The EU comprehensive approach and the Fight Against Piracy

Briefing for the PMAR Workshop

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Aim of the presentation:

*to provide an overview of the EU’s comprehensive approach in the fight against piracy*

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Characteristics of the HOA

• Multiple, integrated problems
• Highly dynamic and changing circumstances
• Root causes of piracy on land
• Emergence of divergent interests (oil and gas discoveries)
• No integrated joined-up international strategy
• Comprehensive approach required
Main objective of EU engagement

“contribute to the establishment of a peaceful, stable and democratic Somalia, promote sustainable economic and social development and eradicate the root causes of piracy” (from the Strategic Framework - Nov 2011).

Key consideration: EU needs to work with international, regional and local partners in order to deliver the comprehensive approach.
Cornerstones of the EU policy in the Horn

(1) EU Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa

> Provides the integrated, comprehensive political vision and objectives of EU engagement in the Horn of Africa
(2) EU Special Representative for the HoA

• Appointed in January 2012

• Key functions:
  
  • coordination: ‘bringing it all together’
  
  • representation: ‘One EU’: a single voice, a single face
(3) **Common Security and Defence Policy missions**

a. **EUNAVFOR Atalanta** – military operation
   - Mandate is to protect WFP and vulnerable shipping
   - Disrupt, deter and prevent pirates from taking action

b. **EU Training Mission Somalia** – military training mission
   - Mandate is to train Somalia military personnel that in turn needs to support the Somali government to maintain peace and order within Somalia

c. **EUCAP Nestor** – civilian capacity building mission
c. EUCAP Nestor (continued)
Strengthen the maritime capacities in the wider Horn of Africa region

TWO WORK STRANDS
A. Strengthen the sea going capacities (‘coast guard function’) in Djibouti, Kenya, Tanzania and Seychelles
B. Train and equip Maritime police forces in Somaliland, Puntland and possibly Galmudug
A. STRENGTHENING THE COAST GUARD FUNCTION

- Djibouti, Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania
- Provide Strategic (Maritime/Institutional) Advice
- Provide assistance in Legislative drafting and legal advice in general
- Provide Basic and Advanced Coast Guard training in country
- Facilitate travel to and training of senior officers at the Djibouti Regional Training Centre
- Provide equipment
B. WORKSTRING MARITIME POLICE SOMALIA

• Train and Equip 200 maritime police officers from Puntland; to be trained in Djibouti and deployed within the regular police service for coastal duties;

• Focus on Rule of law, criminal intelligence, community policing, forensics as well as literacy;

• Somaliland and possibly Galmudug in a later stage;

• Support to Federal Government.
Mission Structure
- Nairobi: political and liaison element
- Djibouti: Operational HQ EUCAP Nestor
- Field Offices in four countries
- Complemented by a pool of visiting experts

Tentative Establishment and Costs
- 175 staff
- € 23.2 Million
- Initial Mandate of Two Years
State of Play

• HoM nominated and deployed with 28 staff
• 25 deployed in Djibouti; 2 in Kenya; 1 in SEY
• HQ operational before 1 Dec 2012
• Additional 50 experts recruited, trained and deployed before mid Dec 2012
• Mission Fully Operational March 2013
Activation of the EU Operations Centre

Activated for the first time on 23 March 2012 to improve the coordination; information sharing and civil-military synergies between the three CSDP missions in the Horn of Africa (Atalanta, EUTM, EUCAP Nestor).

The EU Operations Centre will not have command responsibility, but support planning and conduct function of the missions.

It will include some EU military staff, the Brussels-based support cell for the EUTM Somalia, the liaison team of EUNAVFOR Operation ATALANTA in Brussels, as well as staff seconded by Member States.

Capt Ad van der Linde was appointed as the first head of the activated EU Ops Centre.
**Related Commission Funded projects**

1. Maritime Security (MaSe program)

2. Critical Maritime Routes (CMR/MarSic)

3. PMAR
RMCB: Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) mission, CFSP Budget. Implemented by EU Member States.


CHALLENGE: COORDINATION, COMPLEMENTARITY, COHERENCE

1. **EU Internal**: EU Special Representative, EU Delegations, related EU projects

2. **External**: UNPOS, UNODC, UNDP, IMO

3. **Third States**: Regional partners, US, Japan, India, UAE and others
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

1. IMO, UNPOS, UNODC and UNDP

2. Regional states

*Importance of international coordination:* EU continues working under the aegis of Contact Group on Piracy and its WGs. Especially important is the newly created ‘Capacity Building Coordination group’ under WG1 of the Contact Group.
- ‘Nestor brings it all together’
- Internal EU coordination of maritime related activities
- International coordination of (maritime) capacity building activities of IO
- ‘Coordinated parallel activities’: ‘Joining up’ of independent but complementary activities with other international partners
Coordinated Parallel Activities
Japan - UAE - Korea - others

Strategic Partnerships
UNODC - UNDP - IMO - INTERPOL

EUROPEAN COMMISSION funded projects
MASE-CMR-PMAR

EUCAP Nestor
Resume: take aways

> An integrated, *Comprehensive Approach* is the best policy option given the nature of the problems in the HoA

> Regional states play a key role in delivering the CA

> EU policy aims to increase footprint inside Somalia and increased Somali ownership

> Coordination of activities requires a constant effort, internally, locally and internationally
Thank you