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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Decision on amending Commission Decision C(2017)2579 of 27.4.2017 on the 2017-2018 Action Programme of the African Peace Facility in favour of the African Union Commission

Action document for "Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force"

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	"Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force"			
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	The action shall be carried out in the following locations: Niger, Mali, Chad, Mauritania, Burkina Faso			
3. Programming document	2017-2018 Action Programme of the African Peace Facility			
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Peace and Security			
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: <i>EUR 115 312 012.50</i> Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 100 583 500			
6. Aid modality and implementation modalities	Project Modality Indirect management with Expertise France and <i>the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</i> , Delegation Agreements (PAGoDAs) Indirect management with the United Nations Secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Delegation Agreements (PAGoDAs)			
7 a) DAC code(s)	15230 Participation in International Peacekeeping Operations			
b) Main Delivery Channel				
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	and child health			
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies			

SUMMARY

In order to address the increasingly deteriorating security situation in the Sahel region, notably in Central Mali and in the northern areas of Burkina Faso, Heads of States of the G5 Sahel countries decided on 7 February 2017 to establish a G5 Sahel Joint Force (G5S JF). The Concept of Operations (CONOPS) of the Joint Force was validated by the G5 Sahel Chiefs of Staff in Bamako on 8 March 2017 and endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) on 3 April 2017.

The CONOPS mandates the force to "(i) combat terrorism, drug trafficking and human trafficking in order to create a secure environment by eradicating the actions of terrorist armed groups and other organized criminal groups; (ii) contribute to the restoration of state authority and the return of displaced persons and refugees; (iii) facilitate humanitarian operations and the delivery of aid to the affected populations and (iv) contribute to the implementation of development actions in the space of the G5 Sahel"¹.

The G5 Sahel Joint Force is to be composed of 5000 units, including 91 gendarmes and policemen. Its area of operations covers a border strip of 50 km on each side of the five countries' borders, in three zones of the G5 Sahel (West, Centre and East).

The Joint Force reached its initial operational capability (IOC) on 17 October 2017 and conducted its first official operation (Hawbi) at the end of the same month. The full operational capability (FOC), planned for March 2018, has not been reached in due time and requires further international support. The needs of the G5S JF, evaluated at EUR 423 000 000.

Mobilisation is currently ongoing to address the remaining needs of the G5S JF. Several EU Member States and international donors have announced, at the 23rd February international pledging conference in Brussels, contributions in support of the operationalisation of the Joint Force, either through the African Peace Facility (APF) or bilaterally.

In that regard, the G5 Sahel announced, on 8 January 2018, the setting up of its own Trust Fund to gather international voluntary contributions to the G5S JF once fully operational.

Efforts are also ongoing to implement the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2391, adopted on 8 December 2017, which foresees a logistical and operational support from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) to the G5S JF on the Malian territory, as well as the establishment and implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework to circumvent the operations of the G5S JF.

This action support the G5S JF to effectively conduct joint multinational operations in the Area of operation (AO) by addressing some of the remaining needs of the Joint Force, by inscribing its operations within a human rights and international humanitarian law framework and by enabling the G5 Permanent Secretariat to operationalize its Trust Fund with the view of coordinating international contributions to the Joint force.

- By providing the joint force with the necessary equipment, services and works, through Expertise France, in the whole area of operation as well as through support to MINUSMA's borne costs for its operational and logistical support to the G5 SJF on Malian territory, the action aims at enabling the Force to reach its full operational capability and conduct operations as per its CONOPS.

- By providing support to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the action also intends to enable the implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law framework for the operations of the G5S JF.
- Finally, by providing dedicated technical-financial expertise through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) to the G5 Permanent Secretariat, the action intends to enable the operationalization of the G5 Trust Fund for the coordination of international contributions to the G5S JF.

This should help the Force achieve its long-term objectives, i.e., allow for the redeployment of the state and restore a safe and secure environment enabling the socio-economic development of the Sahel region.

Part of the action (component 1.A) will be implemented in 2017, 2018 and 2019 through Delegation Agreements (PAGoDAs) with Expertise France for a period of 60 months indicatively starting from the date of adoption of the amendment 1 to the Action Programme 2017-2018 of the African Peace Facility.

Part of the action (component 3) will be implemented through a Delegation Agreement (PAGoDA) with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) for a period of 60 months indicatively starting from the date of adoption of the amendment 2 to the Action Programme 2017-2018 of the African Peace Facility.

Part of the action (components 1.B and 2) will be implemented through Delegation Agreements (PAGoDAs) with the United Nations Secretariat and the OHCHR for a period of 60 months indicatively starting from the date of adoption of the amendment 2 to the Action Programme 2017-2018 of the African Peace Facility.

1. CONTEXT

1.1. Regional Context

Since the beginning of the 1990s, the Sahel is confronted with a surge of armed terrorist groups and a constant increase of transnational organized crime activities as well as armed banditry. The insecurity generated by these correlated developments has been exacerbated by the 2011 Libyan crisis, which induced new armed groups and terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS), Boko Haram, Ansar al-Islam and Jamaat Nosrat al-Islam. The deteriorating situation of the region has culminated into the occupation of the northern part of Mali in 2012. The interventions of the French-led operation Serval and of the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) forces (and Chad), in support of the Malian army, ended this occupation and considerably reduced the influence of armed terrorist groups. The subsequent deployment of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), coupled with the actions undertaken by the French-led operation Barkhane, successor of operation Serval and commenced in August 2014, and the armies of the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Mali and Niger) contributed to the partial dismantling of the armed terrorist groups.

In reaction, terrorist armed groups changed their modes of operations and continued to thrive, sustaining insecurity in the region. As a matter of illustration, during 2016 and for the sole Liptako Gourma area (at the borders between Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso), 27 terrorist attacks have been registered, leading to 114 deaths and more than 200 wounded, coupled with important material damage.

The main objective of these armed terrorist groups in the Sahel is to seize power from democratic institutions. Against the governments of the G5 Sahel countries, they engage in attacks against the positions held by defence and security forces as well as against infrastructures and governmental symbols to discredit the state in the eyes of the population and the international community. Building on their ethnic and socio-cultural ties with the poor and uneducated populations of the region, they feed nationalistic claims that undermine the social fabric of these countries. When resistance to their ideology is encountered, they use violence as a means of intimidation, taking populations hostage in clear violation of basic human rights.

Entertaining politico-ideological ties with international terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and the Islamic State, they benefit from logistic and financial support that allows them to engage in transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking and human smuggling, hence reinforcing their nuisance capacity. The interconnections between the armed terrorist groups, the porosity of borders as well as the weak capacities of states, make the border areas of the Sahel a playing field for armed groups and other criminal groups despite the presence of numerous military operations.

In order to respond to the above threats and in light of the increasingly deteriorating security situation in the region, notably in Central Mali and in the northern areas of Burkina Faso, Heads of States of the G5 Sahel countries decided on 7 February 2017, at the third Summit of the G5 Sahel in Bamako, to establish a G5 Sahel joint force, in line with the declarations already made in December 2015 at the second N'Djamena G5 Sahel Summit. The objective of such an initiative is to mutualize G5 Sahel member states' efforts in the fight against common security threats, with the view of ensuring a favourable environment for the socio-economic development of the region.

The concept of operations (CONOPS) of the joint force was validated by the G5 Sahel Chiefs of Staffs in Bamako on 8 March 2017 and endorsed by the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) on 3 April 2017.

The CONOPS foresees that the joint force will be composed of 5000 units, including 91 gendarmes and policemen and will be mandated to:

- fight terrorism, drug trafficking and human trafficking in view of creating a secured environment, free of armed terrorist groups and criminal groups, in order to restore peace and security in conformity with international law;
- contribute to the re-establishment of state authority and to the return of displaced persons and refugees;
- facilitate, within the limits of its capacities, humanitarian operations and the delivery of aid to affected populations;
- contribute to the implementation of development actions in the Sahel.

The area of operations covers a border strip of 50 km on each side of the five countries' borders, in three zones of the G5 Sahel (West – border between Mauritania and Mali, Centre – border area between Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, and East – border between Niger and Chad) on which seven battalions will be deployed. Each contingent of the force intervenes on its own territory but in coordination with the other contingents across the border when necessary.

The Joint Force reached its initial operational capability (IOC) on 17 October 2017 and conducted its first official operation (Hawbi) at the end of the same month. The full operational capability (FOC), planned for March 2018, might not be reached in due time. Further international support to the needs of the G5S JF, evaluated at EUR 423 000 000 (EUR 140 000 000 potentially already covered by the international community), is therefore required.

On top of the initial EUR 50 000 000 committed by the European Union in support of the G5S JF (under the initial version of this Action Document), several member states and international donors have expressed their intention to contribute to the G5S, through voluntary contributions to the African Peace Facility or bilaterally. Work is ongoing within the framework of the EU Coordination Hub, set up by EU Military Staff and Commission Services to help match the G5S JF needs with possible offers from international donors and coordinate interested donors, notably in relation to the conference on the Sahel on 23 February 2018, in logical continuity with previous meetings at *la Celle-Saint-Cloud* on 13 December 2017 and in Paris on 15 January 2018.

In that regard, the G5 Sahel announced, on 8 January 2018, the setting up of its own Trust Fund to gather international voluntary contributions to the G5S JF. This Trust Fund will be constituted of a support committee and control committee, opened to bilateral and multilateral donors, to ensure transparent management.

Efforts are also currently ongoing to implement UNSC Resolution 2391, adopted on 8 December 2017, which:

- Recognizes the role played by the European Union for its support in the operationalization of the G5S JF;
- Explicitly mentions the EU coordination hub and its role as a coordination platform designed to match international contributions to the needs of the G5S JF;
- Notes with appreciation the proposal made by the EU, with the support of the G5 Sahel States, that its African Peace Facility serves as a mechanism for channelling international voluntary contributions in support of the G5S JF, in close coordination with other contributions;
- Requests the conclusion of a "technical agreement" [arrangement] between the UN, EU and G5 Sahel states, with a view to providing specified operational and logistical support through MINUSMA to the G5S JF and that the support provided pursuant to the "technical agreement" [arrangement] should be subject to full financial reimbursement to the UN through an EU-coordinated mechanism established for the coordination of international voluntary contributions to support the G5S JF;
- Calls upon G5 Sahel states to establish a robust compliance framework to prevent, investigate, address and publicly report violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law related to the G5S JF ("the compliance framework");
- Calls upon regional and international partners to support, through voluntary contributions, technical assistance and advice, G5 Sahel States efforts in the establishment and implementation of said compliance framework;

1.1.1. Public policy assessment and EU policy framework

The G5 Sahel joint force intervenes within the wider framework of the G5 Sahel Security and Development strategy, revolving around four strategic axes, including defence and security.¹ The latter aims to reinforce the security of persons and properties and to "combat terrorism, organized crime, smuggling and illegal migration in respect of human rights"². These are all objectives reflected in the adopted CONOPS.

The EU is firmly engaged to support the G5 Sahel in its efforts. The main reference strategic documents in this regard are the EU Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel³ (2011, extended in 2014 to Burkina Faso and Chad, thus reflecting the composition of the G5 Sahel), the Sahel Regional Action Plan (RAP), adopted in April 2015⁴ and reviewed and updated in June 2016⁵. The RAP has fast-tracked the implementation of the strategy by identifying actions and initiatives for years to come, in coordination with Member States' activities, and now constitutes the main framework for the EU's action in the Sahel region. The four priorities of the RAP are (i) the prevention and countering of radicalisation; (ii) the creation of appropriate conditions for youth; (iii) migration and mobility as well as (iv) border management, fight against illicit trafficking and transnational organized crime. The EU support to the joint force is thus in aligned to the priorities of the RAP.

Such documents are complemented by the EU-G5 Sahel Roadmap, adopted at the N'Djamena Summit in November 2015, which identifies areas of cooperation between the EU and the G5, namely security, border management, the fight against terrorism, organised crime and illicit traffics; migration and mobility; and the prevention and fight against violent extremism.

The EU is currently engaging a first EUR 50 000 000 financial support to the G5 Sahel, implemented by Expertise France. This support, aimed at the operationalization and deployment of the G5S JF, covers the following areas:

- Rehabilitation and support to the Force's headquarters as well as its three command posts;
- Setting up of a dedicated communication network to link units acting in the same area of operation as well as the Force's HQ to its command posts;
- Support to stationing and protection of battalions deployed in the area of operation;
- Emergency medical evacuation;
- Support to terrestrial mobility;
- Counter-IED equipment;

The EU has started implementing its new EUR 50 000 000 financial support to the G5 Sahel. A EUR 10 000 000 delegation agreement has been signed with the UN Secretariat on 23 February 2018 to allow for MINUSMA's operational and logistic support to the G5S JF on Malian territory. A EUR 10 000 000 delegation agreement with the OHCHR has been signed on 20 June 2018 to allow for the establishment and implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint

¹ The three other strategic axes being (i) governance; (ii) infrastructure; (iii) resilience and human development. *Stratégie pour le développement et la sécurité des pays du G5 Sahel*, September 2016.

² *Stratégie pour le développement et la sécurité des pays du G5 Sahel*, September 2016, p.22.

³ European External Action Service Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel, http://eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/africa/docs/sahel_strategy_en.pdf

⁴ Council Conclusions on the Sahel Regional Action Plan 2015-2020 (7823/15), <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/fr/press/press-releases/2015/04/20-council-conclusions-sahel-regional-plan/>

⁵ Council Conclusions on the Sahel (10393/16), <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/06/20-fac-sahel-conclusions/>

Force. A top-up of the ongoing contract with Expertise France, for an amount of EUR 25 000 000, is currently under discussion and the allocation of the EUR 5 000 000 support to the governance structure of the G5 is currently discussed with the G5 Permanent Secretariat.

The G5 Joint Force is currently operating in countries where three Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions are—deployed (EUTM Mali, EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUCAP Sahel Niger) which are already (EUTM) or will be (two EUCAPs) supporting the building up and deployment of the Joint Force, in full respect of their mandate and within means and capabilities. The current process of regionalisation of the CSDP missions in the Sahel could also be an opportunity. Moreover, the G5 battalions operate in close coordination with the French Barkhane operation and, when necessary, with its support.

At the continental level, the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES), adopted in Lisbon in 2007⁶, defined peace and security as one of the eight areas of partnership (the Africa-EU Peace and Security Partnership). The intent of the partnership is to support “African solutions for African problems”. The JAES and its successive Action Plans were renewed at the third Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli in 2010. The fourth Africa-EU Summit held in Brussels in April 2014 adopted the Roadmap 2014-2017⁷, which refocused the implementation of the JAES on five priority areas, including peace and security.

The fifth Africa-EU Summit was held in Abidjan on 29-30 November. Under the central theme "investing in youth for a sustainable future", African and European Heads of States and government gathered together with the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission, the President of the African Union and the Chairperson of the African Union Commission. A Joint declaration was adopted, highlighting four strategic priorities up to the next Summit, among which "strengthening resilience, peace, security and governance", for which it was agreed on, among other elements, to develop a framework for peace and security in view of joint actions in that field.

The African Peace Facility⁸ is the main tool for implementing the Africa-EU Peace and Security Cooperation. This cooperation consists of the following three inter-linked priorities:

- Enhanced dialogue on challenges to peace and security;
- Operationalisation of the African Peace Security Architecture (APSA);
- Support to Peace Support Operations (PSOs) in Africa.

The African Peace Facility (APF) is a pan-African instrument by nature. Undertakings at national levels (e.g. training and funding of purely national actors) are not eligible for funding. Instead, the financial support must be requested by and provided to the AU and/or RECs/RMs or sub-regional organisations carrying out a peace and security operation with an AU PSC mandate. In the latter case, the request emanating from the sub-regional organization must be endorsed by the AU before being submitted to the European Commission.

The present action falls within the scope of the APF since it supports a Peace Support Operation mandated by the African Union Peace and Security Council and implemented by a multinational force (the G5 Sahel Joint Force).

⁶ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/er/97496.pdf

⁷ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2014/04/pdf/fourth-eu-africa-summit-roadmap-2014-2017/>

⁸ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa/continental-cooperation/african-peace-facility_en

A first G5 Sahel request to support the G5 Sahel Joint Force was received by the European Commission on 5 June 2017. The AUC endorsement of this request was received by the European Commission on 15 June 2017. The PSC found the principle of providing support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force through the APF politically appropriate on 1 June 2017.

A second G5 Sahel request to support the G5 Sahel Joint Force was received by the European Commission on 16 February 2018. The AUC endorsement of this request was received by the European Commission on 22 February 2018. The PSC found the principle of providing support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force through the APF politically appropriate on 20 February 2018.

1.1.2. Stakeholder analysis

G5 Sahel: The current Chairman of the G5 Sahel (represented by Niger as of 6 February 2018) ensures the control of the G5 Sahel Joint Force at the political level, while the Defence and Security Committee of the G5 Sahel (gathering the Chiefs of Staff of the five member states) ensures its strategic control.

The Joint Force: The force as it stands only has a military component, the police component being currently under development. At the operational level, the force is operating under the authority of a Force commander, within the framework of centralized command and control structure, with the headquarters based in Mopti/Sévaré (Mali) and three command posts positioned in each zones of the area of operation (West, Centre, East).

Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs): Mali, Niger, Chad, Mauritania, Burkina Faso. The TCCs are responsible for the generation and transfer under the authority of the Force Commander of their battalions; they equip, deploy and sustain their contingents in the mission area with the additional support provided by external partners under the umbrella of the G5.

AU PSC: Being the primary Peace and Security body for the AU, it provides political and policy guidance to the AUC. It is also AU's link to the UN Security Council (UNSC). It is responsible for authorising the mission and renewal or liquidation of a mission's mandate. It meets on a regular basis, taking stock of a report from AUC Chairperson, prepared by the Peace and Security Department (PSD).

United Nations: The UN is also a key stakeholder in the area of peace and security in Africa, both as a global body implementing its own peace keeping operations, and as an important contributor to AU's PSO' and budget in the area of peace and security. There are strong linkages between AU and UN operations, with UN missions often taking over from AU ones. Peace operations funded by the APF are consistent with UN principles and objectives, and Security Council mandates. With specific regards to the support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force (G5S JF), the UN Secretary General has been tasked by the UNSC Resolution 2391 to take appropriate steps to conclude a "technical agreement" [arrangement] between the United Nations, the European Union and the G5 Sahel states with a view to providing the operational and logistical support specified in SCR 2391 through MINUSMA to the G5S JF, on the terms and conditions set out in SCR 2391. The UN Secretariat, through its different offices and departments, has been the leading organ negotiating the "technical agreement" [arrangement] with the European Union and the G5 Sahel states. The UN Secretariat would also be the contractual authority with which a separate contractual arrangement is expected to be signed to cover the costs incurred by MINUSMA for its logistical and operational support to the G5S JF as well as to cover the costs incurred by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) for the establishment and implementation of the UN Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law compliance framework for the operations of the G5S JF.

EU Coordination Hub: set up under the leadership of EU Military Staff and Commission Services, the Coordination Hub helps match the G5S JF needs with possible offers from international donors in order to address all needs expressed by the Joint Force and avoid duplications.

EU Member States: France is providing operational support to the force through operation Barkhane as well as training and mentoring combined with bilateral in-kind support to some of the battalions composing the force. Germany might provide in-kind support and training to the Nigerian battalion. Other EU Member States (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Denmark and Czech Republic) have already expressed their interest in supporting the G5 Joint Force. Several of these Member States will deliver their support through the African Peace Facility. This is the case for:

- *The Kingdom of the Netherlands: EUR 1 945 000 for the provision of equipment and services in support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through Expertise France as well as EUR 1 945 000 for the establishment and implementation of the human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through the OHCHR.*
- *The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: EUR 335 512.50 for the establishment and implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through the OHCHR and EUR 583 500 for the provision of equipment and services in support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through Expertise France.*
- *The Kingdom of Belgium: EUR 972 500 for the provision of equipment and services in support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through Expertise France, notably the provision of accommodation and protection facilities/equipment to troops from Niger and Burkina Faso.*
- *The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: EUR 1 939 500 for the provision of equipment and services in support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through Expertise France and EUR 200 000 for the establishment and implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through the OHCHR.*
- *The Republic of Finland: EUR 875 250 for the provision of equipment and services in support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through Expertise France.*
- *The Czech Republic: EUR 972 500 for the provision of equipment and services in support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through Expertise France.*
- *The Kingdom of Denmark : EUR 4 570 750 for the establishment and implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through the OHCHR and EUR 972 500 for the provision of equipment and services in support of the G5 Sahel Joint Force through Expertise France.*

International donors: Saudi Arabia, United States, United Arab Emirates.

1.1.3. Priority areas for support/problem analysis

The serious degradation of the security situation of the central zone of the Sahel and more particularly the centre of Mali (Mopti-Gao axis) and the north of Burkina Faso calls for an urgent intervention. The risk of a wider destabilisation of Mali and by extension of the Sahel exists.

While the decision of the G5 heads of state to create a joint force proves their awareness of the urgency of the situation and while the fact that the joint force reached its initial operational capability proves their willingness and determination to work together against transnational threats, a number of challenges still need to be tackled to ensure a positive outcome to the intervention of the joint force.

The most urging ones relate to (i) the need to provide the force with the necessary equipment, services and works to enable it to reach its full operational capability in light of the remaining needs to be covered, (ii) the need to ensure the respect of human rights law and international humanitarian law for the operations of the joint force and (iii) the need to reinforce the G5 Permanent Secretariat to enable it to operationalize its Trust Fund to coordinate international voluntary contributions to the Joint Force.

To that end and to fulfil its role as a triggering actor, the EU will focus its intervention on:

- **Component 1):** Support the provision of the Joint Force with the necessary equipment, services and works to enable it to reach its full operational capability. This will be done through:
 - **Component 1.A):** Support to the joint force for its operations in the relevant areas through Expertise France. This could include for instance the renovation and construction of infrastructures, the provision of equipment but also the covering of functioning costs of the force's headquarters (PCIAT) and command posts, the establishment of a strategic communication link between the force's headquarters (PCIAT), the set-up of a health platform in each country of the G5 Sahel and at the force's headquarter (PCIAT), the battalions and their companies, the provision of ground transportation equipment at the force level, the provision of casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) services for major operations in all areas of intervention, the provision of small counter-Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) equipment, the building or renovating of forward operational bases in the area of operation, the provision of Integrated Systems Command (SIC) equipment at tactical level in all areas of intervention, the provision of personal protection equipment force forces in all areas of intervention and the protection of the force at battalion level.
 - **Component 1.B):** Support to MINUSMA's borne costs for its logistical and operational support to the joint force on the Malian territory as per UNSC Resolution 2391: provision of supply services (fuel, rations and water), provision of engineering services, provision of medical services, provision of civilian capacity (including Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) compliance);
- **Component 2):** Support the implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5S JF as per UNSC Resolution 2391, under the leadership of the United Nations, and in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;.
- **Component 3):** *Support the G5 Permanent secretariat in the operationalisation of the G5 Sahel Trust Fund to coordinate international voluntary contributions to the G5S JF as per the announcement made by G5 Sahel Ministers on 8th January 2018 in Bamako, through the provision of international technical and financial expertise through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).*

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
1. Goods, services and works not delivered in time to enable the deployment of the force;	Medium	<p>Top-up of an existing contract with an experienced implementing partner (Expertise France), already present in the area and already delivering services and equipment to the Force as per the first tranche of EU support.</p> <p>Contracting of the UN Secretariat and, by extension, of MINUSMA, an experienced and already established UN Mission in Mali, and already providing support to part of the Joint Force (Malian Armed Forces (FAMA)).</p>
2. Insufficient funding to cover the full costs of the operation;	Medium	<p>Provision of technical-financial expertise to the G5 Permanent Secretariat to enable it to coordinate international voluntary contributions to the G5S JF. In parallel, coordination of EU MS contribution to the G5S JF through the EU Coordination Hub. Concrete pledges expected at the international donors' conference on the Sahel on 23 February.</p>
3. Human Rights violations by G5 Joint Force troops.	Medium	<p>Set up and implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5S JF, with the support of the United Nations (OHCHR) as per UNSC Resolution 2391.</p>
Assumptions		
<p>Continuous commitment of the G5 countries to cooperate within the framework of the G5 Sahel joint force.</p> <p>Continuous in-kind and advisory support to the force by EU MS already engaged in the area of operation – i.e. French-led operation Barkhane and the EU through its CSDP missions.</p> <p>Continuous willingness of G5 Sahel states to conduct operations in line with the provisions of the human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework.</p>		

3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1. Lessons learnt

The African Union has a specific mandate to lead the implementation of peace and security operations in Africa. For the past years, it has gained considerable experience in doing so through the management of a number of PSOs such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) or the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA).

In spite of the above, the evaluation of the APF, concluded in 2013, highlighted organisational weaknesses in the AU as one of the reasons constraining timely funding and implementation of PSOs. The AU has presently an appropriate system to manage PSOs the costs of which mostly consist on the payment of troop allowances (AMISOM). However, it has struggled to deliver in time when the support to be provided consisted on services, goods and works. A case in point is the APF action in support to the Multi National Joint Task Force against Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin area, for which no equipment/service has been delivered by the AUC 10 months after that the EU disbursed the first payment for the action.

Taking the above into account and in view of urgent need to support the G5 Sahel Joint Force in order to halt the rapid deterioration of the security situation in central Mali, the AU has previously requested the procurement of goods, works and services under the first EU action managed by a third operator contracted by the EU Commission. Expertise France, the selected implementing partner, has since then been implementing the first tranche of EU support to the G5S JF. The 11 first requests addressed by the Force Commander to the European Union under this framework have been approved by EU services and treated by Expertise France by mid-February 2018 and the first equipment will be delivered to the Force as of June 2018.

In light of these positive developments, the G5 Sahel is further requesting that Expertise France continues to deliver equipment and services to the G5S JF and also requests that MINUSMA delivers services to the G5S JF when operating on the Malian territory and that the OHCHR supports the G5 Sahel Joint Force in the establishment and implementation of the human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5 Sahel Joint Force.

With regards to the coordination of international contributions to the G5S JF, the European Union, as recognized in UNSC Resolution 2391, has proposed, with the support of the G5 Sahel States, to use its African Peace Facility as a mechanism for channelling international voluntary contributions to the G5S JF, in close coordination with other contributors. While EU Member States and other international donors have already manifested their interest to channel their contributions to the APF, it is important to acknowledge the announcement by G5 Sahel Ministers of the set-up of a G5S Trust Fund, fitting the same purpose. This announcement is to be understood within a wider appropriation and ownership effort by G5 Sahel member states to coordinate international contributions to the G5S Joint Force. Rather than presenting the APF as a concurrent mechanism, it is the opinion of the Commission and EEAS services, that the EU should support the set-up of said Trust Fund while framing the use of the APF as a temporary and ad hoc mechanism until the G5 Sahel Trust Fund is fully operational.

In the past, allegations of violations of human rights law and international humanitarian law have tainted the conduct of operations by Peace Support Operations (PSOs). To avoid this within the framework of G5S JF operations, the Concept of Operations (CONOPS) has established mitigating measures designed to implement Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (HR/IHL) measures. UNSC Resolution 2391 has further stressed the "need for the operations of the G5S JF to be conducted in full compliance with international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law, as applicable, and for G5 Sahel states and the G5S JF to take active steps to minimize the risk of harm to civilians in all areas of operation as well as to ensure accountability and transfer to criminal justice of those apprehended during operations and suspected of terrorist and related crimes". To that end, the UNSC resolution "calls upon the G5 Sahel States to ensure the highest standards of transparency, conduct and discipline for their contingents operating in the framework of the G5S JF, to establish a robust compliance framework to prevent, investigate, address and publicly report violations and abuses of human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law related to the G5S JF ("the compliance framework)". The EU support to the United Nations (and notably to the OHCHR) is intended to enable it to help the G5S JF put in place and implement said compliance framework.

3.2. Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Given the diversity of challenges in the zone, it is essential for the G5 Sahel joint force to be part of an integrated strategy enabling the return of the state in the region and the satisfaction of the population needs, allowing the military intervention to be efficient and limited in time.

The EU support provided by the APF to the G5 joint force is therefore be part of an integrated approach, mobilizing a number of external cooperation instruments and tools such as CSDP missions, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) as well as the EU Trust Fund for Africa, in line with their respective mandates and procedures (FPI).

With regards to the IcSP, several actions are currently being considered to complement the effective deployment of the G5S JF.

- Capacity Building in support of Security and Development support to accompany the deployment of civilian administration and social services in Central Mali, could be implemented in cooperation with military actors to perform development and human security-related tasks, given that non-military actors cannot perform such activities in the context currently prevailing in Central Mali. This action would revolve around two components, including the improvement of security at the Mopti/Sévaré airport and supporting the army in the provision of basic social services in areas where civilian means of service provision are not available or grossly insufficient. .
- Support to the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat setting up the "Office for Defence and Security" through the provision of expertise in the field of defence. This action will support the civilian oversight and coordination role of the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat over the many security and defence files falling within its remit.

CSDP missions in the Sahel should in the short run provide training to the staff officers of G5 countries that will integrate the command structures and advice to the Malian presidency of the G5 to plan the deployment of the force and the identification of priority needs. In the medium-term and within the framework of strategic reviews to be approved by EU MS,

CSDP missions could provide further advice to the military staffs and battalions leadership deployed as well as further specialized training to relevant military units. Such trainings could be further included in the regional plan of CSDP in the Sahel, once approved by EU Member States.

In line with the intervention strategy and operational framework of the EU Trust Fund for Africa (Sahel and Lake Chad window) a number of actions have been approved already and currently are at the first stages of implementation in the area of operation of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, particularly in the central zone. As a whole, the EU Trust Fund integrated approach aims to accompany the return of state institutions in the three-borders zones (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger), support the resilience and food security of the most vulnerable populations, support local authorities and the delivery of basic services, reinforce the capacity of internal security forces as well as prevent radicalization and violent extremism.

The most relevant actions in the security domain include:

- Mali: PARSEC (Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières), EUR 29 000 000, implemented by Expertise France which supports the Malian government in re-establishing adequate security conditions in the centre and along the borders with Niger and Burkina Faso, including via strengthening the capacities of its internal security forces. Programme d'actions à impact rapide pour la stabilisation des régions du Centre Mali, EUR 10 000 000, which intends to enable the quick securisation of the internal security forces' installations as well as implement activities to the benefit of the populations.
- Burkina Faso: ProGEF, (Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso, EUR 30 000 000, implemented by GIZ (and Expertise France)) which aims to i) enhance national legal frameworks for a more effective border management; ii) strengthen the capacities of relevant actors (internal security forces, etc.); iii) encourage the socio-economic development of the communities living in border areas; Budget Support programme to support the implementation of the national Plan d'Urgence pour le Sahel (PUS), 50 000 000 EUR.
- Niger: AJUSEN (Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger, EUR 80 000 000, budget support + technical assistance) supports Niger in developing and implementing robust policies in the field of security, justice, migration and border management.
- Chad: "Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad" (10 000 000 EUR, implemented by COGINTA) aims to strengthen the capacities of internal security forces in their daily work, encourage their redeployment along the border between Chad and Cameroun and in the Lake Chad area as well as the dialogue with local populations; "SECurité et Gestion des Frontières (SECGEF)", EUR 10 000 000 Budget support programme aiming at strengthening the institutional structures of the internal security forces in terms of rationalization and sustainability, and launch a more strategic dialogue on (integrated) border management.
- G5 Sahel Member States + Senegal: GAR-SI (Groupes d'Action Rapide – Surveillance et Intervention, EUR 41 600 000, implemented by FIIAPP with expertise from gendarmeries of ES, FR, PT and IT), supports the establishment of Rapid Action Groups in the G5 Sahel countries and Senegal to ensure better control of national territories and borders and therefore tackle the threats posed by traffickers and terrorist groups.

- G5 Sahel: "Appui au G5 pour la sécurité au Sahel" (EUR 7 000 000, implemented by a consortium of EU MS led by CIVIPOL), supports the Permanent Secretariat in the field of security and border management as well as the development of the Collège Sahélien de Sécurité and the G5 Sahel Rotating Presidency.

All these actions are articulated with the deployment of the G5 Sahel Joint Force.

The action will also complement the Regional Indicative Program (RIP) for West Africa⁹, signed with ECOWAS, of which several G5 member states are part and which provides funding for the implementation of the ECOWAS strategy for the Sahel.

The EU will also complement efforts being made by EU Member States and international partners. France has developed a support plan to assist the G5 Sahel joint force, which will combine (i) an operational support to the force through Barkhane; (ii) training and operational preparation of the force's general staff and the battalions that will compose it as well as (iii) provision of equipment through the delivery of tactical mobility means, the renovation of the Niamey command post and the setting up of a communication network between that command post, the force's HQ and the three battalions operating in the central zone. Germany's support will focus on (i) the delivery of tactical mobility equipment to the Nigerien contingent and on (ii) the rehabilitation of the Niamey airport as well as (iii) training support to the war school of Nouakchott.

The EU support will finally be complementary to other international partners' efforts (United States, Canada, UN for example) that still need to be materialized.

While the EU has provided the impulsion allowing the joint force to deploy, it does not intend to be the sole contributor in the long run. A real effort of coordination with other partners is currently being made within the framework of the EU "coordination hub" in order to ensure the predictability and sustainability of financing to the joint force. Pledges from international donors should materialize during the international donors' conference on 23 February in Brussels¹⁰.

3.3. Cross-cutting issues

The CONOPS includes provisions for four cross-cutting issues:

- Humanitarian liaison: the G5 Sahel joint force will facilitate humanitarian actors' access to the zones requiring urgent humanitarian assistance;
- Protection of civilians: the contingents of the joint force will ensure the respect of human rights as well as the application of humanitarian international law principles, in particular the protection of civilians, with specific attention to women and children;
- Gender: the G5 Sahel joint force will ensure that appropriate mechanisms are set up to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual exploitation and abuses, and will elaborate reports on mitigating measures implemented on a regular basis. It will also work in coordination with humanitarian organisations to facilitate support to the victims of armed terrorist groups;

⁹ European Union – West Africa Regional Indicative Programme 2014-2020, https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/eeas-2015-rip-west-africa_en.pdf

¹⁰ At the time of drafting of this document, the international donors' conference on the Sahel has not yet taken place.

- **Conduct and discipline:** the G5 Sahel joint force will set up a framework allowing it to ensure that its troops are conducting themselves professionally and respect international humanitarian laws, laws of armed conflicts as well as local customs, and laws compliant with international law.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1. Objectives/results

The overall objective of the action is to contribute to the re-establishment of effective state control over areas affected by armed terrorist groups and criminal groups in order to create favourable conditions for the socio-economic development of the G5 Sahel region.

The specific objective of the action is to support the G5 Sahel joint force to effectively conduct joint multinational operations in the Area of Operations (AO), in the respect of human rights law and international humanitarian law, in order to ensure the redeployment of the state and to restore a safe and secure environment enabling the socio-economic development of the region.

The results of the action will be:

1. The G5 Sahel joint force headquarters and the three command posts are able to perform the duties assigned by the CONOPS.
2. The G5 Sahel joint force has the means to conduct the operations specified in the CONOPS.
3. The G5 Sahel joint force conducts operations in compliance with the applicable human rights and international humanitarian law;
4. The G5 Permanent Secretariat has the means to operationalise the G5 Trust Fund to coordinate international voluntary contributions to the joint force.

4.2. Main activities

In relation to result 1: "The G5 Sahel joint force headquarters and the three command posts are adequately manned and equipped to perform the duties assigned by the CONOPS".

- 1.1. Rehabilitating and supporting a fully-fledged functional headquarters in Sevaré as well as rehabilitating and supporting the command posts in their respective zones (West, Centre, and East) for 30 staff and support staff. This includes the renovation of infrastructures, the provision of equipment but also the covering of functioning costs of the HQ and PCs.
- 1.2. Establish a strategic communication link between the force's headquarters, the three command posts, the battalions and their companies;
- 1.3. Setting up of a health platform in each country of the G5 Sahel and at the force's headquarters (PCIAT);

In relation to result 2:" The G5 Sahel joint force has the means to conduct the operations specified in the CONOPS".

- 2.1. Provision of ground transportation equipment at the force level;
- 2.2. Facilitate casualty evacuation through the provision of a CASEVAC service;
- 2.3. Provision of small counter-IED equipment at the force level;
- 2.4. Building or renovating forward operational bases in the area of operation;
- 2.5. Provision of SIC equipment at the tactical level in all areas of intervention;
- 2.6. Provision of personal protection equipment for forces in all areas of intervention;
- 2.7. Provision of protection of the force at the battalion level in all areas of intervention.
- 2.8. Provision of supply services (fuel, rations, water) to the joint force on Malian territory (MINUSMA).
- 2.9. Provision of engineering services to the joint force on Malian territory (MINUSMA).
- 2.10. Provision of medical services to the joint force on Malian territory (MINUSMA).
- 2.11. Provision of civilian capacity to the joint force on Malian territory (including HRDDP compliance) (MINUSMA).

In relation to result 3: "The G5 Sahel joint force conducts operations in compliance with the applicable human rights and international humanitarian law":

- 3.1. Support the United Nations-led human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5S JF.

In relation to result 4: "The G5 Permanent Secretariat has the means to operationalize the G5 Trust Fund to coordinate international voluntary contributions to the joint force."

- 4.1. *Provision of technical-financial expertise to the G5 Permanent Secretariat to enable it to operationalise its Trust Fund and its support committee, the setting up of the Bureau de Défense et de Sécurité and the setting up of the G5 Sahel Defence College and the Centre d'Analyse des Menaces et d'Alerte Précoce (CSAMAP).*

Additional or alternative activities might be considered in light of operational needs, activities already covered by other donors (either bilaterally or through the African Peace Facility) as well as within available resources and in line with the APF eligibility criteria.

4.3. Intervention logic

This action will contribute to restoring a safe and secure environment in the areas affected by armed terrorist groups and organized criminal groups by addressing the priority needs of the joint force, enabling its deployment. By providing key infrastructures, medical evacuation services, ground transportation services and communication assets as well as logistic and protection capacities to the G5 Sahel Joint force, the action will put the joint force central command in a position to command and control operations among operational battalions in their respective areas of operation. By providing support for the implementation of a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the operations of the G5S JF, the action will ensure that operations are conducted in the respect of applicable laws and will contribute to lay the grounds for the (re)building of trust between the G5S JF and the populations in the areas of intervention. By providing technical-financial expertise to the G5 Permanent Secretariat, the action will contribute to the operationalization of the G5 Trust Fund and will contribute to the appropriation of international contributions to the G5S JF by G5 countries.

This should in turn prevent armed terrorist groups and criminal organizations from taking advantage of their ability to uncontrolledly move across borders when fighting uncoordinated trans-border operations by any of the TCCs.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented is 60 months from the date of adoption of the amendment 1 to the Action Programme 2017-2018 of the African Peace Facility as regards components 1.A) and of 60 months from the date of adoption of the amendment 2 to the Action Programme 2017-2018 of the African Peace Facility as regards component 1.B), 2) and 3).

5.2. Implementation modalities

5.2.1. Indirect management with Expertise France.

A part of this action (Components 1.A) may be implemented in indirect management with Expertise France.

This implementation entails the delivery of goods, services and works to the G5 Sahel Joint Force by Expertise France. This implementation is justified because of the particular capacity of Expertise France to operate in the highly insecure environment prevalent in the area of intervention – Expertise France is currently implementing the PARSEC programme under the EU Trust Fund for Africa and is currently delivering similar type of services to MINUSMA.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implement: managing and enforcing contracts, procurements, grants, making payments, accepting and respecting agreed deliverables, enforcing checks and controls and recovering funds unduly paid.

5.2.2. Indirect management with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

A part of this action (Component 3) may be implemented in indirect management with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

This implementation entails the provision of technical and financial expertise in support of the governance structure of the G5 Sahel by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). This implementation is justified because of the particular experience of the GIZ in the provision of capacity-building expertise and its presence on the ground within the framework of its support program to the police component of the G5 Sahel.

While the African Union has a specific mandate to lead the implementation of peace and security operations in Africa, it has requested the support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force to be managed by/through the European Union, as it lacks sufficient capacity to procure and deliver goods, services, and works to the G5 Sahel Joint Force with the urgency required to address the rapid deterioration of the security situation in the targeted area.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: managing and enforcing contracts, procurements, grants, making payments, accepting and respecting agreed deliverables, enforcing checks and controls and recovering funds unduly paid.

5.2.3. Indirect management with the United Nations Secretariat

A part of this action (Component 1.B) may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Secretariat.

This implementation entails logistical and operational support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force through the United Nations Secretariat. This implementation is justified because of the mandate of the United Nations Secretariat in delivering support to Peace Support Operations and its presence in the area of operations.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: managing and enforcing contracts, procurements, making payments, accepting and respecting agreed deliverables, enforcing checks and controls and recovering funds unduly paid.

The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing ex-ante assessment. The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

5.2.4. Indirect management with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

A part of this action (Component 2) may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

This implementation entails support to the human rights and international humanitarian law (HR/IHL) compliance framework for the operations of the G5S JF by the OHCHR as per UNSC Resolution 2391. This implementation is justified because of the OHCHR's mandate with regards to the respect of human rights and international humanitarian law.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: managing and enforcing contracts, procurements, making payments, accepting and respecting agreed deliverables, enforcing checks and controls and recovering funds unduly paid.

The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing ex-ante assessment. The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

5.3. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.4. Indicative budget

This funding is requested to meet the G5 Sahel requirements to support the joint force. The activities related to the expected results of the action will be implemented through Delegation Agreements with Expertise France, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the United Nations Secretariat and the OHCHR.

	Indicative breakdown of the initial EDF contribution (in EUR)	Indicative breakdown of Member States contributions under Transfer Agreements (in EUR)
5.2.1. Indirect management with Expertise France	75 583 500	7 677 250
5.2.2. Indirect management with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	5 000 000	
5.2.3. Indirect management with the United Nations Secretariat	10 000 000	
5.2.4. Indirect management with the OHCHR	10 000 000	7 051 262.5
Total	100 583 500	14 728 512.50

As stipulated in section 5.6 of Annex 1 of the present Commission Decision, the APF will continue to be open to additional voluntary contributions from EU Member States and from other donors, managed in line with Council Regulation (EU) 2015/323 of 2 March 2015 on the financial regulation applicable to the 11th European Development Fund, to promote coherence and reduce transaction costs and administrative burden for the African partners.

The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution of EUR 583 500¹¹ transferred by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under Transfer Agreement FED/2017/39433/LU signed on 7 March 2018, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the expenditure of the European Union, in particular EDF.

The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution of EUR 335 512.50¹² transferred by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under Transfer Agreement ACP/FED/2018/39433/LU signed on 14 May 2018, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the expenditure of the European Union, in particular EDF.

The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution of EUR 972 500¹³ transferred by the Czech Republic under the Letter of Intent signed on 18 June 2018, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the expenditure of the European Union, in particular EDF.

The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution of EUR 3 890 000¹⁴ transferred by the Kingdom of the Netherlands under Transfer agreement ACP/FED/2018/39433/NL signed on 19 July 2018, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the expenditure of the European Union, in particular EDF.

The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution of EUR 972 500¹⁵ transferred by the Kingdom of Belgium under Transfer Agreement ACP/FED/2018/39433/BE signed on 7 June 2018, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the expenditure of the European Union, in particular EDF.

The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution of EUR 2 139 500¹⁶ transferred by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the Transfer Agreement ACP/FED/2018/39433/UK signed on 7 August 2018, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the expenditure of the European Union, in particular EDF.

The Commission will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing the contribution of EUR 875 250¹⁷ transferred by the Republic of Finland under Transfer Agreement ACP/FED/2018/39433/FI signed on 4 May 2018, in accordance with the procedures applicable to the expenditure of the European Union, in particular EDF.

¹¹ Excluding a lump sum of EUR 16 500 to cover the Commission's administrative costs.

¹² Excluding a lump sum of the EUR 9 487.50 to cover the Commission's administrative costs.

¹³ Excluding a lump sum of EUR 27 500 to cover the Commission's administrative costs.

¹⁴ Excluding a lump sum of EUR 110 000 to cover the Commission's administrative costs.

¹⁵ Excluding a lump sum of EUR 27 500 to cover the Commission's administrative costs.

¹⁶ Excluding a lump sum of EUR 60 500 to cover the Commission's administrative costs.

¹⁷ Excluding a lump sum of EUR 24 750 to cover the Commission's administrative costs.

Additional contributions to the Action Programme, each of which up to EUR 10 000 000 not exceeding 20 % of the maximum contribution of the European Union for the implementation of the programme shall not be considered substantial within the meaning of Article 94(4) of the Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1268/2012, applicable in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2015/323, provided that they do not significantly affect the nature and objectives of the actions. The use of contingencies shall be taken into account in this ceiling. In this regard, above additional contributions will not be considered as specific change to the Action Programme to the effect of Article 15(b) of Council Regulation 2015/322 and therefore the authorising officer responsible may adopt such non-substantial changes in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and proportionality.

5.5. Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Expertise France is responsible for the implementation of Components 1.A). Expertise France will ensure the procurement and delivery of the required resources to the G5 Sahel Joint Force and report to the G5 and to the European Commission. The concrete and detailed organisational set-up will be described in Annex I to the Delegation Agreements (PAGoDAs) with Expertise France.

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is responsible for the implementation of component 3). GIZ will ensure the procurement and delivery of the required resources to the G5 Sahel and report to the G5 Permanent Secretariat and the European Commission. The concrete and detailed organisational set-up will be described in Annex I to the Delegation Agreement with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

The United Nations Secretariat is responsible for the implementation of Components 1.B) and the OHCHR is responsible for the implementation of Component 2) of the Action. The United Nations Secretariat and the OHCHR will ensure the implementation of the activities illustrated above and report to the G5 and to the European Commission. The concrete and detailed organisational set-up will be described in Annex I to the PAGoDAs with the United Nations Secretariat and the OHCHR.

5.6. Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this end, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.7. Evaluation

Bearing in mind that an external evaluation of the African Peace Facility was carried out in 2013 and that a new external evaluation has just been concluded, a final evaluation is not foreseen for this action or its components but could be conducted if judged appropriate. The Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner. The financing of such an evaluation shall be covered by the relevant budget line of the 2017-2018 Action Programme of the APF.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner countries and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner countries, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.8. Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

As for all the actions financed by the African Peace Facility (APF), the Commission will conduct an external financial audit of the operation after the action has been completed to verify the eligibility of the costs incurred and financial and administrative management of procedures put in place for the implementation of the action.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.9. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action. The implementing partner shall provide a revised Communication and Visibility Plan, within three months of the signature of the contract.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility in EU-financed external actions manual shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations. Confidentiality of some of the outputs and activities might lead to specific arrangements restricting their circulation and information thereon.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

The activities, expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators when it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2017)	Targets (2020)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	Contribute to the re-establishment of effective state control over areas affected by armed terrorist groups and criminal groups in order to create favourable conditions for the socio-economic development of the G5 Sahel region.	(a) Number of terrorist attacks (b) Number of seizures deriving from illicit trafficking conducted by the Joint Force	27 registered terrorist attacks in the Liptako-Gourma area in 2016	10 % decrease in terrorist attacks Number of seizures to be determined during contractualisation phase (talks with G5 JF). 30 %	Expertise France reports, G5 JF reports.	Authority to conduct operations effectively transferred to Force Commander by TCCs

		<p>(c) Number of civilians wounded or killed by armed groups in the AO</p> <p>(d) Number of weapons from terrorist/criminal groups seized by the Joint Force</p>		<p>decreased in civilians wounded or killed by armed groups in the AO</p> <p>500 weapons seized</p>		
Specific objectives	Support the G5 Sahel joint force to effectively conduct joint multinational operations in the Area of Operations (AO), in the respect of HR and IHL, in order to ensure the redeployment of the state and to restore a safe and secure environment enabling the socio economic	<p>(a) Number of troops effectively and jointly deployed in the AO</p> <p>(b) Number of cross-border operations conducted</p>	<p>XXX as of February 2018</p> <p>one as of February 2018</p>	<p>5000 troops effectively deployed in the AO</p> <p>Number to be determined during the contractualisation phase</p>	Expertise France reports, G5 JF reports	No national chain of command interferes with the work of the Joint Force Command.

	development of the region.			(talks with G5 JF)		
Outputs	1. The G5 Sahel joint force headquarters and the three command posts are adequately manned and equipped to perform the duties assigned by the CONOPS".	(a) Number of command posts renovated/operationalized (including communication network) (b) number of staff deployed in HQ and PCs (c) Number of health platforms constructed in the G5 countries and at HQ level	0 xxx 0	1 HQ and 3 PCs renovated/operationalized (including communication network) 90 staff and support staff deployed in HQ, 30 staff and support staff deployed in PCs To be determined during the contractualisation of	Expertise France reports	Expertise France able to timely deliver assets to the Joint Force.

	<p>2. The G5 Sahel joint force has the means to conduct the operations specified in the CONOPS</p>	<p>(a) Number of ground equipment delivered to the force</p> <p>(b) Number of CASEVAC conducted with CASEVAC services provided by the EU for the whole area of intervention</p> <p>(c) Number of counter-IED equipment provided to the force</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Expertise France.</p> <p>To be determined during the contractualisation of Expertise France</p> <p>50 CASEVAC</p> <p>To be determined during the contractualisation of Expertise</p>		
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		<p>d) Number of forward operational bases build or renovated in the area of operation</p> <p>(e) Number of SIC equipment delivered to the G5S JF at tactical level for the whole area of intervention</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>France</p> <p>To be determined during the contractualisation of Expertise France</p> <p>To be determined during the contractualisation of Expertise France</p>		
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		<p>(f) Number of personal protection equipment delivered to the G5S JF for the whole area of intervention</p>	0	To be determined during the contractualisation of Expertise France		
		<p>(g) Number of protective equipment/infrastructure delivered to the G5S JF at battalion level for the whole area of operation</p>	0	To be determined during the contractualisation of Expertise France		

	(h) Number of supply services provided to the G5S JF on Malian territory	0	To be determined during contractualization with UN Secretariat	UN S reports	MINUSMA able to timely deliver services to the G5S JF on Malian territory
	(i) Number of engineering services provided to the G5S JF on Malian territory	0	To be determined during contractualization with UN Secretariat		
	(j) Number of civilian personnel detached by the UN to the G5S JF on the Malian territory	0	To be determined during contractualization with UN Secretariat		

	<p>3. The G5S JF conducts operations in compliance with the applicable human rights and international humanitarian law</p>	<p>(a) Number of violations of human rights law and international humanitarian law publicly reported and addressed by the G5S JF</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>To be determined during contractualization with UN Secretariat</p>	<p>UN S reports</p>	<p>Effective support from the OHCHR in the establishment and implementation of the HR/IHL compliance framework</p>
	<p>4. The G5 Permanent Secretariat has the means to operationalize the G5 Trust Fund to coordinate international voluntary contributions to the G5S JF</p>	<p>(a) number of technical-financial experts detached to the G5 Permanent Secretariat</p>	<p>0</p>	<p><i>To be determined during contractualization with GIZ</i></p>	<p><i>GIZ Reports</i></p>	

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