



**EUROPEAN UNION**  
**COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY**  
MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**2022**



Manuscript completed in June 2023.

Unless indicated otherwise, the reporting period is 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

3<sup>rd</sup> edition

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2023

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	Catalogue number	ISBN	ISSN	DOI
Print	OF-AB-23-001-EN-C	978-92-9463-232-6	2599-9354	10.2871/475399
eBook	OF-AB-23-001-EN-E	978-92-9463-233-3	2599-9362	10.2871/215444
HTML	OF-AB-23-001-EN-Q	978-92-9463-231-9	2599-9362	10.2871/156979
PDF	OF-AB-23-001-EN-N	978-92-9463-234-0	2599-9362	10.2871/890207



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## FOREWORD BY THE HR/VP

24 February 2022 will forever be recalled as the day when Russia started its brutal, unprovoked and illegal invasion of Ukraine. This was and remains a case of pure aggression and a clear-cut breach of the UN Charter. Russia's invasion aggravated an already fragile and challenging global security landscape.

The EU's reaction to the Russian aggression has been firm and fast. Since the war started, we have provided vast amounts of political, economic and military support to Ukraine to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have also launched a new military CSDP mission and adapted our civilian CSDP mission in Ukraine to better support Ukraine.

On the military side, the launch of the EU's Military Assistance Mission (EUMAM) was done in record time. EUMAM is enhancing the military capability of the Ukrainian Armed Forces to allow them to defend Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty within its internationally recognised borders, as well as to protect the civilian population.

On the civilian side, we amended the mandate of the EU Advisory Mission (EUAM) to provide support to Ukrainian authorities in the investigation and prosecution of international crimes committed in the context of Russia's aggression, including attacks against the civilian population and civilian infrastructure such as hospitals, medical facilities, schools and shelters.

Faced with the return of large-scale state-to-state conflict to Europe and the emergence of new threats, our CSDP missions and operations need to become more resilient and adapt to a fast changing security landscape. That is why, just a few days after the start of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, European leaders adopted the Strategic Compass, an ambitious plan to strengthen our security and defence policy on the horizon of the next 5 to 10 years.



One of the Strategic Compass' goals is to enhance the effectiveness of our civilian and military missions and operations in supporting our partners. Put simply, we have to increase the effectiveness of what we do.

First, the Compass foresees the adaptation of our model of military missions to meet our partners' expectations with more targeted training and equipment. And we want to apply more systematically the 'train and equip model' - not only 'train' - also to our civilian missions, an approach that has been providing good results in Niger and Somalia.

Second, we want to put more emphasis on prevention. Instead of large training missions, we need small, agile teams of experts and trainers – from the military but also from the police – that could be deployed quickly to address specific requests for targeted trainings, advice, intelligence or equipment.

Last but not least, we need to better connect the work of our missions with other EU instruments such as the European Peace Facility (EPF). The EPF is a real game changer for our missions and operations, and our relations with our partners. It has been a crucial instrument to respond to Russia's war on Ukraine. But the EPF is a global instrument. It has enabled us to support African peace operations – from Somalia to Mozambique, from the Lake Chad to the Sahel region – as well as individual partners from Georgia and Moldova to Niger, from Bosnia and Herzegovina to Lebanon and Jordan. We will continue doing that and ensuring that it supports our CSDP missions and operations to make our impact felt on the ground.

**Josep Borrell Fontelles**

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



## PART 1

### **2022 in focus:**

# Europe's security under threat







## 2022 IN FOCUS: EUROPE'S SECURITY UNDER THREAT

**Joint foreword by Civilian Operations Commander and Managing Director Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability Stefano Tomat and Director General EU Military Staff (EUMS) and Director Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC), Vice-Admiral Hervé Bléjéan.**

War returned to the European continent in 2022. Security and defence are no longer abstract concepts for Europe's citizens, they are at the heart of their concerns. The threats we face today are many and varied. Across the Globe territorial aggression, power politics, contested norms, terrorist, cyber and hybrid threats, have increased instability and volatility in an already febrile world. Everything from the movement of refugees to food security is weaponised. Information manipulation, and disinformation are further fuelling this instability. Common action is our best defence.

The EU's swift and decisive response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine has shown the EU's determination to be a credible and capable security actor. EU crisis management tools were used quickly and creatively to support Ukraine.

We launched, in record time, a Military Assistance Mission to support Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine): our most ambitious military training mission so far. Through EUMAM Ukraine, we provide sustainable and predictable support to Ukraine, enhancing the capability of its armed forces to defend their country. The aim of this mission is to strengthen the capacity of the Ukrainian Armed Forces to defend Ukraine's territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders and to deter and respond to possible future military offensives by Russia and other potential aggressors.

On the civilian side, our rule of law Mission, the EU Advisory Mission in Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine) quickly adapted its activities (most notably on border support activities and investigation and prosecution of international crimes) to provide direct support to Ukrainian Law Enforcement Agencies, whose priorities had shifted to deal with the consequences of the Russian invasion. The Mission returned to its headquarters in Kyiv in May 2022 and restored its full presence in Ukraine after the summer. It now operates out of the Kyiv HQ, as well as the Field Offices in Lviv and Odesa to provide the Ukrainian civilian security sector with the support it needs at this critical time. EUAM Ukraine will be in a position to support Ukraine's reform of its security sector in the framework of the EU accession process.

In 2022 we focussed on our future capacity to act to respond to the new level threats. The EU Member States adopted the Strategic Compass, an ambitious plan to turn political intent into concrete action, with clear time lines and objectives. The Strategic Compass marks a quantum leap forward for European Security and defence capabilities. Once its objectives have been realised the EU will have the capacity to respond more decisively to emerging crises, better secure the Union and increase the protection of its citizens.

One of the key military deliverables of the Strategic Compass is the European Union Rapid Deployment Capacity (EU RDC), that will allow swiftly deploy a modular force of up to 5,000 troops,



including land, air and maritime components, as well as strategic enablers. We will continue to develop this capability so that by 2025 the EU RDC will have the ability to deploy a modular force of up to 5,000 troops into a security environment up to and including non-permissive. On the civilian side we will ensure that civilian missions are able to deploy more rapidly in line with the Civilian CSDP Compact. More specifically, we will be able and ready to deploy a mission with 200 civilian experts within 30 days, making full use of the key equipment and logistical services provided by the Mission Support Platform.

**Vice-Admiral Herve Bléjéan**

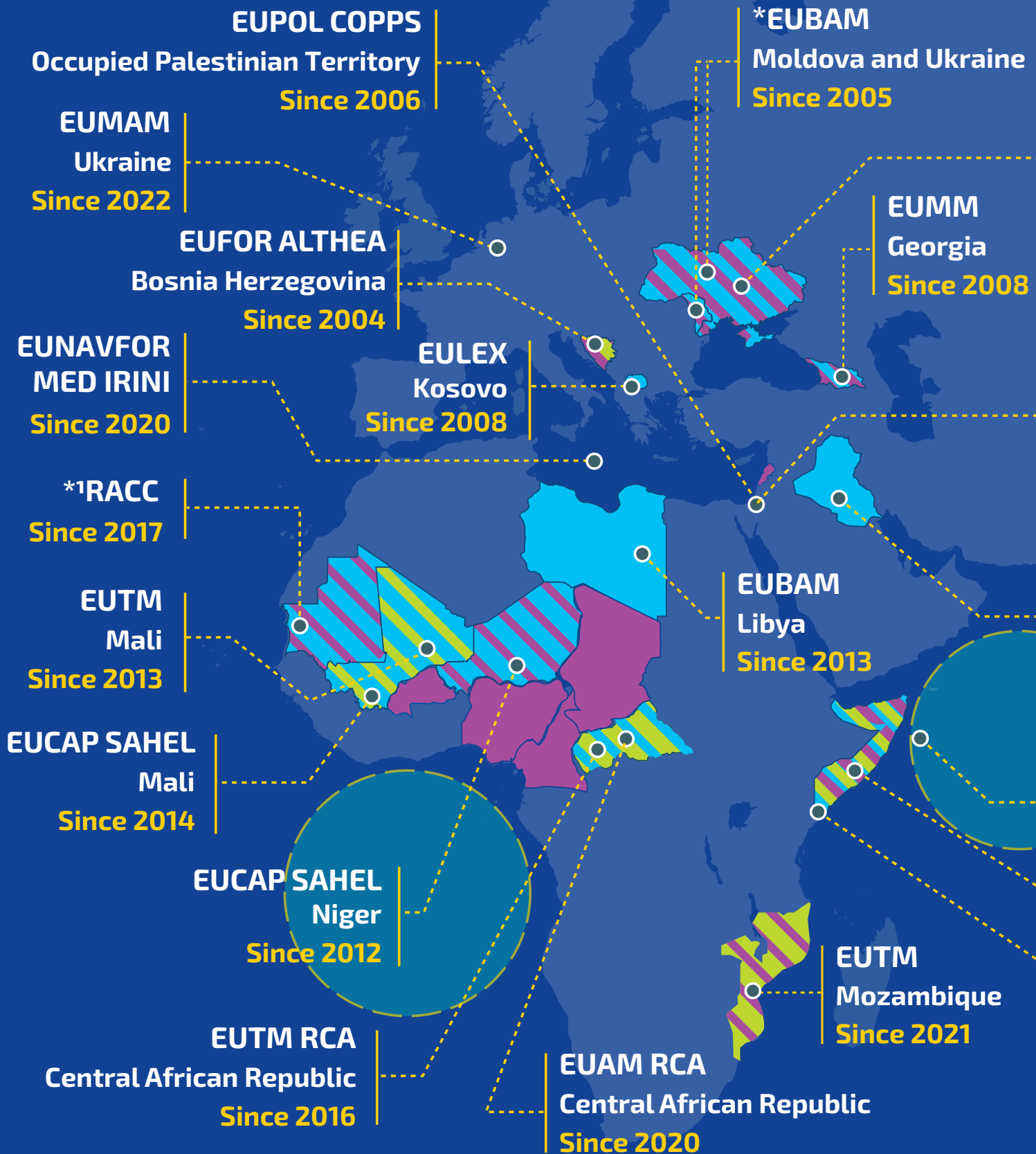
*Director-General European Union Military  
Staff and Director Military Planning and  
Conduct Capability*

**Stefano Tomat**

*Civilian Operations Commander and EEAS  
Managing Director Civilian Planning and  
Conduct Capability*



# 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



**EUAM**  
**Ukraine**  
**Since 2014**




**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**



**8** ongoing military Missions/Operations



**12** 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.

\*1The Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell is a CSDP action which facilitates EU support to security and defence cooperation amongst G5 Sahel countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Niger and Chad).



**PART 2**

**Achievements**

of CSDP Missions and  
Operations



## THE EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD



Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine has transformed the political and security situation in the Eastern neighbourhood (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine) and further exposed pre-existing external threats which affect stability and security in Europe: continuing foreign pressures and destabilising actions, challenges to territorial integrity, unresolved conflicts, problems of energy supply and security, etc.

The EU has responded decisively to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, following three main tracks: 1) wide-ranging support to Ukraine, 2) the diplomatic track to isolate and hold Russia to account, including restrictive measures and 3) global outreach to address the consequences of Russia's aggression. As Team Europe, the EU and its Member States

have so far mobilised over EUR 70 billion of assistance to Ukraine. Following Ukraine's application and Commission's opinion, on 23 June 2022, the Council took the historic decision to grant the status of candidate country to Ukraine.

Since 2014, EUAM has supported Ukrainian authorities efforts for 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 was adapted following Russia's full-scale invasion to include temporary tasks at border crossing points between Ukraine and the EU, and enabling support in investigation and prosecution of International Crimes.

The EU Military Assistance Mission to Ukraine in support of Ukraine (EUMAM) was established in October and launched in November 2022 with an initial objective to train 15,000 Ukrainian soldiers on EU soil, through providing basic, collective and specialised training to the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF). EUMAM, alongside the EPF assistance measures for Ukraine, aims to strengthen the capacity of the UAF to defend Ukraine's territorial integrity. Through these efforts, the EU has significantly strengthened its international position as an important defence and security provider.

In Georgia, the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM), deployed in September 2008 following the 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.





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. On 23 June 2022, the European Council recognised the European perspective of Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Georgia and decided to grant the status of candidate country to Ukraine and to the Republic of Moldova.

EU-Armenia relations are governed by the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement, which entered into force on 1st March 2021. In 2022 the EU-Armenia relations on security issues were strengthened with the opening of a EU-Armenia security dialogue and with the deployment of a monitoring capability (EUMCAP) in the context of the EU support to the Armenia/Azerbaijan peace process. A new EU - Azerbaijan agreement is under negotiation to replace the current Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. EUMCAP was deployed as a precursor to the establishment of a fully-fledged CSDP mission, the EU Mission in Armenia which was deployed on the ground in Armenia in February 2023.

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine are part of 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.

## European Union Advisory Mission Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)



### Overview

EUAM Ukraine's operating environment changed dramatically following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022. After the invasion, the Mission evacuated its international staff from Kyiv and several field offices. However, the Lviv Field Office remained operational. The Mission quickly adapted its activities (most notably on border support activities and International Crimes) to provide direct support to Ukrainian Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), whose priorities had shifted to deal with the consequences of Russia's war of aggression. The Mission returned to its headquarters in Kyiv in May 2022. It restored its full presence in Ukraine after the summer 2022, and now operates out of the Kyiv HQ, as well as the Field Offices in Lviv and Odesa.

While Ukrainian appetite for reform remains high, many LEAs are focussed primarily on dealing with the consequences of the Russian invasion – in particular the State Border Guards Service, National Guard, and the Security Services of Ukraine. Other LEAs need to prioritize public safety in the context of martial law, and deal with new challenges such as mass displacement of people, demining, and investigating and prosecuting war crimes.

The decision by the European Council to grant candidate status to Ukraine has provided strong incentives for the political commitment to reforms. It has also created a process through which the Mission can engage to accelerate the reforms. The Mission's core mandate – reform of the civilian security sector – remains valid. In addition, it should focus more on strengthening resilience, through enhanced strategic and operational capacity and capabilities in the civilian security sector. Moreover, the Mission aims to work more on supporting LEAs in dealing with the consequences of the invasion, and more directly focus on war-related issues.

### Mandate

EUAM's mandate is implemented according to three pillars of activity:

- Strategic advice on civilian security sector reform, in particular, the need to develop civilian security strategies.
- Support for the implementation of reforms through the delivery of practical advice, training, and other projects.
- Cooperation and coordination ensure that reform efforts are coordinated with Ukrainian and international actors.



Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, EUAM Ukraine mandate was revised in March and April 2022, adding temporary tasks at border crossing points between Ukraine and the EU, and enabling support in the investigation and prosecution of International Crimes.

## Achievements

**Support to the Security and Intelligence Sector:** The Mission's work with SSU, FISU, and the National Security and Defence Council (NSDC) is of paramount importance during the war. EUAM has provided SSU with technical advice on methodologies and training for enabling centralised analytical systems and structures at their HQ level. EUAM has also facilitated contacts between FISU and the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats, resulting in the establishment of relations in order to exchange intelligence and best practises in analysis methodologies, and to share assessments of the security situation in Ukraine and produce joint analysis on hybrid threats.

**Border Support Activity/Integrated Border Management:** EUAM contributed to the EU "Solidarity Lanes" action plan EUAM's Border Support Activity provided support to up to 12 border crossing





points between Ukraine and Poland, Romania and Slovakia. EUAM facilitated through the Romanian-Ukrainian Working Group the opening of new Border Crossing Points between Ukraine and Romania. The war has increased the importance of accelerated passage at EU-Ukraine's border crossing points. The Mission has played a useful role with its Border Support Activities (BSAs), notably to support the EU – Ukraine Solidarity Lanes to enable much-needed alternative overland grain export routes to compensate for impeded shipping capacity across the Black Sea. Fluent border traffic is an essential feature of Integrated Border Management. It has an impact on the fundamental rights of refugees, on the possibilities for EU MS to support Ukraine, and on the economic viability of the state, including facilitating grain exports.

**International Crimes:** The Mission increased its expertise and capacity in strengthening its International Crimes team. The Mission provides strategic advice to the War Crimes Unit of the Office of the Prosecutor General as well as practical advice and mentoring to prosecution offices and Law Enforcement Agencies. On atrocity crimes, EUAM facilitated donations for proper documentation and investigation, including IT and communication equipment, data storage items, forensic kits.

As part of the Atrocity Crimes Advisory Group (ACA), the Mission is engaged in reviewing international crimes cases under consideration by the Office of the Prosecutor General. The Mission partakes in the Mobile Justice Teams (MJTs), conducting field investigations and assisting Ukrainian investigators on the ground. EUAM also works in close cooperation with EUDEL, EUROJUST, EUROPOL, CEPOL, ICC, and the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission.





With a multi-disciplinary team, with expertise in prosecution, investigation, forensics, conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), victims' rights, open source intelligence, criminal analysis, and witness protection, the Mission continues to engage in a number of areas, including (a) recommendations on draft legislation concerning international humanitarian and criminal law implementation; (b) provision of advice to the Office of the Prosecutor General on the general strategy, as well as specific approaches (such as on CRSV); and (c) in the framework of ACA, reviewing case files and advising on evidence gaps and on legal categorisation of crimes.

Emergency assistance to EUAM counterparts: To support EUAM counterparts EUAM provided equipment and goods, inter alia food rations and IT equipment. EUAM was also involved in the EU "Pravo emergency assistance" project, which provided Law Enforcement Agencies with emergency support, inter alia 13.500 first aid kits and 135 vehicles.

## Activities

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and the introduction of a martial law regime have had a profound impact on Ukrainian Law Enforcement Agencies, which have supported the Ukrainian armed forces in their fight to counter the Russian war of aggression, maintain public order, and evacuate civilians in danger.

The Mission rapidly reoriented its engagement, by placing an emphasis on border support, including for the EU-Ukraine Solidarity Lanes, International Crimes, and support to security services. It engaged in providing strategic advice to the draft of the overarching strategic plan for the reform the law enforcement sector, as recommended by the European Commission in relation to the candidate status as one of the seven steps required in the area of the rule of law.

The Mission has also provided material support to the Law Enforcement Agencies and facilitated the delivery of EU Member States' donations to the Ukrainian police, border authorities, and other agencies. It continued to engage with the Ukrainian Parliament, providing advice on draft legislation related to international crimes.

## European Union Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine)



### Overview

The EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine) was launched on 15 November 2022 to provide a structured EU response to the Ukrainian Armed Forces' (UAF) urgent training needs, and to offer a predictable and sustainable platform to enhance the military capacity and resilience of the UAF in a longer-term. EUMAM Ukraine is part of the EU's Integrated Approach in support of Ukraine.

### Achievements

The Mission was established in record time and has reached its Initial Operating Capability (IOC) on 30 November 2022. Many Member States are providing UAF with military equipment, and EUMAM is providing training for the Ukrainian soldiers, including on how to use this equipment. EUMAM Ukraine enhances overall coordination, in close cooperation with international partners, by aligning military capacity needs with the training required to make use of this capacity. EUMAM has coordinated, synchronised and activated numerous training modules and forces offered by and conducted on soil of EU Member States. Overall, thirty-six training modules have been completed under EUMAM UA leadership with approximately 2600 Ukrainian soldiers trained in different disciplines by the end of 2022.

### Activities

The integration of the training components to create formed units takes place in a multinational Combined Arms Training Command (CAT-C) established in Poland. A multinational Special Training Command (ST-C) commands the training activities in Germany to further enhance the training offer in full coordination with the CAT-C. Other Member States provide specific training on their territory. The mission provides basic, collective and specialised training to the Ukrainian Armed Forces. The Mission's modular and scalable mandate can swiftly adapt to the evolving needs of the UAF. The training is supported by the provision of lethal and non-lethal equipment for training purposes of the UAF. EUMAM UA works closely together with all other like-minded international partners to provide training support to the UAF. All Mission's activities are located on EU soil.

CAT-C and ST-C conduct also dedicated training conferences, under MPCC guidance, to further streamline training plans in order to gain and maintain a good responsiveness to timely match



Ukrainian requirements. This CSDP Mission and all other training programs already underway are mutually reinforcing. Complementarity of efforts is one of the guiding principles for EUMAM Ukraine. The Mission's aim is to contribute to the collective effort and expand the training offer – in full coordination with other international partners.



## European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia)



### Overview

EUMM was established in 2008 after the signature of the Six Point Agreement between Georgia and Russia, which brought the Russia-Georgia conflict to an end. The Mission monitors security developments and their impact on conflict-affected communities living on both sides of the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABLs) with Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

### Mandate

The Mission's objective is to contribute to stability in Georgia and the wider region. For this purpose, the Mission monitors and reports on conflict-related issues, incidents, and developments in Georgia, and facilitates the resumption of a safe and normal life for the local communities living on both sides of the ABLs with South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

### Achievements

- **Stability:** The Mission maintained a 24/7 visible monitoring presence along the Administrative Boundary Lines with the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Such regular and visible presence on the ground contributes to general stability and gives a stronger sense of safety to the conflict-affected communities.
- **Dialogue:** Despite the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, the Mission managed to keep the dialogue going between the conflict parties through its confidence-building mechanisms, being the EUMM-managed Hotline and the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism (IPRM) in Ergneti.
- **Contribution to confidence building in the context of the Armenia / Azerbaijan conflict:** In order to ensure a swift operationalisation of the EU Monitoring Capacity in Armenia (EUMCAP), agreed by the Council after the political agreement of the President Aliyev and Prime Minister Pashinyan facilitated by President Michel and President Macron on 6 October 2022, EUMM deployed 40 of its staff to Armenia on 17 October. They conducted 175 patrols on the Armenian side of the internationally recognised border between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Through their presence and their objective monitoring, analysing and reporting to the EU on the situation on the ground, they reassured the Armenian population, contributed to build confidence between the two countries and allowed the EU to better support the work of the border commissions, in the context of the EU facilitation of the peace process. On 20 December 2022, EUMM deployed a transitional planning



and assistance team in Armenia (EUPAT), which enhanced the EU's awareness of the security situation, and contributed to the planning and preparation of the new European Union Mission in Armenia (EUMA), established on 23 January 2023.

## Activities

### Monitoring

- In 2022, the Mission conducted 4,533 patrols. The monitors are deployed in EUMM's three Field Offices in Mtskheta, Gori and Zugdidi Administrative Boundary Line. Patrols monitor the ABLs and the areas adjacent to them.
- The patrols observe freedom of movement along and across the ABLs and 'borderisation' activities – the process of Russian-initiated installation of physical barriers, such as fences, barbed wire, etc. to separate the two breakaway regions from the rest of Georgia.
- The Mission informed EU decision-makers through regular reporting.
- It organised visits for EU high-level visits to the ABLs. The Mission hosted, among others, Norwegian Foreign Minister, President of the United Nations General Assembly, Swedish Defence Minister, Danish Foreign Minister, and the OSCE Chairman-in-Office and Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- Human Security Patrols monitor the human rights situation of the conflict-affected population and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their settlements. Compliance Patrols monitor compliance with the agreements signed between the Mission and the Georgian Ministries of defence and Internal Affairs.



### Confidence-building

- **Dispute resolution:** The Mission co-facilitated in 2022 six meetings of the Ergneti IPRM, which brings together representatives from the Georgian, Russian and de facto South Ossetian authorities. These meetings offer an opportunity to exchange information and discuss and resolve specific incidents and issues that affect people along the South Ossetian ABL. These issues included the installation of 'borderisation' features, freedom of movement and detention cases. The meetings resulted in numerous practical achievements, ranging from the release of detainees to cross-ABL cooperation on agricultural matters and other issues important to local villagers. And they have proven very useful for building greater confidence and trust between the participants.
- **Reduced tension:** In 2022, the Mission handled 2,512 activations of the EUMM-managed Hotline. The Hotline is a way to reduce tensions by phone: it allows the conflict parties to exchange information around the clock, seven days a week, whenever an issue or incident requires immediate attention. The topics discussed over the Hotline included a wide range of confidence building matters, such as exchange of information on detentions, irrigation flows, needs for medical crossings, livestock, etc. Also in 2022, the Hotline has proven very useful for participants to effectively establish a common understanding of events surrounding such incidents and it has repeatedly helped to de-escalate arising tensions. In addition, the Mission continued to finance small projects that span the ABLs, including small events intended to generate dialogue and understanding, through its Confidence Building Facility.





### Informing EU policy

- EUMM has established itself as the main source of reliable information for the EU institutions and Member States, as well as the wider international community concerning security developments in Georgia along the ABL. This enables them to develop better policies in relation to Georgia and the wider region.
- All security related observations made by monitors during their patrols were gathered, analysed and reported to the European Union and its Member States. In addition, the Mission regularly hosted high-level visits to the ABLs so decision-makers could witness FIRST hand the security and humanitarian situation on the ground.



## THE WESTERN BALKANS



Russia's unprovoked aggression against Ukraine underlined more clearly than ever the need to keep the Western Balkans firmly on their path towards the European Union. Against this background, last year saw intensified political engagement and historic decisions, including the opening of accession negotiations with Albania and North Macedonia, granting candidate status to Bosnia and Herzegovina and decision on visa liberalization for Kosovo. Western Balkan partners continued to align with the vast majority of UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolutions condemning Russia's invasion and on its humanitarian impact. Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia





aligned fully with EU foreign policy, including sanctions on Russia, while Bosnia and Herzegovina significantly increased its alignment. Kosovo voluntarily aligned with those measures. On 18 March, under the EU-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue, the Parties agreed on the implementation of the Agreement on the Path to Normalisation of Relations between Kosovo and Serbia, which is foreseen to become an integral and binding part of their respective European paths. The Foreign Affairs Council held two discussions about the region and met with Western Balkans foreign ministers over lunch on 22 May 2023. The Western Balkans partners continued to provide inputs to Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) discussions and were debriefed after FAC meetings.

It is in our shared interest to deliver on the EU perspective of the Western Balkans. This should include advancing in accession negotiations with Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia based on implementation of EU-related commitments; implementing the Agreement on the Path to Normalization between Kosovo and Serbia and all past Dialogue agreements; supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina in advancing political reforms in view of fulfilling the 14 Key Priorities laid out in the Commission Opinion on its EU membership application. We should further enhance cooperation on CFSP/CSDP with the region, based on a common vision of geopolitical challenges, as confirmed by the alignment with EU positions on the international stage.



## European Union Force Althea (EUFOR Operation ALTHEA)



### Mission

Operation Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) was launched in 2004 on the basis of a General Concept adopted by the Council<sup>1</sup> and in accordance with the Council Joint Action<sup>2</sup>. This EU CSDP Operation replaced NATO's SFOR nine years after the signing of the General Framework Agreement for Peace (GFAP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This agreement is perhaps better known as the "Dayton Peace Agreement".

Operation Althea is the oldest and largest ongoing EU military operation. It is carried out with recourse to NATO assets and capabilities under the "Berlin Plus" Arrangements. Its current mandate was last renewed on 2 November 2022 through UN Resolution 2658 (2022) for another year.

The mandate for EUFOR's Operation Althea consists of two parts, Executive (Supporting the BiH authorities maintain a safe and secure environment- SASE) and Non-Executive (Supporting AF (Armed Forces) BiH collective training).

In 2022, 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 (RF), which are crucial for the implementation of this core task, have been fully filled. Due to the significant deterioration of the global security situation and the possible repercussions on Bosnia and Herzegovina of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the Intermediate Reserve Forces were activated temporarily as a precautionary measure. EUFOR has proven to reassure the population of EUFOR's commitment to the country and has contributed to deter any potential further escalation.

### Achievements

Operation ALTHEA continues to coordinate the disposal of surplus ammunitions, weapons and explosives by establishing a sustainable life-cycle management. EUFOR monitored the Bosnia and Herzegovina-owned humanitarian demining. Unfortunately, due to the political blockade and to a lesser extent the aftermath of COVID-19 pandemic continued to slow down the already stagnant decision making process by Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities, thus hampering the progress in the implementation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Masterplan on Ammunition, Weapons and Explosives (AWE) and humanitarian demining.

<sup>1</sup> The General Concept for an ESDP mission in BiH, including a military component (8928/04) agreed by the Council on 26 April 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Council Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP of 12 July 2004 establishing the European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Success was achieved by launching the marking and registration of police weapons, but the focus remained on the disposal process of Small Arms. The number of Small Arms was reduced through sales, donations or – to a lesser extent – destruction.

EUFOR's main mission centres on supporting Bosnia and Herzegovina security forces in maintaining a SASE 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. For the first time, the annual Exercise EUFOR Quick Response 2022 involved more than 1500 soldiers. Advanced parties were deployed to set the conditions for the execution of Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration of these RFs. The 21 nations contributing to EUFOR supported by the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina have worked together consistently over five weeks, all over the country and in various roles to successfully send out the message that the international community is ready and capable of standing ready to support our partners in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Moreover, EUFOR and the Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (AFBiH) signed a Cooperation and Training Contract for the Year 2023. The agreement for the collective military training is the continuation of a long standing and fruitful partnership between the Armed Forces of BiH and EUFOR, which aims at further harmonizing the Bosnian Armed Forces' Command and Control procedures with international standards.

EUFOR ALTHEA is a focused, capable and reliable partner for the Safe and Secure Environment (SASE) in BiH.

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



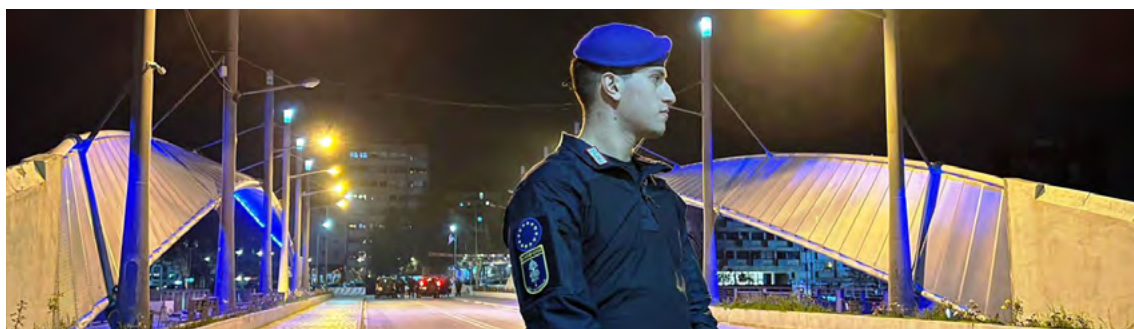
### Overview

EULEX assists the Kosovo authorities in strengthening their rule of law institutions by conducting robust monitoring of cases at police, prosecutorial and judicial level. It supports the Kosovo Correctional Service (KCS) through monitoring, mentoring and advising. The Mission has a limited executive role as second security responder within a three-layer security responder mechanism, where Kosovo Police acts as first and KFOR as third responder. EULEX also assists the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office located in The Hague; and provides expert assistance to the Institute of Forensic Medicine (IFM), especially in the area of missing persons. Until the end of 2022, EULEX provided technical support to the implementation of relevant agreements of the EU-facilitated Dialogue on normalisation of relations between Belgrade and Pristina.

### Achievements

De-escalation of tensions in northern Kosovo: The period was characterised by increasing tensions between Pristina and Belgrade and growing security concerns. The Mission's increased presence with enhanced patrols in northern Kosovo, combined with its monitoring resources, medical personnel and other Mission support elements, including a very active strategic communications policy, was instrumental in defusing the crisis in December 2022, which was considered to be the most serious such situation in a decade. A Reserve Formed Police Unit from the European Gendarmerie Force (EGF) was deployed to support EULEX Kosovo. This is the first operational deployment of the EGF in a civilian CSDP mission and paves the ground for enhanced cooperation in the future.

Legislative support: The Mission, through the legislative review mechanism, also contributed to 22 laws and different legislative concept papers, including the Criminal Procedure Code and the Draft Law on Forensic Medicine.







## Activities

**Reconnaissance patrolling:** Within its role as second security responder, EULEX enhanced its presence and visibility in northern Kosovo considerably by conducting increased reconnaissance patrolling and foot patrols, including in areas and on roads near the two Common Crossing Points.

**Monitoring judicial processes:** EULEX monitored 303 criminal and civil cases in 2022. Additionally, EULEX presented the Assessment Report of the Handling of Rape Cases by the Justice System and its annual Systemic and Thematic Justice Monitoring Report.

**Prisoner rights:** The Mission supported the Kosovo Correctional Service (KCS) in its efforts to improve internal and management structures and address the specific needs of prisoners. The Mission also provided support to the streamlining of procedures in the KCS and the Kosovo Probation Service (KPS). To further enhance professional skills and capacities within the KPS and KCS, the Mission conducted several training workshops. The Mission also produced a monitoring report on the Management of Radicalised Prisoners in the KCS.

**Missing persons:** The Mission supported the Institute of Forensic Medicine (IFM) in searching, exhuming, and identifying remains of missing persons from the 1998-2000 period. EULEX presented to the Ministry of Justice the first progress report on the implementation of the 'Strategy and Action Plan 2021-2023' pertaining to the review of the several hundred remains present at the IFM mortuary. A total of 42 field operations were conducted, of which 16 were exhumations. Also, 16 sets of remains were recovered and the remains of 22 individuals were handed over to their families.

**International police cooperation:** EULEX furthermore supported the Kosovo Police International Law Enforcement Coordination Unit in the field of international police cooperation by facilitating the exchange of information through three channels: (1) Europol, (2) National Central Bureaus of Interpol under the umbrella of UNMIK and (3) the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office



### Overview

The Kosovo Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office have a specific mandate and jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, war crimes and other crimes under Kosovo law, which were commenced or committed in Kosovo between 1 January 1998 and 31 December 2000 by or against citizens of Kosovo or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office were established pursuant to an Exchange of Letters between the former EU High Representative and the President of Kosovo, a Constitutional Amendment, and the Law on Specialist Chamber/ Specialist Prosecutor's Office adopted by the Kosovo Assembly in August 2015. They are of a temporary nature. The SC also has jurisdiction over certain offences against the administration of justice, such as witness intimidation, when they relate to its official proceedings or officials. The Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office are located in The Hague, the Netherlands. They are staffed by international personnel including the Judges, the Specialist Prosecutor and the Registrar. The Specialist Chamber and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office are, while financed under the CSDP budget, independent in the exercise of their mandate.

The European Union Mission Rule of Law in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) supports the work of the Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office by providing security and logistical assistance during operations in Kosovo, such as custodial visits by detainees ordered on humanitarian grounds, and during staff missions. Furthermore, the EULEX Kosovo Head of Mission is the appointing authority for the Appointed Officials and the Judges.

### Achievements

The mandate of the Specialist Chambers is to deliver fair, impartial, independent, safe and secure judicial proceedings in relation to allegations of grave trans-boundary and international crimes committed during and in the aftermath of the conflict in Kosovo, which relate to those reported in the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Report Doc 12462 of 7 January 2011. Since 2020, the Specialist Chambers has arrested and detained eight individuals at the Specialist Chambers detention facilities in The Hague, the Netherlands. Four separate proceedings are currently underway. In 2022, the Specialist Chambers reached significant milestones in implementing the mandate with the pronouncement of two trial judgments and two cases were transferred to the trial stage towards the end of the year.



Two persons were convicted in May 2022 for offences against the administration of justice and sentenced to four and a half years of imprisonment and a fine of 100 EUR each, which was reduced by the Court of Appeals Panel in February 2023 to four years and three months.

The second Specialist Chambers judgment was rendered in September 2022 in the first war crimes case before the Specialist Chambers. The accused was found guilty of the war crimes of arbitrary detention, torture and murder and sentenced to a prison sentence of 26 years. An appeal in this case is pending.

In the case of the Specialist Prosecutor v. Hashim Thaçi, Kadri Veseli, Rexhep Selimi and Jakup Krasniqi, the Pre-Trial Judge transmitted the case to Trial Panel II on 15 December 2022. Following the transmission of the case, a number of trial preparation conferences were held. The trial will begin on 3 April 2023 with the opening statements scheduled from 3 to 5 April 2023.

The accused in this case are charged with six counts of crimes against humanity – persecution, imprisonment, other inhumane acts, torture, murder and enforced disappearance of persons – and four counts of war crimes – illegal or arbitrary arrest and detention, cruel treatment, torture and murder.

In the fourth case before the Specialist Chambers, the accused is charged with arbitrary detention, cruel treatment, torture and murder as war crimes. This case was transmitted to a Trial Panel in September 2022 and the trial began in February 2023.

## Activities

In 2022, a total of 71 court hearings were held. The public hearings are streamed on the Specialist Chambers website in the three official languages of the court – Albanian, Serbian and English – and recordings thereof are available on the Specialist Chambers' YouTube channel. During the reporting period, nearly 2,000 filings were processed and over 200,000 items disclosed between the parties through the Specialist Chamber's electronic court management system.

During the year, 40 new applicants were granted the status of participating victims bringing the total at the end of the year to 69: eight in the case against Mr Mustafa, eight in the case against Mr Shala and 53 in the case against Mr Thaçi et al.



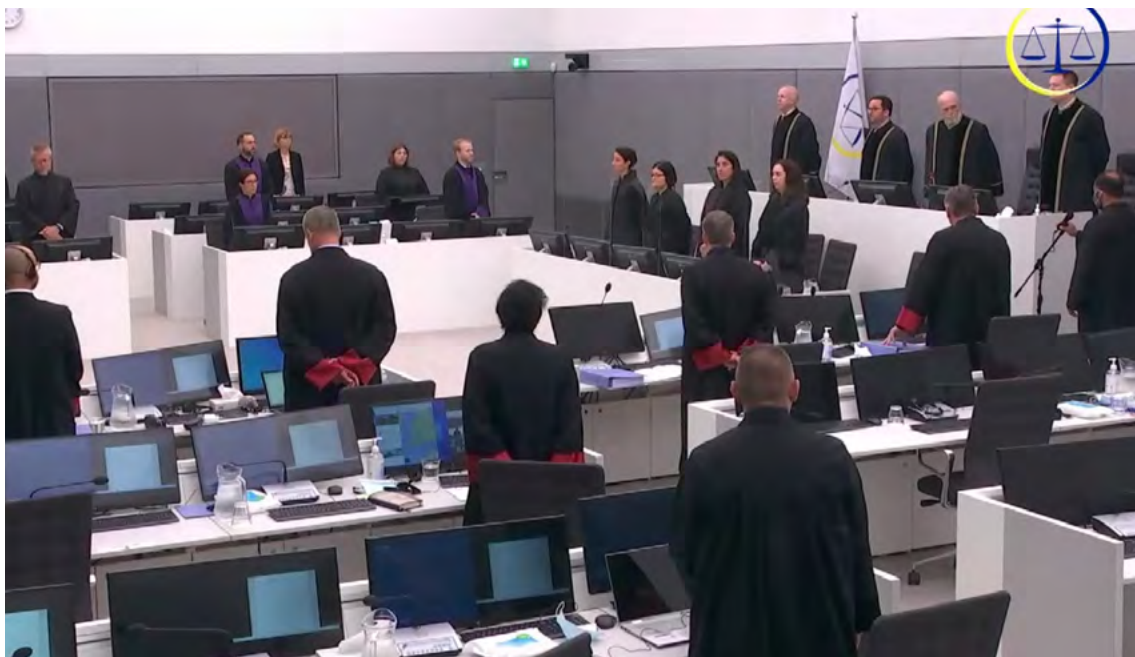
The Specialist Chambers has a dedicated unit that ensures the safety, physical and psychological wellbeing, dignity and privacy of witnesses and victims participating in the proceedings. The Specialist Chambers provides the necessary support, protection and practical arrangements and assistance required for their testimony.

In 2022, Specialist Chambers Detention Facilities in The Hague housed all eight accused since their arrests and orders for detention on remand. The Specialist Chambers Detention Facility is governed by the Specialist Chambers Detention Rules and regulations following international standards and best practices in order to ensure that detainees are held safely, securely and safeguarding their dignity and rights. The Facilities are monitored by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Specialist Chambers Ombudsperson both of which conducted independent inspections in 2022.

Outreach activities are central for the Specialist Chambers in order to be able to reach out to the public in Kosovo and the wider region. Events are organised regularly with young people, students, legal practitioners, community leader, journalists and others in Kosovo. In addition, outreach material such as videos to be broadcast on Kosovo TV, the Specialist Chambers website and YouTube channel, were developed.

The Specialist Prosecutor's Office continued to be engaged in litigation with Defence Counsel on a great number of issues, including submissions to the court seeking the interim release of detainees. It has opposed these requests, arguing in a series of filings that there was a very real risk that, if freed, the accused would seek to obstruct court proceedings and interfere with witnesses.

The Specialist Prosecutor's Office has also continued to interview witnesses and suspects both in The Hague and in Pristina, reviewing documentary evidence collected in the course of the investigation and preparing it for disclosure purposes and working with relevant authorities to ensure that documents are cleared for use in court and that witnesses are cleared to testify in court. It continues to require the engagement and support of the international community, international organisations and individual States in these and all activities.



## THE MEDITERRANEAN



The Mediterranean basin is an area of increasing strategic relevance for the EU and its external action. In this context, finding a sustainable political solution to the long-lasting crisis in Libya, a pivotal country in the Mediterranean basin and in the Southern Neighbourhood with which the EU has a strong and longstanding attachment, remains for the EU a clear priority. Moreover, given its geographic position, the EU considers Libya an important partner to address several challenges both in the North Africa and in the Sahel regions, namely in the field of peace and security, energy and migration.

to lift Libya out of the current political impasse. The EU has welcomed the appointment of a new UN Special Representative of the Secretary General and has proactively supported his efforts, encouraging also the international community to work jointly and in close coordination with such renewed UN mediation.

In the course of 2022, the EU has been a staunch supporter of the role of the United Nations and its representative on the ground

The EU remains actively engaged also through CSDP actions and missions with a view to contributing to restore peace, security and stability in Libya and in the wider region.

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 as a whole. The Mission works directly with the Libyan authorities on border management, law enforcement and criminal justice, and facilitates donor coordination in these areas.

Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI was set up in March 2020 to contribute to the implementation of the UN arms embargo in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1970 (2011) and 2292 (2016). 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, to provide capacity building and training of the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy, as well as to contribute to the disruption of human smuggling and trafficking networks at sea.

Both EUBAM Libya and EUNAVFOR MED IRINI have undergone a process of Strategic Review in 2022 before the end of their current mandates.

## European Union 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 using 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 Resolution UNSCR 1970 (2011) and subsequent Resolutions UNSCRs 2292 (2016 - Authorising boarding and diversions of ships), 2473 (2019), 2526 (2020), 2578 (2021) and 2635 (2022 - Extending UNSCR 2292 mandate up to June 2023).

### Achievements

Operation IRINI currently utilises naval, air and satellite assets in direct and associated support, along with intelligence from the EU Satellite Centre (SATCEN), the EU Intelligence Centre (EU INTCEN) and EU Member States. In the three years since its launch, Operation IRINI has produced significant results in terms of information collection and reporting. Along with these results, Operation IRINI has generated a clear deterrent effect in the Central Mediterranean, due to its presence, both in the arms embargo and in the oil smuggling sector. Since its launch, Operation EUNAVFOR MED IRINI has boarded and inspected 25 suspect vessels. In three cases, the vessel was diverted to a port of an EU Member State and its cargo seized. In addition and acting on a recommendation from Operation IRINI, through the Crime Information Cell, EU Member States have conducted 63 inspections in EU ports of suspect vessels on their way to Libya. The Operation also hailed more than 9,930 merchant vessels through requests for information via radio calls and has visited approximately 490 vessels with the consent of their respective Masters, also known as 'friendly approaches'.

EUNAVFOR MED IRINI is not only monitoring illicit activities at sea, it has also investigated approximately 1,150 suspect flights, 25 airports, and 16 ports. The Operation has provided 42 special reports to the UN Panel of Experts on Libya, in an impartial manner, concerning both sides of the conflict in 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 Security Council Resolutions. In line with the EU Integrated Approach, Operation IRINI continues to maintain regular





coordination and cooperation with main stakeholders and multiple entities within the EU and the UN. EUNAVFOR MED Operation IRINI, apart from its core task, 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 air assets.

The training task has not yet been implemented pending the approval of the Libyan authorities.

## European Union Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya)



### Overview

EUBAM Libya supports the Libyan authorities in developing border management at the country's land, sea and air borders. EUBAM assists Libyan authorities at strategic and operational levels on the basis of a non-executive mandate. The Mission advises and supports 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.

### Mandate

The Mission actively supports the Libyan authorities in contributing to efforts to disrupt organised criminal networks involved in smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and terrorism by: 1) the development of a broader border management framework in Libya, including a maritime security strategy; 2) strengthening institutional capacity and by supporting strategic planning within the Ministry of Interior (MoI) on law enforcement; 3) institutional reform and by assisting strategic planning to the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and broader capacity building for relevant criminal justice actors. However, at the request of the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since November 2021 the implementation of the second line of operation has been partially suspended and the 3rd line of operation entirely suspended. As regards, law enforcement, the Mission continued its activities in the field of counter-terrorism.

### Achievements

- Regional Libya –Sahel Cooperation: Five Sahel countries plus Libya met for the first time in many years to share information and discuss possible joint activities to tackle transnational threats such as terrorism, cross border criminality and organised crime and to promote regional cooperation. The conference and process was initiated by EUBAM Libya. The European Union Special Representative (EUSR) for the Sahel, the EU Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (RACC) and the Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (CT JUST) were also actively involved.
- Libyan Counter-Terrorism (CT) Strategy. Support and coordination mechanisms between Libyan and international actors reinforced. The Mission has continued successful cooperation with the National Team for Counter Terrorism, by providing wide range capacity building activities and advice on criminal intelligence gathering, information exchange, and analysis at a national and international levels, improving the detection and analysis of terrorist threats and other cross-border crimes.



- Operational capacities of the Libyan border agencies in managing borders and countering cross-border crimes: Libyan capacities were increased through a series of needs-based and essential capacity building measures, such as document security and criminal intelligence. Specific trainings were organised to ensure that human rights obligations are respected during border management activities.

## Activities

- The Mission has continued to assess Libyan land borders, namely the Ras Ajdir Border Crossing Point at the Tunisian border and through Tripoli based activities, also Libyan southern borders, responding to the requests of support by the Libyan Government in securing Libyan frontiers. Based on the main findings and recommendations, two reports were developed.
- The Mission has provided strategic advice, trainings and delivery of IT equipment to support the National Counter Terrorism Team (NCTT) in establishing a CT Fusion Cell.
- EUBAM continued to support the refurbishment and provision of equipment for training facilities of Libyan border agencies, enabling students from all parts of Libya to participate in the EUBAM's trainings. This will enlarge the Mission's footprint beyond Tripoli as well as ensuring sustainability of EUBAM activities.
- Training of Trainers (ToT) modules were included in most Mission training activities in order to promote local ownership and the sustainability. The trainings included e.g. criminal intelligence and analysis, detecting forged documents, and use of legal terminology in English language. All trainings have promoted human rights principles while performing border management duties. In addition, separate trainings in human rights and international humanitarian law were organised.
- In the maritime domain, the capacities of the counterparts were enhanced in technical emergency casualties care. Trainings in the use of medical care equipment, life-saving techniques and strategies to provide best trauma care in emergency situations were delivered with the support of the Mission.
- The Mission cooperated closely with EU Delegation, other EU partners and entities (e.g. TAIEX instrument and CEPOL), as well as bilaterally with EU Member States. In addition, ties continued to be strengthened with UNSMIL and other UN agencies as the IOM and UNODC.



## 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 is more important than ever, in the context of a new cycle of violence. The EU continues its efforts to relaunch meaningful negotiations in order to revive the peace process as soon as possible, also through the EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process (EUSR MEPP). The EUSR is working with international partners to revive Middle East peace efforts. The EU is the most important donor for the Palestinian

people. The EU and Palestine maintain a regular dialogue structured in sectorial subcommittees and an EU-PA Joint Committee. The last Joint Committee was held on 13 December 2022, back-to-back with a Political Dialogue. 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. Both missions have been undergoing a Strategic Review in 2022, as their current mandate will end at the end of June 2023.

The security situation in Iraq 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. 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).

The EU has a broad engagement with Iraq under the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with regular Political Dialogue, and thematic Subcommittees.





## European Union Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)



### Overview

EUPOL COPPS was established in 2006 to develop, together with the Palestinian Administration, sustainable and effective civilian policing arrangements. In preparation for a two-state solution, EUPOL COPPS supports the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice in achieving a rules-based and accountable Criminal Justice Sector through technical advice to the relevant Palestinian institutions.

### Mandate

EUPOL COPPS is mandated to assist the Palestinian Authority in building its institutions, focusing on security and justice sector reforms. EUPOL COPPS promotes civilian police primacy and a sound legal framework in accordance with international standards, compliant with human rights standards, and developing Palestinian criminal justice sector to operate in an efficient, accountable and transparent manner.

### Achievements

- Enhanced cooperation in the investigation of corruption crimes: a Memorandum of Understanding between the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission and the Palestinian Civil Police was signed in order to enhance cooperation in the investigation of corruption crimes thanks to the facilitation of the Mission.
- Cooperation between the Palestinian Authority and Israel to combat environmental crimes strengthened: as a result of the Mission's endeavour to strengthen the investigation ability of the Palestinian Civil Police and combatting environmental crime, joint efforts with Israeli authorities led to the closure of an illegal landfill near Ramallah. Hazardous waste is a cross-boundary concern, due to the risk of contaminating water supply for Palestinian and Israeli communities.
- Gender equality promoted within the Palestinian police: the first woman was elected to the board of the West Bank branch of the Palestinian Bar Association, in line with the objectives of the Female Lawyers Network for Leadership in 2020 promoted by the Mission.





### Activities:

- EUPOL COPPS provided technical advice to the respective working groups in the security and justice sectors as well as related thematic working groups on inter alia anti-corruption, international cooperation, gender, human rights, oversight and accountability.
- EUPOL COPPS advised the Ministry of Interior on the revision of the Law of Service, which is an important milestone in Palestinian security sector reform.
- The Mission organised a Police Women's Conference with 300 participants, which resulted in the Palestinian Chief of Police establishing a Police Women's Network. The Mission supported the development of terms of reference and process of selecting a board with the objective of promoting leadership, equality and female peer support within the organisation. A similar network for female prosecutors was also initiated in agreement with the Attorney General.
- The Mission conducted several assessments of the policing and prosecution capacities in the 11 West Bank districts, including judicial cooperation, criminal investigations, detention and the work of gender coordinators and response to gender-based violence.
- The Mission assisted the Palestinian Civil Police with community policing activities in the districts, with the aim of promoting trust between the police and local communities. A pilot project, following joint assessment with international stakeholders such as UNRWA, was started with the objective of providing community policing efforts also to the West Bank refugee camps. This had been suggested by the Palestinian Prime Minister.
- Juvenile justice activities included study visits to Spain and Germany for Palestinian counterparts to be exposed to European best practices in dealing with juvenile delinquents and complying with youth rights standards.
- The Mission provided technical advice for the Council of Ministers and Supreme Constitutional Court to facilitate improvements needed for the law-making process and a constitutional culture amongst judges respectively.
- EUPOL COPPS also advised on the revisions of the Penal Code and Prison Law, the delayed opening the new prison in Nablus and procedures of sentence planning and early release, with the aim of reducing overcrowding in the West Bank prisons.

## European Union Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM Rafah)



### Overview

EUBAM Rafah was established on 25 November 2005. Following the take-over of the Gaza Strip by Hamas in 2007, EUBAM Rafah suspended its operations at the Rafah Crossing Point. In 2015, it started implementing the 'Palestinian Authority Preparedness Project', aimed at enhancing the Palestinian Authority's General Administration for Borders and Crossings (GABC) to operate according to international standards while maintaining its readiness to redeploy to the Rafah Crossing Point, once the situation allows.

### Mandate

EUBAM Rafah is envisioned as the EU 'Third Party' presence at the Rafah Crossing Point on the Gaza-Egypt border, as per Israel-Palestinian Authority (PA) 2005 'Agreement on Movement and Access'. Because this core task has not been fulfilled since 2007, the Mission focusses on its 2nd and 3rd mandate's provisions that refers to the 'capacity building of PA to conduct border operations at international standards' and 'confidence building at operational level'.

### Achievements

- Enhanced international standards in the area of border management: EUBAM continued to assist GABC in the development of capability building for meeting international standards in the area of border management. One central milestone was the deployment of a Specialised Team that provided GABC with the necessary tools to make the Command and Control Centre (CCC) – rehabilitated and equipped by EUBAM Rafah – operational. The Specialised Team was deployed for two months, composed by two experts from Hungary and two experts from Poland all with solid knowledge of border management and control centres.
- Trade facilitation as a confidence building measure: EUBAM Rafah provided technical support in the field of customs to the Office of the European Union Representative to the West Bank and Gaza (EUREP) to provide an initial assessment and option paper for a project that would establish a container terminal in Jericho aimed at smoothening trade flows at the border with Jordan. Trade is an area in which both the Palestinians and the Israeli are interested to find common ground and work together.



## Activities

- Capacity building of GABC via trainings, workshops and study visits. It enabled and conducted in total 16 training activities and projects with a total number of 104 participants, 35 women.
- Gender mainstreaming and delivered training sessions on leadership, project management and communication to a selected group of GABC female officers aspiring on high-level management positions within their organisation.
- The Mission provided or facilitated training in the areas of leadership development, check and search techniques and conflict prevention/conflict management, including in cooperation with the German Police State Bureau for Training, Professional Development and Personnel of North Rhine-Westphalia (LAFP).
- EUBAM Rafah also supported the efforts of GABC to introduce biometric passports. A study visit to Vienna, hosted by The Austrian Ministry of Interior, was organised in June.
- It continued liaising with the Italian Training Mission MIADIT, TAIEX representatives (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission) and FRONTEX and facilitated the participation of GABC personnel in the FRONTEX training course on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for border guards.
- EUBAM Rafah provided GABC with an Automatic Number Plate Recognition System (ANPR) connected to the CCC and continued its efforts in the field of human rights by promoting the support of disabled persons at border terminals. It handed over an electric utility car to GABC, which will be of help to passengers with reduced mobility.



## European Union Advisory Mission in Iraq (EUAM Iraq)



### Overview

Launched in October 2017, EUAM Iraq supports Iraq's civilian Security Sector Reform (SSR) efforts including coherent development and implementation of the national security strategy and associated national strategies. With its headquarters in Baghdad, EUAM advises Iraqi federal internal security sector actors, notably the Office of the National Security Advisor, the Ministry of Interior, the Prime Minister's Office and the Iraqi SSR High Committee. Mid-2021, EUAM established an office in Erbil in the Iraqi Kurdistan region, where it advises the regional interior ministry and other counterparts on civilian SSR as well as "bridging" of civilian SSR efforts between the federal and regional levels.

### Mandate

Advisory support covers i.a. strategies, plans and national security legislation; institutional reform, human resource management and anti-corruption; command and control and crisis management; counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism (CVE); organised crime, cultural heritage protection and integrated border management including aspects of irregular migration. EUAM mainstreams gender and human rights into its activities and hosts civil society platforms. The Mission works closely together with the EU Delegation, to increase coherence of EU civilian SSR engagement in Iraq.

### Achievements

- Human rights-compliant policing of protests. In the wake of the protests that occurred in July–August 2022 in conjunction with the formation of a new Iraqi federal government, security forces under the command of the Joint Operation Centre in Baghdad, advised by EUAM, implemented a number of command and control and crisis management principles, e.g. a strategy to protect non-violent protesters. EUAM workshops on this subject reached more than 100 strategic-level commanders in Baghdad, Iraqi Kurdistan and southern Iraqi governorates.
- Inclusive civilian Security Sector Reform (SSR)-related planning. EUAM advice contributed to better quality of the interior ministry's 2022 annual plan and supported development towards a resilient strategic planning framework in the ministry. Moreover, EUAM finalised a series of workshops for 160 emerging interior ministry leaders, 40 of whom are now capable of conducting strategic human resources planning.



- Development of an Iraqi pilot national database for cultural heritage protection Scoping phase finalised. Financed by Germany, the pilot database will be a modular technological solution and enable increased Iraqi investigative capabilities in tackling cultural heritage protection-related crimes that are identified as potential sources of financing for terrorism and organised crime.



### Activities

- Advising the Office of the National Security Advisor/National Security Permanent Standing Committee on development of a 2023–2027 Iraqi National Security Strategy, the overarching framework for the national security architecture and critical for successful SSR.
- Advised on development and implementation of SSR-related national strategies, e.g. counter-terrorism and CVE, fighting organised crime, anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML-CFT), and integrity and anti-corruption.
- Advising the federal interior ministry on operationalisation of strategic priorities and key deliverables in the context of the ministry's 2019–2023 five-year strategic plan and development of its 2023 annual plan. This included a strategic planning capacity-building symposium in Basra for strategic planners from Baghdad, but also southern governorates.
- Sponsoring a study visit for an Iraqi counter-terrorism/CVE delegation to intelligence/ fusion centres in Copenhagen, The Hague and Brussels, promoting exchange of experience and best practices.
- Implementation of a series of workshops on intelligence-led policing and multi-agency collaboration for officials of the Federal Intelligence and Investigations Agency, the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (Baghdad) and the AML-CFT Office of the Iraqi Central Bank. EUAM also sponsored Iraqi participation as the first Arab country in the Europol annual witness protection seminar in Vienna, enabling Iraqi access to the Europol network.
- Facilitation of workshops for Iraqi border forces officers to share European experiences in border-related new technologies, reinforced with experts from Frontex, Europol and the Finnish Border





Guard. In the same SSR strand, EUAM continued to coordinate its efforts with the Silk Route Project financed by the EU Commission to support development of an Iraqi Integrated Border Management Strategy.

- Hosting of civil society platforms events in Baghdad and Erbil, covering the overall themes of upholding cultural rights through the protection of cultural heritage; security oversight, transparency and accountability; and building trust with security forces. These events help create vital channels of communication between civil society and actors in the Iraqi internal security sector with the aim to support democratic security governance in the country.
- Advising on SSR-related legislation, including a law to regulate the unlawful smuggling of migrants and amendments to the law on combatting trafficking in persons, e.g. to include provisions on immunity for victims. EUAM also convened a symposium on legal aspects of cultural heritage protection with Iraqi academia and legal experts, a key topic being the relation between cultural heritage protection and policy for fighting organised crime.
- Advising on implementation of the second Iraqi national action plan on UN Security Council resolution 1325 on women, peace and security and the related action plan in the Iraqi Kurdistan region. For example, together with the NATO Mission Iraq EUAM held a workshop in Baghdad for Iraqi female intelligence officers of the Federal Intelligence and Investigations Agency that supported women's strengthened role in intelligence operations.
- Participation in the Security Coordination Group comprising EUAM, the UN Development Programme, the NATO Mission Iraq, the Global anti-Da'esh Coalition and the US Office of Security and Cooperation-Iraq. In 2022, the group's membership was broadened to also include the EU Delegation, the UN Assistance Mission in Iraq and the US Embassy.

## THE SAHEL



West Africa faces some of the world's most complex challenges: a crisis of democratic representation, the extension of the terrorist threat, and the impact of climate change. Overall, the political climate in the sub-region remains volatile and uncertain. The impact of Russia's aggression against Ukraine and the exacerbated competition in the region amongst international actors and their proxies have aggravated structural fragilities.

In the **Sahel**, 2022 confirmed the governance crisis the region has been undergoing for a decade: the second coup in Burkina Faso opens a new period of uncertainty; the Chadian transition faces headwinds, and the Malian transition authorities stiffen leading

to a self-isolation of the country. In this volatile political environment, Niger and Mauritania have stability and positive political trends (democratic transition in Niger; political and human rights reforms in Mauritania).

On the security front, armed terrorist groups are expanding their scope of action notably in Mali and Burkina Faso. The Liptako-Gourma region has become the focus of infighting between the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (EIGS) and the al-Qaida affiliated group JNIM. As a consequence, the humanitarian situation remains dire with unprecedented forced displacement and food crisis, increasing competition for natural resources and consequently violence and social conflict. In 2022, the Sahel experienced the worst food crisis in 10 years. Russian aggression on Ukraine affected about 10 million more people.

At the regional level, the dynamic carried by the Sahelian states with the G5 Sahel was deeply affected by Mali's decision to withdraw from G5 (may 2022). The end of the Takuba task force and the French operation Barkhane, and the withdrawal of several MINUSMA contingents, also mark a turning point in the international presence. The mandate given by the United Nations, the African Union, and the G5 to former President Issoufou to explore and recommend for new actions to be led would be an important steps to further cope with the multidimensional crisis in the region.

South to the Sahel, the risk of terrorist contagion is getting real. The socio-economic marginalisation of the population and weak state presence in the northern regions of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin are fertile ground for armed terrorists groups to settle down and/ or operate attacks. The states are organising themselves to constrain this threat while seeking international support.

The Sahel remains a priority of the EU's external policy. Since 2012, the European Union and the EU Member States have shown unprecedented support, mobilising the entire spectrum of existing political and operational civilian and military instruments. The challenges (peace, stability and development), the interests (security in the region), the principles (integrated approach, mutual accountability, primary responsibility of Sahelian states) of the EU intervention in the Sahel, as



set out in the EU integrated Strategy for the Sahel (April 2021), remain the same. The EU stay engage in international coordination in the Sahel Coalition, in particular on its pillar 2 and 3 via the P3S Secretariat, embedded in the European external action service. Since 2021, the EU special representative Emanuela del Re, appointed by the High representative actively participate in carrying EU's voice in the region.

Yet the European Union has adapted its intervention to a new regional context marked by a hostile information climate and the irruption of malicious actors towards any Western presence. This has led to repositioning the EU on the political and operational level with a view to deepen EU's partnership with Niger and Mauritania.

Regarding the spillover of instability and insecurity from central Sahel down to west African coastal states, the EU is in the process of formulation and integrated response. In this perspective, as a first step a Political Framework for Crisis Approach has been presented in November 2022, setting the scene and exploring preliminary tracks of actions. In addition, President Michel has expressed EU and Member States' political support to the Accra Initiative during the Accra initiative international conference in November 2022. Given the current geopolitical context where EU's strategic competitors are exploiting this situation, supporting the coastal states should become a priority for the EU in an Integrated Approach.



## European Union Capacity Building Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali)



### Overview

The European Union Capacity Building Mission in support of Security Sector Reform in Mali was established in 2014 to allow the Malian authorities to restore and maintain constitutional and democratic order and the conditions for lasting peace in Mali, and to restore and maintain State authority and legitimacy throughout the territory of Mali by means of an effective redeployment of its administration.

The Mission's operating environment has deteriorated as the local context remains marked by increased insecurity and political uncertainty.

The return to constitutional order is uncertain and the Malian transition authorities continue to isolate themselves from their traditional partners. Mali left the G5 Sahel organisation in May 2022, straining its relationship with its neighbours, especially Niger.

In this changed context, the EU adopted a pragmatic and prudent approach in terms of political dialogue leading to a temporary and reversible scaling back of some EUCAP Mali activities. The Mission retains the capability to scale up activities quickly should the political environment change for the better.

### Mandate

In executing its mandate, EUCAP Sahel Mali shall 1) assist and advise the Internal Security Forces (ISF) in the implementation of the security sector reform led by the Government of Mali, with the aim of: improving the operational efficacy of the ISF 2) re-establish the respective hierarchical chains of the ISF through a more coherent management of resources 3) reinforce the role of judicial and administrative authorities with regard to the management and supervision of their missions, contributing to the prevention of corruption and impunity 4) facilitate the redeployment of the ISF to the centre of Mali, if the Political and Security Committee decides that conditions are met for resuming this activity, and facilitate the deployment of the ISF to the South of Mali, focusing on the National Police and 5) support in a gradual and modular process the redeployment of Mali's civilian administrative authorities to the centre of Mali, based on good governance principles.

### Achievements

- Crisis Management: The Mission and the Centre for the Coordination and Management of Crisis and Disasters (CECOGEC) have developed a Joint Action Plan for 2023-2025 that aims to strengthen the ownership of crisis management by the ISF and the crisis centres. The practical guide on crisis



management developed by Malian partners and the Mission in cooperation with UNITAR and the ICRC has been validated by the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection and training for relevant civilian administrators and security forces are ongoing. Importantly this guide also applies to the security of elections. An integrated and secure radiocommunication network has also been established between Bamako and Ségou and is underway in Koulikoro.

- **Border management:** The first phase of the construction of an operational centre in Kourémalé, in the Malian border area towards Guinea, was finalised. This project will facilitate the deployment of ISF in the region and contribute to improved communication between local and central authorities in relation to border management. The centre will have the capacity to host 200 staff of the National Police, Gendarmerie and Border Police.
- **Trainings:** In 2022, while respecting the EU Council Decision to suspend, operational trainings for the national Guard, EUCAP Sahel Mali organised 207 training sessions for the benefit of 1987 personnel of the ISF (1593 men and 394 women). The Mission made a particular effort to transfer training capacity to the Malian ISF and the Police has already started implementing its own national training plan. While continuing to work towards this goal, EUCAP will have a particular focus on supporting the career path of trained women.



## Activities

- Strengthen the capacity of internal security forces: through the implementation of training programmes, human resources management systems, training of trainers and the creation of pedagogical tools, EUCAP continued to support the empowerment of the ISF, to build the autonomy of the training system of each ISF.
- Crisis and disaster management: EUCAP Sahel Mali supported the development of the policies and structures of the Malian crisis management system, in collaboration with CECOGEC and international partners. The Mission continues to support the Malian crisis management structures currently aimed to plan and secure the electoral process agreed with ECOWAS to facilitate a return to constitutionality by February 2024.
- Fight against terrorism and organised crime: the Mission continued to support the Office Central des Stupéfiants with the provision of equipment, training of trainers, the establishment of an autonomous training system and the creation of pedagogical tools.
- Border management: the Mission continued to support the Malian authorities to implement border management policies through an integrated approach with other partners working on this theme in Mali, with the aim of combating irregular immigration, terrorism and organised and cross-border crime in the Sahel region.





- Approach between ISFs and the population: EUCAP Sahel Mali continued to support the operationalisation of the Security Advisory Committees to ensure and strengthen the approach to the population. In this area, the Mission also continued to support the implementation of a unique policy and doctrine in community policing and to strengthen the capacity of the civilian administration for the benefit of the population.
- Human rights: the Mission continued to develop activities in the field of human rights, improving the criminal response and combating impunity, in order to better protect the population.
- Integrated approach: EUCAP Sahel Mission continued good cooperation at local level, with MINUSMA, the Delegation of the European Union, EU military Mission EUTM Mali, as well as at regional level, through the co-participation in the Libyan-Sahel Coordination Forum, together with the other civilian CSDP Missions EUCAP Sahel Niger, EUBAM Libya and the Regional Advisory and Cooperation Cell (RACC).



## European Union Training Mission Mali (EUTM Mali)



### Overview

In 2022, the EU Council, following the Holistic Strategic Review of the mission, decided that the mandate of EUTM Mali, should be adapted due to the political and security situation in Mali. All operational activities have been suspended, while maintaining the capacity to resume activities if conditions allow. Other non-operational activities were refocussed on the provision of strategic advice and education, inter alia on International Humanitarian Law, Rule of Law and Protection of Civilians.

### MATF Gazelle

On the 20 May 2021 the Political and Security Committee (PSC) approved the offer of Germany to integrate the Military Assistance Task Force (MATF) GAZELLE in EUTM Mali, operating in Niger and providing military assistance to the NE Special Operation Forces (SOF) for a period of two years. MATF GAZELLE focused on establishing a NE Special Forces structure, based on a self-sustained BSI (Battalion Special intervention) through training, educating and mentoring pillars. MATF's GAZELLE has proven its reliability and credibility. The integration of MATF GAZELLE in EUTM Mali lead immediately to EUTM Mali's mandate delivery in Niger through a well-established, qualified and credible force, highly trusted by Niger's authorities. Significant and timely provided resources in personnel and materials for the MATF GAZELLE, have contributed significantly to the operationalisation of the NE armed forces and in particular support the defence sector capacity building in Niger.

On the 15 Dec 2022, MATF GAZELLE reached the end of its mandate after having clearly achieved its objectives, which was feasible due to full Host Nation ownership and commitment, clear, realistic and well measurable objectives and its temporary character. MATF GAZELLE set good standards to be used as guidelines for subsequent missions, notably EUMPM Niger which was established in December 2022.



## European Union Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger)



### Overview

Launched in August 2012, EUCAP Sahel Niger supports the Nigerien authorities and the three Internal Security Forces (Police, Gendarmerie, Garde) in developing their capacities to fight terrorism and organised crime, as well as counter irregular migration and associated criminality. Its authorised strength is of 150 international personnel and 83 national staff with a bi-annual budget of around EUR 72 million (10/2022 – 09/2024). The Mission provides support to the Nigerien partners in a holistic fashion by combining training, equipment, infrastructure and strategic advice. Sustainability is achieved by mentoring and advising at strategic level as well as by training-of-trainers programmes at technical level. EUCAP is headquartered in the capital of Niamey and has a field office in the country's most northern province of Agadez.

### Mandate

EUCAP Sahel Niger is vested with a non-executive mandate to enhance the capacities of the Internal Security Forces in fighting terrorism and organised crime, as well as combating irregular migration and associated criminality. Within the remit of its mandate, the Mission also supports the Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell in providing assistance to the G5 Sahel countries. The Mission further facilitates national, regional and international coordination in all of the above-mentioned domains. Since October 2022, EUCAP is also authorised to share EU Classified Information with all JHA agencies, including Frontex and Europol. EUCAP promotes human rights standards and gender equality in all relevant activities.

### Achievements

- **Mobile units:** In 2022, with bilateral funding from Germany, the Netherlands and Czech Republic, as well as technical support from Belgium, EUCAP helped to establish the third mobile unit for the National police, providing the training, equipment, infrastructure and advice. The Mission also helped to establish the first mobile unit of the National Guard via training and advice, whilst the equipment was provided through an EU project. 2022 also saw the elevation of EUCAP's mobile unit concept, including a trust-building component between the forces and the local population, to the national level, with the objective of establishing four mobile units for each of the three Internal Security Forces. The creation and deployment of well-trained and well-equipped mobile units helps to better cover the long borders of the country, while reinforcing the presence of the state and pushing back on criminal and terrorist groups in Niger's hotspot areas.





- **Interoperability:** In 2022, EUCAP Sahel Niger helped to operationalise seven out of eight Regional crisis centres spread across the country. The crisis centres help to improve the coordination and cooperation among the three Internal Security Forces, as well as their cooperation with the Nigerien Armed Forces and other state authorities, particularly relevant in the event of a major attack or disaster. The Regional crisis centres improve the interoperability of the forces, thereby helping the authorities to employ their resources in the most efficient manner.
- **Border management:** On 15 July 2022, EUCAP Sahel Niger signed a Working Arrangement with Frontex to reinforce cooperation on Integrated Border Management, as well as risk analysis and situational awareness for the mutual benefit of the Nigerien partner and the European Union. The Mission and the agency have started to exchange information on migratory movements across the country and agreed to jointly support the Nigerien authorities in improving the collection and analysis of data on irregular migration.

## Activities

- **Mobile units:** Launching the creation of the third mobile unit for the National police "CMCF 3" in the region of Tillabéri through training, advice, equipment and infrastructure; Supporting the creation of the first mobile unit of the Garde nationale "Escadron Polyvant 1" through training and advice; Supporting the development of a national concept for the establishment of mobile units in all three Internal Security Forces through Niger-driven working groups and a steering committee, co-chaired by the Minister of the Interior and the Head of Mission; Implementing a trust-building programme to build confidence between the population and the Internal Security Forces in places where mobile units are deployed.
- **Border management:** Implementing a Working Arrangement with Frontex via the exchange of information; Supporting the fight against document fraud and enhancing border management procedures.
- **Interoperability:** Carrying out crisis management exercises with regional authorities, the Internal Security and Defence Forces to operationalise the crisis centres and improve interoperability; Supporting interoperability between the Internal Security Forces in the domain of logistics; Supporting the development and implementation of regional security plans in the regions of Agadez, Tillabéri and Diffa to improve security and interoperability.



- Counter-terrorism: Supporting the establishment of a provost mechanism in the Nigerien Armed Forces to ensure the legal pursuit of terrorist and other criminal acts in order to prevent impunity; Holding regular exchanges with Europol with a view to establishing structured cooperation on the basis of a to-be-negotiated Working Arrangement; Enhancing the capacities of investigators in the field of counter-terrorism and other forms of organised crime, including trafficking of drugs; Planning with the Nigerien authorities a regional conference on counter-terrorism to enhance the civilian approach to this subject, encompassing intelligence, investigations, prosecution, but also prevention and deradicalisation.
- Strategic advice: Supporting the revision of the National Strategy on Internal Security, 2022-2026, defining the long-term strategic goals of Niger's Internal Security Forces and their responsibilities towards the citizens of Niger.
- Human rights: Carrying out human rights and gender related trainings for the benefit of the Internal Security Forces and judicial authorities.
- Human resources: Supporting the professionalisation and modernisation of the human resources management of the Internal Security Forces
- Regionalisation of CSDP: Support to the regionalisation process via dedicated trainings in Chad and Mauritania.
- Coordination: Supporting regional and international coordination of programmes and initiatives within the remit of the Mission mandate. Advising the EU Delegation on programmes in the area of internal security.

## Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (RACC)



### Overview

The Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell (RACC), with its network of Internal Security and Defence Experts embedded in EU Delegations (EUDEL) in the G5 Sahel (G5S) countries, was established in 2019 as part of CSDP action and within the framework of the EU's integrated approach to the Sahel, to support G5S 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.

Furthermore, the RACC facilitates and coordinates the organisation of regional training courses delivered by the three civilian and military CSDP Missions in the Sahel to the defence and security forces, with a focus on the Joint Force (JF) and its Police Component, as well as Burkina Faso, Chad and Mauritania national forces.

The RACC has 31 authorised international and 9 national staff members and is present in all five countries of the G5S: Burkina, Chad, Mali, Niger, and Mauritania – where its headquarters are located.

### Mandate

The regionalisation of CSDP action in the Sahel is an initiative combining civilian and military activities aiming at enhancing the cross-border cooperation capabilities of the five G5S countries on security and defence issues. Strategic objectives for the RACC are: a) to enhance regional cooperation on border cooperation and exchange of information in coordination with the CSDP action in the region; b) to support the Department of Security and Defence of the Executive Secretary of the G5 Sahel and its coordination with the G5 Sahel countries; c) to reinforce the security and defence capacity of the G5 Sahel's countries; d) to support the actions of EU Delegation, the Secretariat for the Security and Stability in the Sahel (P3S), the EUSR for the Sahel, the Coalition for the Sahel in the implementation of the EU strategy for the Sahel.

### Achievements

- At regional level, advising the DDS/SE-G5S on defence and internal security matters. The RACC has advised the Defence and Security Department (DDS) of the Executive Secretariat of the G5 Sahel to establish and to develop regional mechanisms to the area of border cooperation, exchange of information, judicialization to coherently address the fight against terrorism, transnational organized crimes threats affecting all the countries in the region.



- Special report on the “judicialization” of the military operations. To support the fight against impunity and human rights violations, the RACC prepared a special report on the “judicialization” of the military operations with recommendations to include in the military and police training programs.
- Security cooperation platform network (PCMS). On Internal Security and at the request of the DDS, the RACC conducted an assessment on the security cooperation platform network (PCMS) for the exchange of information at the regional and national level followed by recommendations. A regional workshop followed to re-dynamise these G5 Sahel intelligence-sharing platforms.
- Organisation of training activities. The RACC organised training activities for security and defence forces, regionally and nationally, with the support of the Sahel CSDP Missions (EUCAP Sahel Mali, EUCAP Sahel Niger, EUTM Mali), UNODC and UNHCHR.
- Implementation of the N'Djamena roadmap. The RACC contributed to the implementation of the N'Djamena roadmap of the Coalition by feeding and providing inputs to the P3S and prioritising actions in support to the pillar 2 and 3 of the N'Djamena roadmap.
- Provision of expertise to EU financed programmes. The RACC security and defence experts deployed in the five EU Delegations of the G5 Sahel countries, provides their security and defence expertise on EU projects, and contribute to the identification of needs for the European Peace Facility instruments.
- Human Rights. Human Rights and Gender has been addressed transversally in all the thematic issues covered by the RACC in 2022.
- Libya-Sahel Coordination Forum (LSFC). The RACC made a significant contribution to the organisation, planning and content development of the LSFC work in 2022 in in close cooperation with EUBAM Libya, EU Special Representative for the Sahel and the EUCAP Sahel Missions. Major areas of work, border cooperation and exchange of information.

### Activities:

- Support to the Directorate for Security and Defence of the Executive Secretariat of the G5 Sahel and its member states on the regional cooperation on cross-border cooperation to establish and improve the coordination mechanisms such the security information exchange platform (PCMS) and the management of cross-border areas in partnership with UNODC, GIZ, PAGS2 and INTERPOL. Following the RACC's assessment on the PCMS a regional workshop was organised to identify and validate quick impact measures to revitalise the mechanism of the information exchange as well as a roadmap for 2023.
- Analysis and evaluation on the evolution of the Sahelian Threat Analysis and Early Warning Centre (CSAMAP), September 2022.
- Co-organisation, in close coordination with EUBAM Libya and under the authority of the EUSR for the Sahel, of the Regional Conference on Cross-Border Cooperation between Libya and Sahel, which took place from 22 to 24 November in Tunis.



- Liaison with EUTM Mali on the preparation and implementation of training activities for the benefit of the G5S Joint Force, including the operational training before deployment (POAD) of its HQ.
- Supported via its Experts in the EUDEL the missions carried out by EUTM Mali and MPCC, namely to Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Chad.
- Developed training tools, including a catalogue of regional training.
- Organised seven training courses on internal security matters, for a 105 police and gendarme trainees from Mauritania, Chad, and Burkina Faso.
- Production and delivery of training kits on the module "judicialisation of military operations" to the G5 Sahel Defence College in Nouakchott. Follow-up and technical assistance to the implementation of the EU financed programme in support of the Defence College.
- RACC national experts supported the projects financed by the EU nationally and for the operationalization of the G5S-JF and its Police Component contributing to the data collection on programme activities of the P3S.
- RACC national experts in the EU Delegations facilitated the collection of real-time information on the situation on the ground in the G5S countries.

## THE HORN OF AFRICA



Over the last months, the Horn of Africa has been heavily affected by significant dynamics. Some of them are positive, like the peace process in Ethiopia or political reforms and the fight against Al-Shabaab in Somalia. Others are negative, including the recent eruption of fighting in Sudan or the devastating climate change effects, which has caused severe droughts in Somalia, northern Kenya or Ethiopia and flash floods e.g. in Sudan and South Sudan. In Somalia, a positive momentum has emerged since President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud took office in May last year, with its increasing cooperation with Somalia's neighbours and commitment to root out Al Shabaab. This has resulted in a deepening of the partnership between Somalia and in the Joint Operational

Roadmap between the EU and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS).

Three CSDP missions are a tangible expression of the EU's commitment to Somalia, the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region. These remain an important pillar of the EU's "Horn of Africa Strategy: a geo-strategic priority for the EU", adopted through the Council Conclusions on 10 May 2021. The mandates of the Missions EUCAP Somalia and EUTM Somalia and maritime Operation EUNAVFOR ATALANTA were extended for another 2 years (until 31 December 2024) following the Holistic Strategic Review of CSDP engagement in Somalia and the Horn of Africa.







## European Union Naval Force - Operation ATALANTA



### Overview

Since its launch in 2008 to deter piracy in the region, Operation EU NAVFOR ATALANTA's mandate has evolved into a maritime security operation at large, with tasks extended to the implementation of the arms embargo and the fight against trafficking, and its area of operation gradually broadened to the Red Sea and in the North Western Indian Ocean.

### Mandate

On 12 December 2022, Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/2441 amended ATALANTA's tasks, executives and non-executives. The executive tasks relate to PROTECT World Food Program and other Vulnerable Shipping; DETER, PREVENT and REPRESS piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Area of Operation; and CONTRIBUTE to the DISRUPTION of drug trafficking and weapons trafficking. The non-executive tasks relate to CONTRIBUTE to monitor narcotics and weapons trafficking, suspected IUU fishing and charcoal illicit trade; CONTRIBUTE to the EU integrated approach to Somalia and the relevant activities of the international community; SUPPORT other EU missions, programs and instruments in Somalia; SUPPORT the promotion and reinforcement of the overall regional maritime security architecture; and COOPERATE with Operation AGENOR and develop further synergies with European-led Maritime Situation Awareness in the Strait of Hormuz.

### Activities

Last year, the most relevant activities conducted by the Operation were:

- 16 February. Operation ATALANTA conducted a Capacity Enhancement training in close cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes - Global Maritime Crime Programme (UNODC GMCP), contributing to the EU's comprehensive approach to counter-piracy off Somalia and the wider Horn of Africa. The training aimed to enhance maritime capabilities in Maritime Law Enforcement, Maritime Communications, as well as Engineering and maintenance of seagoing assets.
- March-April. The activation of the executive task of contributing to countering narcotic and drugs trafficking led to 8 interceptions, taking from the criminal networks up to 12.7 tonnes of narcotics worth over 250 million Euro in street value;
- 19 July. EU NAVFOR ATALANTA attended a request from the Somali Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for assistance to a ship in distress inside Somali Territorial Waters;



- 12 September. European Union's High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell visited the flagship of Operation ATALANTA;
- 24 September. EU NAVFOR ATALANTA and both the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre (RMIFC/Madagascar) and the Regional Coordination Operations Centre (RCOC/Seychelles) conducted their first joint operation from September 21 to 24.
- 4 October. The United Nations World Food Program reached the impressive three million metric tons of food and first need items successfully transported and delivered to Somalia by merchant vessels protected or monitored by EUNAVFOR ATALANTA. Moreover, ATALANTA holds a 100% success rate in protecting WFP vessels delivering humanitarian aid to internally displaced and refugees in Somalia;
- 17 November. EU NAVFOR ATALANTA, in partnership with Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) hosted the 50th SHADE Conference in Manama (Bahrein);
- 9 December 2022, EUNAVFOR ATALANTA conducted Joint Sea Activity, supporting UNODC's Global Maritime Crime Programme (GMCP) and Somali Fisheries Enforcement officers, as part of UNODC organised training activity Ex Sea Spirit in support of UNSCR 2662/2022. The drill took place near the coast of Seychelles and aimed at strengthening the procedures of the Somali officers in Fisheries Enforcement in their EEZ.
- 19 December. Operation ATALANTA conducted a Capacity Building activity in International Waters and coordinated with EUCAP Somalia. This activity consisted in three days of training with Somali Police Force – Maritime Police Unit and Coastguard members.

## European Union Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM-S)



### Overview

Launched in 2010 in Uganda, due to an unstable security environment in Somalia, the European Union Training Mission Somalia (EUTM-S) was established to provide military advising and mentorship to Somali Authorities within their Defence institutions.

### Mandate

Currently and throughout its 8th mandate, EUTM-S provides 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. On the 12 December 2022 and in the context of the Holistic Strategic Review of CSDP engagement in Somalia and the Horn of Africa, the EU Council decided the mandate of EUTM Somalia to be further extended until 31 December 2024.

### Achievements

During 2022, the EUTM-S provided, shared, and promoted their best experiences, knowledge, techniques, and procedures to their Somali counterparts. The aim of the mission is to contribute to building appropriate Somali Armed Forces able to ensure the security within their country and developing their Somali Owned Training System (SOTS). 2022 was characterised by the synchronization of the advising, specialized training, mentoring and the delivery of equipment to ensure that the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) would reach the ability to operate autonomously, at least with the equipment provided by the European Union. In June 2022 the delivery of equipment to the 14th Brigade of the Somali National Army started. This delivery included vehicles, materials and equipment of various kinds from the individual to unit level, and was complemented by training aimed at making the best use of what has been received. The mission made sure that human rights classes were provided and that accountability in managing what has been received was ensured through the use of the "Asset Management System" developed and provided by United Nations for Project Services (UNOPS). All combined with an advising at both levels of the Minister of Defence and the SNAF General Staff that has been constant and rich in future prospects.

Furthermore, during 2022, the common goals with the European Union Capacity Building (EUCAP) Mission in Somalia facilitated a shared understanding of the problems and an increased phase to work together in the country. These efforts have brought the two European Union CSDP Missions





closer together, united, promoting new degrees of cooperation. The military training remains crucial, and the word "together" is essential for all the training activities in favour of the SNAF.

## Activities

EUTM-S supports the development of the Somali-owned Training System with a view to gradually handing over, in principle, responsibility for training to SNAF by the end of 2024. The mission mentors the Somali-owned and the Somali-provided training and maintains the capacity to track and assess the units it has trained. EUTM Somalia also provides support, as necessary and within its means and capabilities, to other European Union actors in the implementation of their respective mandates in the security and defence area in Somalia, in particular to the European Union Capacity Building (EUCAP) Mission in Somalia, with regard to the interoperability between the Somali National Armed Forces (SNAF) and the Somali Police forces.

"WADAJIR", a Somali word that stands for "TOGETHER", was designated by EUTM-S leadership to be the start and focal point for a new type of training, the multi-level training, which would allow the trainees to exercise in realistic conditions and to understand the complexity of warfare. Exercise WADAJIR, the first multi-level exercise conducted by the Somali trainees, was planned and prepared by EUTM-S training team in order to train multiple units concurrently, to share with the military trainees the complexity of warfare and not the least, to capitalize on the opportunity to train several tasks at the same time. The scenario of the exercise replicated the operational environment in which Somali Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO) are operating daily. Different situations, like IEDs and small arms fire attacks, casualties after terrorist activities, civilians that are sharing information with the soldiers and other incidents and events, which are actually happening in Somalia, were reproduced on the training field.

## European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia)



### Overview

The European Union Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP) marked its tenth anniversary in 2022. Throughout its mandate, the Mission has contributed to the implementation of the EU's overall political objectives in Somalia. This has included building a sustainable Somali-owned response to the ongoing security challenges, as well as strengthening State legitimacy. Furthermore, the Mission has contributed to the EU's goals in the broader Horn of Africa region, by enhancing regional cooperation on peace and stability, building new partnerships and strengthening maritime security. EUCAP operates in Mogadishu and the Federal Member States of Puntland and Somaliland. The Mission is organised according to a three-pillar approach. The three pillars are: (1) reinforcing the maritime police units in and around the four main Somali ports; (2) contributing to the development of the Somali coast guard functions; and (3) supporting broader police development, including the enhancement and restructuring of the Somali Police Force in line with the Somali Transition Plan.

### Mandate

As a non-executive CSDP mission, EUCAP assists the Somali Federal Government and Federal Member States to strengthen their maritime governance and capacity to deliver enhanced maritime security. The Mission supports maritime law enforcement agencies and institutions, particularly in and around the main Somali ports. It also supports police development, focusing on the revision and implementation of the Somali Transition Plan and the strengthening of the interoperability of Somali Security Forces. All the Mission's activities are carried out in close coordination with Commission-funded programmes and the activities of other international partners. The Mission is complementary to the EU Training Mission (EUTM Somalia) and the EU NAVFOR Operation ATALANTA.

### Achievements

#### Maritime Domain

- EUCAP Somalia supported the efforts to tackle Irregular, Unreported and Unregulated fishing and improve maritime security in Somalia. This includes building an Integrated Fisheries Management System and restructuring the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Resources, establishing the Somali Navy and Coast Guard Working Group to coordinate capacity building efforts, and expanding the capabilities of the Somaliland Coast Guard. The Mission has also worked with Puntland authorities to develop the Puntland Maritime Police Force Amphibious Boat Squadron



as a maritime law enforcement agency, and Puntland's draft law on Anti-Terrorism has been aligned with international practices to enhance law enforcement agencies.

### Police Domain

- EUCAP Somalia supported the improvement of the Somali Police Force, including compliance with most INTERPOL quality standards, enhancing command, control, and communication capabilities, deploying Federal Darwish officers to Lower Shabelle, and improving the capacity of the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Unit to collect and analyse data related to explosive devices. Human rights and due diligence aspects were embedded at all stages of these efforts.





### Activities:

- Development of the Somali Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre – Somali representatives were brought for a visit to the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre in Larnaca (Cyprus);
- Development of coast guard functions of the Somali Police Force Maritime Police Unit - Deployment of a multinational Specialised Team (the European Gendarmerie Force), for the delivery of tailored maritime training; the Unit's integrated in EUNAVFOR ATALANTA organised exercises and trainings.
- Puntland Maritime Police Force capabilities development - The Mission started to deliver maritime specialised training to Puntland Maritime Police Force on maritime domain awareness.
- Women in Maritime Sector (WiMS) project - the Mission was supporting the WiMS National Action Plan for the promotion of a conducive working environment of women in maritime sector, which was recently approved.
- Somali Police Force Federal Darwish - Joint training courses and exercises with EUTM Somalia in the framework of the implementation of the Somalia Transition Plan are being planned for the Federal Darwish and Somali Nation Army; Basic and specialised Human Rights training is being planned for Federal Darwish pre-deployment and new police recruits in collaboration with EUDEL and UNDP.
- Police-prosecutors coordination – Mission advice the federal Attorney General on enhancement of the Maritime Crime Unit with the aim of strengthening the police-prosecutorial chain, in the maritime domain; support is provided to relevant ministers in Somaliland on relevant by-laws and other secondary legislation addressing coast guard functions.
- EU Integrated Approach: EUCAP and EUTM Somalia are working to develop a formal mechanism of coordination and cooperation, exploring six areas of common interests. The Mission provides technical expertise to EU programs and projects - Red Sea Programme, EU CRIMARIO II and Joint Police Programme. A coordinated social media campaign against gender-based violence was run on the social media platforms of the EU actors in Somalia.

## CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

In the Central African Republic, the political and security context and the deepening relations between the CAR authorities and the Wagner Group had an impact on the implementation of the CSDP missions' mandates. The engagement with the CAR authorities remained difficult and both CSDP Missions have made limited progress. Nevertheless, EUTM RCA and EUAM RCA continued to contribute to the implementation of the EU's integrated approach to the situation in the country. While the training of national armed forces by EUTM RCA has been put on hold since 2021, the mission has focused its activities on advisory and educational activities..

In 2022, the EU continued the implementation of an integrated approach to Mozambique's violence affected Cabo Delgado province, encompassing political/diplomatic, humanitarian, development, peacebuilding and security actions, with a focus on addressing development needs, human rights and the rule of law. The EUTM Mozambique - launched in 2021 - reached its full operational capability on 9 September 2022 in the presence of HRVP who also witnessed the delivery of the first sets of non-lethal equipment for the trained units (EUR 89 million). Moreover, the EU adopted new assistance measures under the European Peace Facility to support the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) for EUR 15 million and deployment of the Rwanda Defence Force for EUR 20 million. The EU also supported SAMIM (EUR 1.9 million for the period March-September 2022) through the Early Response Mechanism of the African Peace Facility, focusing on activities such as building capacities of police and correctional services, notably on human rights and the rule of law, supporting the empowerment of women and youth in the province and dialogue with civic leaders.





## European Union Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA)



### Overview

In close coordination and complementarity with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the European Union Training Mission in Central African Republic (EUTM CAR) supports the local government in the implementation of the Security Sector Reform (SSR) by assisting the Central African Armed Forces (FACA).

### Mandate

EUTM CAR was launched on 16 July 2016 for an initial period of two years. On 28 July 2022, the Council of the European Union renewed the mission's mandate up to 20 September 2023. The contribution covers two main lines of action, namely providing education to the FACA in non-operational domains and strategic advice to the Ministry of Defense (MoD) and to the FACA General Staff (EMA). Since July 2016, EUTM CAR has trained and educated more than 9500 FACA personnel; engaged in the training of FACA units and their leaders; and provided advice to the authorities of CAR on a significant amount of regulatory and doctrine documents, including the Defence Sector Reform strategy, the National Defence Plan and the Military Programming Law.





## Achievements

In 2022, the Education Pillar (EDP) provided Quick Impact Courses (QIC), training of trainers courses and technical certificates courses to the CAR armed forces (FACA). In summary of these education efforts, 270 military personnel were certified in a total of 18 courses provided with the support of EUTM CAR. A wide range of knowledge and experience has been transmitted by EUTM instructors to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers (NCO), corporals and soldiers in the domains of International Humanitarian Law, Leadership, Pedagogy, Topography, First Aid/Healthcare, Administration, Human Resources, Project Management, Logistics, Computer Science, Transmissions, English and French. These activities also included, in a wider sense, topics such as Human Rights, Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Gender issues, Protection of Civilians and Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC).

During 2022, the Strategic Advice Pillar (SAP) conducted credible and influential advisory work to the MoD, the military staff (EMA) and the FACA Defense Zone Headquarters (EMZD) in Bangui. The pillar was also involved at different decision levels and in different forums, in partnership with governmental and international institutions that operate in the country.

## Activities

On a daily basis, and through the Strategic Advice Pillar (SAP) EUTM CAR advised the FACA through Working Groups (WG). These WGs gathered specialists in domains aimed at developing reference documents like decrees and laws. They were constituted as follows: Defense Policy - Organisation and Governance; Operations and Training; Human Resources; Communications and Information Systems - Command and Control; Logistics; Intelligence; Press and Public Information Office; Finance and Budget; Infrastructures and Civil-Military Cooperation. The SAP also coordinated, propelled and encouraged the running of weekly Executive Committees (COMEX) and Director Committees (CODIR) in close coordination with FACA Project Manager. In these two types of Committees, all documents/texts that would later be presented to the political level were again checked, amended and validated.



## European Union Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA)



### Overview

Since 2020, the EUAM RCA Mission has been advising the Central African authorities on internal security sector reform with the aim of improving the security situation of the population, contributing to the development of the country and achieving lasting peace. The Mission will carry out its second mandate until 2024.

### Mandate

The Mission advises the Ministry of Interior and Public Security (MISP) and the Internal Security Forces (ISF) at a strategic level to support their sustainable transformation into a coherent and efficient security actor. In doing so, the Mission works in close coordination with the Delegation of the European Union, its sister Mission EUTM RCA, international actors such as MINUSCA and the civil society. EUAM RCA contributes to broadening the scope of security to all populations by prioritising respect for gender equality, human rights and international humanitarian law, and the protection of civilians. Thus, EUAM RCA contributes to creating the conditions for the restoration of state authority throughout the country.

### Achievements

- Creation of a regulatory framework to reform the Internal Security Forces: The Mission advised the government in the new Strategy for security sector reform and National security policy, which defined a new reference framework for ISF action. In total, over 20 legislative and regulatory texts have been finalised. The most important was the drafting of two key texts, the Organic law of the Central African Police and the decree on the organisation and functioning of the National Gendarmerie. The latter has been signed into law by the President of the Republic. Further, the Mission contributed to the new National Plan of Defence, National Secret and status of the governance bodies of Ministry of Defence and the National Gendarmerie Officers was also adopted.
- Establishment of the first training course for the Central African police at commissioner level: The Mission developed the first specialised training course with its national partners. The modules are tailored to the needs of Central African police officers and enable them to acquire leadership as well as technical skills and sensitize them on human rights and gender issues. Until now, officers had to travel abroad for this type of training. The first course is ongoing



- Strengthening interoperability: The Mission has conducted targeted activities such as practical exercises, simulations and seminars involving representatives of the ISF as well as Justice and Penitentiary services, customs, and waters and forest. This approach has triggered a process of coordination between the different security actors.

## Activities

- Building up valuable cooperation: Three Mission advisers being embedded in the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Waters and Forests, and Customs. Furthermore, the President of the Republic appointed the Head of Mission Security Advisor to the Presidency.
- Securing local ownership: On a daily basis, the Mission accompanies the national partners in improving the functioning and capacities in the area of human resource management, logistics and training. Solutions always focus on the realities of the Central African Republic to guarantee feasibility. At strategic level, the Mission is in the process of establishing a steering committee with the government to track the mission's work and strengthen local ownership.
- Fostering respect for Human Rights and gender equality: The Mission ensures systematic mainstreaming of human rights and gender equality issues and organizes workshops and round tables to bring together the ISF and civil society (e.g. Platform of Religious Confessions of CAR, Network of Organizations of Young African Leaders of UN, National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Network of Women Police Officers).
- Integrated Approach: There is an established exchange at strategic level with the EU Delegation and its sister mission EUTM RCA. Furthermore, the three European actors work closely together on various projects in order to exploit synergies. A joint communication strategy is being developed that will ensure a coherent representation of the EU family. EUAM RCA is also a permanent member of the technical and financial partners' meetings, where all major international partners are represented.



## European Union Training Mission in Mozambique (EUTM MOZ)



### Overview

As a result of the security and humanitarian situation deterioration in Cabo Delgado province, that has been causing suffering to the population and threatening the stability of the region and its economic development, the European Union launched in 2021 a military training mission in Mozambique (EUTM-MOZ)<sup>3</sup>, following a request from the Mozambican government to support their Armed Forces.

### Mandate

EUTM MOZ supports the capability building of the units selected by Mozambican armed forces in order to develop Quick Reaction Forces (QRF) that will contribute to restore safety and security in Cabo Delgado, in compliance with the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL). EUTM-MOZ is a truly European mission with the participation of 12 European Union Member States (Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Lithuania, Estonia, Greece, Romania, Sweden and Finland).

### Achievements

According to the mission's mandate, EUTM-MOZ provides training and equipment to eleven Quick Reaction Forces (QRF): five from Mozambique Navy Fuzileiros and six from the Army Special Forces. Tactical Air Control Parties (TACP), from the Mozambique Air Force, are also being trained in order to integrate these Quick Reaction Forces. In 2022, four QRF have been trained (in addition to the two that had been previously qualified by bilateral arrangements between Portugal and Mozambique), and all will be able to plan and conduct the full spectrum of military operations, in an autonomous way, once properly equipped.

EUTM has established closest working relationships with the Assistance Measure implementing partner in theatre. The Assistance Measure covers equipment and supply requirements for the eleven Mozambican Armed Forces companies trained by EUTM. Through the European Peace Facility (EPF), the EU Council has approved a total amount of 89 million euros to fund equipment to the Armed Forces of Mozambique, complementing therefore the EUTM MOZ training effort. Through this assistance measure, the EU finances non-lethal equipment, with the aim of increasing

<sup>3</sup> Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/1818 of 15 October 2021.



the effectiveness and efficiency of the eleven Mozambican QRFs trained by EUTM-MOZ, so that they could, independently or when participating in Joint operations, develop the necessary and sustainable actions to restore security and provide protection capability to Cabo Delgado. The non-lethal equipment includes individual and collective equipment, ground and amphibious mobility assets, technical devices and a field hospital.

EUTM-MOZ developed several projects to improve training facilities, funded by a number of EU Member States, and contributed to the improvement of community facilities by coordinating some works and getting sponsors to develop those works. To improve the training conditions for trainers and trainees in the training camps of Dongo and Katembe, EUTM MOZ funded a project that consists in the creation of a multipurpose room for classes, offices, sanitary facilities and kitchen, based on the use of containers.

## Activities

The QRF's are trained primarily to be used as the first response to high intensity crisis, in order to, stabilize a situation that poses an imminent threat to a specific region or the civilian population. Currently the 4<sup>th</sup> EUTM training cycle is taking place, with one Navy QRF, one Army QRF and one TACP from the Mozambique Air Force.

Civil-Military Cooperation is a fundamental instrument to promoting the understanding of the civil environment and facilitating the interactions with civilian actors, with the aim of protecting and promoting the humanitarian principles and the respect for the human rights. The development of projects and activities that promotes this interaction with the population demonstrates that it is possible to achieve acceptable and sustainable solutions with a huge impact on the Integrated Approach holistic view of the European Union.

EUTM MOZ planned and developed in 2022, the following solidarity actions:

- Goods donation to several associations.
- Participation in a blood donation campaign, organized by Instituto do Coração (ICOR), that will support the national reserves and also for some children who will undergo heart surgery due to congenital diseases.
- Transformation of a room into a library at one association.







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