

ANNUAL **REPORT** 2023



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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This 2023 report is an invitation to juxtapose Coginta's projects seeking to meet the needs of populations in terms of justice, security and social cohesion, with a tumultuous geopolitical context that is challenging the current world order and weakening democratic processes.

Political instability as well as the proliferation of terrorist or insurgent groups contribute greatly to the deterioration of the security situation in many of the world's regions and not least in Sub-Saharan Africa, where Coginta is engaged. An increase in conflict and an exacerbation in economic and climate crises continue to cause significant internal and transnational migration, with many refugees and internally displaced people seeking safe environments and better living conditions elsewhere. This complex context accentuates the urgent need to strengthen state institutions in order to ensure no-one is left behind.

In the continuity of its activities, Coginta has chosen to act in a localised manner by implementing projects that seek to provide better access to justice and security for vulnerable populations and marginalised groups, thereby creating conditions conducive to economic development and social cohesion. This approach allows Coginta to respond in a targeted manner to situations where security issues are interconnected and exacerbated by factors such as corruption, poverty, exclusion and even community exploitation.

These conditions are particularly common in and around mining areas or natural reserves: spaces where the dynamics of predatory resource extraction drive societal tensions and a lack of political accountability. The effects of climate change, notably prolonged periods of drought, severe flooding and desertification, also exacerbate economic and security challenges, seriously impacting

the lives of rural populations. These issues are now at the centre of Coginta's programming, aiming to design and implement sustainable management strategies for natural resources in order to strengthen the adaptive capacities of communities, and to promote peace and social cohesion through more effective work around crisis prevention and preparedness.

This annual report offers an overview of activities carried out by Coginta in the face of these challenges. Our contribution is being made possible thanks to the financial support of the donor community and strong partnerships with national and local authorities, as well as via a growing involvement of civil society and non-state actors in our operations.

In many ways, 2023 was a year of consolidation and development for Coginta. Faced with the persistence, even the multiplication, of crises and conflicts, new areas of work are emerging for the years to come: strengthening national mechanisms for the protection of internally displaced and refugee populations; offering support for civil protection and crisis management systems; or joining the fight against organized crime, including the trafficking of small arms and light weapons and counterfeit pharmaceuticals.

In closing, I would like to express my gratitude to Coginta staff and partners, and in particular to all our colleagues from the country offices, for their dedication and unfailing commitment. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my predecessor Blaise Bonvin, who left his position as Coginta President last summer and in whose footsteps I endeavour to follow. Wishing you an inspiring read!

Dr. Oliver JÜTERSONKE
President



COGINTA IN A NUTSHELL

Coginta is a non-governmental, non-political, non-religious organisation, recognised as being of public utility, specialised in judicial and security governance, conflict prevention and social cohesion. Its objective is to support host governments in strengthening judicial and security institutions in compliance with the standards and principles of the rule of law, and to contribute to the prevention of violence, insecurity and crime, in order to promote an environment conducive to stability, peace and socio-economic development.

Coginta was born out of a desire to adopt and promote a sociological, anthropological and cultural approach to judicial and security reforms in countries experiencing instability, fragility or emerging from crisis. Considering that justice and security are common goods, Coginta has drawn inspiration from the methodologies of the social sciences and the principles of good governance to give a voice to the most vulnerable populations – often in difficult contexts – so that they can express their points of view and their expectations in terms of justice and security.

Since 2011, the year Coginta was officially registered as a non-profit association, its growth has been accompanied by a significant expansion of its technical skills and its network of experts, in order to best meet the growing demands on the field. In addition to its upstream efforts with national institutions on doctrines, management and controls, Coginta's activities have gradually shifted to the very local level, in critical locations or geographical areas, making it possible to provide concrete solutions to the needs of the most vulnerable and directly threatened populations.

Coginta has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and national offices in Belgium, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique and Niger.



COGINTA IN NUMBERS



COUNTRIES OF OPERATION

- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Chad
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Nigeria



AREAS OF EXPERTISE



LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY SECURITY

For a long time, support from technical and financial partners in terms of security was focused on strengthening the way institutions functioned at a central level, with the expectation that this would have an impact at the local level. Coginta, for its part, intends to focus on inclusive and decentralised actions, as close to the field as possible and in contact with communities, with the objective of bringing together the security forces and local players (administrative authorities, religious leaders, traditional chieftains, members of civil society, etc.) as part of an approach aimed at co-producing security.

Depending on the context, this methodology specifically includes strengthening the territorial administration and local security governance bodies, conducting local security diagnostics, introducing community-oriented policing and initiatives to bring the security forces closer to the people. This can also mean promoting traditional and customary methods of social regulation, which are often better able to meet the needs and expectations of the local population.



ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms is at the heart of Coginta's mandate. This is reflected in various forms, including strengthening mechanisms and measures to prevent, mitigate and remedy human rights violations that may be committed by the security forces. It also involves supporting specialised bodies, such as national human rights commissions, or civil society organisations to strengthen citizens' access to justice.

This way, Coginta supports the creation of legal aid clinics and justice centres, which provide support for the most vulnerable sections of the population through legal and judicial assistance, mediation and conciliation, and public rights awareness-raising and education campaigns. Coginta supports customary justice mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution methods as long as they do not hinder the fundamental rights of the person, particularly of the most vulnerable populations. Finally, Coginta provides high-level technical assistance aimed at strengthening the functioning of the penal chain and improving the performance of judicial and penitentiary institutions.



FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY AND CORRUPTION

Coginta works alongside its partners to promote integrity, ethics and professional conduct within the defence and security forces, and to fight all forms of impunity, in particular by supporting the military justice system or the control and inspection authorities. More generally, Coginta's actions aim to strengthen civilian, democratic and parliamentary control of the security forces. Training courses and consultancy missions are therefore conducted for the media, independent journalists, civil society organisations and members of parliament to raise awareness of their role in terms of external control. Outreach activities are also conducted among the population to promote the rule of law and to raise awareness about the roles, responsibilities and duties of the defence and security forces. Coginta, for its part, ensures that its own staff also adopts exemplary behaviour.



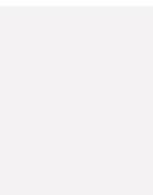
FIGHT AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME

Coginta supports the implementation of policies and initiatives that help the States to effectively fight transnational organised crime, especially in areas of particular concern such as the proliferation and illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons, human trafficking and trafficking of counterfeit medicines. Coginta offers technical assistance in strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as specialised training, while also working with local communities and in partnership with civil society organisations. Awareness and prevention campaigns targeting the general public are also being implemented in this regard.



PREVENTION OF RADICALISATION AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM

Coginta supports countries faced with terrorism and violent extremism by proposing actions aimed at strengthening the actors in the criminal justice chain so that judicial police operations can take place in compliance with human rights and the legal standards in force. These can be initiatives directed at the armed forces (deployed on national territory due to the high level of threat and acting as first responders), internal security forces (protecting the population and conducting investigations) or specialised judicial centres (in charge of the criminal justice response). This support



consists of initiatives such as training, providing specialised equipment and building appropriate infrastructures. Coginta also acts at the community level through prevention initiatives in collaboration with the administrative authorities, youth and women's associations, chiefdoms and religious leaders.



PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS RELATING TO NATURAL RESOURCES

The challenges involved in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts caused by climate change and the difficulties in accessing natural resources are key issues for peace and stability. With these issues in mind, Coginta has set up a centre of expertise in land conflict management, securing pastoral mobility and transhumance corridors, capacity-building in natural resource management and conflict prevention, and support for security institutions responsible for safeguarding natural resources and public safety (environmental police, forest rangers, nature conservationists, nomadic rangers and meharist units, etc.).



PUBLIC SAFETY IN MINING AREAS

The recent development of small-scale mining activity, particularly gold mining, in many countries that are also facing growing security threats, has led Coginta to develop a centre of expertise and skills aimed at supporting governments in strengthening public security measures in these areas. There are two main reasons for this support.

First, to ensure that these natural resources are not captured by criminal groups, particularly in border areas that are more vulnerable due to their porous nature and poorly controlled migratory movements. Secondly, to create favourable security conditions for the emergence of responsible artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), a source of economic development and job creation.

In addition, support is also provided to local consultation frameworks - under the supervision of the administrative authorities - and to mining cooperatives, with the aim of strengthening local mining governance. Awareness-raising campaigns are organised for local communities, and training is offered to artisanal miners. Coginta is also helping to strengthen the coexistence between small-scale and large-scale mines, which is often a source of conflict that criminal groups tend to want to take advantage of.



SAFETY IN LAKE AND RIVER ENVIRONMENTS

Coginta provides advice and technical assistance in managing and securing river and lake areas, particularly in border regions. This can take the form of support for (or even the creation of) specialised units, the construction and equipment of nautical outposts, and the acquisition of resources suitable for surveillance and population protection missions in these areas. Both theoretical and practical training courses are conducted with the objective of professionalising personnel assigned to nautical units by preparing them for operations in hostile environments. This training specifically includes piloting, operational navigation, preparing for patrol and boat control missions, as well as rescue and assistance manoeuvres.



FIGHT AGAINST THE PROLIFERATION OF SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS (SALW)

Coginta supports the development of national policies and programmes to help countries comply with their international commitments to fight the proliferation and illicit trafficking of SALW and their ammunition. This specifically includes technical assistance aimed at strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks, modernising procedures and methods for stockpile management, supporting marking campaigns, and also preventing armed violence, particularly through awareness-raising and prevention initiatives aimed at communities, civil society organisations and schools.



CIVIL PROTECTION AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Coginta supports the development of national risk and disaster management policies and the creation and organisation of national civil protection structures. This support also helps to improve the operational response of civil protection units, particularly through initial training (technical, theoretical and practical knowledge), specialised training (water rescue, road rescue, fire management, etc.), and by strengthening logistical and operational capacities. Faced with the growing challenges posed by the recurrence and intensity of natural disasters, pandemics, conflicts and galloping urbanisation in many countries, civil protection is an essential link in international cooperation.



HIGHLIGHTS 2023

Launch of the first class of the Training Centre for Artisanal Mining (CEFAM) in Papara, Côte d'Ivoire. Created as part of the SECORCI project, CEFAM's aim is to train and support those involved in artisanal and small-scale mining to become more professional, in order to fight illegal gold mining and its devastating consequences. As a result, 30 applicants from various surrounding localities and artisanal mining cooperatives have been selected to take this first free, certified and recognised three-months training course, which began in February.

End of the emergency measure to support military units trained by the European Union Training Mission in Mozambique (URMOZ). The project contributed to better protection for civilians and to restoring safety and security in the Cabo Delgado province. Following the adoption of this first emergency measure, the European Union adopted a complementary assistance measure, also implemented by Coginta and the Portuguese Ministry of Defence, to support a more effective response to the insurgency that has been taking place in this province since 2017.

Adoption of a new methodology for collecting and processing judicial statistics in Burundi. As part of the technical assistance for the Justice Sector Support Programme in Burundi (AT-PASJU), the methodology for collecting and processing judicial statistics in Burundi was adopted, making it possible to support the implementation of reforms in favour of a justice system that safeguards the dignity of individuals and human rights, is independent, impartial, gender-sensitive, digitised and meets the expectations of Burundian citizens.

Publication of a study on customary justice mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in Burkina Faso. As part of the AJUMJUP project, the report of the ADR study was validated and published, serving as a pillar for the Burkina Faso government to solve the major challenges of access to justice for citizens in the country's current security context, through a fair articulation of state justice and customary justice as part of the judicial reforms underway in Burkina Faso.

Start of the project to support the fight against terrorism in northern Côte d'Ivoire (SECUNORD 2). This new project, which started in November, aims to strengthen the effectiveness of the fight against the threat of terrorism and to increase public confidence in the gendarmerie and the State in their role of providing security in the Tchologo region. It is complementary to the SECUNORD project,

which was launched at the end of 2022 in the Bounkani region and also aims to improve public security in the north of Côte d'Ivoire.

Finalisation of the evaluation report on four branches of the General Inspectorate of the Congolese National Police. As part of the INL/IGPN project, Coginta has finalised the evaluation report for the four General Inspectorate branches of the Congolese national police covered by the project, located in Bukavu, Goma, Lubumbashi and Mbuji-Mayi. As a result, additional training and the computerisation of complaints management were able to get up and running at the same time.

Closure of the project to support strengthening access to justice for the most vulnerable people in the Republic of Guinea (PARAJ). The project came to an end after opening a total of six Legal Clinics. To date, 6,247 vulnerable people have been able to benefit from free legal and judicial assistance via the Legal Clinics in criminal and correctional matters, and via the Justice Houses for reception, guidance, mediation and conciliation.

Three Provost Gendarmerie branches have become operational in Burkina Faso. As part of the project to support the strengthening of military justice and local justice to fight against impunity in Burkina Faso (AJUMJUP), three branches of Burkina Faso's Provost Gendarmerie have become operational. The national gendarmerie can now rely on its specialised units – trained and equipped with the support of Coginta – to conduct investigations and inquiries related to the defence and security forces.

Inauguration of infrastructures built as part of civil-military actions in the Lake Chad region. The goal of the STABLAC project is to contribute to the restoration of a safe and secure environment in the areas of the Lake Chad basin affected by Boko Haram, through increased regional cooperation and by strengthening the relationship of trust between the Multinational Joint Task Force and the local population. The programme has seen the construction or renovation of a total of 88 basic service infrastructures – education, health and access to water – in the four sectors concerned (Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad).

Publication of three local security diagnostics conducted in Bunia, Mbandaka and Tshikapa, in the Democratic Republic of Congo. These three diagnostics are part of the programme to introduce community-oriented policing in the provinces of Ituri, Équateur and Kasai under the support programme for police reform in the DRC (PARP 3). They use data from representative surveys and semi-structured interviews with local people to understand the security issues in the provincial capitals and make recommendations to improve security and relations between the police and the resident population.



OUR PROJECTS

In 2023, Coginta has been running simultaneously 17 projects in 12 different countries. These projects are all detailed in the following pages of this report, which provide a better understanding of the scope and impact of our activities.

BULGARIA	EVAL
BURKINA FASO	AJUMJUP
BURUNDI	AT-PASJU
CAMEROON, CHAD, NIGER, NIGERIA	STABLAC
CHAD	PAASIT
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	SECORCI, SECORCI-BRIDGE, SECUNORD, SECUNORD 2
DRC	PARP 3, INL/IGPN
GHANA	NORPREVSEC
GUINEA	PARAJ
MOZAMBIQUE	URMOZ, ASMOZ
NIGER	AT-CNDH, EP-GNN 2



Our projects respond to Sustainable Development Goal 16, Peace, justice and effective institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.



BULGARIA

EVALUATION OF SWISS SUPPORT MEASURES FOR COMMUNITY POLICING AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IN BULGARIA

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Evaluate the conceptual framework for community policing and juvenile delinquency prevention projects developed by the Bulgarian police and formulate recommendations on how to optimise the programme addressing these two themes.



Budget

€ 18 261



Duration

4 months



Implementation period

July 2023 –
October 2023



Source of funding

Swiss Agency for
Development and
Cooperation (SDC)

CONTEXT

As part of Switzerland's second contribution to the enlargement of the European Union and the Thematic Fund for Internal Security, the Bulgarian National Cooperation Unit and Ministry of the Interior have proposed two police support projects. The first is to support the introduction of community policing in pilot areas and the second is to support the fight against juvenile delinquency. These two projects include, among other things, prevention campaigns, the renovation of closed reception centres and training for Bulgarian police users of a database on juvenile delinquency set up during previous Swiss funding.

This second contribution from Switzerland is aimed in particular at reducing inequalities and intends to focus on the areas and communities most vulnerable to poverty. The evaluation of the conceptual framework of the community policing and juvenile delinquency prevention projects developed by the Bulgarian police will aim to formulate recommendations on how to optimise the programme dealing with these two themes, as well as identifying potential partners in Switzerland and risk mitigation measures.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Identify the entry points or programming levels for the police, as well as for other Bulgarian partners/actors in the field of the two projects.
- Capitalise on lessons learned from previous Swiss Cooperation projects in Bulgaria.
- Ensure that the projects are well coordinated with parallel initiatives to avoid duplication.
- Suggest links with other components of the Swiss Cooperation Programme and regional initiatives.
- Identify suitable Swiss partners that meet the stated needs, as well as innovative practices that may be interesting for the Bulgarian context.
- Conduct a meta-analysis identifying risks, obstacles, human rights, gender and sustainability issues, and suggest mitigation measures to achieve the objectives.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Coginta collected and analysed scientific literature and reports on community policing and juvenile delinquency in Bulgaria.
- Semi-structured interviews were conducted via videoconference with experts in both Switzerland and Bulgaria.
- A one-week field mission to Sofia and three provinces was also conducted to meet project beneficiaries and potential partners.
- All these elements led to the production of a preliminary report discussed with the partners and culminating in a final report after taking the various opinions shared with Coginta into account.





BURKINA FASO

PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE STRENGTHENING OF MILITARY JUSTICE AND LOCAL JUSTICE TO FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY IN BURKINA FASO (AJUMJUP)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to improving the way the justice system operates in order to guarantee equal access to justice for all and fight against impunity in Burkina Faso.



Budget

€ 6 000 000



Duration

42 months



Implementation period

May 2021 –
October 2024



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Once renowned for its stability and security, Burkina Faso has been experiencing a particularly difficult security context since 2016, mainly due to an increase in crime, terrorist acts and transnational trafficking. The feeling of insecurity increased exponentially as of 2018, when jihadist groups associated with the Support Group for Islam and Muslims (GSIM) and the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) carried out attacks in the northern regions bordering Mali, before spreading to areas in the east of the country.

These attacks, which mainly target state institutions (schools, defence and security force posts, etc.) but also civilian populations, are rooted in the jihadist groups' strategy of discouraging any willingness on the part of the population to cooperate with the defence and security forces, and of undermining the State's control over these often-remote regions. As a result, the justice system is no longer able to fully fulfil its role in these areas, a significant number of defendants involved in crimes or terrorist attacks are still awaiting trial.

To restore trust between the justice system and those subject to its jurisdiction, and to re-establish the credibility of this sovereign institution, which is essential to maintaining social cohesion, the public authorities of Burkina Faso, with the support of development partners, have undertaken major legal and institutional reforms. In this respect, community justice is a central element of the country's justice policy. The objective of this local justice system is to reduce the obstacles (distance, costs, perception, etc.) that make it inaccessible to the people of Burkina Faso, particularly the most vulnerable.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Support the military chain of command in order to step up the fight against impunity.
- Improve the way the criminal justice system works to meet the demand for justice.
- Reinforce local justice to better meet the needs of those awaiting trial.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The military justice courts are strengthened in their role and supported in their ability to handle proceedings until the trial phase.
- The provost gendarmerie has been established and has the operational capacities necessary for its function.
- The provost gendarmerie has been integrated into the judicial and security system, supporting the strengthening of the rule of law and the accountability of the defence forces.
- First responders' (judicial police officers, judges and prosecutors, court clerks, lawyers, investigating judges, etc.) capacities have been strengthened in criminal matters.
- Access to justice has been strengthened by eliminating the backlog of investigation files (in correctional and criminal cases).
- Legal and judicial assistance for victims has been reinforced in collaboration with the Burkinabe Movement for Human and Peoples' Rights (MBDHP).
- The possibility of a multi-juridical model, which respects customs, traditions, and the rule of law, has been analysed through an in-depth study.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Training of judges and clerks for the military justice system.
- Providing the military justice system with the equipment and materials necessary for its function.
- Improvement of the infrastructure of the military justice system.
- Training of senior officers and subordinates of the provost gendarmerie.
- Providing the provost gendarmerie with personal protection and intervention equipment.
- Providing the provost gendarmerie with technical and scientific police equipment as well as specialised resources.
- Supply of IT, office equipment and furniture for the provost gendarmerie.
- Creation of 3 infrastructures for the benefit of the provost gendarmerie.
- Support for the armed forces to adopt the new provost system.

- Training of judicial police officers of the police and the national gendarmerie, and judges in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Guide for an Effective Criminal Justice System.
- Training of investigating judges in compliance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Guide for an Effective Criminal Justice System and in managing the investigating offices.
- Strengthening of the capacity of the judges of the Control Chamber of the Court of Appeals regarding their prerogatives in monitoring the performance of investigating judges' offices.
- Set up of a support unit to reduce the backlog of cases, to support investigating offices, public prosecutors' offices and the indictment division, to which the investigating judges report.
- Deployment of 2 mobile groups to all the district courts within the jurisdiction of the Ouagadougou Court of Appeals to support the courts in the process of clearing up the backlog of cases under investigation.
- Support for the creation and operation of 9 law clinics in Dori, Koudougou, Kaya, Ziniare, Kongoussi, Yako, Manga, Boulsa and Ouahigouya.
- Organisation of awareness-raising and rights education campaigns for local populations.
- Training of lawyers on legal aid for crimes and human rights violations, including SGBV, abuses by internal security forces and acts of terrorism, and on the use of international and regional human rights protection mechanisms.
- Support for free legal aid for victims of serious human rights violations from the pre-trial phase until reparations are obtained (i.e. access to legal aid via MBDHP's law clinics and/or the Legal Aid Fund).
- Conduct and promotion of a study on customary justice mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in Burkina Faso.



BURUNDI

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE JUSTICE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN BURUNDI (AT-PASJU)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the justice sector support programme in Burundi and the justice sector plan.



Budget

€ 753 880



Duration

36 months



Implementation period

November 2022 –
October 2025



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Following the general elections in May 2020 and the subsequent political efforts to improve human rights, good governance and the rule of law in Burundi, the European Union decided on 8 February 2022 to lift the restrictions on direct financial aid to the Burundian administration or to institutions that had been in force since 2016.

While many challenges in these areas persist and the government has placed Burundi's judicial and political system at the heart of the monitoring and vigilance system following the political crisis of 2015, the justice system still suffers from deep-seated structural problems that undermine the respect for people's rights and reinforce the difficulties that vulnerable people in Burundi face when it comes to having access to justice. These problems mainly related to the lack of independence of the judicial system, the lack of resources and training for judicial staff, the overcrowding of the prisons, problems with the management and archiving of case files, the poor application of the law by magistrates, and the lack of protection for victims and witnesses.

Within this fragile context, the European Union has set up a support programme for the justice sector in Burundi, of which the technical assistance has been entrusted to GOPA PACE and Coginta.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

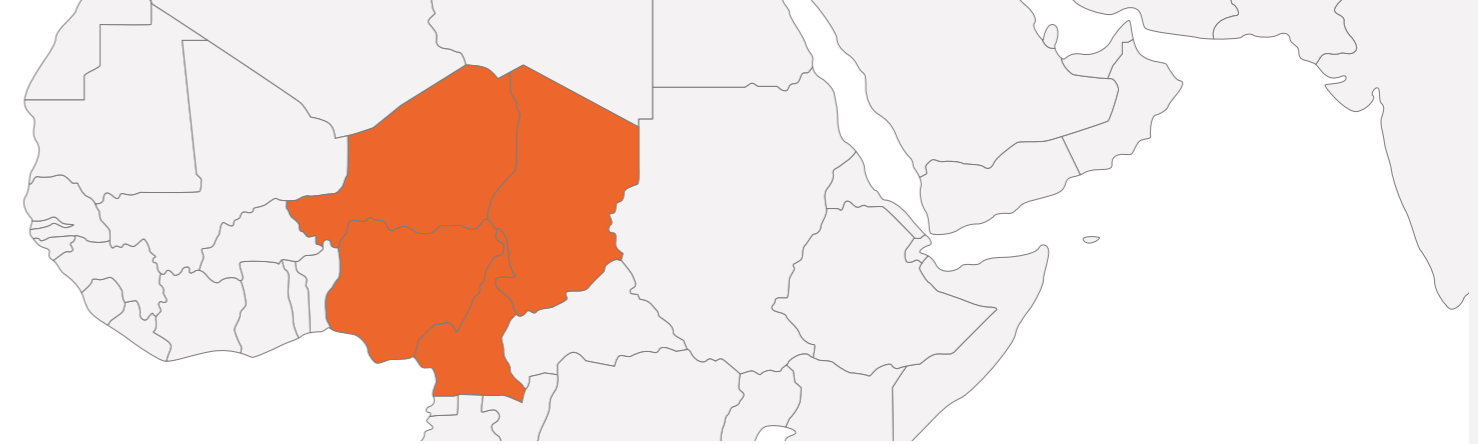
- Support the implementation of actions carried out by the partners of the justice sector support programme in Burundi and to strengthen the programme’s management and steering capacities, in order to ensure the overall coherence of the programme’s activities.
- Support the implementation of the sectoral plan of the Ministry of Justice by strengthening the institutional and operational capacities and skills of beneficiaries, in order to ensure efficient and better-quality justice for all.
- Revitalise and strengthen the coordination between the members of the justice sector group.
- Further strengthen access to the law and quality justice for all, with a particular focus on the rights of women, children and people living in vulnerable situations.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The actions carried out by the implementing partners of the justice sector support programme in Burundi are coherent and their management and steering capacities strengthened.
- The sectoral plan of the Ministry of Justice has been implemented and the institutional and operational capacities and skills of its staff have been strengthened, to ensure effective and better-quality justice for all.
- The activities carried out by the members of the justice sector group have been coordinated.
- Access to the law and to quality justice has been strengthened, particularly for women, children and other vulnerable people.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Continuous analysis of the legal and political context by writing and presenting notes.
- Preparation and support for the PASJU monitoring and evaluation system.
- Support for the implementation of the sectoral plan of the Ministry of Justice.
- Facilitating the coordination of stakeholders and the implementation of the various components of the programme.
- Organising and facilitating technical monitoring committees and programme steering committees.
- Support of the modernisation and collection of data by the Department of Statistics and the Gender Unit of the Ministry of Justice by assessing needs, drawing up a data collection framework, installing the application, training focal points and staff in charge of data collection, monitoring data collection and the quality of the data collected.
- Technical support for planning and technical issues related to justice in Burundi.
- Support for coordinating and organising meetings of the Justice and Rule of Law sectoral group of the Ministry of Justice.
- Technical support from civil society organisations in terms of access to justice for vulnerable people.



CAMEROON, CHAD, NIGER, NIGERIA
PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE MULTINATIONAL
JOINT TASK FORCE FOR THE STABILISATION OF
LAKE CHAD BASIN AND THE PROTECTION OF
POPULATIONS (STABLAC)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the restoration of a safe and secure environment in the areas of the Lake Chad basin affected by Boko Haram, through increased regional cooperation.



Budget

€ 40 800 000



Duration

30 months



Implementation period
July 2021 -
December 2023



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

The Boko Haram jihadist insurgency is an armed conflict that broke out in 2009 in northern Nigeria, particularly in Borno State, which is the poorest and least developed in the country. The conflict gradually became regional, with Boko Haram carrying out several raids in Cameroon, and in January 2015 Chad and Niger intervened militarily in Nigeria. Since 2009, the conflict has resulted in tens of thousands of deaths and hundreds of thousands of displaced people in the region.

In order to create a safe and secure environment and contribute to stabilising the situation in the areas affected by Boko Haram activities, the establishment of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) in its current form was decided at the extraordinary summit of Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and Benin held in Niamey, Niger, on 7 October 2014. The African Union Peace and Security Council formally approved its establishment shortly afterwards. Made up of around 8,000 troops, the MNJTF is divided into four national sectors bordering Lake Chad (Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria and Chad), with its operational headquarters in N'Djamena in Chad. Each contingent is deployed on its own territory and operates primarily on that territory.

The impact of Boko Haram in the region was especially felt in and around Lake Chad. Agricultural, livestock and fishing activities make the region's economy prosperous, and attract migrants from all over the Sahel, which creates tensions for the control of natural resources. Boko Haram has taken advantage of the geography of the lake, particularly its labyrinth of islands, to find refuge there. The cultural and religious influence of the Nigerian state of Borno, where the jihadist group originated, facilitated its penetration by manipulating the community tensions that have plagued the region for many years.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Improve the effectiveness of the MNJTF by strengthening its operational, infrastructure, communications and transport capabilities.
- Strengthen the MNJTF's planning, coordination and intelligence-sharing capabilities by providing an airborne ISR system and surveillance tools that are suitable to the conditions of use.
- Enable the MNJTF to better support the African Union's regional stabilisation strategy by promoting respect for human rights and carrying out civil-military actions that benefit the local population.

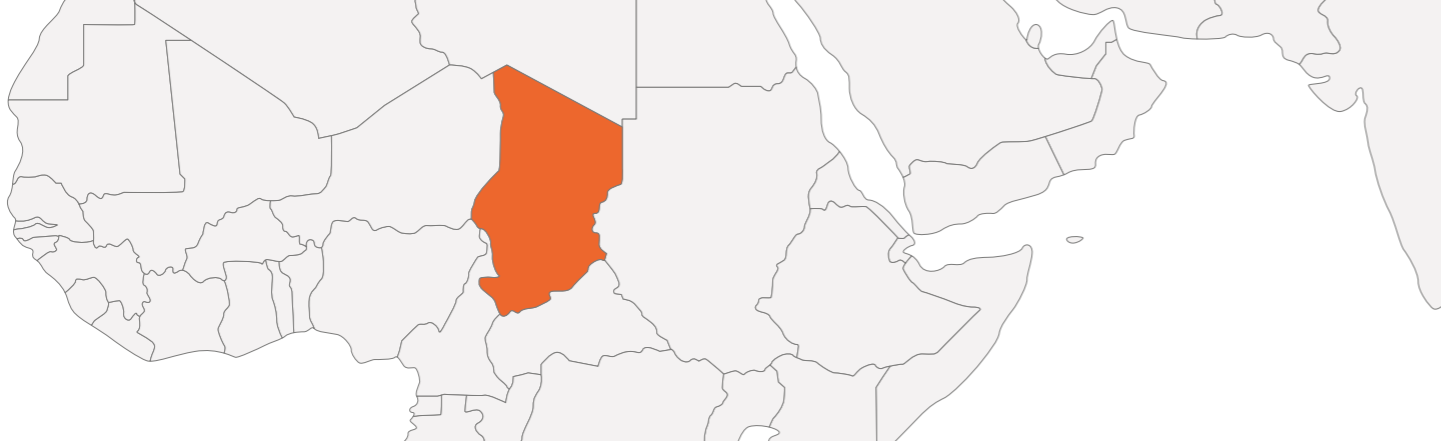
RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The operational capacities of the MNJTF have been strengthened by the construction of 4 outposts and nautical maintenance in the four neighbouring sectors of Lake Chad.
- The effectiveness of the conduct of the MNJTF military operations in the lake environment has been strengthened by the acquisition of nautical equipment suitable for patrol, surveillance and population protection missions.
- The effectiveness of the conduct of military operations of the MNJTF has been enhanced by the acquisition of radio communication equipment suitable for the conditions of use in the intervention areas.
- The effectiveness of the conduct of MNJTF surveillance missions has been reinforced by the acquisition of equipment dedicated to the conduct of MNJTF surveillance missions and suitable for the conditions of use in the intervention zones.
- Planning, coordination and intelligence sharing capabilities have been enhanced through the provision and operation of an airborne ISR system.
- Civil-military actions will make it possible to meet the basic service needs of the population and support the African Union's regional stabilisation strategy.
- Raising awareness and training in respect for international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL), and in the African Union's framework of ethics and professional conduct, will help to strengthen the relationship with the population.
- The judicialisation of the MNJTF's military actions will help to promote the rule of law and stability in the sub-region.
- The MNJTF's asset and equipment management capabilities have been strengthened through the implementation of an asset management system.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- 88 civil-military actions were carried out for the benefit of the local population, with the aim of consolidating the presence of the State and strengthening the bond of trust between the MNJTF and the local population, through the construction or renovation of infrastructure and basic services in 22 villages across the 4 sectors (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria).
- Construction of 2 lake outposts and nautical maintenance workshops, which will allow the MNJTF to densify its lake network and its nautical maintenance capabilities, and to strengthen its presence in support of the most vulnerable populations.
- Acquisition of 60 nautical boats to strengthen the MNJTF's operational manoeuvres on Lake Chad through patrolling, flow control and securing socio-economic activities for the benefit of the local population.
- Strengthening intelligence capabilities through an ISR service that made it possible to carry out 268 reconnaissance and surveillance missions for the protection of the population.
- Supplying surveillance, protection and IED (Improvised Explosive Device) countermeasure equipment that will allow the MNJTF to conduct more effective military, stabilisation and population security operations (multifunction detectors, portable jammers, protective visors, vehicle inspection mirrors, night vision binoculars, 8 UVAs, etc.).
- Supplying radio communication equipment suitable for use in the MNJTF's four operational sectors (radios, relays, tool kits, computers, etc.).
- Strengthening the individual and collective technical skills of 529 MNJTF personnel by following training courses: operational piloting and nautical maneuvering, Professional Gestures and Techniques in Nautical Intervention (PGTNI), trainer-advisor in PGTNI, nautical maintenance and service, analysis and imaging, use of software and management of the RFID database, use of radio communication equipment, measures against IEDs, UVA piloting.
- Improving the MNJTF's behaviour and building trust with the local populations by training 474 military personnel in IHL, IHRL, ethics and professional conduct.





CHAD

PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY IN CHAD (PAASIT)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to reduce and dispel the general climate of impunity and insecurity by providing security as a quality public good that meets the needs of all citizens.



Budget

€ 5 819 625



Duration

72 months



Implementation period

December 2017 – December 2023



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Chad's political, institutional and socio-economic life remains marked by persistent security challenges within a sub-regional context marked by high levels of instability. However, attacks by terrorist groups on Chadian soil and their multi-faceted threats in the Lake Province and border areas have been mitigated by the adoption of a National Internal Security Plan (NISP) and multilateral military action through the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF). Some intra-community conflicts have escalated, particularly in the south of the country, with significant loss of life. Despite the lull resulting from agreements between the authorities and armed rebel political groups contesting the transitional government, some tension remains in certain parts of the territory. The PAASIT multi-year programme has outlined three areas of intervention, in line with the priority objectives of the NISP:

- Improving the management and governance of internal security to rationalise the internal security system and make it more efficient.
- Modernising the training system for internal security personnel, which will make it possible to strengthen the professional, social and ethical skills of all ISF personnel over the long term.

- Improving the relationship between the ISF and the population by improving the ISF's provision of public security and day-to-day policing, by increasing the internal and external accountability of ISF personnel, by raising the population's awareness of internal security issues and involving them either directly or through their representatives (local governance of security) in reducing insecurity (priority objective 3 of the NISP).

The PAASIT project was implemented by Coginta, in partnership with B&S Europe and GIZ.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Provide technical support for the implementation of the project's activities.
- Facilitate the achievement of project results (improving the governance of internal security, the skills of internal security forces personnel and the relationship between the population and the ISF).
- Contribute to the sustainability of the project's results.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The policy framework for Internal Security meets the needs of the State and the population.
- The institutional capacities for governing the ISF's actions have been improved.
- The objectives and content of the ISF training have been reformed.
- The structures for basic and continuing training have been modernised or consolidated.
- The participation of citizens and civil society in security management has been strengthened.
- The public service aspect of the internal security forces has improved.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Strengthening the Defence and Security Committee of the National Assembly/National Transition Council in its mission of parliamentary oversight of the ISF.
- Training in parliamentary oversight for members of the CDSAN, which has been extended to other committees.
- Drafting a Law on Guidelines and Programming for Internal Security (Loi d'Orientation et de Programmation de la Sécurité Intérieure - LOPSI) and its budgetary appendix.
- Developing security plans corresponding to priority security needs: terrorism, fighting immigration and border control, fighting serious crime, reducing agro-pastoral conflicts, maintaining public order, protecting natural resources, road safety.
- Preparing legal and administrative documents related to the functioning of the Joint Operations Centre (JOC) and staff training.
- Construction and operational equipment for the JOC on the premises of the Governorate of the Lac Province.

- Training border police and immigration staff in detecting document fraud and equipping ten border crossing points with equipment for detecting false documents.
- Analysis and audit of intelligence services.
- Developing an intelligence methodology tailored to Chad, with practical case studies that will help to improve the analysis and anticipation of threats.
- Regulatory recommendations to improve the threat assessment and analysis system.
- Training on how to deal with the new threats affecting Chad in the context of the deteriorating regional situation and the COVID-19 crisis.
- Preparation of a draft law for the creation of the Observatory for Violence, Crime Prevention and Police Ethics (OVPCDP) voted by the National Assembly on 5 December 2019 and promulgated by the President of the Republic on 19 December 2019.
- Developing methods of calculating ISF/population ratios.
- Preparation of a draft decree on the organisation and missions of the National Gendarmerie.
- Preparation of a draft Decree on the powers of the Director General and the organisation of the Directorate General of the National Gendarmerie.
- Preparation of a draft decree on the organisation and establishment of the National and Nomadic Guard of Chad (GNNT).
- Preparation of a draft decree on the duties and procedures for carrying out the service by the provincial delegations and police stations.
- Developing a protocol model for mutual assistance between the ISFs.
- Adoption and signing of the Code of Ethics of the GN and GNNT.
- Production and distribution of Code of Ethics brochures among the ISFs.
- Developing an educational guide for use by the ISFs and extended to executive management.
- Drafting a Code of Ethics and a decree to appoint an Ethics officer within each force.
- Assistance with engineering training and support for training schools of the National Gendarmerie and the National Police.
- Drafting decrees and implementation guidelines to improve HRM in the ISFs.
- Providing computer hardware and management software to the HRM departments of the three forces.
- Training in office automation and management software provided to the departments concerned.
- Drafting a large number of texts to improve the logistical services of the ISF (decrees and implementation guidelines).
- Providing computer hardware and management software for the logistics services of the three forces, and training in office automation and management software for the departments concerned.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE SECURITY AND PROMOTION OF ARTISANAL GOLD MINING AS A FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL COHESION IN THE NORTH OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SECORCI)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Create favourable conditions allowing artisanal gold mining to contribute to local development in a stable, secure environment conducive to social cohesion.



Budget

€ 2 500 000



Duration

18 months



Implementation period

July 2021 – May 2023



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

In Côte d'Ivoire, the 7th largest gold producer in Africa, gold mining is an economic, social and safety issue. In fact, industrial mining of raw gold has increased from 7 tonnes in 2009 to 48 tonnes in 2022, while artisanal mining will account for almost 4 tonnes in 2022. Gold is mined in an artisanal way in most regions of Côte d'Ivoire. This is particularly the case in the department of Tengréla, located in the north of Côte d'Ivoire, which has seen an expansion in illegal gold mining in recent years. Given the local cross-border context, characterised by high levels of poverty, this activity represents an attractive economic opportunity.

Gold mining has radically changed the socio-economic situation of the local population and attracts large numbers of mainly young people. The activity also attracts people from neighbouring villages and departments, as well as from neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali). As a result, relationships within families and communities are significantly altered, and there is a definite impact in terms of the environment, security,

education and health. All too often, gold mining sites are characterised by the lack of sanitary conditions, the use of child labour, school dropouts, promiscuity, prostitution, diseases and increased risks of infection, environmental destruction, banditry, the use of harmful products or even land grabbing of farmland.

In terms of security, although the connection between gold mining and trafficking and criminal networks and other armed groups has not been formally established, it is an essential variable that needs to be taken into account when analysing security risks. In a regional context marked by insecurity and the rise of terrorism, the possibility of some of these sites being taken over by non-state armed groups cannot be ruled out.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Contribute to the stabilisation of a gold mining area in a sustainable and participatory manner by improving access to basic social services.
- Guarantee public safety in the day-to-day life of people living in a gold mining area and fight illegal trafficking and organised crime linked to artisanal gold mining.
- Help structure the artisanal gold mining business to channel the economic benefits and make it a lever for development and social cohesion.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The local mining and day-to-day public safety system is strengthened and helps to prevent the risk of mining resources being taken over by criminal groups.
- Local governance mechanisms have been strengthened to stabilise the area, regulate artisanal gold mining and better ensure the safety of local populations.
- The presence of the State and social cohesion in gold mining areas are strengthened by providing basic social services.
- The artisanal gold sector is becoming more structured, and the professional skills of artisans are being strengthened.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- A national workshop to reflect on the challenges linked to mining and small-scale mining was organised in 2022 in Yamoussoukro. The event was attended by 45 participants and provided an opportunity to call for changes to the legal framework that would be more favourable to artisanal miners.
- A socio-spatial study of the security situation related to illegal gold mining was conducted in the department of Tengréla to provide the national authorities and technical and financial partners with a better understanding of the various aspects involved.

- Artisanal miners in the Tengréla department have benefited from close support from the project, and three cooperatives were assisted in their formalisation process, and the sites they operate were thoroughly reorganised.
- A former mining site has been completely rehabilitated by the Ivorian NGO Green Project Africa. Five hectares were transformed, part of it into farmland and the other part into a mango plantation, serving as an example for other similar initiatives.
- A number of infrastructures have been built, including a multi-purpose room with a capacity of 150 people and two offices, one for the local technical committee and one for the civil-military unit responsible for improving relations between the defence and security forces and the population.
- Awareness campaigns on compliance with the mining code and the dangers of illegal mining were also held for the benefit of the communities. 24 radio ads were broadcast over a four-month period, 30 educational talks were organised, and 3 sessions were held specifically for traditional chiefs.
- The Departmental Mining Directorate was given a vehicle so that it can fully carry out its monitoring missions with mining operators.
- The Tengréla gendarmerie brigade has been renovated and can now accommodate 45 gendarmes. An outpost was also built in the town of Papara.
- Gendarmes, police officers and water and forestry officers in the area also benefited from specialised training in judicial policing, community policing, gender-based violence, human rights, everyday public safety and the mining code.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

TRANSITIONAL PROJECT TO SUPPORT THE SECURITY AND PROMOTION OF ARTISANAL GOLD MINING AS A FACTOR OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL COHESION IN THE NORTH OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SECORCI-BRIDGE)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Create favourable conditions allowing artisanal gold mining to contribute to local development in a stable, secure environment conducive to social cohesion.



Budget

€ 1 100 000



Duration

12 months



Implementation period

July 2023 – June 2024



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

At the end of a 23-month initial implementation phase, the SECORCI project, by establishing deep bonds of trust with local communities living off artisanal gold mining - the department's main resource - has enabled some former gold miners to carry on their activity legally through three newly created cooperatives, thereby contributing to the socio-economic development of the target localities. At the same time, the restoration in Papara of a five-hectare plot of land that had previously been soiled and abandoned is intriguing and of interest beyond Côte d'Ivoire's borders. The recent harvest of the first vegetables has demystified the villagers' relationship with this "cursed land".

The Training Centre for Artisanal Mining (CEFAM) being built in Papara is already enjoying an exceptional response. Major institutions in Côte d'Ivoire are committed to making this establishment a benchmark at sub-regional level. For example, the Mining Development Company (SODEMI), the National Polytechnic Institute Houphouët Boigny (INP-HB) and the National Civic Service Office (OSCN) are all making ongoing contributions to training and management.

As far as security is concerned, vigilance is more important than ever, as the stability of the Tengréla department continues to depend largely on the deterrent presence of the armed forces in this extremely porous border area. The SECORCI project, through the renovation of the Gendarmerie brigade in Tengréla and the construction of the advanced Gendarmerie post in Papara, aimed to strengthen the operational capabilities

of the National Gendarmerie in the area, while helping it to forge bonds of trust with the local population. The Civil-Military Unit (CMI) also benefited greatly from the impetus provided by the SECORCI project, in terms of its structure, the training of its members and support for their activities. The resources made available to it allowed it to fully play its role in local security governance under the supervision of the prefect.

The objective of the activities implemented as part of this transitional phase is to extend the actions already undertaken in order to support the Ivorian government in promoting artisanal gold mining as a factor of development and social cohesion in Côte d'Ivoire. The other priority is to address security and border issues, which are more of a priority than ever in an increasingly deteriorated regional context marked by chronic instability.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Help structure the artisanal gold mining business to channel the economic benefits and make it a lever for local development.
- Contribute to conflict prevention and social cohesion in gold mining areas in a sustainable and participatory manner.
- Guarantee public safety in the day-to-day life of people living in gold mining areas, and to fight illegal trafficking and organised crime linked to artisanal gold mining.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The artisanal gold sector is becoming more structured, and the professional skills of artisanal miners are being strengthened.
- Local security governance mechanisms are being strengthened to prevent conflicts, regulate artisanal gold mining and promote social cohesion in gold mining areas.
- The local mining and day-to-day public safety system is strengthened and helps to prevent the risk of mining resources being taken over by criminal groups.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Organisation of a national Capitalisation and Lessons-learned workshop on the pilot phase of the SECORCI project in the Tengréla department.
- Support for the General Directorate of Mines and Geology (DGMG) and the Departmental Directorate in charge of mines (DDM), in particular by organising monitoring and evaluation missions.
- Organisation of training sessions at the Training Centre for Artisanal Mining (CEFAM) in Papara.
- Support in structuring and organising three cooperatives of artisanal miners in the sub-prefectures of Papara and Kanakono.

- Development of a restoration model for a former gold mining site.
- Training-support for the Civil-Military Unit (CMI) of Tengréla, particularly in the areas of conflict prevention linked to artisanal gold mining and the social and security issues the department is facing (gender-based and sexual violence, organised trafficking, commuting and irregular migration, community conflicts, juvenile delinquency, school dropouts, gender inequality, etc.).
- Support for the CMI to raise awareness among the local authorities, ISF, traditional authorities and civil society on the Mining Code and the provisions related to ASM.
- Support for the CMI in conducting awareness campaigns for the population on the dangers associated with illegal artisanal mining (safety, health and environmental risks, child labour/exploitation, gender-based violence, human rights, STDs/HIV, etc.).
- Upstream studies of the infrastructure to be built for the security forces as part of the SECORCI 2 project.
- Specialised training for the ISF (national gendarmerie and national police) in the areas of day-to-day public safety, ethics, professional conduct and respect for human rights.
- Training of specialised services to fight fraud and offences related to the provisions of the Mining Code.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUPPORT FOR SECURING AND PREVENTING THE RISK OF TERRORISM IN THE NORTH OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE (SECUNORD)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Improve public security in the Bounkani region of northern Côte d'Ivoire and to strengthen the population's confidence in the gendarmerie and the State in their role of providing security in the region.



Budget

€ 3 800 000



Duration

18 months



Implementation period

November 2022 – May 2024



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Côte d'Ivoire is facing growing instability in its northern neighbourhood as a result of the increasing number of armed groups in Burkina Faso and Mali. The country has been the victim of several attacks, in 2016 in Grand Bassam, in June 2020 in Kafolo and then in 2021 in the Bounkani region. Faced with this situation, the Ivorian government has mobilised and implemented the National Development Plan for Côte d'Ivoire 2021-2025, which focuses in particular on strengthening governance and modernising the State. It aims in particular to strengthen social cohesion and maintain peace and stability, by consolidating the triptych "Peace, justice and security".

In February 2021, it was decided to create an operational zone that runs along the entire northern border of the country (638 km), to counter the threat from armed terrorist groups and to confirm the army's commitment alongside the internal security forces. On the social front, the Ivorian government has also set up a programme to support the professional integration of young people in the northern regions. The goal is to offer them better economic opportunities and prospects, and to prevent them from being recruited by jihadist groups.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the effective presence of the national gendarmerie in the main sectors of the Bounkani region.
- Improve the effectiveness of gendarmerie interventions in the Bounkani region in terms of day-to-day security and terrorism prevention.
- Ensure that the gendarmerie interventions in the Bounkani region meet the needs of the population.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The construction and/or renovation of the infrastructure will allow for additional gendarmes to be deployed in the Bounkani region under conditions that are safe and suitable for their mission.
- The skills of the gendarmes deployed in the Bounkani region have been strengthened and adjusted to their day-to-day security and terrorism prevention mission.
- The territorial units of the Bouna company have the technical and operational resources they need for their missions.
- The capabilities of the judicial police of the gendarmerie company in Bouna have been strengthened.
- The mechanisms and frameworks for local governance of security and conflict prevention in the Bounkani region are being improved through inclusive dialogue with the population and respect for ethical values and professional conduct by the gendarmerie staff.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Seven training courses conducted in 2023 for 336 military personnel of the gendarmerie in several areas: resource management and planning; collection, analysis and use of intelligence; management of improvised explosive devices (IEDs); day-to-day public safety; ethics, professional conduct and respect for human rights; ongoing training for judicial police officers.
- Construction of the headquarters barracks for the Bouna company.
- Construction of the administrative building for the Téhini territorial brigade.
- Vehicles, personal protective equipment, communications equipment, IT equipment and furniture were supplied to the units of the Bouna company.
- Support in the operational structuring of civil-military units (CMU) in four prefectures.
- Educational talks organised to strengthen the cohesion between the security forces and the population. Various topics, identified by members of the CMU, were discussed, such as security challenges in the “red” zone, cooperation between the security forces and the local population, the process of appointing a village chief and its impact on social cohesion, and traffic violations.
- As part of a partnership with the Executive Secretariat of the National Border Commission of Côte d’Ivoire, a training workshop on the management and resolution of community conflicts was organised to strengthen a peaceful coexistence between the various stakeholders and reinforce community resilience mechanisms.
- Organising an awareness-raising activity on security in the region in partnership with the Union des Peuls du Bounkani (UPB)
- Awareness-raising campaigns on public security and the role of the actors in the region, by recording radio programmes with representatives of the security forces.
- Support in organising a tour of the project area by the National Gendarmerie Inspectorate (NGI).
- Support in setting up “Ethics Committees” within the Gendarmerie in the region.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE
SUPPORT FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM IN THE NORTH OF CÔTE D’IVOIRE (SECUNORD 2)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Help to fight the threat of terrorism more effectively and to boost the population’s confidence in the gendarmerie and the State in their role of providing security in the north of Côte d’Ivoire.



Budget

€ 3 900 000



Duration

18 months



Implementation period

November 2023 – May 2025



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Côte d’Ivoire is facing growing instability in its northern neighbourhood as a result of the increasing number of armed groups in Burkina Faso and Mali. The country has been the victim of several attacks, in 2016 in Grand Bassam, in June 2020 in Kafolo and then in 2021 in the Bounkani region. Faced with this situation, the Ivorian government has mobilised and implemented the National Development Plan for Côte d’Ivoire 2021-2025, which focuses in particular on strengthening governance and modernising the State. It aims in particular to strengthen social cohesion and maintain peace and stability, by consolidating the triptych “Peace, justice and security”.

In February 2021, to counter the threat from armed terrorist groups, it was decided to create an operational zone that runs along the entire northern border of the country (638 km), and to confirming the army’s commitment alongside the internal security forces. On the social front, the Ivorian government has also set up a programme to support the professional integration of young people in the northern regions. The goal is to offer them better economic opportunities and prospects, and to prevent them from being recruited by jihadist groups.

The Tchologo region, which falls within the jurisdiction of the gendarmerie company in Ferkessédougou, its capital, has been identified as a priority intervention area for the project, making it possible to complete the other interventions by Coginta and other international partners operating in the north of Côte d’Ivoire. Located in the extreme centre-north of Côte d’Ivoire, Tchologo is bordered to the north by Burkina Faso and Mali, to the east by Bounkani, to the west by Poro and to the south by the Hambol region. This area, adjacent to the Comoé Park and separated from Burkina Faso by the Comoé River, has seen major population movements since the crisis years, with its relatively fertile land attracting people from Mali and Burkina Faso. The security situation in Tchologo remains fragile, and largely depends on the prevailing security situation in the two neighbouring countries.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the territorial network and the effective presence of the national gendarmerie in direct contact with the population in the Tchologo region.
- Strengthen the operational coordination of intelligence in the fight against terrorism.
- Make criminal investigations into terrorism more effective.
- Ensure that the gendarmerie interventions in the Tchologo region meet the needs of the population.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The skills of the gendarmes deployed in the Tchologo region have been strengthened and adjusted to their day-to-day security and terrorism prevention mission.
- The territorial units of the Ferkessédougou company have the infrastructure and technical and operational resources they need for their missions.
- The capacities of the intelligence chain and the specialised investigation services have been strengthened in the northern operational zone.
- The mechanisms and frameworks for local governance of security and conflict prevention in the Tchologo region are being improved through inclusive dialogue with the population and respect for ethical values and professional conduct by the gendarmerie staff.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- The training cycles of the gendarmerie have begun and will continue in several areas around two key points: daily security & preventing terrorism; strengthening the capacities of the intelligence chain.
- The construction or renovation of the barracks of the Ferkessédougou company headquarters, the Ferkessédougou brigade (both located in the same compound) and the Ouangolodougou brigade.
- Vehicles, personal protective equipment, communications equipment, IT equipment and furniture will be supplied to the gendarmerie units.
- Support in the operational structuring of civil-military units (CMU) in four prefectures.
- Educational talks will be organised to strengthen the cohesion between the security forces and the population.
- A workshop on social cohesion and community conflict management will also be held.
- Small infrastructures to prevent conflicts related to managing natural resources will be built after a needs analysis.
- An awareness campaign on public safety will be conducted.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR POLICE REFORM IN THE DRC (PARP 3)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to peace, security and strengthening the rule of law by improving governance, protecting human rights and fighting impunity and corruption in the DRC.



Budget

€ 8 800 000



Duration

48 months



Implementation period

December 2021 –
December 2025



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

After a period marked by concrete progress (2008-2015), police reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) slowed considerably between 2016 and 2019, as the police crackdowns in Kinshasa in January 2015 and September 2016 led to the interruption of most international support programmes for the Congolese National Police and undermined any possibility of making the reform operational. With the 2018 elections, the DRC experienced its first peaceful political transition, with new authorities who were committed to undertaking institutional reforms in the security sector in order to re-establish the rule of law and stability in the country. Its revival was essential to support the political vision of the new authorities in terms of protecting and fulfilling the rights of the population in order to restore long-lasting security throughout the territory.

A second five-year action plan for police reform for the period 2020-2024 was approved at the end of 2019 by the new government. The support programme for police reform (PARP 3), which is being implemented in Kinshasa and 3 provinces (Équateur, Ituri and Kasaï) as part of a consortium bringing together Enabel, DCAF and Coginta, is supporting the reform process as part of the continuity of the EUPOL DRC mission, European Development Fund programmes and other cooperation initiatives.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Improve the implementation of the reform and accountability of the Congolese National Police (PNC).
- Increase the professionalism of the police and the criminal justice system.
- Improve the PNC's human resources management.
- Make community policing operational to restore public confidence.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- Judicial police officers are better selected, identified and trained.
- Police law enforcement units are better trained and equipped.
- The reform of Human Resources management policies and procedures has been implemented.
- Police officers in the 3 provinces are provided with adequate resources and training so that they can implement the national doctrine on community policing.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Census and creation of a database of judicial police officers (JPO).
- Strengthening the initial and ongoing training of JPOs in the project's 3 target provinces.
- Strengthening the skills of the General Inspectorate of the PNC services and public prosecutors' offices in supervising JPOs.
- Support for the extension of the Criminal File of Recorded Offences and Suspected Offenders (FCICAP) in Kinshasa and the 3 pilot provinces.
- Assessment of capabilities and support for developing a law enforcement doctrine.
- Capacity-building for the National Intervention Legion and the Mobile Intervention Groups.
- Support for operationalising and computerising human resources management.
- Capacity-building for provincial/local authorities in security and crisis management.
- Completion of local security diagnostics and development of local security plans in the 3 provinces.
- Funding local community safety initiatives.
- Support for basic police training in the 3 provinces.
- Acquisition and allocation of mobile and transmission equipment for police stations in the main towns of the 3 provinces.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
ASSISTANCE IN THE PROFESSIONALISATION OF THE
SECURITY FORCES OF THE CONGOLESE NATIONAL
POLICE IN THE DRC (INL/IGPN)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to improving the effectiveness of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese National Police in monitoring police performance in accordance with the law, civil liberties and human rights.



Budget

\$ 1 000 000



Duration

18 months



Implementation period

October 2023 –
March 2025



Source of funding

US Department of
State (INL)

CONTEXT

After a period marked by concrete progress (2008-2015), police reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) slowed considerably between 2016 and 2019, as the police crackdowns in Kinshasa in January 2015 and September 2016 led to the interruption of most international support programmes for the Congolese National Police (PNC). As of 2020, a second five-year action plan for police reform has been implemented with the support of the international community. However, the PNC still has major shortcomings in terms of training, equipment and funding. It is regularly accused of abuses and human rights violations, including the illegal use of force, assaults, arbitrary arrests and detention in dangerous conditions.

The General Inspectorate of the National Police (IGPNC) has a mandate defined by Decree 15/026 of 9 December 2015, which specifies its organisation and operation, as well as its missions and areas of competence (control, audit, investigation and evaluation of PNC services). Specifically, it is responsible for "assessing the PNC staff's respect for fundamental rights, human rights and the protection of individual and collective freedoms in the performance of their policing duties". The objective of the project is to ensure that in Kinshasa and in 4 of the country's provinces (Haut Katanga, Nord Kivu, Sud Kivu, Kasai Oriental) the IG's inspectors have the necessary training and an appropriate data management system to monitor and support the PNC's actions in terms of respect for the law, public freedoms and human rights.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- Contribute to improving the effectiveness of the Inspectorate General of the Congolese National Police in monitoring police performance in accordance with the law, civil liberties and human rights.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- Continuing and specialised training is provided for inspectors and the operational resources made available to them.
- The IGPNC's audit, internal control, investigation and evaluation procedures are computerised.
- An information campaign on the IGPNC is being conducted among the administrative authorities, the police, civil society organisations and the media, and victims of abuse are being encouraged to file complaints.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Organising training and providing equipment to senior officers and IGPNC agents in Kinshasa and the provinces in order to prevent, identify and deal with abuses by law enforcement, and to successfully conduct their control and audit missions.
- Development and implementation of a complete curriculum of refresher modules by IGPNC trainers.
- Development and roll-out of software and a database that will allow the IGPNC to document, monitor and archive its audit, internal control, investigation and service evaluation procedures, and to monitor citizens' complaints.
- Organising information sessions and a dialogue between the IGPNC and civil society in order to strengthen their collaboration.
- Increase awareness of the role and mandate of the IGPNC among the public, civil society, the administration and the police themselves, to ensure that abuses and complaints are reported.



GHANA

STRENGTHENING PEACEBUILDING AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES IN NORTHERN GHANA (NORPREVSEC)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Promote inclusive governance that directly contributes to resilience and security in Ghana, by strengthening key governmental and non-governmental actors in their joint and coordinated efforts to maintain peace and contain the rise of violent extremism.



Budget

€ 2 000 000



Duration

28 months



Implementation period

September 2021 – January 2024



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Ghana enjoys a relatively stable socio-political environment and one of the most dynamic economies in West Africa. However, the situation in northern Ghana is a cause for concern due to high poverty rates, poorly developed infrastructure, high youth unemployment and numerous inter-community conflicts linked to land management and chieftaincy issues. The borders with Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo are poorly controlled, a situation that encourages trafficking and the infiltration of armed groups operating in the Sahel.

This situation creates a potentially fertile ground for armed groups wanting to establish themselves or recruit. All these factors are challenging the ability of security institutions to prevent violent extremism from developing, and they are also mobilising a large section of the population, who are determined to maintain the high level of cohesion and their culture of dialogue that is so prevalent in Ghanaian society. Religious leaders, traditional chiefs, community leaders and civil society organisations are actively working to promote peaceful coexistence in northern Ghana.

The NORPREVSEC project is being carried out in partnership with the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE) and the International Foundation for Ibero-American Public Policy and Administration (FIIAPP).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Better equip key governmental and non-governmental actors in their joint and coordinated efforts to support peace.
- Strengthen or set up relevant peacebuilding and violence prevention mechanisms and structures, including early warning systems.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- Civil society organisations are strengthened to actively contribute to peacebuilding and the prevention of violent extremism.
- Existing early warning systems are strengthened and include PVE indicators.
- The role of Regional Peace Councils as conflict mediators is strengthened.
- The role of traditional chiefs as peace actors is strengthened.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Capacity building and micro-grants to local civil society organisations for peacebuilding activities and to prevent violent extremism.
- Strengthening and expanding WANEP’s early warning system for violent extremism.
- Support for Regional Peace Councils to integrate local peace committees more effectively into the early warning systems.
- Support for organising preventive diplomacy missions for members of Regional Peace Councils.
- Support to integrate community leaders into regional and district security councils, in accordance with the Security and Intelligence Services Act.
- Providing equipment and training for members of Regional Peace Councils.
- Training members of the Chieftaincy Councils in alternative dispute resolution processes.
- Training chiefs and queen-mothers in alternative conflict management processes, land management systems and the law on chieftaincy and succession.



GUINEA
PROJECT TO SUPPORT STRENGTHENING ACCESS
TO JUSTICE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN
GUINEA (PARAJ)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Support civil society organisations in consolidating the rule of law, by strengthening access to justice for vulnerable people and the fight against impunity.



Budget

€ 1 750 000



Duration

32 months



Implementation period

November 2020 –
July 2023



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Given the difficulties with access to justice for people in need of legal assistance and the lack of effective legal aid in Guinea, a number of initiatives have been undertaken in recent years to meet the many needs expressed by victims whose fundamental rights have been violated, and by people in prolonged pre-trial detention. By way of illustration, the action taken by the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), has allowed lawyers from the Legal Clinics of the Guinean Organisation for the Defence of Human and Citizens’ Rights (OGDH) and Les Mêmes droits pour tous (MDT) to assist more than 1250 people free of charge before the courts between 2014 and 2017. Despite this assistance provided to people who do not have sufficient means to assert their rights before the courts, many other unmet needs have justified the implementation of more effective actions, in order to respond to the difficulties of access to justice for vulnerable populations.

As an extension of the Legal Clinics run by the FIDH, the project aims to strengthen, perpetuate and extend the legal and judicial assistance provided by the Legal Clinics to the regions of Kindia and Labé, and to combine them with the information, awareness-raising

and mediation-conciliation activities of the Houses of Justice, in order to guarantee a more effective, holistic and inclusive concept of local justice, and to ensure geographical coverage throughout the Guinean territory.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Strengthen the capacity of Legal Clinics and the work of civil society organisations involved in legal and judicial assistance.
- Improve access to local justice services for the most vulnerable sections of the population.
- Strengthen the coordination between the Legal Clinics and those involved in the justice system.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

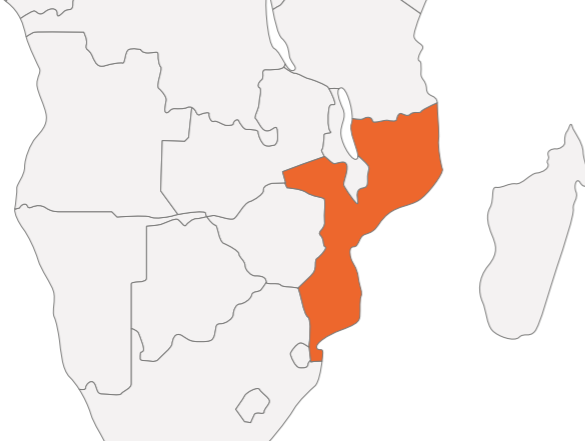
- The operational capacities of the Legal Clinics have been strengthened.
- The human capacities of the Legal Clinics have been strengthened.
- The information and legal assistance activities of the Houses of Justice have been strengthened for vulnerable people.
- The free legal aid initiatives provided by the Legal Clinics have been developed for the most vulnerable people.
- The population has been informed and made aware of the possibilities of accessing community justice services.
- A training plan for all those involved in community justice has been drawn up and implemented.
- A partnership between all those involved in local justice has been consolidated.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Six Legal Clinics were equipped and operationalised with 10 lawyers and more than 25 mobilised lawyers, in addition to coordination and support staff.
- Development of a manual on free legal and judicial services provided by the Legal Clinics and Houses of Justice.
- A database (GESTICE) has been created and staff training provided to centralise data related to the legal and judicial assistance provided by the Legal Clinics and the Houses of Justice.
- Developed eight training modules and teaching tools on the following themes: human rights, women's rights, criminal law and procedure, public reception, data protection, advocacy techniques and mediation-conciliation.

- Trained 18 national trainers and 283 members of the justice system (employees of Legal Clinics, Houses of Justice, the criminal justice system, ministry officials, NGOs, the media, etc.).
- 501 visits to places of detention and 3,143 on-call criminal cases handled by lawyers.
- 6,247 people benefited from legal aid provided by the Legal Clinics and the Houses of Justice in Labé, Kindia and Kankan.
- Around a hundred interactive radio programmes broadcast monthly in French and the main local languages on partner radio stations.
- Five agreements signed between universities and the Legal Clinics, which resulted in 67 internships for law students and/or graduates.
- An agreement was signed between the Guinean Bar Association and the Legal Clinics.
- Advocacy efforts led to the adoption of a law on legal aid by the National Transitional Council, in support of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.





MOZAMBIQUE

URGENT MEASURE TO SUPPORT MILITARY UNITS TRAINED BY THE EU TRAINING MISSION IN MOZAMBIQUE (URMOZ)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the protection of civilians and the restoration of safety and security in the province of Cabo Delgado.



Budget

€ 3 850 000



Duration

17 months



Implementation period

October 2021 –
March 2023



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Since 2017, the Islamist group Ansar al-Sunna has been carrying out destabilising insurgent actions against the Mozambican government forces and the local population, mainly in the northern province of Cabo Delgado and some neighbouring provinces. These actions, which are generating large waves of displacements and constantly jeopardising the supply of humanitarian aid, are having serious repercussions on the security of the population and on economic activity in the region.

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), approximately one million people have been internally displaced since the start of the conflict. However, the situation is slowly improving, and people are gradually returning to the worst affected areas. The main concern continues to be the large-scale protection of the population - both the displaced and the host populations - and providing humanitarian assistance that meets the urgent needs of these populations. Women and children represent 80% of the total displaced population.

In view of the above, the European Union has adopted an emergency measure under the European Peace Facility to ensure that the most urgently needed equipment and supplies can be made available to the first companies to complete the training provided by the

EU Training Mission in Mozambique (EUTM), a non-executive military mission promoted by the EU, whose objective and mandate is to support a more effective response to the insurgency in full compliance with international law. On 30 July 2021, the EU Council approved the 4-million-euro emergency measure to provide the most urgently needed equipment and supplies to the two Mozambican companies (one army and one navy) that are expected to be the first to benefit from the training provided by EUTM.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- Allow two companies from the Mozambican army to fully participate in the training provided by EUTM and to benefit from the delivery of individual and collective equipment that will allow them to intervene autonomously and in complete safety in the province of Cabo Delgado.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The activities of the Ansar al-Sunna group in Mozambique decrease where the forces trained by the EU Training Mission in Mozambique intervene.
- The operational capabilities of the special forces trained by the EU Training Mission in Mozambique are increasing.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Definition of the technical specifications within the working group.
- Submission of the acquisition plan to the Mozambican authorities for approval.
- Preparation of calls for tenders.
- Launch and monitoring of tender procedures.
- Monitoring of contract implementation and delivery.
- Official handover of the equipment to the Mozambican Armed Forces.



MOZAMBIQUE

ASSISTANCE MEASURE UNDER THE EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY TO SUPPORT MILITARY UNITS TRAINED BY THE EU TRAINING MISSION IN MOZAMBIQUE (ASMOZ)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the capacity-building of Mozambican armed forces units trained by the EU training mission in Mozambique for their deployment, in order to sustainably strengthen their ability to restore safety and security in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.



Budget

€ 85 000 000



Duration

33 months



Implementation period

April 2022 –
December 2024



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

Since 2017, the Islamist group Ansar al-Sunna has been carrying out destabilising insurgent actions against the Mozambican government forces and the local population, mainly in the northern province of Cabo Delgado and some neighbouring provinces. These actions, which are generating large waves of displacements and constantly jeopardising the supply of humanitarian aid, are having serious repercussions on the security of the population and on economic activity in the region.

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), approximately one million people have been internally displaced since the start of the conflict. However, the situation is slowly improving, and people are gradually returning to the worst affected areas. The main concern continues to be the large-scale protection of the population - both the displaced and the host populations - and providing humanitarian assistance that meets the urgent needs of these populations. Women and children represent 80% of the total displaced population.

Following the adoption of an initial emergency measure, the European Union has adopted an emergency measure under the European Peace Facility to ensure that the

most urgently needed equipment and supplies can be made available to 11 companies that have completed the training provided by the EU Training Mission in Mozambique (EUTM), a non-executive military mission promoted by the EU, whose objective and mandate is to support a more effective response to the insurgency in full compliance with international law.

The ASMOZ project is being conducted in partnership with the Portuguese Ministry of Defence's Directorate General for National Defence Policy - idD Portugal Defence.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- Strengthen the capacity of 11 Mozambican army (6) and navy (5) companies in terms of operational and logistical resources, which will allow them to intervene autonomously and in complete safety in the province of Cabo Delgado.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The operational capabilities of 6 companies of the Mozambican armed forces and 5 naval companies have been strengthened through the provision of individual and collective equipment, land and amphibious mobility resources, specialised equipment and communications resources.
- The armed forces deployed in the province of Cabo Delgado have access to medical support through the provision of a field hospital.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Define technical specifications within the working group.
- Submit the acquisition plan to the Mozambican authorities for approval.
- Prepare calls for tenders.
- Launch and monitoring of tender procedures.
- Monitoring of contract implementation and delivery.
- Official handover of the equipment to the Mozambican Armed Forces.





NIGER

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF NIGER (AT-CNDH)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Strengthen and consolidate Niger's system to promote, protect and defend human rights, in particular the NHRC, so that it ensures the promotion and effectiveness of human rights and fundamental freedoms.



Budget

€ 257 400



Duration

15 months



Implementation period

January 2022 – April 2023



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

In a context marked by the resurgence of terrorism and transnational organized crime, the National Human Rights Commission of Niger (NHRC) plays a key role in promoting and protecting human rights in the country. In fact, the abuses committed against the population by both non-state armed groups and the defence and security forces, the exacerbation of inter-community land disputes, the rise of religious extremism and internal displacements are all weakening society. This is taking place against a background of health and environmental crises that particularly affect the most vulnerable and require the NHRC to be fully operational to respond to these multiple challenges.

As an independent entity towards the State and civil society players, the NHRC must strengthen its authority and develop practices that contribute to the construction of a human rights culture in Niger. With its mandate recently extended to include the National Mechanism for Prevention of Torture (NMPT), and also wishing to retain its "A" status at the next accreditation review with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), the NHRC has therefore requested support from the European Union, in order to improve the efficiency of its operations and fully fulfil its mandate throughout Niger. The project was conducted in partnership with GOPA PACE.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Support the NHRC in its institutional and organisational development so that it can fully assume its mission of promoting, protecting and defending human rights in Niger.
- Strengthen the new NHRC's system for investigating and preparing annual reports on the country's human rights situation and for dealing with cases of human rights violations, including missions to verify the facts of human rights violations and monitoring the implementation of formulated recommendations.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- The NHRC's regional branches, particularly those in conflict zones (Agadez, Diffa, Tillabéri), are operational and functional.
- The NHRC regularly prepares and publishes annual reports on human rights in Niger.
- The NHRC organises investigative missions into cases of human rights violations that have been reported to it and sanctions these missions with reports that are made public.
- The NHRC ensures that the recommendations made in the various reports on human rights in Niger are complied with and implemented by using an appropriate monitoring and evaluation system.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Supporting the NHRC's deployment in the field, both through its regional offices and through ad hoc missions and regular monitoring.
- Providing technical support to the NHRC in monitoring compliance with human rights in places where there is a high risk of human rights violations.
- Helping the NHRC to set up a system and tools to investigate facts that are likely to constitute cases of human rights violations.
- Assisting the NHRC in preparing annual human rights reports and ad hoc reports.
- Strengthening the capacity of NHRC commissioners and technical staff to prepare human rights reports.
- Strengthening the capacity of the NHRC and its branches to conduct studies and research on human rights and to investigate cases of alleged human rights violations.
- Supporting the NHRC in setting up a system to follow up on the recommendations made in its various human rights reports.
- Supporting the NHRC in setting up a human rights education and communication system and an information/awareness-raising plan for State actors, in particular administrative authorities and defence and security force officials, on respect for citizens' rights.

NIGER

SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF A MULTI-PURPOSE SQUADRON FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NIGER (EP-GNN2)

MAIN OBJECTIVE

Improve the security of the population and stabilise Niger as a prerequisite for sustainable socio-economic development, including in the country's most remote and border areas, particularly in the Tillabéry region.



Budget

€ 5 500 000



Duration

20 months



Implementation period

December 2022 –
July 2024



Source of funding

European Union

CONTEXT

While most of Niger's neighbours are experiencing a significant deterioration in their security situation, the country is exposed to the movement of criminal and terrorist groups, particularly due to its insufficiently controlled borders. Niger therefore needs the support of the international community to secure its territory and develop its economy, which represents two major challenges. From this perspective, the national internal security strategy recommends creating mobile force intervention units to better control the territory against the terrorist actions of non-state armed groups and transnational organised crime.

The National Guard of Niger (NGN), a component of the internal security force under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security, is part of this dynamic by creating new multipurpose squadrons that are capable of moving independently in areas that require their presence depending on the development of the threat.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

- Strengthen the security response of the internal security mobility systems and improve the accountability of the Internal Security Forces (ISF) towards the civilian population, particularly women, youth and the authorities in fragile areas.

RESULTS TO ACHIEVE

- Territorial control capacities have been improved in fragile and border areas: the NGN's multi-purpose squadron in Torodi has the necessary equipment and appropriate training in the use of certain specialised materials to intervene in an autonomous and secure manner; within an optimised governance framework that complies with the ethics of the defence and security forces, the GNN's multi-purpose squadron in Torodi intervenes in a gradual and proportionate manner that respects ethical rules and human rights.
- The conditions under which internal security measures are deployed have been strengthened.
- The civilian population, in particular women and young people, and local authorities have been informed of the mandate and role of the internal security management systems operating in their departments.
- The civilian population, civil society, local authorities and the ISF participate in joint activities to promote the sustainable socio-economic development of their territories.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

- Construction of an infrastructure suitable for the squadron's missions.
- Identification of the individual and collective equipment (and their technical specifications) needed to make the squadron sufficiently robust and autonomous to conduct its missions, in consultation with the NGN authorities and the EUCAP Sahel Niger Mission.
- Acquisition and delivery of equipment, mainly mobility, protection and communication equipment (excluding lethal equipment and ammunition), planned in close coordination with the implementation of the training plan.
- Training the squadron in the use of the equipment delivered to it.
- Strengthening the squadron's governance capabilities.
- Promoting the rules of ethics, professional conduct and respect for human rights by the staff of the multi-purpose squadron.
- Support for the NGN High Command's coordination efforts and its continuous interaction with the other actors in the criminal justice system (the Central Service for the Fight against Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime, the specialised judicial centre, etc.), in order to strengthen the effective functioning of the criminal justice system in Niger.
- Strengthening the relationship with the population.



TESTIMONIALS

PARAJ

"The Mafanco court, in terms of judgements, especially in criminal cases, has been really impacted by the project. In fact, many defendants often don't have the means to afford a lawyer, and the project has allowed us to help them in this respect."

Souleymane 1 TRAORÉ
President of the Mafanco Court of First Instance



"I often listened to the Labé Legal Clinic's radio programme. One day, I found myself in prison, falsely accused of murder. I told my sister about it and she went to see them to explain my situation. They came to see me in prison, found a lawyer to defend me and today I am innocent. I regained my freedom."

Ramatoulaye BALDÉ
Beneficiary of the Labé Legal Clinic

"This project has made it possible to relieve the courts of congestion by organising criminal hearings. In so doing, the project has made it possible to process court cases thanks to the free legal and judicial assistance that has been provided, while at the same time strengthening both the protection of vulnerable people and access to justice."

Abdoulaye Bademba BARRY
National Director of Local Justice and Access to the Law



"The PARAJ project taught me a lot. I have had a lot of experiences that have given me a better understanding of the legal and judicial system in Guinea. My internship at the Conakry Legal Clinic made me want to become a lawyer and defend the most vulnerable people."

Aminatou BALDÉ
Intern at the Conakry Legal Clinic

SECORCI

"The SECORCI project brought us good things, especially in Papara where we didn't know how to get by. Because of the illegal gold mining, the children dropped out of school and their classes. Instead, they went for the quick money and abandoned their studies. In addition, the gold miners destroyed all the agricultural land, they dug everywhere. You couldn't farm anywhere; you couldn't harvest any shea. So, when the project came along, we were very happy because a site was restored and made available to the women. We are the beneficiaries of the site, we grow vegetables, harvest the crops and reap the benefits. On top of all that, there is also a new school, the CEFAM, where children will be educated instead of going to work in illegal gold mining."

Portio DIARRASSOUBA
President of the Women's Cooperative of Papara



"When we inaugurated the Tengréla gendarmerie, the Papara outpost or the CEFAM, we thought it was night and day compared to what it was before. In addition to the infrastructure, when we arrived, we noticed that people's mindset had changed too. It was such a relief because the local people realised that small-scale mining could be done differently. The local population has therefore welcomed this project, and everyone is delighted with it. We even had requests from other regions of Côte d'Ivoire for a project similar to SECORCI."

Logochin COULIBALY
Director of Semi-industrial and Artisanal Mining and Quarries,
Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Energy



"The multi-purpose room built at Tengréla allows our civil-military unit to take charge of itself and carry out its activities. In terms of activities, the unit meets there practically every week. I really appreciate the advent of this project in my department, which is really getting things moving. I can say that a lot of progress has been made in Tengréla."

Ruth Anne-Marie BROU
Prefect of Tengréla



THEMATIC DOSSIER

FIGHTING THE TRAFFICKING OF COUNTERFEIT AND/OR FALSIFIED MEDICINES IN WEST AFRICA: A PUBLIC HEALTH, INTERNAL SECURITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ISSUE

The trafficking of fake medical products is a scourge which generated, in 2018, according to the WHO, and globally, turnover estimated at \$200 billion, a figure which has allegedly tripled in 5 years. Characterised as the “perfect crime”, this market is experiencing exponential growth due to the investment of organised crime in this area due to the scale of gains that can be made from it.

Africa is particularly affected by this new type of crime. If one medicine out of ten in the world is counterfeit, then this proportion rises to seven out of ten medicines in Africa according to the WHO. This explains why since 2013, 42% of fake medicines have been seized on the African continent where most countries appear insufficiently prepared and armed to effectively fight against this form of silent crime.

The weakness of health systems and administrative inspection structures, the difficulty of access to care, the porosity of borders, the unsuitability of the legislation sanctioning this trafficking, the insufficient means made available to law enforcement agencies and the lack of awareness about this subject are all factors that favour, more than elsewhere, the emergence of illegal parallel markets. And the crisis caused by the Covid 19 pandemic has only exacerbated this trafficking.

Except in Cotonou, where the street market has disappeared, in Abidjan, Conakry, Lomé, Niamey or even Ouagadougou, many medicines are sold in the streets, in clandestine pharmacies or even in open-air markets, sometimes on plastic sheets put out on the ground. There are all kinds of remedies, from classic painkillers to anti-malarial medicines,

as well as antibiotics and contraceptives. These medicines are used without any control of their effectiveness and dangerousness. Their active ingredients are sometimes completely absent, or under-dosed or over-dosed, when the molecule has not purely and simply been replaced by another. In some cases, the offending products may turn out to have expired. Not to mention the fact that most of the time, they have been kept in conditions which have not preserved their intrinsic qualities (very high temperatures, strong light and humidity).

Medicines sold on the street are generally half the price of those in pharmacies, more closely controlled and must come from suppliers approved by the various ministries of health. But it can also occur, in rarer situations, such as the Adjamé-Roxy market in Côte d'Ivoire, that they are sold at a higher retail price (sold by pack or tablet).

China, India and to a lesser extent the countries of the Middle East are the main countries producing and exporting fake medicines to Africa. Their share is estimated at around 10% of the global market, with a very diversified range of products including anti-malarials, anti-inflammatories, painkillers, analgesic antibiotics and other contraceptives, to name only the most important.

The vulnerability of health systems and the development of various trafficking around fake medicines increase mistrust of public authorities, which ultimately causes a weakening of States. All these elements are all effects directly induced by the absence of a real strategy to combat counterfeit and/or fake medicines in most West African countries.

For all these reasons, only a global and concerted response involving all stakeholders in the supply, prevention, control and repression chain will enable African States to deal with this scourge.

THE MEDICRIME CONVENTION

The MEDICRIME convention is the first international treaty to combat the counterfeiting of medical products and similar crimes that threaten public health and originated from a proposal by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and was signed in Moscow in 2011 after years of negotiations between government experts.

A comprehensive and particularly well-adapted instrument to meet the needs of States wishing to combat the proliferation of fake health products, the MEDICRIME convention has established a framework that promotes:

- The establishment of national and international cooperation between the competent health, police and customs authorities at both national and international level,
- The adoption of measures intended to prevent crime associated with the private sector as well as the effective prosecution of offenders and the protection of victims and witnesses.
- With this in mind, it also criminalised the following 4 actions relating to:



- The manufacture of fake medical products.
- The supply, offer to supply and trafficking of fake medical products.
- The forging of documents.
- The unauthorised manufacture or supply of medicines and the marketing of medical devices that do not meet compliance requirements.

Thus, this convention provides a legal framework for cooperation on a global scale to combat the falsification of medical products and similar crimes threatening public health. It thus constitutes the most comprehensive international legal arsenal in this area. This legal codification is an essential contribution and opens the path to a new form of cross-border cooperation to combat this phenomenon. The promotion of this international collaboration aims to define and put in place robust procedures for detection, data collection, monitoring, follow-up, reporting and information of authorities, consumers, affected stakeholders and the population.

To date, the MEDICRIME Convention has been signed by 36 countries and 19 countries have ratified it. 7 African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Niger) have signed it and 5 have ratified and transposed it into their national legislation (Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Morocco and Niger).

COGINTA IN ACTION

Given the scale of trafficking revealed in West Africa - which today reaches very worrying alert thresholds - only the adoption of drastic measures will make it possible to stem this criminal scourge. With this in mind, Coginta has developed, on the basis of audits carried out in most countries in the sub-region, a multi-year regional programme to combat the trafficking of counterfeit and/or falsified medicines in West Africa. This programme, lasting three years and worth 15 million euros, aims to act at 4 levels:

- **At the “legislative” level:** support the development of the legal framework and public policies aimed at combating the trafficking of counterfeit medicines from a repressive but also budgetary perspective (encouraging the creation of an organization for the recovery of seized and confiscated criminal assets having the legal capacity to redistribute part of the sums held to the operational services responsible for combating this trafficking).
- **At the “health” level:** set up training/awareness programmes for stakeholders in the health sector; encourage the strengthening and development of legal supply and distribution chains for health products; promote the creation of a database on fake medical products in circulation and their intrinsic dangerousness.
- **At the “security” level:** encourage the creation or strengthening in each country of a specialized unit - bringing together representatives of all the actors participating in the fight: gendarmerie, police, customs, health, justice - intended to lead and coordinate the fight against trafficking in falsified medical products; ensure the strengthening of the skills of personnel engaged in the field (training/awareness, sharing of experience, partnership); ensure the improvement of operational resources (specialized equipment and materials).
- **At the “communication” level:** encourage the organization of information and communication campaigns (radio and TV spots; radio broadcasts; theatrical performances; brochures and awareness-raising kits in schools) among populations; ensure media coverage of the dismantling of criminal networks; raise media awareness on issues relating to the trafficking of falsified medicines.

A resource mobilization campaign was initiated at the end of 2023 and will continue throughout 2024 in order to mobilize international donors and the private sector on this major security and public health issue. If you are interested in supporting us, do not hesitate to contact us!



Source: P. Utomi Ekpei – AFP



Source: Ministère Économie France

OUR TEAM

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Dr. Oliver JÜTERSONKE, President

Dr. Oliver JÜTERSONKE has been President of Coginta since 2023. A researcher, lecturer and conflict analyst, he has over 20 years' experience in peacebuilding, humanitarian action and sustainable development. Oliver is a political scientist by training, with a specialisation in critical security studies. He focuses on applied research methodologies, foresight and strategic anticipation, the facilitation of organisational reflection processes, and the design and delivery of training curricula and analytical tools. Between 2008 and 2022, Oliver was Head of Research for the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva.



Dr. Luna IACOPINI, Committee Member

Dr. Luna IACOPINI has been a member of the Coginta board since 2019. She is responsible for international affairs at the University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland (HES-SO). A Doctor of Education, Luna has 15 years of experience implementing educational programmes and partnerships in Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and North Africa. She is a member of the Technical Commission of the Geneva Cooperation Federation (FGC) and of the Regional Commission of Experts of the Agence universitaire de la Francophonie.



Dr. Alexandre DORMEIER FREIRE, Committee Member

Alexandre DORMEIER FREIRE has been a member of the Coginta committee since 2019. He is a professor and researcher at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) in Geneva, where he holds the positions of Director of Programmes in Development Policy and Practice and Associate Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding. He holds a doctorate from the University of Geneva, and his recent research focuses on the importance of family structures in reducing violence in fragile situations.



Dr. Silke GRABHERR, Committee Member

Dr. Silke GRABHERR joined the Coginta committee in 2020. She directs the University Center of Legal Medicine and is Head of Department at the Lausanne University Hospital (CHUV) and the Geneva University Hospitals (HUG). She is also a full professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Geneva and the Faculty of Biology and Medicine at the University of Lausanne. She has published the Atlas of Post-Mortem Angiography, as the principal editor, and has trained teams on every continent in this field. She is considered a leading authority on forensic imaging. As a forensic pathologist, she is called upon as an expert in several national and international cases and takes part in various humanitarian missions.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT MEMBERS



Sébastien GOURAUD, Executive Director

Sébastien GOURAUD is the Executive Director of Coginta. With a degree in law, political science and international security, he is a specialist in public policies on internal security and judicial reform processes in fragile or transitional states. After working for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Sudan, he joined the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) in Geneva as a "Rule of Law, Justice and Security" Programme Manager. In this role, he has covered numerous countries, including the Central African Republic, Guinea, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Chad and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. With a wealth of experience in technical assistance and project management, he participated in the creation of Coginta and became its Executive Director in September 2011.



Dr. Dominique WISLER, Scientific Director

Dr. Dominique WISLER is the co-founder of Coginta. Specialising in community safety issues and methodologies, he develops safety analysis tools and conducts thematic and impact monitoring studies in Coginta's areas of activity. He is the author of studies and comparative works on public safety in sub-Saharan Africa. Dominique also leads project development and technical assistance missions related to community policing and mining safety. He holds a doctorate in political science and a degree in philosophy.



Jérôme BERNARD, Administrative and Financial Director

Jérôme BERNARD has been Coginta's Administrative and Financial Director since 2017. For more than 20 years, he has been involved in transition management processes both in the non-profit sector and in the private sector for small-scale groups with a European or global focus, mainly focused on financial and organisational accountability. Jérôme holds a master's degree in management and development of small and medium-sized companies.



Justine VERDIER, Programme Director

Justine VERDIER is Programme Director and Head of the Coginta office in Brussels (Belgium). Project Manager in Chad, Niger, Mozambique and Côte d'Ivoire, she also works on developing, setting up and drafting new projects. Justine holds a master's degree in European law and has ten years of experience in implementing cooperation projects in the areas of security and good governance (public administration and justice reform, support for electoral processes, etc.) in Sub-Saharan Africa.

TECHNICAL ADVISERS



Bertrand CAVALLIER, Technical Adviser

Bertrand CAVALLIER is a technical adviser for Coginta. He is a graduate of the École spéciale militaire de Saint-Cyr and the École de Guerre and spent his military career in the French Gendarmerie Nationale. He has held a number of operational commands but has also served in senior staff and training positions. Most notably, he was commander of the National Training Centre for Gendarmerie Forces at St-Astier. As a European expert, he contributed to the development of the European Union's crisis management concepts and to the creation and development of the European Gendarmerie Force. Since 1993, he has been involved in the design and implementation of numerous projects, mainly European, for the benefit of internal security forces in Cambodia, Romania, Ukraine, the Balkans, Jordan, and since 2014, under the banner of Coginta, in Africa.



Michel COAT, Technical Adviser

Michel COAT has been a technical adviser for Coginta since 2018, having served as Project Manager in Côte d'Ivoire and Chad before joining the Geneva headquarters. He is a graduate of the École spéciale militaire de Saint-Cyr (majoring in international relations), with significant experience in development aid. Michel is a specialist in security and defence issues who has a rich and long career as a senior executive in France as well as internationally.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS



Marguerite TEWA CAMARA, Guinea

Marguerite TEWA CAMARA (Guinea) has a postgraduate degree in agri-food engineering. With more than 15 years of professional experience in non-governmental organisations and national institutions in Guinea, she is a specialist in cooperation project management and procurement. She was mainly responsible for security sector reform, decentralisation and deconcentration programmes. She joined Coginta in 2018.



Yahaya NOUHOU, Niger

Yahaya NOUHOU (Niger) holds a master's degree in management, finance and accounting. He has more than 15 years of experience in national and international non-governmental organisations and bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies in Niger, Chad and the United States. For ten years, he was in charge of operations at the United Nations for development, on projects in governance, justice, security, rule of law, resilience, demobilisation and reintegration. He has been working with Coginta since 2019.



Hippolyte HARKITE SIB, Côte d'Ivoire

Hippolyte HARKITE SIB holds a degree in public affairs management and a doctorate in geopolitics. He has almost 15 years of professional experience, of which 6 with Coginta. In particular, he has coordinated cooperation and development projects focusing on community policing and access to law and justice in Guinea. Since 2006, Hippolyte has contributed to several international development and exchange programmes in Africa and the United States.



Salifou OUEDRAOGO, Burkina Faso

Salifou OUEDRAOGO holds a university degree in management sciences. For more than 20 years, he was an Administrative and Financial Manager with development programmes (Togo, Chad, etc.) in the areas of livestock, justice, rule of law and good governance or security sector reform. His skills include the development of procedure manuals and internal control and risk management tools, as well as procurement. He joined Coginta in 2021.



Appolinaire DOUANODJI, Chad

Appolinaire DOUANODJI has a bachelor's degree in geography and a master's degree in business administration management, with a major in project management. He specialises in managing, setting up and organising development projects on issues of social cohesion and local, judicial and security governance. He has 17 years of professional experience in Chad in the field of development and the promotion of human rights. Appolinaire has been working for Coginta since 2016.



Emmanuel KAMATE LIMASI, Democratic Republic of Congo

Emmanuel KAMATE LIMASI is a graduate of the Higher Institute of Rural Development of Bukavu and a specialist in planning and management of development projects in rural areas for more than 30 years, he has managed and coordinated emergency humanitarian programmes (assistance to displaced people and natural disaster victims) for a number of non-governmental organisations. He joined Coginta in 2021.



Clement AAPENGNUO, Ghana

Clement AAPENGNUO has worked for Coginta since 2021. He holds a degree in conflict analysis and resolution and has extensive experience in conflict transformation, peacebuilding and facilitating community dialogues. For more than 23 years, Clement has been working on community conflicts in northern Ghana, related to issues of power, social identity and resources.

HEADQUARTERS TEAM



Hervé GONSOLIN, Programme Manager

Hervé GONSOLIN has been a Programme Manager at Coginta since 2021. He has more than 25 years' experience in various fields focusing on security sector reform, reducing armed violence and community engagement. Previously, he was Senior Programme Coordinator for Sub-Saharan Africa at DCAF Geneva. He has also held the position of Special Adviser on Peace and Security at the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue. As an independent consultant, Hervé Gonsolin has provided expertise in the identification, formulation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes in countries such as Guinea, Tanzania and Nigeria. His professional background also includes roles as a Project Manager and Programme Coordinator for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and non-governmental organisations in emergency humanitarian contexts.



Vanina ECKERT, Programme Manager

Vanina ECKERT has been a Programme Manager at Coginta since 2022, after holding various positions in the field since 2018, including Project Manager and Project Officer in the Republic of Guinea. A lawyer by training, she holds a master's degree in international and European law from the University of Strasbourg (France) and an LLM in human rights from the University of Lund (Sweden). She has worked for various organisations, including the Danish Institute for Human Rights (Denmark), the UN Global Compact (United States) and the Council of Europe (France), capitalising on a wealth of experience in the field of human rights, capacity-building and project management.



Ilaria BRACCHETTI, Programme Manager

Ilaria BRACCHETTI joined Coginta in January 2022 as a Programme Manager, after working as a Project Manager in the field for more than 15 years in Africa (Mozambique, Tanzania and Angola) and Latin America (Brazil) with international NGOs. Ilaria holds a law degree and a post-graduate master's

degree in international cooperation, as well as additional training in project management, monitoring and evaluation, and a professional certificate in European project design. She has a proven track record in project and grant management, and strong skills in governance, capacity building and human rights.



Frédéric WASMER, Communications Manager

Frédéric WASMER joined Coginta in 2023 as the Communications Manager. Frédéric holds a master's degree in socioeconomics from the University of Geneva, and also studied graphic design and visual communication. Particularly interested in issues related to international cooperation and development, he has sought to combine his skills in positions within NGOs and international organizations since 2015. He has notably worked as a Communications Officer for the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.



Mélanie FILIPPELLI, Administrative and HR Assistant

Mélanie FILIPPELLI joined the Coginta team in December 2022 as Administrative and HR Assistant. Mélanie has extensive administrative and HR support experience acquired in the private sector, mainly in Switzerland. She is notably in charge of the deployment and contracting of long/short term experts to different countries. She is also an office manager, supporting Finance at headquarters.



Solène DEBOVE, Financial Controller

Solène DEBOVE has a degree in economics and management. She initially worked for international groups specialising in aeronautics and then luxury goods, setting up financial and industrial reporting processes. In 2022, she joined Coginta as a Financial Controller, supporting the finance managers in various country offices to ensure that they are in compliance with the organisation's financial and administrative procedures.



Derya OZBAHAR, Financial Controller

Derya OZBAHAR joined Coginta in 2023. A versatile Financial Controller with federal certification training, she specialises in finance and accounting. She has more than 10 years of experience in demanding business environments, which require strong organisational and analytical skills.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Each year, the Coginta committee submits for approval to the members of the association the financial statements, presented at the general meeting by the treasurer. These are previously verified by an approved expert auditor, Comptesas + Gericom SA, responsible for ensuring that Coginta’s accounts and results comply with Swiss law and the statutes.

In 2023, our resources amounted to CHF 66,224,727. It should be noted that the funds entrusted to Coginta may be subject to expenditure verification exercises whose modalities are determined by the donors, depending on the nature of the contract.

An approved auditor will, if necessary, be responsible for verifying:

- Documentation, archiving and record keeping
- Eligibility of expenditure and revenue
- Public procurement and rules of origin
- Asset management (management and control of fixed assets, for example equipment)
- Management of cash and bank accounts (treasury)
- Salary and work time management
- Accounting and financial information
- Internal audits, notably financial audits

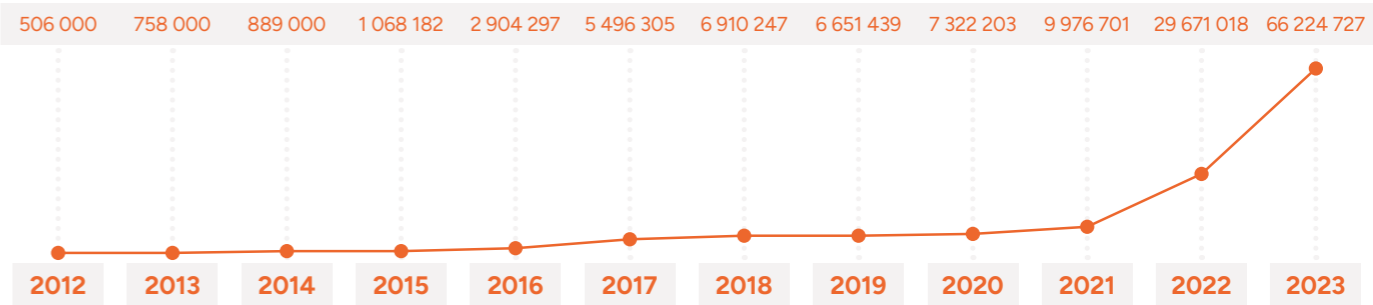
Comptesas + Gericom SA acknowledges that the annual accounts for the financial year ending 31 December 2023 comply with Swiss law as well as the statutes of the association, and give a faithful image of the financial situation, the results of operations and flows treasury, in accordance with the Swiss Standard relating to ordinary control.

In 2023, no expenditure was declared ineligible during the 10 verifications of expenditures which were carried out in 7 countries.

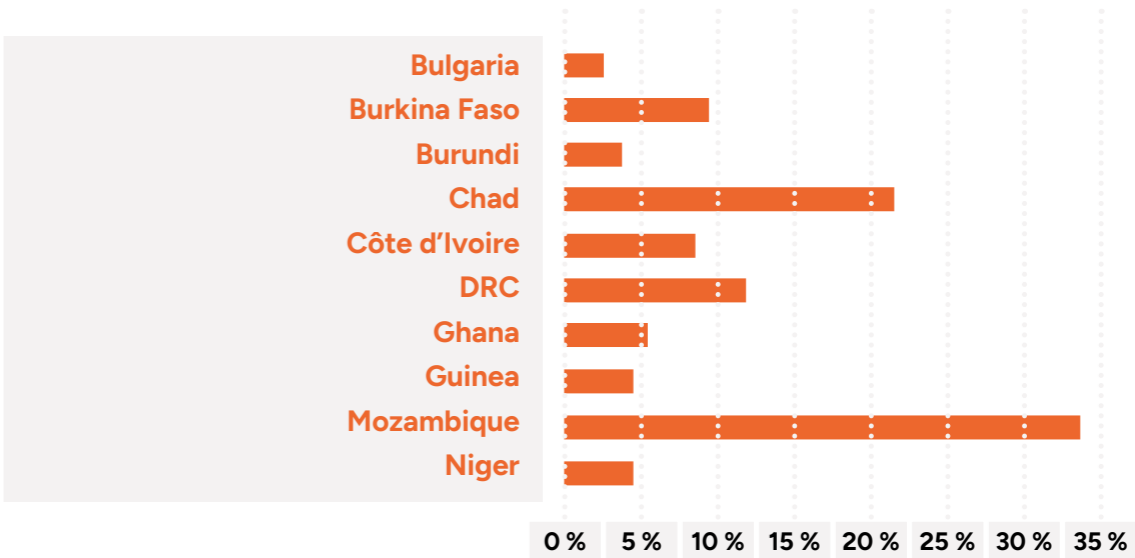
Coginta also attaches the utmost importance to risk management in all areas: legal and legal compliance, human resources, fraud and corruption, information management, finance, strategy, safety and security. Coginta is constantly striving to improve its internal control system by developing policies and procedures that meet international standards and the requirements of our financial partners.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS (CHF)

	2023	2022
REVENUES	66 224 727	29 813 921
DIRECT PROJECT COSTS	63 879 258	27 771 322
GROSS PROFIT	2 345 469	2 042 599
OPERATING COSTS	2 100 297	1 685 969
FINANCIAL REVENUES AND EXPENSES	100 339	80 886
EXCEPTIONAL REVENUES AND EXPENSES	222	-
TAXES AND DUTIES	-	-
PROFIT / LOSS	145 054	275 743
CURRENT ASSETS	20 661 924	22 687 955
ENTRUSTED FUNDS	12 711 689	18 807 787



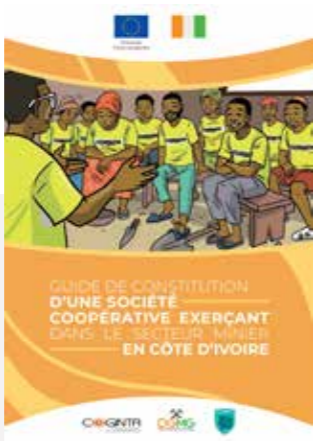
FUNDS BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY



PUBLICATIONS



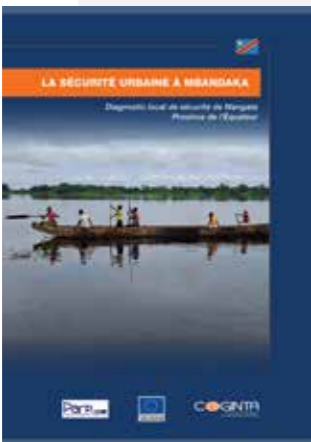
Côte d'Ivoire – Qualitative study on illegal gold panning in the Tengréla department (FR)



Côte d'Ivoire – Guide to establishing a company cooperative operating in the mining sector (FR)



DRC – Urban security in Bunia, local security diagnostic (FR)



DRC – Urban security in Mbandaka, local security diagnostic (FR)



DRC – Urban security in Tshikapa, local security diagnostic (FR)



Switzerland – Geneva local security diagnostic, general findings (FR)



Switzerland – Geneva local security diagnostic, districts analyses (FR)

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VIDEOS



Côte d'Ivoire – Achievements of the SECORCI project (FR)



Guinea – Achievements of the PARAJ project: General introduction (FR)



Guinea – Achievements of the PARAJ project: Reinforcing capabilities (FR)



Guinea – Achievements of the PARAJ project: Legal and judicial assistance (FR)

FIND OUT MORE ON YOUTUBE





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We extend our warm thanks to all our technical and financial partners and to the authorities of the host countries for the trust they have placed in us throughout 2023 and for their support, which has manifested itself in so many ways.

They support us:



European Union



Direction du développement
et de la coopération DDC



We would particularly like to thank the following partners:

Académie de police de Savatan, Suisse
Accra Initiative Executive Secretariat, Ghana
Ambassade de France au Niger
Avocats Sans Frontières, France
Barreau de Guinée
Bureau de la Coordination des Affaires Humanitaires (OCHA), Tchad
Cellule d'appui à l'Ordonnateur national du Fonds européen de développement (COFED), RDC
Cellule de Coordination de la Coopération Côte d'Ivoire-Union européenne (CCCCIUE)
Centre pour la gouvernance du secteur de la sécurité (DCAF)
Commission du bassin du lac Tchad (CBLT), Tchad
Commission nationale de lutte contre la prolifération et la circulation illicite des ALPC, Côte d'Ivoire
Commission nationale des frontières de la Côte d'Ivoire (CNFCI)
Conseil national de sécurité (CNS), Côte d'Ivoire
Direction de l'accès à la justice et de l'aide aux victimes (DAJAV), Burkina Faso
Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire (DAP), Côte d'Ivoire
Direction de la Justice militaire, Burkina Faso
Direction de la Justice pénale et du Sceau (DJPS), Burkina Faso

Direction des ONG et des Associations de Développement,
Niger

Direction générale de l'administration judiciaire (DGAJ),
Burkina Faso

Direction générale de la Coopération (DGCOOP), Burkina Faso

Direction générale des Études et des Statistiques sectorielles
(DGESS), Burkina Faso

Direction générale des Douanes (DGD), Côte d'Ivoire

Direction générale des Mines et de la Géologie (DGMG), Côte
d'Ivoire

Écoles de gendarmerie du Mali

EUCAP-Sahel Niger

Fonds d'assistance judiciaire (FAJ), Burkina Faso

Force multinationale mixte (FMM), Tchad

Forces armées de Côte d'Ivoire

Forces armées du Mozambique

Garde nationale du Niger

Garde nationale et nomade du Tchad

Gendarmerie nationale de Côte d'Ivoire

Gendarmerie nationale du Burkina Faso

Gendarmerie nationale du Niger

Gendarmerie nationale du Tchad

GOPA Pace

Gouvernorat de la province du Lac, Tchad

Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix (HACP), Niger

idD Portugal Defence

Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouët-Boigny
(INPHB), Côte d'Ivoire

Les Mêmes Droits pour Tous (MDT)

Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire et de la
Décentralisation, Guinée

Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du
Développement communautaire, Niger

Ministère de la Défense, Côte d'Ivoire

Ministère de la Défense, Burkina Faso

Ministère de la Défense nationale, Portugal

Ministère de la Défense nationale, Tchad

Ministère de la Fonction publique, de la Réforme de l'État et de
la Modernisation de l'Administration, Guinée

Ministère de l'Intérieur et de la Sécurité, Côte d'Ivoire

Ministère de l'Intérieur, de la Sécurité publique et de
l'Administration du Territoire, Niger

Ministère de la Justice, Burundi

Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, Guinée

Ministère de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, Niger

Ministère de la Justice et des Droits humains, Burkina Faso

Ministère de la Justice et des Droits humains, Tchad

Ministère de la Promotion féminine, de l'Enfance et des
Personnes vulnérables, Guinée

Ministère de la Prospective Économique et des Partenariats
internationaux, Tchad

Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection civile, Guinée

Ministère de la Sécurité publique et de l'Immigration, Tchad

Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, Côte d'Ivoire

Ministère des Finances et du Budget, Tchad

Ministère des Mines, du Pétrole et de l'Énergie, Côte d'Ivoire

Mouvement Burkinabè des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples
(MBDHP)

National Peace Council (NPC), Ghana

Office ivoirien des parcs et réserves (OIPR)

Office national de la protection civile (ONPC), Côte d'Ivoire

Organisation guinéenne de défense des droits de l'homme et
du citoyen (OGDH)

Police nationale congolaise

Police nationale de Côte d'Ivoire

Police nationale de Guinée

Police nationale du Niger

Police nationale du Tchad

Police cantonale de Genève, Suisse

Regional Houses of Chiefs, Ghana

Service des Partenariats internationaux, Commission
européenne

Service européen pour l'action extérieure (SEAE), Union
européenne

Secrétariat permanent des ONG et des Affaires humanitaires
(SPONGAH), Tchad

Société pour le développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire
(SODEMI)

Universités UGLC-SC, UNC, UAD, UKAG et La Source, Guinée

West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP), Ghana

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Coginta is a non-governmental, non-political, non-religious organisation of recognised public utility, specialised in judicial and security governance, conflict prevention and social cohesion. Its objective is to support host governments in strengthening judicial and security institutions in compliance with the standards and principles of the rule of law, and to contribute to the prevention of violence, insecurity and crime, in order to promote an environment conducive to stability, peace and socio-economic development.

Coginta has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, and national offices in Belgium, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Mozambique and Niger.

More information on our website:

coginta.org