



**From
the People of Japan**



KA IPTC
...where peace begins



Project Title: “Maritime Security Capacity Development for Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea”



**FINAL REPORT
JUNE 2021**

I. ACRONYMS

COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease (2019)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAAR	Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research
GoG	Gulf of Guinea
GoJ	Government of Japan
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre
LDD	Learning, Design and Development
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMCC	Multinational Maritime Coordination Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIM	National Implementation Modality
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Table of Contents

I. Acronyms	2
II. Project Information	4
III. Executive Summary	5
IV. Project OUTPUT RESULTS.....	6
Output 1: Course Design workshop conducted	6
Output 2: The capacity of maritime officials in ECOWAS maritime zones E and F strengthened for improved inter-agency working relations and cooperation	6
Output 3: Dialogue and consultative visits undertaken to ensure transparency and multi-country support to project implementation	7
Output 4: One desk research paper produced	8
Output 5: Project governance - Project Management personnel costs, visibility, M&E, Sustainability, communication, administration.....	8
V. Impact	10
SUMMARY OF OUTPUT RESULTS	11
VI. Lessons Learned	12
VII. Challenges.....	13
VIII. Recommendations	14
IX. Interim Financial Report	14

II. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title	Maritime Security Capacity Development for Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea
Project ID	00120828
Project Start/End Date	March 2020 – 30 JUNE 2021
Implementing Modality	NIM
Implementing Partner	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC)
Donor	Government of Japan
Project Objective	The overall objective of this project is to promote effective implementation of relevant regional and international maritime protocols through research and capacity development in order to control maritime crimes including, piracy in the Gulf of Guinea.

Project Budget (US\$)	Total Project expenses (US\$)	Project Balance (US\$)	Total expenses (% of total budget)
\$ 400,000	392,558.81¹	7441.19	98.1%

¹ Includes audit and micro assessment cost yet to be paid

III. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Maritime Security Capacity Development for Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea project started in March 2020 and ended in June, 2021. This report encapsulates the project achievements for the period under review. It focused on developing technical capacities of maritime-related crime control officials in the countries forming the maritime zones E and F in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). These countries are: Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo. The project enhanced the capacities of maritime crimes practitioners in these countries using regional and international best practices and legal and policy documents among others. The project was given a 3 months no-cost extension from 31st March to 30th June, 2021 due to the exigencies created by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the pandemic, the project activities were undertaken in a satisfactory and timely manner by the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC). In summary, 94 maritime crimes practitioners had their capacities strengthened in maritime crimes and their prosecutions in three separate training courses held in Ghana, Benin and Nigeria. A total of 20 maritime actors also met in a consultative dialogue meeting on maritime crimes and response in Liberia during which prosecution dilemmas in the Gulf of Guinea were highlighted. Additionally, the project developed a research paper highlighting the nature and extent of maritime criminality in West Africa maritime zones E and F.

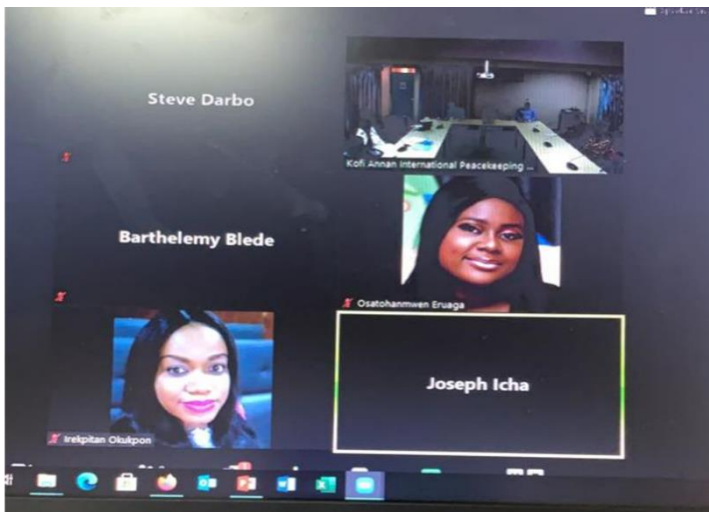
The Government of Japan (GoJ) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided financial and technical assistance to the project. The UNDP worked very closely with the KAIPTC in its project implementation. The project also benefited from the participation of maritime experts from the navy, marine police and academia. Despite the globally challenging year characterised by the COVID-19 pandemic, the KAIPTC expresses appreciation for the collaborative spirit that underpinned the implementation of this project particularly on the part of the host countries who were willing to partner with the Centre despite the raging pandemic. The countries in maritime zones E and F represent a cross section of actors vulnerable to piracy and armed robbery attacks in the Gulf of Guinea maritime domain, hence this intervention sought to equip participants with the requisite knowledge and skills to counter the menace.



IV. PROJECT OUTPUT RESULTS

Output 1: Course Design workshop conducted

The course design workshop brought together a team of maritime experts and researchers from the ECOWAS sub-region in a Learning Development and Design (LDD) workshop to tease out thematic areas and subsequently the modules forming the basic course package for the project. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic characterized by the closing down of airports and restrictions in face-to-face meetings as well as the KAIPTC's own protocols in accordance with national protocols, to avoid the spread of the disease, the LDD meetings were conducted virtually in order to meet timelines for the delivery of this output. In this regard, subject matter experts were identified, together with KAIPTC researchers and a series of online meetings were held via zoom to initially tease out the general outlines that formed the basis of the course package. This process resulted in the identification of 12 modules and a course title – Maritime Crimes and Prosecutions Course. A team of experts were subsequently identified through competitive selection processes such as advertisements and contracted to develop the modules which were later validated.



A cross-section of maritime experts during the validation exercise for the LDD

Key Results: twelve modules were developed by the identified experts and translated into French. These modules formed the course package that focused on equipping maritime actors in zones E and F with skills and knowledge on how to counter maritime crimes. This complements the efforts being made so far to shore up the capacities of maritime actors to respond in a more proactive and holistic manner to threats at sea. The modules formed the key training packages for the three separate courses, held in Ghana, Nigeria and Benin.

Output 2: The capacity of maritime officials in ECOWAS maritime zones E and F strengthened for improved inter-agency working relations and cooperation

The training package from the course design process formed the basic training material for the 3 courses that were subsequently held in Ghana, Benin and Nigeria. The courses sought to enhance the knowledge of participants on existing frameworks for maritime security cooperation in the GoG, while highlighting common maritime crimes and introducing the critical importance of inspections, investigations and prosecutions of those crimes. Participants from diverse agencies such as: fisheries, the navy, customs, marine police, judiciary, civil society organisations, petroleum industries, economic and organised crime bureau, maritime administration authorities, and ports and harbours were in attendance.

The training offered participants opportunities to enhance their skills on maritime security in the GoG, share experiences and improve inter-agency collaboration. The official launch of the project was also held during the first training course in Accra.

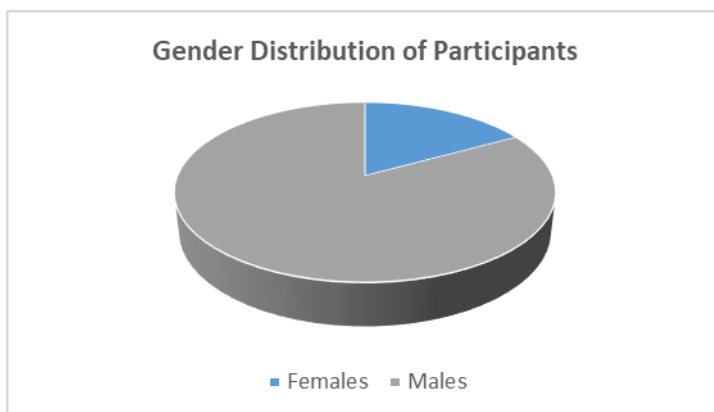


Official Launch of project in Accra, Feb, 2021



Participants at the Lagos training, May, 2021

Key Results: A total of 94 participants were trained under the one-year project. Furthermore, 17 females, representing 18% of participants and 77 males, representing 82% of participants were trained. The training contributed to improving participants' knowledge as well as created the opportunity and platform for networking, collaboration and coordination in the maritime space. More specifically, the focus on the inspection, investigations and prosecution of maritime crimes allowed participants to appreciate the complexities involved in safeguarding forensic data on maritime crimes to enable their inspection, investigation and subsequent prosecution. Post the training programme, Eco-Benin, an NGO working in the area of environmental and maritime issues contacted the KAIPTC to request for resource persons to assist them to further train and raise awareness about Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. This follows up request indicates the level of interest and need for more capacity building courses to effectively respond to maritime insecurity in the region.



Output 3: Dialogue and consultative visits undertaken to ensure transparency and multi-country support to project implementation

The project was envisaged to start with dialogue and consultative visits to the relevant countries to ensure multi-country stakeholder support for the project activities. This activity was, however, affected by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which necessitated a change in the original output. A consultative dialogue meeting was therefore held in Liberia in March 2021. The meeting assembled 20 representatives² from Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria to deliberate on and highlight the challenges of maritime security actors in combating maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea; examine the relevance of the collective efforts of maritime security actors and discuss the way forward in bridging gaps in the implementation of the legal and policy frameworks for addressing maritime crimes in the GoG zones E and F.

² Other representatives were invited from Benin, Sierra Leone and Togo but they were unable to join the meeting at the last minute.



Some Participants at the consultative dialogue meeting

Key Results: The meeting emphasized the role of International and non-state actors in combating maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea. It also recognised that, information sharing among state and non-state actors and international organizations promote trust. The outcome from the meeting will further add to research and knowledge generation.

Output 4: One desk research paper produced

To contribute to policy making on understanding the nature and dimensions of maritime piracy, robbery at sea and other related maritime crimes affecting maritime safety and security in the Gulf of Guinea, a research paper was produced (*Maritime Criminality in West Africa: Setting the Periscope on Maritime Zones E and F*). It sought to examine the nature of maritime crimes in the Gulf of Guinea and to provide policy recommendations to contribute to improving regional mechanisms and capacities for controlling maritime crimes including piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, focusing on Multinational Maritime Coordination Centre (MMCC) zones E and F in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The final output was published in January 2021.

Key Result: the research paper is useful for policy makers and academics seeking to understand the nature of maritime criminality in the GoG maritime zones E and F. Specifically, it draws attention to the role non-state actors can make to improve maritime security in the GoG.

Output 5: Project governance - Project Management personnel costs, visibility, M&E, Sustainability, communication, administration

Finally, the monitoring and evaluation (M and E) unit of the KAIPTC which operates separately from the Faculty of Academic Affairs and Research (FAAR) where the project was hosted conducted an independent evaluation of the project in June, 2021. Generally, participants interviewed after the training expressed an enhanced knowledge and awareness of maritime security norms and increased awareness about the nature of maritime crimes and approaches to their investigations and prosecutions in the GoG region.

The section below is an excerpt from a participant in Benin...

The training served as a continuity of what I have learnt in the past. One of the most important outcomes of the training is enhanced collaboration among maritime actors. With all the actors coming together, the training helped me to establish network with officers from different agencies. In particular, the network with personnel from the ministry of justice will help me in prosecuting processes for maritime criminalities. In prosecuting maritime criminals, you have to do a follow up on a lot of files and this usually takes time. However, with the networks built through the trainings, it has become much easier to contact officials of the ministry of justice.
– Participant, Benin

Project Management

The project implementation was done in close partnership with counterpart programme officers at the UNDP Country office in Ghana. KAIPTC also collaborated with ECOWAS, and relevant commissions in all seven beneficiary countries. The focal person at the Embassy of Japan in Ghana also played a key role in ensuring timely reviews and communication with Tokyo. Japanese UNV also in the UNDP Ghana office provided support during the project implementation.

Visibility

As part of the processes to increase visibility for the project, a press release³ was issued earlier in the year 2020 and was translated into the Japanese⁴ language and widely circulated on the websites of all three project partners. The media was also invited to the project launch⁵ which coincided with the first course held at the KAIPTC. Further, the consultative dialogue meeting, as well as the research paper, contributed immensely to promoting the project objectives. The courses in Benin and Nigeria also received wide media coverage as it was televised on Television stations, online media platforms as well as in print media.⁶ The display of logos of Japan⁷, UNDP, and KAIPTC were also visible in all the interventions. This includes; project related documents, publications, participants' identification cards, power point slides slides, and other cation materials in order to maximize the project's visibility.

The production of materials, digital content and public communication considered requirements and standards and guidelines of frameworks of the Japanese Supplementary Budget call (FY 2019) and more broadly the UNDP-Japan global partnership. At global level, UNDP HQ in close collaboration with UNDP Ghana ensured due visibility of the project's results and the contribution of the Government of Japan, in particular with the production

³ <https://bit.ly/3fANu64>

⁴ <https://www.jp.undp.org/content/tokyo/ja/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2020/maritime-crime-control-officers.html>

⁵ [Improving security onshore will impact on maritime investment - UNDP - MyJoyOnline.com](https://www.myjoyonline.com/news/2020/08/20/improving-security-onshore-will-impact-on-maritime-investment-undp)

⁶ In Ghana, the training and the official project launch were reported by major media houses such as TV3, UTV and reported by The Ghana Times. See activity report.

In Benin the opening ceremony was reported by le clarion newspaper and beninintelligent.com

<https://www.beninintelligent.com/lutte-contre-la-criminalite-maritime-les-acteurs-renforcent-leurs-capacites/> . See activity report.

In Nigeria, the opening ceremony for the course was covered by AIT and TVC television stations and the MAN and Nation newspapers. See activity report.

⁷ [AFL Chief of Staff calls for robust international partnership to fight maritime crime | Liberia Broadcasting System \(LBS\) \(elbcradio.com\)](https://www.elbcradio.com/news/2020/08/20/afl-chief-of-staff-calls-for-robust-international-partnership-to-fight-maritime-crime-liberia-broadcasting-system-lbs)

of regular progress updates and fact sheets about projects funded by the Japanese Supplementary Budget. Both the project one-pager as well as project annual highlights were elaborated in English and in Japanese. Through the Representative Office in Tokyo, project key results as well as project stories were largely disseminated to Japanese public.

Partnerships and Collaboration

The KAIPTC worked closely with its partners, Embassy of Japan in Ghana and the UNDP in the successful implementation of the project. A number of on-line meetings were held to clarify the direction of the project when the COVID-19 pandemic struck. These meetings were useful in ensuring that the objectives of the project were met in the most responsive and efficient way. Further, the UNDP participated in the Project Launch held at the KAIPTC, Ghana and also in the Nigeria training further deepening the on-going collaboration and reinforcing commitment to the current partnership. KAIPTC partnered with various national maritime institutions such as the Navy. This partnership was effective in delivering the project outputs.

V. IMPACT

The project achieved the following:

Post the running of the 3 courses in Ghana, Benin and Nigeria, there is a growing awareness of existing normative frameworks on maritime security in the GoG. Interactions with participants indicated that prior to the training, they had no idea of what the Yaoundé architecture and processes were. Ninety-four (94) participants now have an improved awareness of the general maritime security situation in the GoG and particularly the role they can play to mitigate these threats.

Secondly, the training helped to connect the different maritime agencies with each other. For instance, a participant on the training in Nigeria was not aware of the role of the Marine police in the maritime security framework and was pleasantly surprised to learn that they played a key role in investigating and prosecuting maritime crimes. The role of non-state actors was also highlighted as partners in contributing to improving maritime security. Gradually a shift in thinking of traditional actors and partners in the maritime security domain could be observed.

Furthermore, the consultative dialogue meeting held in Liberia allowed the country to learn from their peers in the sub-region. This peer to peer exchange is vital in harmonising maritime control efforts in the region.

The research paper also serves as a primer of maritime crimes in ECOWAS maritime zones E and F and draws attention to the need for states to collaborate and share information on maritime crimes and other maritime related security threats.

Below comment from a participant in the Benin training further emphasizes the impact of the project.

“I have been working for the navy for 35 years but with this course I noticed that I am still learning new things. I learned a lot through the training especially with the legal

aspect of maritime security. It was an opportunity to invite people who are engaged in maritime security issues especially as Benin is concerned. I discovered that these kinds of meetings, workshops, seminars where we invite judges, legal experts and other maritime actors are very important because all of them are now interested in the maritime domain. They are bringing knowledge to us and we are giving them back knowledge. This kind of win-win meetings are very good for what we are doing in the sub-region and as far as Benin is concerned. I wish this kind of workshop will be repeated from country to country so that relationship among actors can be enhanced. By discussing and talking about these challenges we can have an idea on how to address them". *Maritime Prefect, Benin*

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT RESULTS

INDICATOR	BASELINE	TARGET	TARGET ACHIEVED	REASONS FOR VARIANCE	DATA SOURCE
Output 1: Course Design workshop conducted					
1.1 Number of course packages available	One maritime crimes and prosecutions course exists but no package	One course package on maritime crimes	Course package on maritime crimes developed and translated into French 1.1 one course package developed	N/A	Course packages annex 1 (English) (French)
Output 2: The capacity of maritime officials in ECOWAS maritime zones E and F. strengthened for improved inter-agency working relations and cooperation					
Results indicator 2.1: Number of capacity development training courses organised 2.2 Number of Maritime officials with strengthened capacity	Baseline: 340 personnel trained on maritime security and transnational organised crime since 2006	Target: 430 West African trainers in maritime security will be trained	434 (The capacities of 94 maritime crime actors enhances to better respond to maritime crimes and their prosecution in all 7 countries targeted). 2.1 3 courses organised 2.2 94 with strengthened capacity	The project was able to train 94 maritime officials instead of 90	Course reports attached as Annex 2
Output 3 Skills, knowledge and expertise of personnel improved in Zones E and F					
Results indicator 3.1: Number of consultative visits and Dialogues done	Baseline: Number of consultations and dialogues already conducted on maritime crime (1)	Target: A multi-country support to project implementation 3	3.1 Consultative dialogue meeting held in Liberia for 4 countries.	Initial plan was to visit Nigeria, Benin, and Liberia however due to COVID19 restrictions	Report Attached as annex 3

				and travel ban this was not possible it was later changed to a consultative dialogue in Liberia with other countries.	
Output 4: Published desk research paper on the nature and extent of maritime criminality in the GoG.					
Results Indicator 4.1. Number of papers produced	Baseline: Number of papers produced (0)	Target: One paper Published	One Research paper published and disseminated	N/A	Attached as Annex 4
Output 5: Project governance - Project Management personnel costs, visibility, M&E, Sustainability, communication, administration					
Results Indicator 5.1. project proposal including theory of change produced; project work plan; monitoring and risk plans produced; terms of reference for manager and officer produced.			A project manager and project officer were recruited M & E was conducted, and report produced Joint press release developed and translated into Japanese The project made use of banners, social media, and print media to share some of its information through which the donor, Government of Japan is duly acknowledged		M & E report, (Annex 5) social media links and newspapers

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

There is the increased need for sustained capacity building of maritime security actors in the GoG. Quite a good percentage of participants were not familiar with the maritime security issues regionally and sometimes within their own domain of operation. This is

especially worrying, given that they are at the forefront of maritime security and safety affairs in their respective countries. With the onset of the COVID pandemic, innovative ways to project implementation is key to ensure their successful completion. To this end, the KAIPTC is grateful to its partners – Japan and the UNDP for providing an enabling environment to allow it to meet the outputs including the 3 months no-cost extension. The pandemic paradoxically offered new ways of doing business such as having the course design process on-line. This enabled a wider reach of experts who may not have been able to make the trip physically to the KAIPTC.

There is the need for more focused training on developing anti-piracy laws, as only Nigeria and Togo have them now. This will greatly help in the prosecution of offenders. Nigeria's Harmonised Standard Operations Procedures (HSOPs) also offer useful lessons for other countries in the sub-region as it offers clear directions on which agency should lead in any maritime incident. Similarly, the country's deep blue project indicates its preparedness to tackle maritime security problems head on. Such initiatives are laudable and worthy of reciprocating in the other countries to ensure a harmonised regional approach to maritime criminality.

The consultative dialogue meetings revealed the importance of inter-agency cooperation, trust and confidence building as well as the thorny issue of funding. To ensure reduced maritime incidents, a lot of resources needs to be dedicated to keeping the seas open and safe. The training of human resources is therefore key in achieving such processes.

More research such as was produced under output 4 is needed in contextualizing the maritime issues and flagging it for policymakers and all relevant actors. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the project was able to achieve its goals by training four (4) more personnel over the stipulated number to arrive at 94. This clearly shows the eagerness of the countries in sending their representatives and their expectations for more opportunities for future engagements.

The effective communication between KAIPTC (IP) and UNDP, and between UNDP and the Embassy of Japan helped to manage timely the impact of the COVID19 Pandemic on project activities implementation it also provided an opportunity for discussing progress of implementation and strategizing to accelerate completion.

VII. CHALLENGES

The COVID-19 pandemic undoubtedly affected the project's outputs as it delayed the timelines and caused a 3 month delay. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic also presented additional costs to some project activities which were not initially envisaged at the project development and planning stages. For instance, the opening of borders required travellers to undertake a number of COVID-19 tests. In-person training programmes also required strict adherence to all COVID-19 protocols which implied the provision of COVID-19 – related Personal Protection items and in some cases the rental of large training halls to ensure the safety of both personnel and participants.

The pandemic and its restrictions also affected the ability of the Japanese expert participation to facilitate sessions of the training.

None-the less the KAIPTC was also able to re-route its programmes and proceeded eventually to deliver a successful finish. The dearth of women in the maritime space was also keenly felt as they represented only 18% of personnel trained.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

To improve the capacities of maritime crime officers;

a). it is recommended that the training curricular particularly of the Navy and Marine police include the Yaoundé protocol, architecture, and other such relevant texts.

b). Including non-state actors such as coastal communities, academics and NGOs in maritime security is beneficial to state actors and the whole cause. More women should be encouraged to take up careers in maritime security related fields, particularly within the Navy within the security services to ensure that women's contributions to maritime security is ensured.

c). The evaluators recommend that the project team should establish a mechanism to ensure continuous communication in the future with the project beneficiaries to follow up on their usage of the knowledge. In this way, members of the project team can continue to provide assistance and coaching to those who will need it which will ensure sustainability of the gains made from the project. As well, longer-term outcomes take longer to materialize, hence, follow-up is important to capture future the successes of the project.

IX. INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Approved Budget (US\$)</u>	<u>Total Expenditure (without Commitments)</u>	<u>Total Commitments</u>	<u>Delivery rate</u>
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D=B*100/A</u>
Output 1: Course Design workshop conducted (Gen0)	19,143	19,600	-	<u>102%</u>
Output 2: The capacity of maritime officials in ECOWAS maritime zones E and F.	160,000	175,701	-	<u>110%</u>
Output 3: Dialogue and consultative visits undertaken to ensure transparency	21,000	27,107	-	<u>129%</u>
Output 4: 1 desk research paper produced (GEN1)	4,800	12,634	-	<u>263%</u>
Project Management_and GMS	191,097	144,691	-	<u>76%</u>
<u>Total (program budget and GMS)</u>	396,040	379,733	7670	<u>96%</u>
<u>1% Coordination levy</u>	3,960			
<u>Total</u>	400,000			

The financial information presented above is provisional and subject to change. The final financial information will be captured in the Final Financial Report.