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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX V

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan part I in favour of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) Regional South Neighbourhood for 2021-2023

Action Document for Neighbourhood South Security Package 2021

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plan/measure in the sense of Article 23(2) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS Basic Act	Neighbourhood South Security Package 2021 Multi-annual action plan part I in favour of Southern Neighbourhood for 2021-2023 CRIS numbers: - NDICI-GEO-NEAR/2021/043-024 - NDICI-GEO-NEAR/2021/043-073 (cross-subdelegation to Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations) Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out at the following locations: - Neighbourhood South countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel ¹ , Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine ² , Syria ³ and Tunisia. - For reasons of efficiency and effectiveness, and upon explicit justified request, some actions/activities may be extended to countries from the Union for the Mediterranean and Countries and territories neighbouring Neighbourhood South countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mauritania, Montenegro, Turkey, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Iraq, non-autonomous territory of Western Sahara.

¹ See Guidelines on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU from 2014 onwards on http://eurlex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2013.205.01.0009.01.ENG.

² This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

³ Co-operation with the Government of Syria suspended since 2011.

	This is justified as the “Regional South Multiannual Indicative Programme (2021-2027)”, makes reference to the importance of cross regional cooperation: “The future regional cooperation should have a flexible geographical and thematic scope, also allowing for interlinkages with other regions, where necessary and appropriate as highlighted in the Joint Communication on a renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood.” and “The EU will be ready to explore further regional, sub-regional or trilateral cooperation and joint initiatives between partners in targeted areas of mutual interest and of a cross-border nature”.			
4. Programming document	Communication for a renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood JOIN (2021) 2 final of 09.02.2021			
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	Regional South Multiannual Indicative Programme (2021-2027) ⁴ : Priority area 1: “Human Development, good governance and rule of law” (SO2: To fight gender discrimination and gender-based violence against women and girls); Priority area 3: “Peace and Security” (SO1: Strengthen cooperation to fight organised crime and terrorism between partner countries and with EU Member States; SO3: Prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters).			
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION				
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Peace and Security 151 Government and Civil Society 152 Conflicts, Peace and Security 740 Disaster prevention			
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable SDG 16: Peace, Security and Strong Institutions			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions (33%) 15210 - Security system management and reform (22%) 74020 - Multi-hazard response preparedness (45%)			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	40000 - Multilateral Organisation 41000 - United Nations 11000 - Public corporations 60000 - Private Sector Institution			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective

⁴ C(2021)9399 dated 16.12.2021.

	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Internal markers	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	COVID-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BUDGET INFORMATION			
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: 14 02 01 10 Total estimated cost: EUR 9 000 000			

	Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 9 000 000
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	
13. Implementation modalities (type of financing and management mode)	<p>Project Modality</p> <p>For components 1 and 2: indirect management with the following international organisations: International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT).</p> <p>For component 3: cross-subdelegation to Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (indirect management with the entity to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2 and direct management through procurement).</p>

1.2. Summary of the Action

The action document is composed of 3 components.

Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

In line with EU strategic engagement on Women, Peace and Security, a specific action will be launched with INTERPOL on a gender responsive approach and practice to law enforcement in the Southern Neighbourhood region. This component will capitalise on INTERPOL's experience in building related gender capacities in other regions and on its unique position as a global law enforcement organisation.

This component will contribute to the achievement of **SDG 5 (Gender Equality)**, in particular Indicator 5.5 (Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life).

This component will also contribute to the achievement of **SDG 16 (Peace, Security and Strong Institutions)**, in particular Indicator 16.7.1 (Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups).

Component 2: CT Travel: Advanced Passenger Information and Passenger Name records (API/PNR)

This component will provide support to border security at regional level with a targeted action in threat analysis and intelligence-led approaches to detect terrorist and criminals, through the establishment of passenger information units, passenger name records (PNR) and advanced passenger information (API). With increased global mobility concerning all transport modes from air and maritime travel, the processing of passenger data is essential to the identification, detection and interception of terrorist and transnational organised crime groups, the exact geographic scope will depend on the precise state of play of the implementation of the ongoing programme and the countries already covered. For efficiency recent neighbours of our neighbours maybe included. This component will be implemented by UNOCT.

This component will contribute to the achievement of **SDG 16 (Peace, Security and Strong Institutions)**, in particular Indicator 16.A (Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime).

Component 3: Prevention, Preparedness and Response on natural and man-made Disasters (PPRD South IV)

This component will continue enhancing disaster risk management and civil protection in the region.

It will build sustainable capacities of Partner Countries' respective civil protection institutions for disaster risk prevention, preparedness and response based on a multi-hazard approach, and enhance regional co-ordination, institutional and operational co-operation between the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) and the Southern neighbourhood countries and among Southern neighbourhood countries. For reasons of efficiency, Mauritania part of Union for the Mediterranean will also be included. DG ECHO will manage this component.

This component will contribute to the achievement of **SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)**, in particular Indicator 11.B (By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels).

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

Policy framework

The EU and its partner countries from the Eastern and Southern Mediterranean regions celebrated in November 2020 the 25th anniversary of the launch of their partnership (so-called “Barcelona Process”). This was a timely opportunity to reflect on the strategic partnership with the region considering the political, socioeconomic, financial and environmental challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 and reassess our partnership with our Southern Neighbourhood partner countries. Following consultations with partners, this reflection resulted in the Joint Communication⁵ on the “renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood” of February 2021.

The Southern Mediterranean region is facing governance, socio-economic, climate, environmental and security challenges, many of which result from global trends and call for joint action by the EU and Southern Neighbourhood partners.

The overarching framework in which DG NEAR operates is the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy (2016) as well as following communications:

- Communication COM(2020) 605 : “EU Security Union Strategy”
- Communication COM(2020) 795: “A Counter-Terrorism Agenda for the EU: Anticipate, Prevent, Protect, Respond”.

They provide a framework for intra-EU cooperation on security, but also underscore the internal and external dimensions of security.

Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

Law enforcement institutions face myriad challenges as we move through the 21st century. Security risks have become more diverse, characterised by global criminal alliances and rapidly changing technological advances. Communities are also demanding improved government services, including from law enforcement agencies and greater expectations that law enforcement agencies reflect the composition of society, listen to and consult citizens and are held accountable for their actions. These increase the demands on these institutions and their leaders to navigate a more sophisticated law enforcement environment. As a result, law enforcement agencies are trying to adapt, cultivate new skills and develop innovative ways of tackling evolving transnational security challenges. Specifically, some law enforcement agencies are drawing on a wider pool of competencies, strategically increasing the number of women in law enforcement and expanding the roles they undertake to better respond to many of these challenges. Globally, women have participated in law enforcement and police work – as they are understood in the modern era – since as early as the 1900s. However, despite efforts to

⁵ SWD (2021)23: “Renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood: A new Agenda for the Mediterranean”.

integrate women into the law enforcement and security sector, over 100 years later, agencies have not yet reached gender parity.

The UN Women Report of 2011⁶ estimates that, “globally, women represent just 9 percent of the police, with rates falling as low as 2 percent in some parts of the world. On average, women do not make up more than 13 percent of the police force in any region”, and these numbers are much lower for managerial positions. In the South Neighbourhood region, information with regards to gender and law enforcement (such as data on the number of women in law enforcement or best practices for gender mainstreaming) is scarce. From the information available in open sources, Algeria appears to have the largest number of female police officers in the Muslim world, with 11,005 against 162,173 male colleagues.⁷ Notwithstanding the challenges in recruiting, deploying and promoting more female officers into law enforcement, the lack of female officers can lead to a dangerous gender blindness situation that touches upon all typologies of crime as well as on the way law enforcement engages with perpetrators and victims. Women, girls, boys and LGBTQI+ are, for instance, more at risk from sexual exploitation and human trafficking, whereas men and boys are at particular risk from trafficking for labour or migrant smuggling. Whilst men’s participation in transnational crime is higher than that of women’s (for instance 85-90% in terrorism, 62-65% trafficking in persons), the role of women is often overlooked. This is particularly true for cybercrime, where gender disaggregated data is not readily available, hence their role is not fully analysed.

The deployment of women into a wide range of functions and roles has many benefits for individual officers, the community and the institution as a whole, and therefore it is considered a good practice. Research in other parts of the world has identified several areas where women officers can make an important contribution to law enforcement work. They include: improving responses to sexual and gender-based crimes, improving operational effectiveness and efficiency, building community trust and increasing perceptions of the legitimacy of law enforcement institutions.

Furthermore, policing with a gender perspective is much more than just adding women to the ranks of law enforcement. It is about equipping male and female officers with the knowledge and skills needed to address the various situations faced on the ground. Respect for human rights, including women’s rights, is a key component of any officer’s work whom is expected to be aware of and apply the highest international standards in this area.

In summary, law enforcement agencies must be agile and able to adapt to rapidly changing security environments. This includes continually reviewing staff composition and drawing on flexible, adaptive and diversified skill sets which are essential attributes and characteristics of future-focused and outward looking organisations. It also involves continuous training throughout an officer’s career as an important way to develop skills, get familiar with the latest developments in the field and be exposed to best practices. A more gender-equal and gender sensitive workforce can enhance law enforcement capabilities to build trust, legitimacy and better fulfil mandates to combat and prevent crime, safeguard social order and serve communities. INTERPOL’s mainstreaming gender in law enforcement will address these multi-faceted challenges by working in close cooperation with the countries in the region.

Achieving gender equality meets commitments in United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, which, “Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict” (operative paragraph 1).

Additional resolutions on women, peace and security, and international frameworks supporting gender equality include:

- United Nations Security Council resolutions 1820 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2010), & 1960 (2011), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019).
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

⁶ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2011/8/annual-report-2010-2011>.

⁷ <https://dataunodc.un.org/data/crime/Police%20personnel>.

- 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, including its 17 Sustainable.

Development Goals (SDGs):

- SDG 5: Gender equality and empowering women and girls.
- SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

In February 2021, Ministers and women’s organisations” representing Member States of the League of Arab States, participated in the Arab Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 65th session of the Commission on the Status of Women⁸, held in March 2021. They have reiterated their commitments in achieving women empowerment and in eliminating discrimination against women in law enforcement, in line with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

The action is fully in line with the EU's new Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External Action 2021–2025 (GAP III)⁹ aims at accelerating progress on empowering women and girls, and safeguard gains made on gender equality since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and its Platform for Action in 1995. The Gender Action Plan III enshrines five pillars of action, such as a) the fact that 85% all external support will have to promote women’s empowerment, the more stringent rules for reporting and monitoring results; b) the shared strategic vision and close cooperation with Member States and partners at multilateral, regional and country level in this regard. The GAP III also aims at protecting women from crimes they are disproportionately affected by, such as trafficking in human beings.

Given the innovative element of engaging man and women, the project fulfils the transformative and intersectional approach of GAP III, which aims at addressing the structural causes of gender inequality and gender-based discrimination, including by actively engaging men and boys in challenging gender norms and stereotypes. The action satisfies the intersectionality of the GAP as it targets also women with disabilities, migrant women, and discrimination based on age or sexual orientation¹⁰.

Component 2: API/PNR

Members of terrorist and organised crime groups, continue to take advantage of porous borders and weak detection capacity across the globe. Air travel has increased global connectivity and is projected to double over the next 20 years. Other modes of transport such as maritime and rail have also increased mobility of all. Processing passenger data is therefore essential to the identification, detection and interception of terrorists and other serious criminals, including those that are otherwise unknown to authorities, both before, during and after their travel.

UNOCT has developed a global initiative, the Countering Terrorist Travel Programme (CTTP), that supports countries to enhance their capacities to prevent, detect, and investigate terrorist offences and other serious crimes, including their related travel, by collecting and analysing passenger data, both API and PNR, making better use of existing international databases and enhancing information exchange, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), 2398 (2017), 2482 (2019), ICAO Annex 9 SARPs and other international legal obligations.

The Secretary-General officially launched CTTP on May 2019. Since then, 40 UN Member States officially joined the Programme, with a number of Member States indicating strong interest to do so.

Of the Neighbourhood countries, Israel and Morocco have formally expressed their interest in receiving technical assistance within the framework of CTTP and discussions are being held to prepare for the launch of the assessment phase that precludes programme implementation. The remaining Neighbourhood countries – Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia – have not yet benefitted from the programme, however in some cases Member States have engaged UNOCT in preliminary discussions and informally expressed their interest. Of the Union for the Mediterranean and Countries and territories

⁸<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2021/3/news-arab-states-agree-on-priorities-for-the-advancement-of-women-empowerment-in-the-region>.

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/join-2020-17-final_en.pdf.

¹⁰ This external Gender Action Plan reflects the objectives of the EU Gender Equality Strategy, the first Commission strategy in the area of equality, which delivers on the commitments made by the President von der Leyen in her political guidelines.

neighbouring Neighbourhood South countries, Iraq has formally expressed its interest in receiving technical assistance and several of the other countries within this zone have informally expressed their interest as part of prior outreach conducted by CTTTP.

The UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme is co-funded by contributions from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the European Union, the United States of America, the State of Qatar, Australia, Japan, and the Republic of India.

It further benefits from the Travel information Portal (TRIP) system, developed by the Kingdom of the Netherlands and used both as a government single window for the carriers to provide API/PNR data and for the analysis in the Passenger Information Unit (PIU) by competent authorities.

On 26 September 2018, the Dutch Government generously donated the Intellectual Property Rights of the TRIP system to the UN.

The UN has now adopted the software under the new name goTravel, which is now ready to be deployed to enable UN Member States to collect, analyse, retain and share their own passenger data in compliance with international law obligations.

CTTP operates within the international legal and regulatory framework on API/PNR passenger information systems. In overview, the Programme aligns with UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017) and 2482 (2019), as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review. Additionally, the Programme partners with ICAO and integrates the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) on API/PNR systems in ICAO's Annex 9 Facilitation of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention, 1944). These frameworks form the basis for the Programme's objectives and activities, as well as the core of the Programme's Partner relationships.

In its resolution 2178 (2014), the Security Council called upon Member States to require airlines operating in their territories to provide API data to appropriate national authorities to detect the departure from, attempted travel to, entry into or transit through their territories of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF). In resolution 2396 (2017), the Security Council built on resolution 2178 (2014) by creating new international obligations and other provisions to strengthen border security and information sharing. This includes the use of PNR data, in addition to API data, and watch lists to address returning and relocating FTFs and transnational terrorist groups, and sharing this data with relevant or concerned Member States. Finally, UNSCR 2482 (2019) extends the purpose of passenger data collection to organised crime calling upon Member States to implement obligations to collect and analyse API & PNR data to help security officials make connections between individuals associated to organised crime and terrorists. UNSCR 2482 (2019) rests on the notion that organised crime and terrorism are often connected, whereby detection and investigation of the former may lead to more information on the latter, or vice versa.

On 27 April 2016, the European Parliament and Council adopted a Directive on the use of passenger name record (PNR)¹¹ data for the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crimes.

The European Commission also put in place the appropriate framework for connectivity between air carriers and EU countries in an implementing decision (2017)¹² on the data formats and common protocol, to be reviewed in 2021.

The use of PNR data has been an important element of the EU's international cooperation against terrorism and serious crime for almost twenty years. The 2010 Communication on the global approach established a set of general criteria which were to be fulfilled by future bilateral PNR agreements, including, in particular, a number of data protection principles and safeguards. These formed the basis of the renegotiations of the PNR

¹¹ Directive (EU) 2016/681 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the use of passenger name record (PNR) data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime.

¹² Regulation (EU) 2019/502 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 March 2019 on common rules ensuring basic air connectivity with regard to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Union (Text with EEA relevance.).

agreements with Australia, Canada and the U.S., leading to the conclusion of new PNR agreements with Australia and the U.S.

In addition, on 18 February 2020 the Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations with Japan for the conclusion of an agreement on the transfer of PNR data.

So far, none of the Neighbourhood South countries has an agreement at European level, although this would be extremely helpful in the fight against terrorism and organised crime.

Led by the UN Office of Counterterrorism, CTTP is implemented through an ‘All-of-UN’ approach, in partnership with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Office of Information and Communication Technology (OICT) and the International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL).

It also engages with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism, as well as the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

UNOCT is responsible for overall programme management coordination through its flagship initiative CTTP within its Special Projects & Innovation Branch

A Management Board, chaired by UNOCT, in which all the implementing partners are represented, provides overall guidance.

The Management Board should closely involve, as cooperation partners, the EU Delegations (CT Experts and European Migration Liaison Officers (EMLO) and the security and migration liaison officers of the EU Member States, in particular for the provision of specific guidance and expertise and the support to the Passenger Information Units (PIU).

This particular action also seeks to meet the following key priorities:

- enhance regional cooperation and awareness in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region on the use of travel information as a tool to counterterrorism and organised crime through the creation of regional informal working groups (IWG) and regional training programmes
- strengthen human rights considerations for the collection, analysis, and sharing of passenger data, both advance passenger information (API) and passenger name records (PNR), in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017) and 2482 (2019), ICAO Annex 9 standards and recommended practices (SARPs), as well as other international law obligations,
- expand and develop beneficiary countries’ capacity in line with the CT Travel Programme’s maritime component.

Component 3: PPRD South IV

One of the action points presented under the cluster on security in the Joint Communication on the “renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood”, concerns enhancing work on climate resilience and adaptation, investing in preventive measures and reinforcing cooperation on civil protection and disaster risk management building on regional programmes such as PPRD South.

In most of the countries, the management of emergencies falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, however in some countries the strategic and coordination functions are under the Prime Minister's office. Responsibility for maritime emergencies usually falls under maritime authorities that can range from Ministry for Transport to Environment, Internal Affairs or Navy. It is important to strengthen complementary with each national policy according to the national disaster risk developments.

Cross-border cooperation is becoming increasingly important. Algeria and Tunisia explore the opportunity of collaborating on floods prevention at the border related to dams opening. Israel, Jordan and Palestine also are interested in cooperation on flood prevention.

In marine pollution, cooperation preparedness and response is coordinated by REMPEC through existing strategies which are complementary.

NDICI funding will be complementary to ECHO's support to priority ENP countries on selected UCPM activities.

This programme is in line with the international agreements such as the 2015-2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement. This programme seeks to create synergies with projects engaged more specifically in crisis response and prevention and preparedness, including disaster risk reduction, to natural and human induced disasters at strategic, operational levels.

Additionally, coordination and complementarities with similar regional or bilateral initiatives in the Western Balkans and in the Eastern Neighbourhood, with NDICI and IPA funding, will also be ensured through regular exchanges and the common anchoring to the UCPM.

The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) assists Mediterranean coastal States in ratifying, transposing, implementing and enforcing international maritime conventions related to the prevention, preparedness and response to pollution from ships. Contracting Parties (including the EU) are preparing a Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2022-2031) and its Action Plan.

At bilateral level, twinning initiatives on civil protection may complement and the different countries may still use the TAIEX programme. Algeria, Egypt, Palestine, Tunisia, Israel, Jordan and Morocco have benefited from the UCPM Prevention and Preparedness Programme. The Neighbourhood South Countries (except Egypt, Israel and Syria) are also beneficiaries of the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence initiative funded by NDICI thematic. In addition, Neighbourhood South Countries may participate via a limited number of actions in the UCPM and its tools.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

A law enforcement agency that is not representative of the community it serves, can lead to reduced levels of confidence in it and negatively impacts crime reporting to the local population. Integrating a gender perspective into all aspects of law enforcement is therefore key to security, improving responses to transnational crime and strengthening operational effectiveness. The proposal aims to contribute to achieving this goal. Given the project focus on developing law enforcement capabilities, knowledge and skills that the project aims to achieve, such efforts will benefit also national law enforcement efforts.

Main problems can be summarised as follows:

- Gender-blindness, often coupled with gender-bias, causes reductions in crime detection rates and inefficiencies in terms of the response provided to a various range of crimes from counter-terrorism and cyber security, to gender-based violence, human trafficking and migrant-smuggling;
- Low levels of reporting of, and resulting inadequate response to, SGBV crimes due to lack of confidence in law enforcement. This is driven in part by the lack of representation and inclusivity of law enforcement institutions;
- Lack of representativeness and inclusiveness also can affect the delivery of services to citizens. For example this can include cases of male police officers having to perform searches on female suspects/victims or a lack of engagement with the local population through community policing;
- The lack of inclusive and representative law enforcement agencies negatively affects levels of confidence from the population and the effectiveness of criminal investigation and prosecution, hence the overall response to crime. This includes a lack of female representation across all the areas of law enforcement (cyber-crime, counter-terrorism, anti-trafficking...), in particular at leadership level to serve as role models in law enforcement;
- Lack of exposure, among senior management, to issues of equality and human rights in the context of law enforcement which might contribute to a different management of workforce resources and beyond;
- Regional networks and opportunities to share experiences and best practices among women police officers in the region in order to build a support network and exchange experiences and best practices are currently lacking;

- Training on specialised policing areas, such as crisis management, disaster control, cyber-crime or anti-terrorism specifically targeting women and conducted in the country and in the local language are lacking. Such training opportunities can contribute to develop police officer's skills and counter some of the challenges they face (such as lack of foreign language skills or the travel restrictions).

Achieving gender equality meets commitments in the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, which, "Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict" (operative paragraph 1).

Additional resolutions on women, peace and security, and international frameworks supporting gender equality include:

- United Nations Security Council resolutions 1820 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2010), & 1960 (2011), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019).
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
- 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, including its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):
- SDG 5: Gender equality and empowering women and girls.
- SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.

In February 2021, Ministers and women's organisations' representing Member States of the League of Arab States, participated in the Arab Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 65th session of the Commission on the Status of Women¹³, held in March 2021. They have reiterated their commitments in achieving women empowerment and in eliminating discrimination against women in law enforcement, in line with Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

Component 2: API/PNR

Despite the above-mentioned Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, capacities differ from State to State.

Most countries lack a full understanding of the use of passenger data to identify and detect terrorists and criminals, as well as the steps required to develop their own capacity in this area.

The costs and complexity of creating an effective and secure system are high. Countries run the risk of purchasing an expensive but not fit-for-purpose system or becoming involved in areas of personal data management that are ineffective, disproportionate or operationally and legally not specific enough for their national contexts.

Additionally, legal systems differ on key issues pertaining to the collection, transfer, processing, use, retention and sharing of passenger data.

Processing these personal data also raises human rights concerns that relate to the right to privacy, data protection and retention as well as the risk of discriminatory profiling. This is especially true because API/PNR data encompass a wide range of passenger data and may include e.g. credit card and other personal financial data, [health] (medical/disability) information, gender, meal preferences, travel companions.

Moreover, there are significant conflict of laws issues that place the transport industry in considerable legal jeopardy. Carriers may be legally required by the country of destination to disclose passenger data but are at the same time prohibited by the country of departure from sending it. Unresolved, this conflict of laws prevents the optimal use of PNR data, including for purposes of counterterrorism.

So far, programme implementation with the current beneficiaries has primarily focused on air travel, however the programme also foresees and encourages the integration of maritime data into national API-PNR programmes.

This new action will, thus, offer beneficiary countries technical assistance to collect and analyse passenger data within the maritime sector, which is of particular importance in the Mediterranean area.

¹³ <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2021/3/news-arab-states-agree-on-priorities-for-the-advancement-of-women-empowerment-in-the-region>.

Few statistics are available on the Mediterranean, but Eurostat mentioned for Europe: in 2019, 1.034 million people in the EU travelled by air and in 2018, the total number of passenger embarking and disembarking in EU-27 ports was estimated at around 410 million.

CTTP operates within the international legal and regulatory framework on API/PNR passenger information systems. In overview, the Programme aligns with UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017) and 2482 (2019), as well as the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review. Additionally, the Programme partners with ICAO and integrates the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) on API/PNR systems in ICAO's Annex 9 Facilitation of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention, 1944). These frameworks form the basis for the Programme's objectives and activities, as well as the core of the Programme's Partner relationships.

In its resolution 2178 (2014), the Security Council called upon Member States to require airlines operating in their territories to provide API data to appropriate national authorities to detect the departure from, attempted travel to, entry into or transit through their territories of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF). In resolution 2396 (2017), the Security Council built on resolution 2178 (2014) by creating new international obligations and other provisions to strengthen border security and information sharing. This includes the use of PNR data, in addition to API data, and watch lists to address returning and relocating FTFs and transnational terrorist groups, and sharing this data with relevant or concerned Member States. Finally, UNSCR 2482 (2019) extends the purpose of passenger data collection to organised crime calling upon MS to implement obligations to collect and analyse API & PNR data to help security officials make connections between individuals associated to organised crime and terrorists. UNSCR 2482 (2019) rests on the notion that organised crime and terrorism are often connected, whereby detection and investigation of the former may lead to more information on the latter, or vice versa.

Component 3: PPRD South IV

The Commission has the mandate to encourage international cooperation in Civil Protection and further develop the international dimension of the UCPM through programmes and partnerships outside the EU. Cooperation with the Enlargement and Neighbourhood countries is a priority for Civil Protection because of their close links with and geographic proximity to the EU, their vulnerability to disasters, the frequent use of the UCPM and common cross border risks with Member States. It is important that countries share similar procedures and use a common language during emergencies.

In recent years, good progress was made in bringing Neighbouring and Enlargement countries closer to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism. Four enlargement countries are already Participating States of the UCPM. However, unlike the EU candidate countries, Neighbourhood countries cannot become Participating States under the current UCPM legislation (rev. Article 28) of the revised legislation (2019/420). This did not change during the latest legislative revision.

However, they may participate via a limited number of actions in the UCPM:

- Exchange Programmes
- Training courses (a few quotas only for the basic courses, as they cannot be deployed via the mechanism)
- Full scale and table-top exercises
- Modex Exercises
- Call for proposals for Prevention and Preparedness projects
- Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network Call for proposals and related initiatives
- Peer Reviews
- Advisory missions

The budget made available for the participation of Neighbourhood South countries is very limited and the needs from the neighbourhood countries exceed the offer.

The Mediterranean area remains a political and operational priority, due to the specific risks the region is facing. The Renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood Communication envisages enhancing regional cooperation, through the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) on civil protection and disaster risk

management, building on programmes such as PPRD South and further supporting the various working groups. This may result in meetings at Director General level and even Ministerial level. For example, the “UfM Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Blue Economy” of February 2021 adopted a declaration that stresses the importance of improving maritime safety, and the capacity to prevent and react to natural/man-made hazard induced disasters.

Since UfM will have a central role as a regional platform for discussion, we propose to include Mauritania, Member State of UfM North Africa, as a partner country. Mauritania expressed already this wish during the third meeting of UfM Civil Protection Directors-General in February 2019 where they participated as observer.

In most of the countries, the management of emergencies falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, however in some countries the strategic and coordination functions are under the Prime Minister's office. Responsibility for maritime emergencies usually falls under maritime authorities that can range from Ministry for Transport to Environment, Internal Affairs or Navy. It is important to strengthen complementary with each national policy according to the national disaster risk developments.

Cross-border cooperation is becoming increasingly important. Algeria and Tunisia explore the opportunity of collaborating on floods prevention at the border related to dams opening. Israel, Jordan and Palestine also are interested in cooperation on flood prevention.

In marine pollution, cooperation preparedness and response is coordinated by REMPEC¹⁴ through existing strategies which are complementary.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

The global objective is to strengthen gender mainstreaming within law enforcement institutions in partner countries, resulting in improved border management and responses to transnational crime.

Expected outcomes:

- Enhanced ability to counter transnational crime through the improved implementation of a gender perspective by law enforcement officials working in border management and transnational crime areas units (especially human trafficking, migrant smuggling and counter terrorism units);
- Increased and effective integration of a gender perspective into entry-level and in-service training on gender components of transnational crime and law enforcement;
- Enhanced knowledge and skills on INTERPOL Policing Capabilities amongst law enforcement in partner countries, better equipping them to combat transnational crime;
- Strengthened leadership skills of women and men within partner countries, including an enhanced understanding of how to mainstream gender and human rights into leadership for operational effectiveness;
- Enhanced cooperation, knowledge and information exchange amongst female law enforcement officials in the region.

Expected outputs:

- Needs assessment report on women in law enforcement in the region;
- Toolkit on Gender Mainstreaming for Law Enforcement to combat Transnational Crime;
- Gender mainstreaming and/or gender-sensitive curricula for National Police Academies;
- Specialised trainings on policing with a gender perspective, gender-targeted leadership seminars, INTERPOL policing capabilities, gender dimensions of counter-terrorism, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and/or cyber and cyber-enabled crime;
- The establishment of professional networks amongst female law enforcement officers and gender champions;
- Access to the INTERPOL Global Knowledge Hub.

¹⁴REMPEC Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC).

It is intended that all above mentioned outputs will be provided in Arabic or have available Arabic translation and interpretation.

Component 2: API/PNR

The global objective is to assist Neighbourhood South countries within the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) region develop capabilities (i.e. Passenger Information Units, or PIUs) to detect, prevent, track, investigate, prosecute and counter suspected terrorists and serious criminals using travel information (i.e. Advance Passenger Information, or API; Passenger Name Record, or PNR), improving the use of existing databases of known and suspected terrorists and criminals, and enhance international information exchange, while respecting international human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Expected outcomes:

- Increased capacity of partner countries to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute terrorist offences and other serious crimes, including their related travel, by collecting and analysing passenger data, both API and PNR, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2396 (2017), ICAO Annex 9 standards and recommended practices (SARPs), as well as other international law obligations.

Expected outputs:

- Strengthened and/or drafted national legislative frameworks to regulate the collection, transmission, processing, use, retention and sharing of passenger data, in compliance with internationally recognised standards on API and PNR and human rights and, as much as possible, based upon legal standards that supports the responsible use of PNR data and resolves conflict of laws that inhibit the international transfer and processing of passenger data;
- Established Passenger Information Units (PIU) using an intelligence-led approach to conduct risk assessments, implement appropriate targeting measures, and to identify, detect and intercept FTFs and other serious criminals;
- Established carrier engagement channels and provision of guidelines to air and, if applicable, maritime carriers by which to establish connectivity with the PIU via a single-window and provide data as legally required to the PIU;
- Effective access to the UN goTravel software solution, autonomously used by PIUs to carry out their functions.

Component 3: PPRD South IV

The global objective is to contribute to increasing resilience and reducing the social, economic and environmental costs of natural/man-made hazard induced disasters in the ENP South region.

Expected outcomes:

- Build sustainable capacities of Partner Countries' respective civil protection institutions for disaster risk prevention, preparedness and response based on a multi-hazard approach;
- Strengthen interlinkages between all relevant governmental actors, based also on national DRR strategies and civil society stakeholders as well as the scientific community, promoting a national inclusive approach to prevention, preparedness and response to natural and human induced disasters;
- Enhance regional co-ordination, institutional and operational co-operation between the UCPM and the Southern neighbourhood countries and among Southern neighbourhood countries.

Expected outputs:

- UfM is strengthened as a platform for dialogue on civil protection and disaster risk management, including also Western Balkans and EU Member States;
- Improved knowledge base on disaster risks and disaster prevention policies, and awareness raised on disaster risk prevention: exchange of good practices and support for capacity building in prevention and preparedness actions (including risk assessment and mapping, risk management capabilities, risk prevention measures, emergency response planning, early warning systems and awareness raising);
- Host Nation Support is well in place in the partner countries;
- A training network and a roster of experts are established and maintained, effectively linking all relevant stakeholders;

- Enhanced engagement of citizens in disaster risk management;
- The network of national correspondents and operational 24/7 contact points for sharing early warning information is strengthened;
- Adhesion to the Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2022-2031) and its Action Plan;
- Advanced regional use of “CECIS Marine Pollution” as a regional emergency communication platform.

To the maximum possible extent, the choice and design of the PPRD activities will be aligned with those provided by DG ECHO to priority ENP countries in the UCPM framework, and more broadly with the principles and approaches underlying the UCPM.

3.2. Indicative Activities

Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

The main indicative activities are:

1. Research and needs assessment:

Report on women in law enforcement in the region: The publication will analyse current gender-related training offered to both new recruits and in-service officials working in transnational crime units and border management, as well policies and practices with regards to the recruitment, retention, deployment and promotion of female officers. This will inform efforts for targeted interventions that capitalise on the opportunities identified.

Toolkit on Gender Mainstreaming for Law Enforcement to combat Transnational Crime: A toolkit highlighting best practices, including regional case studies taken from the counter-terrorism and human trafficking fields, amongst others, along with recommendations for improved integration of gender perspective, will be published in Arabic to support law enforcement in the region.
2. Curricula development:

Gender mainstreaming and/or gender-sensitive curricula in National Police Academies: The project will work with national police academies to develop and/or strengthen curricula related to transnational crime areas by integrating into it a gender perspective.

Regional Train-the-Trainer: A tailored one-week train-the-trainer course will be delivered to instructors in the aforementioned academies in order to empower them to deliver the curriculum.
3. Crime-specific training:

Investigators: Training on the gender dimensions of counter-terrorism, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and/or cyber and cyber-enabled crime for investigators.

Border/immigration officials: A dedicated session of the aforementioned training will also be delivered to border management officials.

Regional INTERPOL Policing Capabilities Programme (IPCP): Participants from the aforementioned training sessions will be invited to gain skills on using INTERPOL’s Policing Capabilities to help detect and stop transnational crime and criminals.

Gender and transnational crime: Over the course of the project, an instructor-led online course in Arabic will be developed for officers from the region, primarily from the aforementioned units.
4. Leadership training:

Gender-targeted Leadership Seminars: These seminars targeting women and men separately, aim to empower both to further mainstream gender within law enforcement and encourage the participation of women at all levels. The seminars aim to enhance participants’ leadership skills and to develop knowledge and skills on gender-responsive leadership.
5. Creation of networks:

INTERPOL will facilitate professional networks amongst female law enforcement officers and gender champions in the target countries in order to enhance police cooperation and sustain it. This will be achieved through the inter-regional focus of most training activities, the possible inclusion of mentoring programme, and use of the INTERPOL Global Knowledge hub to connect beneficiaries’ post-session.

Component 2: API/PNR

The main indicative activities are:

1. Initiate and organise regional IWG meetings for Member States within the MENA region to share best practices on passenger data, as well as to plan exchange visits to UN Member States that have functional and operational API/PNR systems and PIUs.
2. Arrange CT Travel assessment missions to each country to evaluate the current status of API/PNR readiness and to prepare a tailored roadmap for implementation based on the needs and requirements on the ground.
3. Strengthen national legislative frameworks to regulate the collection, transmission, processing, use, retention, and sharing of passenger data (air and maritime), in compliance with internationally recognised standards on API and human/fundamental rights and, as much as possible, based upon legal standards that supports the responsible use of PNR data and resolves conflict of laws that inhibit the international transfer and processing of passenger data.
4. Support national authorities by providing training, guidance, and recommendations in establishing specific governance elements such as sustainable funding, staffing and stakeholder management to ensure commitment and support to PIUs on all relevant levels.
5. Provide targeted training-of-trainers (ToT) training and on-the-job mentorship to law enforcement officials stationed at PIUs on data analysis, as well as undertaking targeting measures based on API/PNR data.
6. Support the connection of beneficiary Member States with air carriers and maritime vessels at the national level, including obligations for data transmission and protection.
7. Provide access to the UN goTravel software solution, autonomously used by the PIU and centrally enhanced, including conclusion of Service Level Agreements and delivery, installation, and maintenance support.

The project will designate CTTP staff to:

- provide secretariat support via the UNOCT Programme Office in Rabat, Morocco, to establish and operationalise a MENA IWG for the sharing of good practices and lessons learned in the establishment of API/PNR systems.
- utilise the training facilities of the UNOCT Programme Office in Rabat for the delivery of regional training on legislative, governance, and operational components.
- provide dedicated capacity-building support across all four pillars of the CT Travel Programme for the MENA countries.
- expand the technological capacity of MENA countries to collect and use maritime passenger data.

Component 3: PPRD South IV

The main indicative activities are:

1. Support, with the provision of expertise, the UfM for the working groups and high-level meetings on civil protection and disaster risk management.
2. Technical assistance missions.
3. Implement an Exchange Programme and Study Visits: The Programme will give civil protection experts the opportunity to share experiences, gain valuable knowledge and strengthen operational skills by a system of exchange. Experts can either apply to go on an exchange mission, or civil protection organisations can invite expert(s).
4. Provide Training courses: The programme will offer a wide range of courses from basic training to high-level courses for future mission leaders, such as coaching on establishing national response teams, support the development of guidelines on receiving international teams (HNS) or sending national teams abroad. Training on gender mainstreaming and gender analysis in disaster risk management will be provided. Emphasis will be given on strengthening the capacities of PC to deliver the training themselves (ToT approach) and integrate the training into the national system.

5. Organise Joint Simulation Exercises (full scale or tabletop): Simulation exercises are fundamental to prepare civil protection teams to react fast when disasters occur. Exercises at European and Neighbourhood level, involving several countries at a time, contribute to enhancing collaboration in disaster preparedness across borders. This should be based on lessons learned of UCPM activations in the region.
6. Provide access to an online knowledge base and e-learning and organise workshops and conferences.
7. The activities mentioned must be complementary to the ones provided through the UCPM. This includes opportunities for capacity-development (skills, expertise, knowledge) provided through the Exchange of Experts, UCPM Training Programme and exercises run under the UCPM and to which Southern Neighbourhood countries have access.

3.3. Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection, Climate Change and Biodiversity

Outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening

The EIA screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening

The CRA screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G2. This implies that gender equality is the principal objective of the action, in particular Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

Human Rights

Component 2: API/PNR

Human rights considerations are integrated across all of the Programme's four key pillars: (i) provision of legislative assistance to develop API and PNR normative frameworks; (ii) supports towards the set-up of a Passenger Information Unit (PIU); (iii) carrier engagement and connectivity; and (iv) technical support and expertise for implementation and use of the 'goTravel' software.

In order to ensure that human rights considerations are adequately addressed within the framework of the CT Travel Programme, a five-step process is followed by UNOCT and the CT Travel Programme Partners:

1. Human rights considerations are an integral part of the overall deep-dive assessment, led by CTED, and involving UNOCT and all other Programme Partners, when assessing and identifying the technical assistance needs of beneficiary Member States.
2. Following the deep-dive assessment, human rights considerations are considered and incorporated within the drafting of the country roadmap intended for programmatic implementation. When a roadmap is transmitted to a beneficiary UN Member State, written confirmation of their commitment to implement the recommendations, formulated in line with human rights considerations, is requested and included in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) jointly signed by UNOCT and the beneficiary Member State. This MoU also aims to provide a formal basis for implementation of the CT Travel Programme in the country and guarantees that the installation and use of the UN goTravel technology will comply with international human rights standards and fundamental freedoms.
3. Human rights safeguards, mainly focused on the protection of personal data and the right to privacy, are also incorporated in the API/PNR model legislative provisions and guidelines, developed under the umbrella of CT Travel, and integrated in the provision of legal advice, legislative assistance, institution-building support and capacity-building training activities.

4. The Programme ensures that human rights safeguards are in place before the Programme's software solution, 'goTravel', is transferred to beneficiaries for technical installation.
5. It is important to note that 'goTravel' is compliant with human rights by design. It includes technological safeguards in place inter alia data retention, deletion, masking/unmasking; functions requiring supervisor authorisation before access; users activity monitoring; claims and provisions only with designated competent authorities. The Programme is currently in the process of exploring how to institute additional monitoring of the human rights situation in a country once the software has been donated.

To further support and guide implementation of the Programme, UNOCT and CT Travel Programme Partners, will also aim to ensure continuous and close engagement with key human rights entities, including national human rights institutions, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy. Further, the CT Travel Programme strictly adheres to the 2011 United Nations wide and mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (UN HRDDP) and the accompanying 2015 Guidance Note.

The Sixth Review Resolution of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy calls upon all Member States to highlight the important role of women in countering terrorism, given the increasingly complex global security environment we face today. Gender considerations will therefore be mainstreamed into the delivery of all project outputs and activities, thus ensuring that nothing in the project prevents equal access to the foreseen outputs and activities.

As the project foresees the provision of advice to beneficiary UN Member States on recruitment policies for their PIUs, the designation of women as team leaders and members of such Units will be strongly encouraged. Memoranda of Understanding and Agreement concluded with beneficiary Member States will also include a paragraph on gender mainstreaming to facilitate the equal participation of men and women in training and other capacity-building activities.

Training tools and materials developed within the framework of the project will include a gender-based analysis and relevant gender-based responses, and a web story will be produced every year for the project's duration to highlight the role of women in its activities. Finally, the project's monitoring, reporting system will include the disaggregation of data by gender to properly take stock of its gender-mainstreaming component.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that this action and its component are not considered relevant for the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Democracy

Not a significant objective.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Not a significant objective.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Component 3: PPRD South IV

Co-operation with the Neighbourhood aims not only to prevent, prepare and respond to disasters in these partner countries and the EU, but also to contribute to social and political stability. Climate change adaptation will be factored into the project, as it will have a strong emphasis on disaster risk reduction and preparedness. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction emphasises also the role of vulnerable groups (including women, children, youth older persons or persons with disabilities) and advocates for resilient communities

and an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management. To this effect, awareness and understanding of cultural specificities and differences will be considered.

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learned

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/Medium/Low)	Impact (High/Medium/Low)	Mitigating measures
Category 1 – Risks related to the external environment	Risk of political tensions between partner countries	M/H	L	Partner countries can chose between different schemes of co-operation, and actions do not necessarily concern all countries
Category 1 – Risks related to the external environment	Political instability within some of the partner countries	H	L	Non-inclusion of countries in crisis will not hamper project implementation
Category 1 – Risks related to the external environment	Lack of commitment for project implementation	M	L/M	Partner countries can choose between different levels of partnerships and participation is on a voluntary basis
Category 3 - Risks related to people and the organisation	Lack of gender awareness, gender sensitivity, gender understanding, increase existing gender inequality	M/H	L/M	Awareness raising is an essential step within the implementation of the programme. A toolkit on Gender Mainstreaming will be proposed
Category 4 – Risks related to legality and regulatory aspects	Differing legal requirements across States on how personal data are collected and processed may prevent air carriers from transferring PNR data to the requesting authorities	M	M	The project will raise awareness among partner countries that a national legal mandate for PNR is not sufficient for an airline to transmit PNR data to national authorities. From an EU perspective, the Union has negotiated international agreements on PNR with specific third countries. The Commission will review this approach to address the increasing third country requests in a clear and coherent way. The project will provide legal assistance to countries setting up their national PNR frameworks.

Category 4 – Risks related to legality and regulatory aspects	Supported partner countries wish to use API/PNR data for purposes that are not in conformity with human rights and non-discrimination	M	M	The project will include strong human rights and gender components and the goTravel software will not be provided to States where there are concerns about human rights compliance
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Lessons Learned:

Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

Capitalising on INTERPOL’s experience in building related capacity in ASEAN and the Americas, and using INTERPOL’s unique position as a global law enforcement organisation with distinct Policing Capabilities, this regional project aims to build capacity on gender mainstreaming in the context of law enforcement so as to improve responses to transnational crime and contribute to the security of the region.

INTERPOL benefits from a strong relationship with law enforcement agencies in the region. To achieve project objectives, INTERPOL will leverage its extensive network and capabilities, including its in-house gender and crime expertise and policing capabilities, as well as its online communications and digital learning platforms. All training sessions that are included as part of the delivery of the project can be made available for both face-to-face and digital delivery in Arabic. The project, through its focus on sustainable products and networks that will last far beyond project duration, aims to achieve long-term impact in the region.

Component 2: API/PNR

Although resolutions are compulsory, most UN Member States lack a full understanding of the use of passenger data to identify and detect FTFs, as well as the steps required to develop their own capacity in this area.

UN Member States run the risk of purchasing an expensive but not fit-for-purpose system.

The identification and design of this intervention takes into account the experience acquired in the UNCCT API project, completed in December 2017, which delivered five regional workshops in (i) South and Southeast Asia, (ii) North Africa and the Middle East, (iii) Europe, (iv) Central Asia and the Caucasus, and (v) the Sahel, Maghreb, West Africa, Central Africa and East Africa. The project aimed at raising awareness and building capacity of partner countries on the benefits and implementation of API systems. Some of its outputs included the development of national API programme roadmaps and the analysis of existing gaps in each beneficiary country’s capacity to achieve an API system.

This engagement showed the need to build/strengthen capacity to collect and use API/PNR, namely in the countries most affected by the FTF phenomenon. Addressing these needs should include:

- guidance on how to ensure legal compliance to relevant UN Resolutions, which will contain the necessary safeguards in terms of fundamental rights, in particular respect to privacy and data protection;
- support in setting up Passenger Information Units or the specific entities responsible to collect, store and process API and PNR data as received from the air carriers;
- acquisition and use of the necessary hard - and software to receive data from air carriers.

This action complements the support already provided by IcSP with an amount of EUR 5 million (contract 2019/410-682), which focuses on the initial priority countries/regions: Wider Sahel Belt, Iraq, the Philippines, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and CARICOM States. The countries targeted by the present action (Neighbourhood South) are not covered by the existing contribution agreement.

The collection, sharing, analysis, and dissemination of data by the Passenger Information Units (PIUs) will be empowered by the UN's "goTravel" software system. This technology, valued between \$12 Million and \$15 Million, is part of the comprehensive support package offered to countries.

Component 3: PPRD South IV

The preparatory phases and PPRD South I and II were a project-based approach based on service contracts with almost no transition from one phase to the other and no proper handover between contractors, continuity and sustainability were not guaranteed.

The only way to reach continuity and sustainability is to hook up the programme more firmly to a permanent framework, i.e., the UCPM, moving to a more policy driven approach and institutional relationship, which is more conducive for sustainability. Not all partner countries are facing the same level of risks and the same needs. And not all countries want to reach the same level of co-operation with EU. In line with the principle of differentiated and demand-driven approach, the outcomes may vary from a simple alignment of countries to best practices, international standards, or EU legislation, to getting closer to the Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

As far as PPRD South III is concerned, in 2020 a Result Oriented Monitoring mission (ROM) concluded: "It would be more relevant that only one Direction from the European Commission (EC), and namely here DG ECHO, assumes the complete administrative and technical monitoring for efficiency reasons." "For future cooperation with the EC around civil protection, identify DG ECHO as the right Direction to monitor regional civil protection projects on the Mediterranean Area to ensure complementarity with other European supports, such as Preparedness Actions". Inter-regional learning by building on lessons learnt from other regional initiatives (Western Balkans, Neighbourhood East) will also be ensured.

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for all components of this action is that:

- Partner countries can chose between different schemes of co-operation, and actions do not necessarily concern all countries
- Non-inclusion of countries in crisis will not hamper project implementation
- Partner countries can choose between different levels of partnerships and participation is on a voluntary basis
- Awareness raising is an essential step within the implementation of the programme.

Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement

Gender mainstreaming can only work if the law enforcement institutions of the countries concerned are willing to undertake the needs assessment and to adopt into national processes the suggested tools (e.g. training manuals, gender mainstreaming guidelines) and implement suggested recommendations into a more inclusive law enforcement body.

Gender mainstreaming is rather innovative for the region and in particular for law enforcement. This will need some research and a needs assessment before developing activities for preparing the outputs.

Police training academies will be provided with new or strengthened curricula, which they will have co-developed, on gender-related law enforcement topics with the aim of making these a permanent and integral part of the academies' syllabuses.

A number of training courses will be delivered and/or developed for online or blended implementation, via INTERPOL's digital training solution, the INTERPOL Virtual Academy. Participants will be able to access a number of these resources beyond project implementation, and instructor-led courses can be redeployed at ease for the benefit of a wider set of beneficiaries.

Throughout the project, INTERPOL will seek to facilitate the creation and maintenance of professional networks amongst project partners in order to enhance police cooperation and sustain it. This will be done through mentoring and the use of the INTERPOL Secure Collaborative Platform.

Component 2: API/PNR

To reach the expected outcomes the recipient states must be willing to engage on API/PNR and to strengthen their national laws to ensure that the collection, transmission, use, processing, retention and sharing of API/PNR data complies with international human rights standards.

Private companies (airlines, shipping companies ...) must of course be willing to cooperate since they are the data owners.

The support to strengthen legislative frameworks to regulate the collection, transmission, processing, use, retention and sharing of passenger data, in compliance with international human rights, should guarantee a long term sustainability and cooperation amongst countries.

Component 3: PPRD South IV

Without strong political commitment from the partner countries, the programme will miss the objective of enhancing regional co-ordination, institutional and operational co-operation between the UCPM and the Southern neighbourhood countries and among Southern neighbourhood countries. Overlooking the aspect of co-operation and co-ordination reduces the programme to a simple capacity building programme and misses the added value of a regional programme.

The use of UfM as a platform for dialogue, the rapprochement of DG ECHO and the use of the UCPM tools should facilitate further support on the long term.

3.6. Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	<p>Contribute to protect EU and EU neighbours' citizens against transnational serious and organised crime and health security threats and increase resilience to natural and man-made disasters:</p> <p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u> Strengthen gender mainstreaming within law enforcement institutions in partner countries, resulting in improved border management and responses to transnational crime.</p> <p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u> Detect, track, investigate, prosecute and counter suspected terrorists and serious criminals, and their travel by using passenger data, improving the use of existing databases of known and suspected terrorists and criminals and enhance</p>	<p>SDG 5: Gender Equality, in particular for the <u>component 1: Gender Mainstreaming in Law Enforcement</u> Indicator: 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position (in particular in law enforcement)</p> <p>SDG 16: Peace, Security and Strong Institutions, in particular for the <u>component 2: API/PNR</u> Qualitative assessment (scale from 1 to 10) of the increase of the number of intercepted suspected terrorists and serious criminals at border posts.</p>	<p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Increase by 20%</p> <p>3</p>	<p>SDG Reviews</p> <p>National statistics</p> <p>CTTP reports;</p> <p>Interpol statistics on proportion of positive hits.</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>

	<p>international information exchange, while respecting international human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u> Contribute to increasing resilience and reducing the social, economic and environmental costs of natural and man-made disasters in the ENP South region.</p>	<p>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, in particular for the <u>component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p> <p>Indicator: 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p>Qualitative assessment (scale from 1 to 10) of the implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	To be assessed at the start of the programme	Increase of 2 steps	Evaluation report	
Outcomes	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>- Enhanced ability to counter transnational crime through the improved implementation of a gender perspective by law enforcement officials working in</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>Qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>Increase of 2 steps</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>Evaluation report</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>Law enforcement institutions of the countries concerned are</p>

	border management and transnational crime areas units (especially human trafficking, migrant smuggling and counter terrorism units)					willing to undertake the review and to implement the gradual changes into a more inclusive law enforcement body
	- Increased and effective integration of a gender perspective into entry-level and in-service training on gender components of transnational crime and law enforcement	Qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10	To be assessed at the start of the programme	Increase of 2 steps	Progress reports	<u>Component 2: API/PNR</u> Recipient States are willing to engage on API/PNR and provide implementing partners with relevant information to facilitate capacity building. Recipient States are willing to strengthen their national laws to ensure that the
	- Enhanced knowledge and skills on INTERPOL Policing Capabilities amongst law enforcement in beneficiary countries, better equipping them to combat transnational crime	Qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10	To be assessed at the start of the programme	Increase of 2 steps	Progress reports	
	- Strengthened leadership skills of women and men within beneficiary countries, including an enhanced understanding of how to mainstream gender and human rights into leadership for operational effectiveness	Qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10	To be assessed at the start of the programme	Increase of 2 steps	Progress reports	
- Enhanced cooperation, knowledge and information exchange amongst female law enforcement officials in the region.	Qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10	To be assessed at the start of the programme	Increase of 2 steps	Progress reports		

	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u> - Increased capacity of partner countries to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute terrorist offences and other serious crimes, including their related travel, by collecting and analysing passenger data, both API and PNR, in accordance with Security Council resolution 2396 (2017), ICAO Annex 9 standards and recommended practices (SARPs), as well as other international law obligations.</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u> - Build sustainable capacities of Partner Countries' respective civil protection institutions for</p>	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u> EU RF Indicator: 2.29 - Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights</p> <p>Compliance of MENA countries with international obligations related to API/PNR data</p> <p>Number of MENA countries actively implementing a national API/PNR programme with the support of CTPP</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u> EU RF Indicator: 2.19 – Number of countries and cities with climate change and/or</p>	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <p>none of the MENA countries are in compliance with international obligations</p> <p>none of the MENA countries are actively implementing a API/PNR programme</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p>	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <p>3 MENA countries made progress towards fulfilling its international obligations</p> <p>3 MENA countries are actively implementing an API/PNR programme</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p>	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <p>UNOCT Project Reports; Mid-term and Final Evaluation Reports;</p> <p>Reports by Passenger Information Units; Analytical reports generated by GoTravel software</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p>	<p>collection, trans-mission, use, processing, retention and sharing of API/PNR data complies with international human rights standards. Private companies (airlines, shipping companies, ...) are willing to cooperate.</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u> Strong political commitment to cooperate with the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, REMPEC,</p>
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	<p>disaster prevention, preparedness and response to natural and manmade disasters;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen interlinkages between all relevant governmental actors and civil society stakeholders as well as the scientific community, promoting a national inclusive approach to prevention, preparedness and response to natural and manmade disasters; - Enhance regional co-ordination, institutional and operational co-operation between the UCPM and the Southern neighbourhood countries and among Southern neighbourhood countries. 	<p>disaster risk reduction strategies: a) developed, b) under implementation with EU support”</p> <p>Southern neighbourhood countries are more aware of the tools available in the ERCC at their disposal and know how to request assistance from UCPM</p> <p>Number of successful cross-border interventions in case of crisis (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p>	To be assessed at the start of the programme	To be identified during inception phase	<p>Inception report</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Evaluation report</p>	UfM and the EU
Outputs	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on women in law enforcement in the region - Toolkit on Gender Mainstreaming for Law Enforcement to combat Transnational Crime - Gender mainstreaming and/or gender-sensitive curricula in National Police Academies 	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>Assessment report available in EN and Arabic</p> <p>Operational toolkit available in EN and AR</p> <p>Number of police academies that have available the gender-sensitive curricula</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>NO</p> <p>NO</p> <p>0</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>YES</p> <p>YES</p> <p>3</p>	<p><u>Component 1: Mainstreaming Gender in Law Enforcement</u></p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Progress reports</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialised trainings on the gender dimensions of counter-terrorism, human trafficking and migrant smuggling, and/or cyber and cyber-enabled crime - Professional networks amongst female law enforcement officers and gender champions - Global Knowledge hub 	<p>Number of specialised training curricula available at INTERPOL</p> <p>Regional network available and accessible after the end of the programme</p> <p>INTERPOL Knowledge Hub for the region created and accessible after end of programme</p>	<p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>NO</p> <p>NO</p>	<p>At least 5 new curricula</p> <p>YES</p> <p>YES</p>	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Evaluation report</p> <p>Evaluation report</p>	
	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced awareness on the use of travel information to detect, track and counter terrorists and their travel, including to stem the flow of FTFs and other serious criminals. - Strengthened legislative frameworks to regulate the collection, transmission, use, retention and sharing of passenger data, in compliance with international human rights. - Established Passenger Information Units (PIU) using an intelligence-led approach to conduct risk assessments, implement appropriate targeting 	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <p>Number of joint roadmaps produced for API/PNR implementation</p> <p>Number of National PNR legislative framework document developed in the partner countries.</p> <p>Number of PIUs established including national agreement and SOPs</p>	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <p>0 roadmaps</p> <p>0 countries with a PNR regulatory framework</p> <p>0 PIUs</p>	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <p>4 roadmaps</p> <p>3 countries with a PNR regulatory framework</p> <p>2 PIUs</p>	<p><u>Component 2: API/PNR</u></p> <p>UNOCT Project Reports; Reports by Passenger Information Units; Analytical reports generated by GoTravel software</p>	

	<p>measures, and to identify, detect and intercept FTFs and other serious criminals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective access to the UN goTravel software solution, autonomously used by PIUs to carry out their functions. <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UfM is strengthened as a platform for dialogue on civil protection and disaster risk management. - Improved knowledge base on disaster risks and disaster prevention policies, and awareness raised on disaster risk prevention: exchange of good practices and support for capacity building in prevention and preparedness actions. - Host Nation Support is well in place in the partner countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A training network and a roster of experts are established and maintained, effectively linking all relevant stakeholders. 	<p>Delivery and deployment of goTravel in partner country</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p> <p>UfM action plans are implemented (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p> <p>Knowledge base accessible on a permanent basis and with increasing number of inputs (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p> <p>Number of countries with an operational HNS plan (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p> <p>Number of exchanges between training academies (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p>	<p>goTravel deployed in 0 countries</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p>	<p>goTravel deployed in 2 countries</p> <p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p> <p>Increase of 2 steps</p> <p>Increase of 2 steps</p> <p>Increase of 2 steps</p> <p>Increase of 2 steps</p>	<p><u>Component 3: PPRD South IV</u></p> <p>Inception report</p> <p>Progress reports</p> <p>Evaluation report</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhanced engagement of citizens in disaster risk management. - The network of national correspondents and operational 24/7 contact points for sharing early warning information is strengthened. - Adhesion to the Mediterranean Strategy for the Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2022-2031) and its Action Plan. - Advanced regional use of “CECIS Marine Pollution” as a regional emergency communication platform. 	<p>Increase of the number of volunteers (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p> <p>Number of fully operational 24/7 contact points</p> <p>Progress in the implementation of the action plan (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p> <p>Number of exchanges through the platform (qualitative assessment on a scale of 1 to 10)</p>	<p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p> <p>To be assessed at the start of the programme</p>	<p>Increase of 2 steps</p> <p>8 countries</p> <p>To be defined during inception phase</p> <p>To be defined during inception phase</p>		
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4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries.

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3. Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹⁵.

Component 1 & 2 will be implemented in indirect management with international organisations.

Component 3: a cross-subdelegation will be granted to Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations and this component will be implemented partly in indirect management with an entity to be selected and partly in direct management through a service contract.

4.3.1. Direct Management (Procurement)

Component 3: PPRD South IV foresees support, with the provision of expertise, to the UfM for the working groups and high-level meetings on civil protection and disaster risk management. It also foresees to deliver ad hoc short term expertise.

4.3.2. Indirect Management with international organisations

Components 1 & 2 of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the following international organisations:

INTERPOL for Gender Mainstreaming in Law Enforcement

This implementation is justified because INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organisation (194 member countries). Its mission is to facilitate international police co-operation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between the countries concerned, and to provide support and assistance to all services, organisations and authorities working to prevent and fight crime.

The entrusted entity would carry out budget-implementation tasks necessary to achieve the results outlined in the description of the action.

UNOCT for API/PNR

¹⁵ www.sanctionsmap.eu Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) is part of the UN Secretariat as established in the General Assembly resolution 71/291.

This implementation is justified because the proposed project is an initiative of the UNOCT in close partnership with the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UN Office of Information and Communication Technology (OICT), and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: carrying out the necessary procurement and grant award procedures and awarding, signing and executing the resulting procurement and grant contracts (in line with the rules foreseen in the Special Conditions) for services and other benefits to be provided to the beneficiary countries. UNOCT will be in charge of the overall designing, planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the proposal for both substantive and administrative matters.

PPRD South IV

Part of component 3 of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- a pillar assessed entity
- experience in civil protection, disaster risk management and marine pollution
- line up with the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and the Union for the Mediterranean as guiding principles for implementation
- experience in organising regional programmes
- experience in setting up online and face to face multilingual meetings
- experience in managing grants and contracts
- experience in organising tabletop exercise and/or large-scale field exercises
- experience in setting-up e-learning platforms
- inclusion of experts from minimum 3 EU Member States civil protection agencies
- inclusion of experts from partner countries civil protection agencies would be an advantage

4.3.3. Changes from indirect to direct management (and vice versa) mode due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

PPRD South IV

If negotiations with the entity mentioned in section 4.3.2 fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management with the direct award of a grant following the same criteria, except for the pillar assessment requirement.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Component 1 (Gender Mainstreaming in Law Enforcement)	
Indirect management with INTERPOL – cf. section 4.3.2	3 000 000
Component 2 (API/PNR)	
Indirect management with UNOCT – cf. section 4.3.2	2 000 000
Component 3 (PPRD South IV)	
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	1 000 000
Indirect management with an entity to be selected – cf. section 4.3.2	3 000 000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision
Communication and visibility – cf. section 6	N.A.
Totals	9 000 000

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

An appropriate inter-service consultation mechanism will be created to ensure the coherence of the different components and synergies with similar projects.

Steering Committees shall be established for each project within the action.

The Union for the Mediterranean will be part of the co-ordination mechanism for the civil protection component and will be invited to attend the various Steering Committees.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1. Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular annual progress reports and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The monitoring level will be for each component of the action.

Every component will have its own logical framework which will be completed during the inception period and updated during implementation.

Every progress report and the final report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Logframe matrix.

SGDs indicators and EU Result Framework Indicators should be taken into account.

To ensure a closer follow-up, every implementing partner will provide a monthly Flash Report indicating the past activities, activities in the pipelines, difficulties encountered and measures taken to mitigate.

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the complexity and the various topics covered by the action.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 2 months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner countries and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner countries, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3. Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

Communication and visibility is a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to advertise the European Union's support for their work to the relevant audiences.

To that end they must comply with the instructions given in the [Communication and Visibility Requirements of 2018](#) (or any successor document), notably with regard to the use of the EU emblem and the elaboration of a dedicated communication and visibility plan, to be completed for every action at the start of implementation.

These obligations apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, the partner country (for instance, concerning the reforms supported through budget support),

contractors, grant beneficiaries or entrusted entities. In each case, a reference to the relevant contractual obligations must be included in the respective financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and contribution agreements.

Communication and visibility measures may be funded from the amounts allocated to the action. For the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action, the Commission may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, as part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union. Visibility and communication measures should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds.

Effectiveness of communication activities on awareness about the action and its objectives as well as on EU funding of the action should be measured.

Implementing partners shall keep the Commission and concerned EU Delegation/Office fully informed of the planning and implementation of specific visibility and communication activities before work starts. Implementing partners will ensure adequate visibility of EU financing and will report on visibility and communication actions as well as the results of the overall action to the relevant monitoring committees.

Communication on this action should also take into consideration the risks from misinformation and disinformation, and the ways of countering these in order to avoid undermining the Union's efforts and image in the countries of Regional South programme.