The Mission successfully cooperates with the EU Delegation, the EU's civilian CSDP Mission EUCAP Somalia as well as with EU Naval Force Operation ATALANTA. Military coordination between EUTM and different international/national actors, as well as synchronisation of their collective efforts and actions is enabled through the UNSOM and Somali co-owned 'Comprehensive Approach to Security' coordination framework, in particular through its military work strand 2A.





European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia)



Overview

The Mission is operating in a volatile security environment, with political instability, and significant challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Divergences within the government and between Federal Government and Member States and lack of decision-making related to the delayed elections made it complicated for the Mission to get traction in Security Sector Reform (SSR) in 2021. The Mission continued to pursue cooperation with relevant line ministries, in particular, it engaged on maritime security and increased its support to the Somali Police Forces. It sought a constant balance in its activities between both areas through strategic advising, mentoring, training and support with infrastructures and provision of equipment. The Mission actively engaged with the International Community in Somalia, including the participation, facilitation and co-hosting of the Mission's Somali counterparts in several international coordination fora.

Achievements

At strategic level, the Mission has contributed to the revision of the Somali Transition Plan 2021-2022 in view of the drawdown of African Union Forces (AMISOM), with a focus on the transition from 'military to police' to an enhanced provisioning of security through civilian policing.

The Mission has supported the Strategic Police Plan 2020-2025 in outlining the priorities for the Somali Police Force, and developing the related Somali Police Force Annual Operational Policing Plan and the Somali Police Force Institutional Development and Capacity Building Plan under their request, and the Strategic Plan for the Attorney's General Office (AGO) for 2020-2024.

Activities

At the operational level, in the maritime domain, since 2019, the Mission has been strengthening the capacity of Somali Maritime Administration in establishing the foundation for its Initial Operational Capacity with the delivery of six-office containers at the Mogadishu port in March 2021. The Mission supported the construction of the Somali Police Force Maritime Police Unit Headquarters in Mogadishu in collaboration with the EU Delegation and the United Nations for Project Service (UNOPS).

In support of the accession and domestication of prioritised international maritime conventions into the Somalia Legal framework, the Mission continues to advise the Somali Maritime Administration Legal Service, especially on the facilitation of the International Convention on Maritime Search



and Rescue. The Somali Maritime Administration informed the intent of the Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport to sign the Search and Rescue Convention at the International Maritime Organisation Assembly on 6 December and start the process of agreeing on SAR information sharing with neighbouring states.

In the effort to develop the Somali coast guard functions, the Mission, together with UNSOM, drafted the terms of reference for the Somali Navy and Coast Guard mapping, and papers on the reactivation of the National Maritime Coordination Committee.

Following the implementation of the Visit, Board, Search and Seizure training facility for the Somali Police Force Maritime Police Unit in the Mogadishu Port in 2019, the Mission delivered a second Visit, Board, Search and Seizure unit to the Somaliland Coast Guard, including the delivery of specialised training and equipment.

In order to strengthen the criminal justice chain, the Mission's advice to the Attorney General Office on the need of specialised competences in maritime prosecution, led to the establishment of a Maritime Crimes Unit (MCU) within the AGO.

The Mission has provided technical support to the Federal Government and has seen the accession to both SOLAS and MARPOL Convention, which, along with the legal texts of the Somali Maritime Code, is capable of providing a legal path within the framework provided by UNCLOS, on a rules-based approach to maritime security.

The Mission-supported Women in Maritime Sector (WiMS) initiative progressed with a plan to launch consultative conferences in each FMS. The main purpose of these conferences is to create awareness and motivation of women in maritime sector; to initiate mapping of women's participation in the maritime sector; and finalise each FMS Action Plan for WiMS.

In the police sector, EUCAP Somalia supported the development of a robust policing capacity named SPF Federal Darwish (FD) and assisted in their first operational deployment (planning, training and equipping) and worked to enhance their interoperability with the other security forces (AMISOM and Somalia National Army (SNA)). In support of force generation for the FD, the Mission has increased its cooperation with the Italian Carabinieri Mission in Djibouti (MIADIT) and EUTM Somalia, in order to build synergies in pre-deployment training of the Federal Darwish. The Mission facilitated Federal Darwish participation in combined training activities between SNA and SPF, delivered jointly by EUTM Somalia.

Since 2019, in order to strengthen the INTERPOL National Central Bureau capacity, the Mission has offered support with the provision of specialised training, complemented with IT support and communication equipment, including a complete office renovation. The support allowed INTERPOL NCB to engage in international police cooperation to fight transnational crime in Somalia and to resume communication with INTERPOL Headquarters. The Mission has also initiated cooperation with FRONTEX and is assessing engagement with EUROPOL.

Starting in 2020, with the aim to enhance the training capacities of the SPF, the Mission have contributed to the renovation and refurbishment of the SPF Academy, increasing the training capacity by 140 additional trainees per training cycle. The project is ongoing with renovation of other infrastructures in the Academy. Similarly, the Mission is supporting the establishment of the SPF Federal Darwish Headquarters in Mogadishu, in support of advancing force generation.

The Mission supported the Puntland Criminal Investigation Department (CID) with the creation of a database for nine regional CID departments, enhancing the capacity to collect and analyse crime data with the provision of equipment and training activities for Information Management System's operationalisation.



CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

In the Central African Republic, despite unfavourable conditions caused by Covid-19, political developments since 2020 and enduring uncertainty over RCA's future political choices concerning its strategic partners, EUTM RCA continued to advise, educate, and train soldiers of the Central African Armed Forces (Forces Armées Centrafricaines) in 2021. A civilian mission, EUAM RCA, launched in December 2019, provided support and advice to internal security forces in 2021.

The latest example of EU response to emerging crisis is in Mozambique, where the security situation in Cabo Delgado was intensifying. On 30 March 2021, EU Member States endorsed the Political Framework for Crisis Approach for the Cabo Delgado crisis. The EU's Integrated Approach encompasses political/diplomatic, humanitarian, development, security and peace-building actions in the short, medium and long term, while underlining the necessity to maintain a focus on addressing human rights and the rule of law. Eventually, EUTM Mozambique was established on 12 July the same year and officially launched on 15 October. EUTM Mozambique is the core element of the security pillar and the fundamental component of the integrated approach. In addition, the EU is assisting the armed forces with non-lethal equipment through the European Peace Facility.





EU Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA)



Overview

EUTM RCA is part of the EU's integrated approach in the Central African Republic, which aims at contributing to the African, and wider international efforts to restore stability of and support to the country's political transition process. The Mission supports the Defence Sector Reform within an overall locally owned security-sector reform process coordinated by the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

In 2021, EUTM RCA conducted efforts in three domains: strategic advice, operational training and education. The Mission's personnel ceiling for the mandate was 365 personnel. The Mission's current 2-year mandate will expire on 19 September 2022.

Achievements

Since the Mission's launch in 2016, more than 9,000 Central African Armed Forces have been educated and trained.

In 2021, the Mission provided strategic advice to political/military authorities, both in the field of garrison deployment planning and in the development of major documents including a National Defence Plan, a military procurement law and recruitment plans. It also conducted detailed analysis of EU-financed infrastructure and equipment projects in support of Central African Armed Forces deployments.

In the area of operational training, EUTM RCA completed the training of five deployable infantry battalions. The Mission also completed the validation of four specialised units (i.e. special forces, intelligence), while providing educational courses to officers and non-commissioned officers on subjects such as signals, leadership, tactics, International Humanitarian Law, Human Rights and prevention of sexual abuse.

Finally, EUTM RCA has supported the reintegration of more than 500 former rebels into Central African Armed Forces as part of the national disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation programme.



Activities

The Mission supported the capability building of Central African Armed Forces by providing operational training from platoon up to battalion level, specifically including training also on International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights also supported by the UN and the International Committee of the Red Cross. It contributed to the operationalisation of the future Central African Republic military education system represented by its NCO & Officers Schools and has supported Central African Armed Forces trainers to effectively conduct basic training to recruits and Non Commissioned Officers. EUTM RCA's main effort is the support to the implementation of the Defence Sector Reform through the regulatory doctrinal corpus for the Central African Armed Forces. In conjunction with MINUSCA, EUTM RCA provides advice to the Presidential teams overseeing national security policy and security-sector reform.

Through close relation and cooperative working groups to the General Staff and the Ministry of Defence, senior officers provide direct advice to their Central African counterparts. The Mission has initiated direct advice to the Central African Armed Forces Regional headquarters level in Bouar. As the Mission's 3rd Mandate has extended the mission area to cover the whole territory of the Central African Republic, the mission is striving to provide direct advisory support to all Regional Central African Armed Forces headquarters in the future.

To achieve and maintain cohesion and, wherever possible, synergies of EUTM RCA's activities with the broader efforts of the international engagement in Central African Republic, the Mission liaises and coordinates with multiple international, European and national stakeholders including the UN, African Union, MINUSCA, the EU Delegation, Central Africa Republic authorities and the Chinese, French and US embassies.

In December 2021 however, Member States decided to temporarily and reversibly suspend the training activities, to continue education activities and to concentrate on providing strategic advice to and strengthening the link with CAR authorities, in light of the increased involvement of Russia-affiliated forces on the ground and the subsequent increase of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law violations.

EU Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA)



Overview

The security of the population and the effectiveness and accountability of the Internal Security Forces are the main areas of activity of the European Union Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA). The youngest of the civilian CSDP Missions reached operational capacity in summer 2020 and in 2021, it supported the Central African authorities in reforming their internal security sector, with the overarching aim of improving security for the population. After only one year of full operational activity on the ground, the Mission has become a valued actor among national and international partners, as evidenced by cooperation in numerous projects. EUAM RCA has 66 European and 13 Central African staff members and is based in the capital Bangui.

Achievements

Supporting the transformation of the Central African internal security forces into a professional and accountable actor at the service of the population stands at the core of the Missions mandate. The most important achievement was the drafting of the Framework Law together with the national and international partners. These key texts define the structure, organisation and functioning of the National Gendarmerie and the Central African Police to develop and modernise their services to the population.

The Mission's members have established working relations with the General Directorates of the Police and the Gendarmerie. This allowed for supporting improvements in the internal functioning of the human resources and logistics departments. In addition, concepts have been developed to optimise the training sector.

Initiated by the Mission, the revision of the framework law for the police and the decree for the gendarmerie was relaunched after having been dormant since 2018. This law is currently up for approval by the President of the Republic, before review and adoption by Parliament.

Providing security requires concerted action by all relevant institutions. To improve interaction for the benefit of the population, the Mission has worked to strengthen links between the internal security forces, the judiciary and the penitentiary systems, customs, the ministry securing waters and forestry, and the Central African Armed Forces.

Close liaison with civil society is key to guaranteeing acceptance of the Security Sector Reform process as well as integrating human rights, gender and environmental perspectives. To bring the population and local institutions closer together, the Mission, in co-operation with the International



Committee of the Red Cross, launched the project to establish two human rights units within the General Secretariats of the gendarmerie and the police. The process is still ongoing.

To counter disinformation, the two EU CSDP missions in the Central African Republic under the auspices of the EU Delegation have contributed to raising awareness about the EU through round tables and dialogue with journalists, fact checkers and civil society.

Activities

The Mission delivers strategic advice in bilateral meetings and working groups which serve to continuously identify potential fields of improvements. Some examples of this include the area of Human Resources, where working methods have been developed to enable an automatic inventory of internal security forces staff and their availability. The development of a national table of courts and prisons has contributed to improvement of the justice system throughout the country and an inventory of the prisons in Bangui has helped to develop a future action plan. Ongoing exchange and contacts with national counterparts has led the Mission to identify a need for leadership training by way of creation of a permanent teaching team as well as a need for legal issues to be included in basic internal security forces training.

Actively engaged in the commission tasked with rewriting the revised National Defence Plan, the Mission ensures that this plan guarantees interoperability between the Armed Forces and the internal security forces.

EU Training Mission in Mozambique (EUTM MOZ)



Overview

EUTM MOZ is the youngest military CSDP Mission, launched on 15 October 2021. As part of the EU's Integrated Approach in Mozambique, the Mission supports capacity building of Mozambican Armed Forces through training of selected units (Commandos and Fuzileiros) in order to support stabilisation and the promotion of peace, while ensuring respect for International Humanitarian Law and the rule of law, notably in Cabo Delgado and its neighbouring provinces. This addresses essential conflict driving conditions in Northern Mozambique in order to avoid further conflict spreading and to allow fostering inclusive development.

Achievements

EUTM MOZ has taken over in theatre the Portuguese bilateral activity 'Project 6' (P6). The Mission utilised exiting P6 planning, expanded and further developed it to encompass the training of 11 selected companies, which will serve Mozambican Armed Forces to build-up its future Quick Reaction Forces.

The Mission has established its headquarters in Maputo and has reached its Initial Operational Capability, declared by the Mission Commander (Director MPCC) on 1 November. Close ties have been established with local political and military authorities and the EU Delegation. As the Mission's training activities are very closely linked and are directly dependent on the European Peace Facility's Assistance Measures – up to 89 M EUR in 2021 and 2022 –, EUTM has established closest working relationships with the Assistance Measure implementing partner in theatre to ensure a concrete application of the 'train and equip' concept. The Assistance Measure covers equipment and supply requirements for the eleven Mozambican Armed Forces companies trained by EUTM.

Activities

The Mission has commenced its training efforts on Initial Operational Capability declaration in the main training locations Maputo, Katembe, and Chimoio for Commandos (Army), Fuzileiros (Navy), and Tactical Air Control Parties (Air Force). EUTM activities are complemented right from the beginning through lectures provided by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. The Mission is further preparing its way to Full Operational Capability, e.g. through identifying training requirements such as small-scale infrastructure support and real



life support improvements, which are made subject to Quick Impact Projects. Full Operational Capability, hence full-scale mandate delivery, will be declared by the Mission Commander once conditions are sufficiently met.

EUTM MOZ liaises and coordinates with multiple International Organisations active in country, in particular with the UN (OCHA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The EU Delegation is of particular importance with regard to political support and common messaging in country. Beyond that, close coordination/cooperation is established with Mozambican military authorities and the political leadership and coordination with Rwandese and Southern African Development Community forces in Cabo Delgado is in progress. In addition, the Mission is linked to various national stakeholders in country, including their embassies. The Mission is aiming at streamlining of efforts and ensuring a common approach with all partners and stakeholders.

The duration of the current mandate is 2-year as of Full Operational Capability achievement.



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