1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	Programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security (MASE) N°CRIS: 024-098 Eastern and Southern Africa – Indian Ocean (ESA-IO) region		
Total cost	EUR 37 500 000 (5.8% of RIP) EDF contribution: EUR 37 500 000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Project approach – Partially decentralised management and joint management		
DAC-codes	15130 15210 15230	Sectors	Legal and judicial development Security system management and reform Participation in international peacekeeping operations

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

Eastern and Southern Africa and Western Indian Ocean region (ESA-IO) is increasingly subject to security challenges linked to piracy, maritime insecurity and organised crime. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) reported in 2009[1] that the ESA-IO region had become the most pirate-infested waters in the world. Somali pirates have been attacking vessels in the marine areas of Kenya, Tanzania, Seychelles, and Madagascar and further off into the Indian Ocean. An insecure marine area affects trade, food security, fisheries, other marine resources and tourism (tourism revenues in the Seychelles alone have declined by 10% and fisheries revenues by 30% over the past few years), not only for the region itself but also for the broader international community.

Maritime security and law enforcement in the Indian Ocean region are of international importance due to the high level of trade routed via sea and the threat that piracy and armed robbery at sea represents for crews and passengers, and for the security of navigation. Piracy and lack of maritime security continue to increase transport costs, trade costs and insurance. This ultimately affects the regional integration process by undermining development efforts which negatively impact on the inclusion of the region in the global economy (90% of ESA-IO regional trade by volume is transmitted by maritime transport in 2008). Furthermore, piracy increases the risks of terrorism and smuggling of weapons and drugs.

The ESA-IO coastline and marine area are too extensive to be permanently patrolled individually by countries. The region itself does not have an effective Coast Guard capacity or a sustained deep-water maritime surveillance and relies heavily on outside forces to protect maritime commerce and shipping. As a result, much of this area is in effect, ungoverned and vulnerable to piracy, smuggling, terrorism as well as unlicensed and illegal fishing. Even if the region is capable to make arrests, or, as in the case of countering piracy, foreign navies make arrests, the criminal justice framework and law enforcement capacity at the regional and national level are not in all cases able to cope with the necessary detention, prosecution, trials and imprisonment. In addition, there is limited capacity to cope with maritime disasters or search and rescue operations and basic safety navigation and marine pollution prevention.

The increasing concern in the region from a political, social and economic perspective, especially in the economically vulnerable small island states prompted the region to attribute to all the Regional Organisations a specific mandate for the fight against piracy. The 13th COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) Summit held in June 2009 in Zimbabwe condemned acts of piracy, adopted an Action Plan and called upon the International Community to adopt a coordinated approach

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[1] Reference to IMB report.

in a holistic manner through the UN. The Eastern Africa Community (EAC) Summit as well as Council of Ministers meetings held in November and December 2010 took note of the Strategy and Action plan. Meanwhile, IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority on Development) has adopted an Inland Somali Action Plan and the African Union (AU) is developing its continental African Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS) 2050 addressing Africa's maritime challenges, threats and opportunities and also providing a continent-wide framework for the protection of African Maritime Domain including responding to threats such as piracy off the continent's east and west coast, illegal fishing, pollution and human trafficking.

A High Level Regional Ministerial Meeting on Piracy was held on 7 October 2010 in Mauritius and adopted the ESA-IO Regional Strategy and Action Plan against Piracy and for Promoting Maritime Security. This Regional Action Plan is a 'rolling' process which would be updated annually by the ESA-IO Ministerial meeting on the basis of results achieved and evolution of the situation. In line with the Action Plan, a Programme for the Implementation of a Regional Maritime Security Strategy (MASE) for the ESA-IO region is proposed in accordance with the provisions of the ESA-IO 10th EDF Regional Strategy Paper/Regional Indicative Programme.

2.2.   Lessons learnt

Since the adoption of the Djibouti Code of Conduct concerning the prevention and repression of piracy and armed robbery against ships ("Djibouti Code of Conduct") under the auspices of International Maritime Organisation (IMO) in 2009, mainly through efforts of regional countries such as Kenya and Seychelles and implementing organisations as the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), fight against piracy have become important areas of joint and multilateral cooperation in the region and at the international level.

- Maritime security and law enforcement require involvement of a wide variety of stakeholders in countries across the region and the support of the UN and African Union. Quick wins are important to show the difference that a maritime strategy and activities in this field can have for the countries key players.
- Piracy and armed robbery at sea today is an international problem which requires a comprehensive, multilateral solution with an integrated short, medium and long-term strategy including the establishment of a functioning Somali government. Only a holistic approach can address these maritime issues.
- This holistic approach should also addresses the need for a functional government in Somalia while strengthening other regional governments to take a leading role in controlling pirate activity in the Indian Ocean.
- EU's partnerships, such as with IMO on counter piracy, INTERPOL on sharing information and UNODC on addressing crime and criminal justice, need to be used to ensure all stakeholders work closely together. Close coordination needs to be paid to the Contact Group on Piracy off the Cost of Somalia (CGPCS) and its working groups, as they can ensure addressing piracy in the region, both on land and at sea.

2.3.   Complementary actions

The MASE Programme will build on the EUR 2.0 million MASE Start-up project started in January 2012 as well as on efforts already undertaken in the region and work in close cooperation with the implementing organisations/authorities in the region.
The MASE programme is part of the EU Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa which includes the EU Action Plan against Piracy recently approved and the appointment of EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa.

The Programme will ensure coordination with the EU funded capacity building projects financed through the Instrument for Stability (IfS) short and long-term components. Actually, the MASE Programme will secure the continuity of the short term actions already financed under the IfS at the

national level. It will also ensure coordination with the on-going long term IfS "*Critical Maritime Routes*" programme in the region. Namely, activities related to maritime information-sharing system and networking will be coordinated with its "MARSIC" project (Enhancing maritime security and safety through information sharing and capacity building) and CRIMARIO (information sharing between western Indian Ocean region and South East Asia). Activities related to financial flows will have to be coordinated with the "Law enforcement in East Africa" (CRIMLEA) project focusing on effective pro-active investigation on piracy organisers and financers. Activities related to Somalia Inland Action Plan will be complementary with EU Somalia Unit's Economic Development, Governance and Rule of Law programmes and those related to maritime capacity building will be in line with the ESA-IO Fishery programme implemented by IOC and FAO fisheries training activities.

Close collaboration is established with the civilian EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission for regional maritime capability building, EUCAP NESTOR. The action will ensure complementarities with the on-going UNODC Counter Piracy Programme. MASE is also expected to coordinate with other counter-piracy programmes at national level supported by other donors.

MASE, in particular IOC, will also take into account the results of the European Parliament requested Pilot Project on Piracy, Maritime Awareness and Risks (PMAR) which explores technical tools helping to improve maritime awareness in the Horn of Africa region, primarily for counter-piracy needs, and will support its follow on (EUR 0.5 million). The Commission will actively participate.

As the MASE programme will only cover a part of the overall region affected by piracy in the Indian Ocean, there will be need to explore coordination with activities in the Western Indian Ocean countries.

2.4.   Donor coordination

Full coordination will be ensured with stakeholders in the region dealing with maritime capacity building through the Capacity Building Coordination Group (CBCG) of Working Group 1 of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS). The CBCG's function is to facilitate the coordination of regional and international maritime capacity building projects in the West Indian Ocean region including through its Web portal (an internal data base) where all capacity building projects (including MASE activities) are to be uploaded The IMO sponsored Djibouti Code of Conduct will also be taken into account to foster information sharing, capacity building and provide a framework for regional cooperation.

Collaboration will be established with Pan African and International partners in particular with the EU Common Security and Defence (CSDP) Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Operation ATALANTA, as well as with the EU CAP NESTOR mission for regional maritime capability building (ref. 2.3).

Close collaboration will be developed with the Ports Management Authority of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA) and the Djibouti Code of Conduct, the Eastern African Stand-by Force (EASF) maritime cell. Steps will be taken to ensure conformity and adherence to the implementation of the AU African Maritime Transport Charter and Plan of Action, the AU Durban Declaration on Maritime Safety and Security. Activities will be coordinated with other bilateral partners (Norway, US, Japan, UK, Germany …).

An annual conference of all the key stakeholders will be organised by the MASE programme in order to ensure closer and improved coordination of activities.

3. DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **Overall Objective** of the programme is to enhance maritime security in the ESA-IO region hence contribute to global security and create a favourable environment for the economic development of the ESA-IO region and beyond.

The **Specific objective** of the programme is to strengthen the capacity of the ESA-IO region in the implementation of the Regional Strategy and Action Plan against Piracy and for Maritime Security.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The project will achieve five results in line with the Regional Strategy and Action Plan as adopted by the ESA-IO Ministerial Meeting in Mauritius in 2010, as follows:

- **Result 1:** Somalia Inland Action Plan is implemented;
- **Result 2:** National/regional legal, legislative and infrastructural capability for Arrest, Transfer, Detention and Prosecution of Pirates is developed and/or strengthened;
- **Result 3:** Regional capacity to disrupt the financial networks of pirate leaders and their financiers while also addressing the structural vulnerability factors and minimise the economic impact of piracy is strengthened;
- **Result 4:** National and regional capacity for maritime tasks and support functions are enhanced;
- **Result 5:** Regional coordination and information exchange is improved.

Result 1: Somalia Inland Action Plan is implemented (Lead partner: IGAD)

The Somalia Inland Action Plan (SIAP) is implemented to address the root causes of piracy. The Inland Strategy and Action Plan to counter piracy is based on field research, commissioned by IGAD Capacity Building Programme Against Terrorism (ICPAT) in Puntland which involved Puntland authorities, imprisoned pirates, officials of regional organisations and civil society figures; focal group discussions with local communities, clan and religious figures, civic society representatives; observations at Puntland prisons and former pirate centers, as well as document analysis. The objective of the strategy is to initiate home-grown solutions to prevent and repress piracy in Somalia, to support Somali administrations and communities in addressing piracy in a holistic manner and to reinforce the capacity of the institutions of Somali administrations. Activities of Result 1 will also focus on Central-South Somalia to complement EDF and thematic programmes actions that support return to the rule of law in Somalia.

The *SIAP* will build upon and will be complementary to the on-going and planned cooperation activities of the EU Delegation to Kenya, Somalia Unit, which is highly involved in providing support to Somalia in this field. It will also coordinate with the UN agencies present in the field, as well as with other key actors. It will build on successful models of grassroots' based counter piracy measures already undertaken by Puntland administration of Somalia. It will borrow from IGAD's experiences in early warning, information sharing and response at the community, national and regional levels with pastoralism, with the aim of applying them to the counter piracy operations. These activities will build on IGAD's experiences in working within traditional value systems for conflict prevention management and resolution. The Inland Action Plan within the MASE programme, to be implemented by IGAD as a distinct programme, will include: support to the Kampala Framework as a successful platform for dialogue among Somalis; promotion of the home-grown solutions; collection, analysis, and dissemination of community level data on piracy; counter piracy initiatives based on Somali traditional values and customs; identification and support to home-grown alternative livelihoods.

These activities will be conducted in coordination and cooperation and complementary with the work of the EUCAP NESTOR mission on regional maritime capacity building, as well as with the EU Delegation to Kenya, Somalia's Unit support for Somalia in collaboration with EU Djibouti

Delegation. Activities will also be in coordination, cooperation and complementary to the activities conducted by UNODC, UNDP Somalia, UN Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) and INTERPOL.

Result 2: National/regional legal, legislative and infrastructural capability for Arrest, Transfer, Detention and Prosecution of Pirates is developed and/or strengthened (Lead partner: EAC)

Enhancing the capacity needs of the respective law enforcement agencies based on regional common standards, lessons learned and existing best practices relevant to the ESA-IO region will be a challenging process.

This Result will focus both on developing and implementing joint legislative frameworks and on strengthening relevant institutions that relate to the arrest, transfer, detention of pirates, consistent with on-going UN initiatives and the Djibouti Code of Conduct. The activities for this result area will include:

- Continuation of existing support to trials of suspected pirates in countries of the region;
- Agreement on a harmonised legal framework for maritime law enforcement with the possibility to allow for national adjustment of laws and regulations;
- Develop training and mentoring programme as well as provision for equipment for police, prosecutors, and courts staff on a variety of maritime law enforcement angles, including human resource development;
- Develop training and mentoring for prison staff (including attention for human rights) and develop staff living conditions and human resources;
- Support for the implementation Prisons Reform Programmes.

UNODC (through Contribution Agreement) and INTERPOL (contract with EAC) will be the key partners in the implementation of the activities. MASE will coordinate its activities with EUCAP NESTOR to ensure complementarity.

Result 3: Strengthen regional capacity to disrupt the financial networks of pirate leaders and their financiers while also addressing the structural vulnerability factors and minimise the economic impact of piracy (Lead Partner: COMESA)

This result seeks to sustainably strengthen the region's capacity to detect and prevent the financial sources and vehicles that support, facilitate or propagate piracy, particularly money laundering.One of the key objectives is to provide the regional states with the tools and training to disrupt the financial networks of pirate leaders and their financiers. Therefore, tracking and disrupting of illicit financial flows as well as confiscation of assets and proceeds of criminal activity are important tools to deter acts of piracy and to apprehend and prosecute those who finance piracy. Thought, the regional states will be able to identify how the proceeds from ransom payments are laundered, identify vulnerabilities in current regional Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering regimes and develop the capacity to address these vulnerabilities, including the development of Financial Intelligence Units.

It will also address structural factors including strengthening of legal and policy frameworks to discourage the flow of proceeds from piracy into the region and break business model of piracy. The implementation will continuously draw from outputs of the 5th Working Group of the ICG on Piracy, which is closely linked to international efforts to track financial flows and implement in line with UNSC resolutions 1976 and 2020; ensuring to build on on-going work by Critical Maritime Routes (CRIMLEA) project implemented by INTERPOL and other relevant initiatives. Implementation will be done in close collaboration with INTERPOL, the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG), World Bank, UNODC Global Money Laundering Group and other actors to ensure to draw on synergies. It will focus on:

- Strengthen financial analytical capacity in the region by setting up and strengthening of national Financial Intelligence Units, and the financial institutions in the region to analyse, detect and track illicit financial flows linked to piracy. Developing common, coordinated and

inter agency framework on anti-money laundering and piracy funding, including supporting linkages with national Financial Intelligence Units;

- Drafting or amending national money laundering laws and regulations and adopt regional policy frameworks to counter piracy and to address economic impact of piracy;
- Assess and strengthen regional capacity to investigate and prosecute financial crimes at national and international levels.

The COMESA Governors of Central Bank, the COMESA Monetary Institution, the COMESA Clearing House, the Africa Trade and Insurance and the COMESA Reinsurance company and the COMESA Court of Justice will be valuable supportive institutions.

Result 4: Enhanced national and regional capacity for maritime tasks and support functions (Lead partner: IOC)
The MASE Programme will promote regional maritime security focusing on maritime capacity building in its broader sense ensuring a comprehensive and integrated multi-sectoral approach for the ESA-IO region and maximum complementarity with existing and planned EU and IMO projects that helps the region to counter piracy and to mitigate the phenomenon in a sustainable way, including fishing fleets and rescue capabilities, which are not covered par the Djibouti Code of conduct (DCoC).

This approach will contribute to develop secure maritime routes, pollution response, and sustainable marine resources and fisheries, search and rescue. In particular, the MASE programme will facilitate the strengthening of the coast guarding functions of all the coastal States in the region to secure their maritime zones and ESA-IO waters for all seafarers, and improved control and surveillance of the Exclusive Economic Zones, including improvement of search and rescue capacity.

Close cooperation and alignment to related projects and activities such as those of UN, IMO, will avoid duplication of efforts. Activities may benefit from the exchange of information with the European Defence Agency (EDA) in light of their expertise and developed technological solutions in the field of maritime surveillance (MARSUR). MASE may build on the successful regional operational patrol system against illegal fishing, implemented by IOC with EU funding, and other existing maritime security operations, such as Operation ATALANTA. In addition, coordination with international partners will be ensured through an ad-hoc coordination process comprising of IOC, IMO and the EU. Focus will be on:

1. Improved operational ability of the maritime law enforcement agencies in the region;
2. Improved maritime domain awareness;
3. An assessment of existing means and an exchange of lessons learnt in the domain of maritime safety, search and rescue;
4. The development of a joint operational patrol initiative.

Close coordination will be undertaken with the IOC led ESA-IO Monitoring Control and Surveillance mechanism undertaken under the Fisheries Programme as well as the World Bank funded Maritime Route Programme implemented by IOC and South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) and the Critical Maritime Routes CRIMLEA project. The EU, PMAESA and IMO will be the key partners in the implementation of the activities.

Furthermore, IOC will work in close cooperation with the EUCAP NESTOR mission on regional maritime capacity building. MASE and EUCAP NESTOR should agree on complementarity activities to avoid duplication and reinforce cooperation. MASE can contribute to the sustainability of the EUCAP NESTOR. The IOC will also take into account the work of the Commission in developing a maritime situational picture for the Western Indian Ocean under the PMAR Project and support its follow on.

Result 5: Improved regional coordination and information exchange (Lead partner: IOC)
Information exchange, including exchange of operational information on incidents of piracy and armed robbery coordination and networking are prerequisites for the successful implementation of the ESA-IO Regional Strategy against Piracy and for Maritime Security. MASE will build on other initiatives such as those of the Djibouti Code of Conduct that focuses on information sharing and capacity building and aims at:

- Reinforcing a strategic framework and system for exchange of information and coordination for the ESA-IO region; and
- Utilising the training activities of the Djibouti Regional Training Centre as well as other related training opportunities for the whole ESA-IO region.

Existing information networks (such as MARSIC, GRIMARIO) will be fully used and complemented where necessary. Provision will be made in each Result Area for specialised information exchange.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

Key assumptions are as follows:

- All ESA-IO countries perceive the urgency and importance of addressing piracy and armed robbery at sea. (Not all the ESA-IO countries are affected to the same extent. Most countries have a high degree of common interest, but do exhibit individualistic tendencies);
- Firm commitment from all partners in the region to collaborate on a regional basis and political will to cooperate remains;
- Political instability in the region, conflicts or other effects do not harm the benefits generated. It is assumed that other partner countries will operate in a stable security and government environment;
- The International community will honour their commitments and pledges for support;
- National authorities will continue to invest in their capabilities;
- Sustained support for the Kampala Framework for dialogue among Somalis and initiate home grown solutions;
- Other support to help Somali security forces and AMISOM is also maintained;
- The new Federal Government is provided support for restoration of functioning State, good governance and rule of law and the relief of poverty;
- Increased coordination between the new Federal Government and International Community;
- Increased Inter-States and Inter-Agency cooperation and coordination on money laundering activities related to piracy and other criminal acts;
- Strong political will to address impunity related to trans-national crimes;
- Somalia is provided support for the delineation of its EEZ and its control and surveillance.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

The activities of the project will be implemented according to the following principles: gender neutrality in its employment and outsourcing actions, and gender balance in all of its committees, workshops and training interventions; participatory approach on direct involvement of civil society and the private sector; promotion of good governance issues; visibility ensured notably by publicity campaigns and publications valorising programme results.

3.5. Stakeholders

Beneficiaries of the MASE will be the ESA-IO Regional Organisations, Governments in the region and their agencies. East-African Force (EASF) and EAC military cooperation is a key partner. Other stakeholders include beneficiary country authorities in a broader sense, regional organisations, development partners and/or supporting interventions in the region that either benefit from or are complementary to the project objectives.

Modalities will be explored to involve and work closely with SADC. There will be need for extensive coordination with EU led actions (including its Common Defence and Security Policy missions, in

particular EUCAP NESTOR) and key stakeholders such as AU, SADC, UN, IMO, UN Security Council mandated Contact Group against Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS), the Ports Management Authority of Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA), INTERPOL and a representative of the Interregional Coordination Committee (IRCC) Secretariat. The MASE will make provision for a coordination mechanism to be set-up.

All Member States of the region should contribute to the burden sharing regardless of whether they share a coastline or not because maritime insecurity is a regional problem and the programme also covers security on inland water systems.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

The MASE will be implemented jointly by IGAD, COMESA, EAC and IOC and the ESA-IO Member States based on the principle of complementarity and subsidiarity. IGAD will be the RAO. IGAD has a large experience in managing 10th EDF funds (about EUR 100 million in partially decentralised cooperation). However, each of the ROs and their member States will report on progress on the implementation of the MASE within its own national Policy Organs. The ESA-IO Regional Ministerial Meeting on Piracy will meet every year to provide overall political guidance. The ESA-IO Member States will have identified *focal points* and ensure full involvement in all the result areas as active participants. The regional Network of focal points on Piracy (NFPP) of the ROs and ESA-IO countries will form a Technical Steering Committee (TSC) for MASE, to oversee and validate the overall direction and orientation and for the timely and effective implementation. The TSC will be under the chairmanship of the RAO. EU representatives (such as Delegations of Djibouti, Mauritius, Somalia Unit of Delegation in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Commission, EEAS) will be attending as observer the meetings of the TSC. The TSC shall be supported by a Project Implementation Committee (PIC) composed of the ROs, Implementing Partners and representatives of EU.

The NFPP/TSC will analyse the MASE strategic priorities, review progress on implementation of the project to ensure flexibility and sustainability and will be a platform for coordination and harmonization between donors, other Technical Assistance providers, recipient countries and regional organisations.

MASE will have specific components led by the four beneficiary Regional Organisations (ROs). Each RO will be responsible for the specific component they have the lead; the relevant RO and relevant EU Delegation will be responsible for the validation of the reports, as follows: component 1 on Inland Action Plan for Somalia (IGAD; EU Delegation to Kenya, Somalia's Unit in collaboration with EU Djibouti Delegation; component 2 for detention, transfer, prosecution (EAC; EU Delegation in Tanzania); component 3 for addressing economic impact of piracy (COMESA; EU Delegation in Zambia); and components 4 for maritime security and 5 for capacity building and information exchange (IOC; EU Delegation in Mauritius.

There will be provision for overall coordination to be based at the Regional Authorising Officer office. The Programme will also make provision for administration and support and office support personnel, technical support and backstopping needed for ensuring quality and consistency in their advice and activities and a pool of short-term experts for specific assignments at the RAO and each RO based on identified needs. The ESA-IO Member States will be fully involved in the implementation of the Programme through their focal points which are part of the TSC/NFPP.

4.1. Method of implementation
The programme will be implemented through the signature of a Financing Agreement with the Secretary General of IGAD as Contracting Authority and Regional Authorising Officer (RAO) acting on behalf of the ESA-IO beneficiary Regional Organisations.

Partially decentralised management and joint management modalities will be used.

Partially decentralised management (Results 1,4, 5; partially for Result 2)

The programme will be implemented in partially decentralised management in accordance with Articles 21 to 23 of the financial regulation of the 10th EDF through a Financial and delegation Agreement, to be concluded with the Secretary General of IGAD as Contracting Authority and Regional Authorising Officer (RAO) and acting on behalf of the ESA-IO beneficiary ROs. The RAO will then sub-delegate to the other ROs implementing tasks concerning the components of the programme under their responsibility. These tasks will not involve discretion implying political choices.

The contracts shall be concluded by the Contracting Authority except for contracts relating to monitoring, external evaluation and audit that will be concluded by the Commission on behalf of the Contracting Authority except .

The Commission controls ex ante all the procurement procedures except in cases where programmes estimates are applied, under which the Commission applies ex ante control for procurement contracts >50 000 EUR and may apply ex post for procurement contracts < 50 000 EUR. The Commission controls ex ante the contracting procedures for all grant contracts.

Payments are executed by the Commission except in cases where the programme estimates are applied under which payments are executed by the Contracting Authority for operating costs and contracts up to the ceilings indicated in the table below.

The responsible Regional Authorising Officer ensures that the segregation of duties between the authorising officer and the accounting officer or of the equivalent functions within the delegated entity will be effective, so that the decentralisation of the payments can be carried out for contracts up to the ceilings specified below.

Table 1: Contract ceilings

Works	Supplies	Services	Grants
< 300 000 EUR	<300 000 EUR	< 300 000 EUR	≤ 100 000 EUR

Joint management modalities (Result 3; partially for Result 2)

Joint management modalities through a Contribution and delegation Agreement in accordance with article 29 of the Regulation (EC) No 215/2008 on the financial regulation applicable to the 10th EDF will be used for the component to be implemented by UNODC and COMESA provided that COMESA remains eligible to this modality. COMESA is currently undergoing a review exercise on the implementation of recommendations following the four-pillar assessment. In case the procurements rules of COMESA fail to meet the required standard while COMESA can meet the other conditions, COMESA shall be required conventionally to apply EDF rules. In case of non compliance with the conditions of delegation, the activities related to result (3) shall be implemented directly in accordance with 10th EDF rules .

The change of management mode constitutes a substantial change except where the Commission "re-centralises" or reduces the level of tasks previously delegated to the beneficiary country, international organisation or delegate body under, respectively, decentralised, joint or indirect centralised management.

4.2.   Procurement and grant award procedures / programme estimates
4.2.1   *Partially decentralised management (Results 1, 4, 5 partially for Result 2),*

Contracts: all contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the Commission for the implementation of external operations, in force at the time of the launch of the procedure in question. Participation in the award of contracts for the present action shall be open to all natural and legal persons covered by the 10th EDF.

Specific rules for grants: The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant. The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action. They are established in accordance with the principles set out in Title VII "Grants of the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF. When derogations to these principles are applied, they shall be justified in particular in the following cases: financing in full (derogation to the principle of co-financing): the maximum possible is 80%; full financing may only be applied in, the cases provided for in Article 109 of the Council Regulation on the Financial Regulation applicable to the 10th EDF.

Specific rules on programme estimates: all programme estimates must respect the procedures and standard documents laid down by the Commission, in force at the time of the adoption of the programme estimates in question (i. e. the Practical Guide to procedures for programme estimates).
The EDF financial contribution covers the ordinary oper**a**ting costs deriving from the programme-estimates.

4.2.2 *Joint management (Result 3 with COMESA, partially for Result 2 with UNODC)*
All contracts implementing the action are awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published by the relevant International Organisation.

4.3.   Budget and calendar
The budget available to implement the action is detailed in the Appendix. The total costs of the MASE Programme will be EUR 37 500 000 which shall be financed from the 10th EDF RIP for the ESA-IO region in the framework of the revised ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.
The operational duration of the project will be of 60 months from the signature of the Financing Agreement.

4.4. Performance monitoring
The project's Logical Framework provides for a set of indicators at project purpose and results level. The quantification of indicators of process and outcomes for the internal monitoring of the project will be established at the start of the project along the broader lines defined in the logical framework and on Standard Indicators and monitoring systems adopted accordingly. The Interregional Coordination Committee (IRCC) of the ESA-IO RIP will be kept regularly informed of the project's achievements and will be invited to attend the regional meetings.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

A budgetary provision is made for regular audits on Programme Estimates and if required on Contribution Agreements with International Institutions. An external Audit will be undertaken at the end of each Programme Estimates. The programme results will be evaluated on the basis of the following criteria: Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Impact and Sustainability. Independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission on specifically established terms of reference will carry out a mid-term evaluation and final external evaluation at the beginning of the closing phase. These exercises will be performed by teams of experts, independent from both the Contractor and the Beneficiary.

4.6. Communication and visibility

The project's budget make due allowance for Information, Communications, and Visibility activities. These will be aligned with the requirements for visibility of EU aid while demonstrating the regional ownership of this project outputs. The IRCC's and ESA-IO Regional Organisations Internet websites including the dedicated website for Programme shall be the main tool to ensure communication, visibility and dissemination of the project's achievements and of its current and forthcoming events. The project will, in addition, work out its own communication strategy and develop specific awareness-raising, information and dissemination activities (also giving due consideration to Non State Actors) in order to inform partner countries, regional and national research centres and other potential stakeholders of the opportunities that it provides. Due regard will be given to the linguistic necessities in the region.

APPENDIX

Result 1- IGAD   **EUR**

Support to the Somalia Inland action plan (collection, analysis, counter piracy initiatives, alternative livelihood…)	PEs	3 995 000
AT	Service contract	2 002 000
Equipement	Supply contract	340 000
Operating costs		312 000
Coordination of the entire Prg (logistic, meetings TSC,PIC..)	PE	1 310 000
TOTAL Result 1		**7 959 000**

Result 2 - EAC

Support to Regional centres	CA with UNODC	5 000 000
Operational costs & capacity building	PEs contract with INTERPOL	4 056 000
Technical Assistance	Service contract/PE	1 780 466
Equipment	PEs	730 000
Audits	Local audit contract	37 500
S-TOTAL Result 2		**11 603 966**

Result 3 - COMESA

Trainings, meetings and workshops	Contribution Agreement between COMESA and EC provided that COMESA remains eligible to joint implementation (ref. 4.1 p.9). +/- 2 100 000 EUR will be sub-contracted to INTERPOL	1 804 750
Technical Assistance		2 692 884
Equipment		713 766
Operating costs		240 000
S-TOTAL Result 3		**5 451 400**

Result 4 – IOC

Rental of unarmed patrol vessels, all inclusive	Supply contracts	4 991 560
Support Maritime Awareness (PMAR)	PE	500 000
Support for operational deployment costs	Supply contracts	1 087 500
Workshops, meetings	PE	531 000
TA short term	Service contracts	650 000
Equipment	Supply contracts	945 000
Operating costs	PE	835 000
S-TOTAL Result 4		**9 540 800**

Result 5 - IOC

Training, workshops	PE	320 000
TA short term	Service contract	266 000
Equipment	Supply contracts	500 000
Operating costs		220 000
S-TOTAL Result 5		**1 306 000**

Communication and visibility		80 000
Evaluation		150 000
Audit		100 000
Contingencies		1 308 834
TOTAL		**37 500 000**