## **Summary of stakeholder analysis**

See detailed sections UNODC country-level institutional interface and INTERPOL Beneficiary agencies Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo below.

## **Criteria for selecting programme partners**

The partner selection in the Danish Maritime Security Programme phase 3 (DMSP 3) has been based on the following criteria:

* *Known and trusted partners.*

In relation to PSE 1, UNODC is a specialised agency on combatting drugs and crime. Denmark have been engaging UNODC on a series of programmes in both East and West Africa related to enhancing maritime security and counter-terrorism. UNODC has a major role in relation to legal reforms in various areas and is currently providing support to Ghana and Nigeria through an embedded advisor. UNODC has a presence in the region, including in Ghana and Nigeria.

In relation to PSE 3, KAIPTC has been a long-standing Danish partner and received Danish core-funding until 2019. On maritime security, the Peacekeeping Centre has implemented a similar engagement in DMSP 2, 2019-2021. It is a respected research and training institution, an ECOWAS Centre of Excellence, with strong links to the Ghanaian Government, ECOWAS, ECCAS, the AU, and the ICC-Yaoundé structure.

* *New and trustworthy partner.* INTERPOL is the world’s largest international law enforcement organisation with 194 member countries, including Denmark. INTERPOL is also present in Denmark through its [National Central Bureau (NCB) in the Danish Police](https://www.interpol.int/en/Who-we-are/Member-countries/Europe/DENMARK). The organisation has been a key enabler of international cooperation in the fight against maritime-based crime in the GoG, in support of UN Security Council Resolution 2039 (2012), and has a strong presence in GoG region through its network of NCBs and its two Regional Bureaus located in Yaoundé, Cameroon and Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire. INTERPOL has ongoing in-region maritime crime focussed partnerships with UNODC and the US.
* *Ability to deliver in difficult contexts, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic* concerns the extent to which partners in the past have been able to deliver results in areas with weak or complicated bureaucracies, and whether they have the capacity to ensure monitoring and risk management in this environment. The partners will build on their experience to deliver under COVID-19 constraint circumstances. They will need to operate in Nigeria (Abuja and Lagos), which presents some security risks, but these are assessed to be manageable. Achieving sustainable results in Nigeria and Ghana (the core countries) and expand Navy and MLE training engagements to Benin, Cameroun, Côte d’Ivoire, and Togo is a concern as the inter-agency MLE systems in both countries are still developing – indeed, this is part of the justification for the programme. On the other hand, the environment requires partners that have experience in operating in contexts that are less than permissive. In this respect, UNODC, INTERPOL, and KAIPTC all demonstrate this capacity, including during the pandemic. Bringing UNODC, INTERPOL, KAIPTC, and DCD under one Danish umbrella programme provides Danish leverage to promote interagency collaboration at international and regional level. The anticipated UNODC virtual donor technical coordination forum is a welcome development in this regard.
* *Partner effectiveness.* UNODC, INTERPOL, and KAIPTC all have solid procedures and management capacity. In certain cases, these have been strengthened further, e.g. through tailored arrangements for risk monitoring and in relation to outcome reporting. The programme will also be assisted through the presence in Abuja and Accra of Danish maritime and military advisors collocated at the embassies and also through a coordinating body of the management setup of the Maritime Security Programme Advisor and the Cross-Engagement Coordination Committee (Kindly refer to Section 5.1 in the Project Document)
* *Risk management* concerns the need for partners to have a strong risk management system, which ensures monitoring, management, and mitigation of fiduciary, as well as programmatic risks. UNODC, INTERPOL, and KAIPTC have a solid approach to risk management. Risks concerning PSE 4 will be mitigated through close cooperation with US (and possibly UK and French) assets in the region.
* *Alignment and ownership.* The degree of alignment to relevant institutions in Benin, Cameroun[[1]](#footnote-1), Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, and regional institutions is expected to be critical. All the partners are as aligned as possible, although contact with stakeholders have occasionally been interrupted. To ensure that relations remain strong, regular dialogue meetings (involving the embassies in Accra and Abuja) will be held to ensure that alignment continues to be strong.

## **Brief presentation of partners**

Please see text in section 2 above for **implementing partners** (UNODC, INTERPOL, KAIPTC, and Defence Command Denmark) and in section 1 & 5 for **cooperation partners.**

## **Summary of key partner features**

A summary of the key features of the implementing partners is provided below.

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| **Partner name** | **Core business** | **Importance** | **Influence** | **Contribution** | **Capacity** | **Exit strategy** |
| ***United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*** ***(UNODC)****for PSE 1 and partly PSE 4* | *UN specialised agency for drugs and crime prevention, including organised crime, maritime crime, and counter-terrorism.* | ***Medium****The Danish support is a useful supplement to EU funding and bilateral funding from other states involved in the GoG.* | ***High****Improvements in the legal system in Nigeria and Ghana is regarded as essential to improve maritime security and is a priority for the Danish programme.* *UNODC is a core partner for all beneficial countries through both DMSP 2 and especially the EU-funded Project SWAIMS.* | *Provision of technical assistance, dialogue with cooperation partners, and advice to Danish programme management.* | *UNODC has an office in Abuja that enables it to interact with regional authorities, especially Nigerian authorities. Permanent UNODC staff in the region are, however, somewhat stretched. To mitigate this, PSE 1 will include recruitment of a project coordinator (in Accra).* | *It is very important that the DK contribution is aligned with national plans and harmonised with EU SWAIMS and GoGIN programmes. This will contribute to sustainability and facilitate exit. The project modality focuses on building capacity through embedded advisors, which will also help sustainability.* |

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| ***The International Criminal Police Organization*** ***INTERPOL****for PSE 2* | *The world’s largest international law enforcement organisation with a National Central Bureau in function in Denmark embedded by the Danish Police.* | ***High****The engagement will put a strong emphasis on practical, operation-focused activities that directly support beneficiary countries’ investigations aimed at disrupting organised crime networks involved in maritime-related crime. It builds upon activities and training delivered by INTERPOL under the aegis of the US-funded Project AGWE applied to all five beneficiary countries in all its iterations while taking advantage of the existing Regional Network of Experts drawn from beneficiary countries’ law enforcement agencies that are responsible for combating maritime-related crime.* | ***High****Improvement of crime scene management, evidence exploitation, and debriefing of hostages to successfully conduct evidence-based investigations is a crucial step in the Entire Criminal Justice Chain. Without securing evidence, accused pirates and other maritime criminals cannot be properly prosecuted and convicted.**Interpol is a core partner to all five beneficial countries through both NCB’s and the US-funded Project AGWE.* | *Provision of technical assistance, dialogue with cooperation partners, and advice to Danish programme management. Linkage to network of NCBs, including in investigation of cases in which Danish ships are involved.* | *INTERPOL’ two staff (mentors) will work out of INTERPOL’s Regional Bureau in Abidjan.**The Maritime Security Sub- directorate (MTS) is in charge.**Interpol have NCBs in all beneficiary countries and will have a dedicated team in the Interpol HQ in Lyon, which will regularly be in-country to support.*  | *The programme builds on US support to INTERPOL that is expected to continue. The project activities enable existing capacities of INTERPOL that will continue to be inherent in the organisation.* |

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| ***Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Centre******KAIPTC****for PSE 3* | *Peacekeeping training and research on peace and security issues in West Africa. Acts as Centre of Excellence for ECOWAS. Has MOUs with AU, ECOWAS, and ICC that are highly relevant to GoG DMSP 3 cooperation. Long standing Danish partner through APP.*  | ***Medium****, yet* ***high*** *in relation to maritime security.**PSE 3 is aligned with all three KAIPTC competence areas – research, dialogue, and training.*  | ***High****KAIPTC is probably the only institution in West Africa with the specific capacities required.* | *Provision of research, dialogue facilities, and training that relate directly to GoG MSP priorities. Hosting of programme M&E Coordinator.* | *Strong mandate and reputation. Good linkages to regional (ECOWAS, ICC) and national institutions (Ghanaian MoD).* *Experienced in the core areas required for this programme. Research capacities may require augmenting with external sourcing, and this is envisaged as part of the PSE 3 modality.* | *KAIPTC’s role directly supports and enhances the effectiveness of the other partners in DMSP 3 and will contribute to the overall sustainability of programme results.* *Investment in training adds to this by strengthening regional capacities in key areas within the Yaoundé Architecture.* |
| ***Defence Command Denmark, the Special Operations Command and the Danish Navy****for PSE 4* | *National and international security operations according to Danish Government policy.*  | ***Low****Capacity building is a secondary task.* | ***High****PSE 4 relies upon Danish instructors in selected areas and as a political signal.* | *For PSE 4, it will provide Instructors from Maritime Special Forces and Danish Navy.* | *Strong capacity in the technical areas required. Availability subject to other possible operational requirements. Requires cooperation partners (e.g., US NAVAF) to assist with logistics and training platforms.* | *The Danish military contribution is harmonised with other cooperation partners (e.g., US, F, UK) which will contribute to its impact. Sustainability will be promoted through training of trainers modalities so that local capacity is built to carry on training in future.* |

## **Summary of institutional interface in PSE 1 & PSE 2**

**UNODC country level institutional interface**

| **Country** | **MLE interlocutors** |
| --- | --- |
| **Benin**  | les Forces Navales Beninoisesles Douanes Beninoises le Ministère de la Justice et de la Législation du Béninl’Agence Pénitentiaire du Bénin | Benin NavyBenin customsMinistry of Justice and Legislation of BeninBenin prison agency |
| **Cameroun** | la Marine Nationale du Cameroun la Gendarmerie Nationale Camerounaisele Ministere de la Justice  | Cameroonian NavyCameroonian National Gendarmeriethe Ministry of Justice |
| **Côte d’Ivoire**  | le Ministere de la Justicedes Droits de l’Homme et des Libertes Publiquesla Marine nationalela GendarmerieLe Secrétariat Permanent du Comité Interministériel de l’Action de l’État en Mer (Sepcim AEM) | Ministry of JusticeHuman Rights and Public FreedomsNavy of Côte d’IvoireGendarmerieThe Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for State Action at Sea  |
| **Ghana** | Ghanaian NavyGhana Police ServiceMinistry of JusticeGhana Maritime Authority (GMA) |
| **Nigeria** | Nigerian NavyNigerian Maritime and Safety Administration (NIMASA)Police (Maritime Unit)Ministry of Justice and the National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA – maritime unit)Nigerian Prison Service |
| **Togo** | La prefecture maritimel’Office Togolais des Recettes la Marine Nationale togolaisele Haut Conseil pour la Mer la Gendarmerie Maritime Ministère De La Justice Et Des Relations Avec Les Institutions De La République  | Maritime PrefectureTogolese Revenue OfficeTogolese National NavyHigh Council for the SeaMaritime GendarmerieMinistry of Justice and Relations with the Institutions of the Republic |

**INTERPOL Beneficiary agencies Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo**

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| **BENIN** |
| **S/N** | **Organisation** | **Department** | **Unit** | **Mandate** |
| 1 | Prefecture Maritime / Maritime Prefecture |  |  | * It is the political body just above the LEA in Benin regarding maritime security. It has a governing and coordinative role primarily.
 |
| 2 | Ministere de la Defense / Ministry of Defence | Armed Forces | Marine Nationale du Benin / Beninese Navy | * The National Navy has a first responder role at sea.
* Crime scene preservation.
 |
| 3 | Police Nationale / National Police | Unité Spéciale de Police Fluviale et Maritime (USPFM) / Maritime Special Police Unit |  | * Special unit within the National Police with sea and fluvial patrolling and investigative roles.
 |
| Commissariat Spéciale de Police du Port / Harbour Police Unit |  | * Unit within the National Police that covers the harbours in Cotonou.
 |
| NCB INTERPOL Cotonou |  | * It is part of the National Police and grants access to INTERPOL capabilities during investigation of international / maritime crime events.
* Facilitates international cooperation.
* It has a coordinative role during the project’s activities.
 |
| Police Technique et Scientifique / Forensic Police | CSI Unit | * This is the CSI unit of the National Police. It attends maritime crime scenes and centralises different forensic experts, including fingerprints and ballistic experts.
 |
| Cyber Criminalité / Cybercrime Unit | * Police unit within the PTS, which centralises forensic analysis of technological equipment.
 |
| Unite Mixte de Contrôle de Containeur (UMCC) |  | * This unit of the National Police is located in the harbour in Cotonou and has patrolling and investigative roles. It is specifically mandated to check cargo.
 |
| l'Office Central de Répression du Trafic Illicite des Drogues et des Précurseurs (OCERTID) |  | * This is the unit that centralises the antinarcotics activities within the National Police.
 |
| 4 | Ministère de la Justice et de la Législation / Ministry of Justice and Legislation | Cour de Répression des Infractions Economiques et du Terrorisme (CRIET) / Court of Punishment of Economic Crimes and Terrorism  |  | * Oversees, leads, and reports to prosecution during investigations of all maritime crimes in Benin.
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| **CÔTE D’IVOIRE** |
| **S/N** | **Organisation** | **Department** | **Unit** | **Mandate** |
| 1 | Secrétariat Permanent du Comité Interministériel pour l'Action de l'Etat en Mer (SEPCIM-AEM)/ Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-ministerial Committee for State Action at Sea |  |  | * Political body sitting above the LEA in Cote d’Ivoire with regard to maritime security.
* It has a primarily governing and coordinative role. There is no Maritime Prefecture in the country.
 |
| 2 | Ministere de la Defense / Ministry of Defence | Armed Forces | Marine Nationale Ivorienne / National Navy | * The National Navy acts as a first responder at sea.
* Crime scene preservation and management.
 |
| Gendarmerie Nationale / Gendarmerie | Groupe de Sécurité Portuaire (Gendarmerie Nationale) / Harbor Security Unit | * Unit within the Gendarmerie that covers the harbour in Abidjan with patrolling and judiciary police roles.
 |
| 3 | Police Nationale / National Police | Commissariat Spéciale de Police du Port (Police Nationale) / Harbor Police |  | * Unit within the National Police that is responsible for Abidjan port.
 |
| Police Technique et Scientifique (PTS) / Forensics Police | Directeur de l'Informatique et de Traces Technologiques (DITT) Police National / Cyber- Crime Directorate | * Police unit within the PTS, which centralises forensic analysis of technological equipment.
 |
| Laboratoire Central de la Police / Forensic Police Laboratory | * Police unit within the PTS, which covers different forensic expertise such as ballistics and crime scene management.
 |
| Direction de l'Identification Judiciaire / Judiciary Identification Directorate | * Police unit within the PTS, which covers different forensic expertise such as fingerprints and crime scene management.
 |
| NCB INTERPOL Abidjan |  | * It is part of the National Police and grant access to INTERPOL capabilities in relation to international / maritime crime events.
* Facilitates international cooperation.
* It has a coordination role during the project’s activities.
 |
| 4 | Pole Pénale Economique et Financier |  |  | * Oversees, leads, and reports to prosecution during investigations of financial crime in Abidjan.
* Maritime crime within the jurisdiction in Abidjan is usually prosecuted there.
 |
| 5 | Institut de Sécurité Maritime Interrégional (ISMI) / Inter-Regional Maritime Security Institute |  |  | * This institute provides training, academic education, and courses to the regional LEA in matters relating to to maritime security.
 |
| 6 | Ministry of Transportation | Police Maritime |  | * It has a harbours and territorial waters patrolling and circulation role. Subordinate to the Ministry of Transportation.
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| **GHANA** |
| **S/N** | **Organisation** | **Department** | **Unit** | **Mandate** |
| 1 | Ghana Police Service | Criminal Investigation (CID) | INTERPOL NCB Accra /other units | * Criminal investigation and prosecution.
* NCB Accra – international law enforcement cooperation.
 |
| Crime Scene Management Unit | * Crime scene investigation.
 |
| Operations | Marine Police | * First responder to maritime crime.
* Investigation and prosecution of maritime crime.
 |
| 2 | Ministry of Defence | Ghana Navy | Operations | * First responder at sea role.
* Crime scene preservation and management.
 |
| 3 | Office of the Attorney General | Department of Prosecution |  | * Prosecution of criminal cases, including maritime crimes.
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| **NIGERIA** |
| **S/N** | **Organisation** | **Department** | **Unit** | **Mandate** |
| 1 | Nigeria Police | Criminal Investigation (CID) | General Investigation & NCB Abuja | * Investigation and prosecution of criminal cases, including maritime crimes.
* Supports the Nigerian Navy in post release crew debriefing and follow-up investigations.
* International cooperation.
 |
| Forensics Police | * Crime scene investigation.
* Forensics analysis.
 |
| Operations | Marine Police | * First responder to maritime crime.
* Complement the Nigerian Navy in patrolling inland waters.
* They also investigate and prosecute maritime crimes.
 |
| 2 | Ministry of Defence | Nigerian Navy |  | * First responder to maritime crime.
* There is a Maritime Crime Investigation Desk created and staffed with AGWE trained officers, who conduct crime scene investigations alongside Police Forensics.
 |
| 3 | Economic and Financial Crimes Commission | Intelligence | Extractive Industry Fraud Units/other units | * Investigation and prosecution of suspects arrested by Nigerian Navy for selected maritime crimes.
* Investigates and prosecutes economic and financial crimes.
 |
| 4 | Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit |  |  | * Financial Intelligence and analysis.
 |
| 5 | Federal Ministry of Justice | Department of Public Prosecution | Maritime Crime Group | * Prosecution of suspects arrested for maritime crimes, specifically piracy.
 |
| 6 | Nigeria Immigration Service |  |  | * Control of persons entering or leaving Nigeria.
* Travel documents.
* Border control enforcement.
 |
| 7 | Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency |  |  | * Maritime safety administration and maritime labour regulation.
* Search and rescue, training, and certification of seafarers.
* Maritime pollution prevention and cabotage enforcement.
* Shipping development and shipping regulation.
 |
| 8 | National Drug Law Enforcement Agency |  |  | * Drugs enforcement agency.
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| **TOGO** |
| **S/N** | **Organisation** | **Department** | **Unit** | **Mandate** |
| 1 | Prefecture Maritime / Maritime Prefecture |  |  | * It is the political body just above the LEA in Togo with regard to maritime security. It primarily has a governing and coordinative role. In Togo, the maritime prefect coordinates the incident response during a maritime crime event.
 |
| 2 | Ministry of Defence | Armed Forces | Navy / Marine Nationale | * The National Navy has a first responder role at sea.
* Crime scene preservation.
 |
| Gendarmerie –Groupement Maritime - Brigade Maritime Lomé / Maritime Brigade | * Unit within the Gendarmerie that covers the harbour in Lomé.
 |
| Gendarmerie – Service Central de Recherches et d’Investigations Criminelles (SCRIC) | * Plays the role of forensics unit within the Gendarmerie.
* Attends maritime crime scenes and provide forensic expertise to the Maritime Brigade.
 |
| 3 | Police Nationale / National Police | Commissariat Spéciale de Police du Port de Lomé / Harbor Police Unit |  | * Unit within the National Police that covers the harbour. It has patrolling and judiciary police roles.
 |
| Direction Centrale de la Police Judiciaire / Judiciary Police Directorate |  | * Directorate of the judicial police. It has supervisory role over all investigation of the National Police, including of maritime crime.
 |
| NCB INTERPOL Lomé |  | * It is part of the National Police and grants access to INTERPOL capabilities during international / maritime crime events.
* Facilitates international cooperation.
* It has a coordinative role during the project’s activities.
 |
| Police Technique et Scientifique / Forensic Police | Operations | * This is the CSI unit of the National Police. It attends maritime crime scenes and centralises different forensic experts, including fingerprint and ballistic experts.
 |
| Unité de Lutte contre la Cyber Criminalité / Cyber crime Unit Police | * Police unit within the PTS, which centralises forensic analysis of technological equipment.
 |
| 4 | Tribunal de Lomé - Cabinet du Juge d'Instruction / Investigating Judge |  |  | * Oversees, leads. and reports to prosecution during investigations in Lomé, including on maritime crime.
 |

1. Only relevant under PSE 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)