Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region

Contract number: T05-EUTF-SAHA-REG-03-01

Annex I

Description of the Action
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List of Abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIRCOP</td>
<td>Airport Communication Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCSS</td>
<td>Committee of Chiefs of Security Services</td>
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<td>DACORE</td>
<td>Data Collection and Registration (Centre)</td>
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<td>DEVCO</td>
<td>Development and Cooperation Aid</td>
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<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>Economic Community Of West African States</td>
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<td>EDF</td>
<td>European Development Fund</td>
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<td>EEAS</td>
<td>European External Action Service</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>EUCAP</td>
<td>European Union Capacity Building Mission</td>
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<td>EULOs</td>
<td>European Liaison Officers (platforms)</td>
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<td>IfS</td>
<td>Instrument for Stability</td>
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<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
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<td>KPI</td>
<td>Key Performance Indicators</td>
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<td>LEA</td>
<td>Law Enforcement agency</td>
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<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<td>NCB</td>
<td>(INTERPOL) National Central Bureau</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAJED</td>
<td>Programme d’Appui à la Justice et à l’Etat de Droit</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIP</td>
<td>Regional Indicative Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEACOP</td>
<td>Seaport Communication Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure</td>
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<td>SPOC</td>
<td>Single Point Of Contact</td>
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<td>SRIEU</td>
<td>Special Representative of Interpol to the European Union</td>
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<td>TOC</td>
<td>Transnational Organised Crime</td>
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<td>UNODC</td>
<td>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</td>
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<td>WANACO</td>
<td>WAPIS National Committee</td>
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<td>WAPCCO</td>
<td>West African Police Chiefs Committee</td>
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<td>WAPIS</td>
<td>West African Police Information System</td>
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1. Executive Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Support to the strengthening police information systems in the broader West Africa region</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>The overall duration of the Action is 24 months. It is agreed that, activities covering ECOWAS, its Member States and Mauritania, are expected to be concluded by Month 15 (e.g. indicatively May 2017, when the 11th EDF EU-West Africa RIP support for these countries is expected to be available).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical scope</td>
<td>The geographical scope of the Action covers ECOWAS, the G5 Sahel and their interested Member States. More in particular, the envisaged beneficiary countries are Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger along with Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td>5 MEUR, fully financed by the European Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing partner</td>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target Groups</td>
<td>Law enforcement agencies (Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, Immigration Services, etc.) across the region will be the main target groups. Beneficiary countries are involved in the implementation of the action also via the appointment of SPOCs and the establishment of WAPIS National Committees (WANACOs). The WANACO is the national body responsible for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of WAPIS at national level. Each country will need to set up and manage its own WANACO, composed of officials from national law enforcement agencies involved in WAPIS. Whenever appropriate, the governance and internal structure of the committee should be made official and a budget line should be allocated to ensure effective functioning. WANACOs should convene on a regular basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Beneficiaries</td>
<td>The final beneficiaries are the populations from the targeted countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall objective</td>
<td>The <strong>overall objective</strong> of this Action is to contribute to the modernisation; harmonisation and re-structuring of police information management in the broader West Africa region as an integral part of the overall efforts to reform the local security sector and improve local governance in line with international human rights standard and norms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose (specific objectives)</td>
<td>The <strong>purpose</strong> (specific objective) of this Action is to contribute to improving national law enforcement capacities in the concerned region by providing law enforcement actors with appropriate</td>
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tools to better manage police information (i.e. collect, centralise, manage and share police data) and therefore increase their daily effectiveness also in handling transnational crime and terrorism-related cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected results</th>
<th>The expected results of the Action are the following:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Result 1: The WAPIS System in the four original pilot countries (Benin, Ghana, Mali, and Niger) is fully operationalised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Result 2: Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the collection, centralisation, management and sharing of police data by national law enforcement authorities via the WAPIS System or a WAPIS-like system (when relevant) have been created in selected ECOWAS/G5 Sahel countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Result 3: Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the full roll-out of the WAPIS System and for the setting up of its future regional data sharing platform are created among ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Result 4: Possible modalities of cooperation with the G5 Sahel and its relevant structures, including the Sahel Information Platform and the Collège Sahélien de Sécurité, are explored, with a view to establishing a possible partnership and create favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the management and sharing of police data by local law enforcement capacities.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
2. Title

Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region.

3. Sector context

Security challenges in the Sahel and in the wider West Africa region are numerous and include terrorism, transnational organised crime and its manifold facets, the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, migrants smuggling and trafficking in human beings, etc.

In order to counter these threats effectively and in order for coordination between law enforcement authorities to take place, criminal information, as the key element of efficient modern policing, needs to be properly stored and exchanged.

One of the major challenges in this respect is the fact that almost the entirety of police data in Africa is paper-based. This situation seriously impacts police work as paper-based police data is difficult to retrieve, search, analyse, and share, therefore impeding investigations, police controls on persons and goods, and data sharing at all levels.

For instance, in West Africa, only Benin had a centralised police information system before other pilot systems were installed in Ghana, Mali, and Niger in the framework of the West Africa Police Information Systems (WAPIS) Programme,\(^1\) which also upgraded Benin’s initial system with the WAPIS System. Evidently, no African region has developed a regional police data-sharing mechanism.

Against this, West African countries only contribute to 0.0005% of data stored in INTERPOL global databases, perform 0.003% of the total number of searches on INTERPOL global databases, and issued only 84 of the total 43,142 valid Red Notices globally, accounting for only 0.02% of all INTERPOL Red Notices.

Without effective capacity to collect police information, manage and share it within the region, as well as between the region and the rest of the world, law enforcement authorities across West Africa cannot efficiently coordinate and no enforcement strategy can effectively tackle urgent security threats.

Regional authorities are fully conscious of this security gap. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Heads of Police (gathered in the framework of the West African Police Chiefs Committee - WAPCCO), and Ministers in charge of security (gathered in the framework of the ministerial council that immediately follows WAPCCO/CCSS\(^2\) meetings) have officially endorsed the WAPIS Programme every year since 2011. The ECOWAS Commission perceives the future regional WAPIS platform as a complementary and balancing measure to their initiative to create a free movement and free establishment zone within the ECOWAS area, whereby the free movement of persons would be accompanied by the ability of law enforcement to share and access information across the free movement zone.

It is urgent to continue supporting the development of police information systems in West Africa, as well as in all other African sub-regions, which would allow for both the national collection and centralisation of police data, as well its regional (and international) sharing and analysis. The global security infrastructure will highly benefit from this essential infrastructure.

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1. This was accomplished under previous phases of the West Africa Police Information System (WAPIS) Programme, funded by the European Union up to February 2016 (see section 7 for a full overview).

2. Committee of Chief of Security Services (CCSS).
To this end, INTERPOL, as the world largest law enforcement organisation, is working with regional bodies around the world to enhance their information-sharing capability, including with AMERIPOL and ASEANAPOL. As a result, this Action fits within the Organisation’s global strategy, including in Africa, where INTERPOL is ready to assist other sub-regions develop similar police information-sharing capability.

4. Scope of the Action

4.1 Rationale

The first request to develop a system that could help countries better manage and share police information was put forward by ECOWAS, at ministerial level in 2011 and then also in the framework of the WAPCCO, asking for support in the development of a regional police information system as a key tool to step up their fight against transnational organised crime and terrorism affecting the region.

This has been followed by more recent efforts within the G5 Sahel that expressed their interest and willingness to improve their Member States (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger) capacities in the field of security, migration and border management, also via the setting-up of a common secure information platform.

Over the past four years, the European Union (EU) has already started addressing requests coming from the region by supporting under the then Instrument for Stability (now Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, long-term component) the development, via INTERPOL, of the so-called West Africa Police Information System (WAPIS) in four pilot countries, notably Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger. This funding concluded in February 2016.

Last July 2015 the EU and ECOWAS agreed to further support the full roll out of the WAPIS System in all ECOWAS countries and Mauritania under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) European Union – West Africa Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) 2014 – 2020, Priority area 1: Peace, Security and Regional Stability; Specific objective 2: Support regional initiatives to address the main threats to peace, security and stability – provided that all concerned countries are interested and willing to adopt the System. The EDF support should be available not before May 2017.

The WAPIS System was conceived to intervene at three levels, i.e. national, regional and global.

At national level, it is to provide local law enforcement authorities with a national police data system allowing them to create, manage and share files on:

The national WAPIS system is located in a Data Collection and Registration Centre (DACORE) within a designated law enforcement facility, ideally in the proximity of the INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB). The DACORE includes officers from authorized national law enforcement agencies responsible for:

- Registering police data;
Performing data checks;

Controlling the validity of police data.

In order to enhance the efficiency of the national WAPIS system, it is critical that connections be established at law enforcement agencies’ headquarters and as widely as possible in law enforcement sites across the country, including border crossing points. Ultimately, a fully-fledged WAPIS System would:

- Allow the routine creation of electronic police data, which could subsequently be shared regionally or globally;
- Enable law enforcement officers to quickly know if an individual is wanted nationally, regionally (through the regional data-sharing platform) or internationally (through INTERPOL);
- Enable law enforcement officers to quickly know if an ID document, vehicle, or firearm is reported as stolen or associated to a crime;
- Allow investigators to link persons, vehicles, ID documents and firearms to a crime or investigation.

Police data in paper format is difficult to access and share, yet it is very valuable. It is therefore crucial that police data be converted to a digital format so it can be inserted into the national WAPIS system. To assist in this process, it has been foreseen to deploy scanning stations to selected national law enforcement agencies to scan existing paper files and enter critical data in the national WAPIS system for quick and easy searching. Moreover, the digitization of existing paper police data prevents this valuable data from being accidentally lost or purposely destroyed.

It is important to highlight that the identification of criminals is considerably enhanced by fingerprint identification. This is particularly true in West Africa, where civil registry and quality of identity documents are very weak. It is therefore crucial that the strengthening of police information systems, included the development of the WAPIS System or of WAPIS-like systems, goes hand in hand and is connected to Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS). It is thus necessary to systematically envisage the setting up of AFIS in parallel of the establishment of WAPIS or of WAPIS-like systems.

At regional level, the national systems will be networked into a regional police information sharing platform under the auspices of ECOWAS. The latter would allow the instant exchange of police data, including on persons, vehicles and ID documents, among countries of the region. Officers staffing a country’s DACORE or in the field would therefore be able to:

- Quickly know if an individual is wanted by another country;
- Quickly determine if an ID document, a vehicle or a firearm is reported as stolen or associated to a crime by police in another country.

As such, police cooperation would be enhanced as well as law enforcement agencies’ capacities to tackle transnational crime and terrorism.

In addition, statistics produced by the use of the regional system would allow for the development of strategic analysis of crime trends affecting the region, supporting local authorities in the development of more efficient anti-crime strategies.

Finally, at global level, each national WAPIS System is to be connected to the country’s INTERPOL NCB in order to share authorized national data globally through INTERPOL’s I-
Conversely, linkage with the INTERPOL NCB and to I-24/7 would allow officers working on the WAPIS System, with the same query made on their country’s WAPIS System, to perform checks against INTERPOL’s databases. For example, an officer performing a name check on a national suspected of drug trafficking may learn that this individual, despite not being already wanted by national authorities or by any other country of the region, is wanted by a South American or European country for similar drug-related criminal activities.

This would help strengthen the operational link between law enforcement in West African countries and the rest of the world. As a matter of fact, the greater inclusion of West African law enforcement agencies within the international police community is crucial to effectively combat transnational organised crime and terrorism.

Functional Architecture of the WAPIS System

Against this, and in order to support local authorities to better respond to the pressing threats affecting the region, the EU has considered extremely relevant for the "Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa" (hereinafter the Trust Fund) to 1) support the further consolidation and expansion of the WAPIS system in the first four pilot countries and 2) to prepare the setting up of WAPIS or of WAPIS-like systems as well as ensuring inter-operability with WAPIS of other relevant police information systems if needed, in other countries from ECOWAS as well as from the G5 Sahel.

Indeed, in line with the principles and threats identified in many EU policy documents, such as the European Security Strategy (2003), the EU Agenda for Change (2011), the EU Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel (2011 and 2014), this Action reflects the objectives of the Trust Fund, in particular objective 2.4 "Supporting improvements in the

3 This Action is also in line with the principles and objectives identified in a number of strategies, documents and Conventions adopted at international (i.e., United Nations), continental (i.e., African Union) and regional level (i.e. ECOWAS) levels.
overall governance, in particular by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights' abuses and enforcing the rule of law, including through capacity building in support of security and development as well as law enforcement, including border management and migration-related aspects."

It is also coherent with priority domains and the specifics objectives identified in the Valetta Action Plan, in particular Objective 1.3 sub-actions, "promote police and judicial cooperation", and "encourage exchange of information at regional level".

In addition, this Action will contribute to progress in the implementation of the EU Sahel Regional Action Plan 2015-2020, notably in the field of security and rule of law, as well as of border management, illicit trafficking and transnational organised crime.

Last but not least, it would feed into the formulation of the further full roll out of WAPIS as foreseen in the European Union – West Africa Regional indicative Programme 2014 – 2020, Priority area 1: Peace, Security and Regional Stability; Specific objective 2: Support regional initiatives to address the main threats to peace, security and stability.

Against this backdrop, it is relevant to highlight that the present Description of the Action covers only the activities funded under the bridging support of the EU Trust Fund. This will however feed into the upcoming formulation of the support to WAPIS foreseen under the 11th EDF EU-West Africa Regional Indicative Programme (which will have an indicative duration of five years).

4.2 Achievements so far

As indicated above, the EU support to the so-called WAPIS Programme has been so far delivered under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (and its predecessor, the Instrument for Stability).

The first phase (September 2012 – September 2013) was intended as a preparation and planning phase, conducted in cooperation with pilot countries to generate their active input and ensure support to the Programme.

The objectives of phase 1 were:

- Producing a detailed description of the required operational processes for the routinely production of electronic police data (from the police officer on the street to the information system) and for accessing data stored in the system from the different duty locations (including for officers on the street, at border crossing points, airports).

- Producing a technical description of the mechanisms translating functional user needs into operational processing of police data.

- Producing a description of the legal framework and enforcement mechanisms guaranteeing that the processing of police data is conducted in respect of human rights and data privacy standards.

- Developing a plan for change management, including all the necessary tools and training to guarantee a smooth and sustainable implementation of WAPIS in the countries.

- Developing a comprehensive Master Plan for the full roll out of WAPIS in the 16 West African countries starting with 5 pilot countries.

Against this, the first phase of the Programme achieved the following:
- Full buy-in by the 5 pilot countries\(^4\) (participation in workshops, creation of national WAPIS committees with all law enforcement agencies, political authorities, other countries requesting participation).
- Definition of the scope and perimeter of the information system, including data frame, data-model, data flow mechanisms and interoperability with INTERPOL.
- Set-up of WAPIS National Committees in the pilot countries, including representatives from national law enforcement agencies.
- Drafting of detailed country reports on the situation of pilot countries in terms of law enforcement operations, police IT, as well as protection and management of police and personal data.
- Development of a technical solution for the registration and preservation of paper-based police data prior to its entering into the information system.
- Development of the WAPIS Master Plan (operation, IT, legal, change management, etc.).

The second phase (October 2013 – February 2016) launched implementation in pilot countries. Under Phase 2, the Master Plan was implemented in four pilot countries (Benin, Ghana, Mali, and Niger) with a focus on gathering operational feedback from implementing law enforcement agencies so as to inform the foreseen full roll out of WAPIS in the 15 ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.

The objectives of phase 2 were:

- Ensuring that the four pilot countries are actively committed to the Programme and holding regular WANACO meetings in order to oversee implementation and efficiently coordinate multi-agency efforts.
- Equipping and training personnel in all pilot countries to digitize paper-based police files and conducting thorough digitization of police paper-based police files.
- Operationalizing the National Data Collection and Registration centres (DACORE), including by training the first wave of operators, purchasing necessary equipment and establishing appropriate procedures, enabling operators to effectively process data using the WAPIS national database software (see below).
- Developing a first WAPIS national database prototype and installing it in the DACORE, with a view to gathering user and operational feedback.
- Ensuring that the four pilot countries have fully engaged in enacting the appropriate legal framework for the use of the national WAPIS System, including on data protection and police data management.
- Producing a WAPIS implementation model and roadmap for the full roll-out of the WAPIS Programme in all 15 ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.

Achievements under the second phase included the following:

- WAPIS National Committees (WANACO) are effectively functioning in the four pilot countries and fulfilling their role of overseeing the implementation of the Programme and facilitating inter-agency cooperation.

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\(^4\) However, this followed by Mauritania's decision to participate in the Programme as an observer only, at least until February 2016.
Installed and provided training for the digitization and field-based insertion of paper-based police data into an electronic system for the purpose of data preservation and future insertion into national WAPIS databases; officers from participating law enforcement agencies in the four pilot countries have subsequently been digitizing significant quantities of paper-based police data, which has been inserted into the national WAPIS System.

Defined the technical specifications for, developed, installed and provided training for using the software of the national WAPIS System in the four pilot countries' WAPIS Data Collection and Registration centres (DACORE).

Setup the DACORE in the four pilot countries.

Allowed the creation, through digitization and data entry in the DACOREs performed in the four pilot countries.  

Ensured support of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCO).

Provided legal support, including through the action of the President of Senegal's Data Protection Commission, to the four pilot countries in order for them to put in place the required legal framework for operating the national WAPIS System.

Developed a preliminary legal study, entitled Rapport d'analyse préliminaire - Contribution juridique à la conception, au développement et à l'implantation du Système d'information policière pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest, WAPIS-SIPAO (Preliminary Analysis Report – Legal contribution to the conception, development and implementation of the West African Police Information System, WAPIS), on the legal aspects of the WAPIS Programme's implementation. The report allowed clarifying the Programme's main legal challenges, including the protection basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, and developing strategies to address them.

4.3 Lessons learned

The following major lessons have been learned since the WAPIS Programme started its implementation:

- Previous phases of the WAPIS Programme have confirmed that the development of police information systems relies entirely on the commitment of national authorities. The development of WAPIS in beneficiary countries should address authorities at all levels, including Ministers, Heads of law enforcement agencies (LEA), as well as LEA middle management and officers.

- Considering the turnover in countries' higher authorities, it is critical that a document (e.g. a Memorandum of Understanding) be signed by beneficiary countries in order to establish their commitment to implement the Action. This document should contain the list of responsibilities and commitments of the concerned countries in view of a successful and sustainable implementation. In addition, following discussion with the ECOWAS Commission, it was suggested that an ECOWAS Act, signed by its Member States at either Heads of State and Government or Ministerial level, would

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5 For a total of 9,446 police files, 4,560 criminal facts, 16,155 person files, 78 vehicles, 3 weapons, and 1 document. Statistics are as of 20 April 2016.

6 Legal support included advice and drafting of legal text with a view to creating a Personal Data Protection Commission (when necessary) and adequately registering the WAPIS System to the competent data protection authority, as required by the ECOWAS Supplementary Act on Personal Data Protection Within ECOWAS.
also be instrumental to establish Member States' commitment and responsibilities with regards to the Action. In each beneficiary country, this Act should be complemented by a specific administrative agreement (e.g. the Memorandum of Understanding mentioned above) outlining responsibilities and commitments of all parties. Such agreements could also be used as the reference for monitoring of the respect of mutual commitments.

- "Single points of contact" (SPOCs) should be appointed at local level. They should be of sufficiently high-level to "make things happen" within his/her own agency and to be able to have impact on other participating agencies (e.g. chief of cabinet Ministry of the Interior). Technical and legal points of contact should also be appointed to support the Action's implementation.

- The implementation of the Action requires continuous assistance and monitoring for all activities, notably through Country Officers, who should be present in implementing countries at a rate of at least one week every four weeks if possible.

- Links and synergies with INTERPOL National Central Bureaus need to be established.

- Considering the lack of technical expertise in law enforcement agencies in implementing countries, solutions must be developed in order to ensure that the police information systems benefit from a local first line of technical support. In addition, and for the duration of the Action, technical assistance is to be provided from INTERPOL's Regional Bureau for West Africa, located in Abidjan.

### 4.4 Overall objective and purpose

The **overall objective** of this Action is to contribute to the modernisation; harmonisation and re-structuring of police information management in the broader West Africa region as an integral part of the overall efforts to reform the local security sector and improve local governance in line with international human rights standard and norms.

The **purpose** (specific objective) of this Action is to contribute to improving national law enforcement capacities in the concerned region by providing law enforcement actors with appropriate tools to better manage police information (i.e. collect, centralise, manage and share police data) and therefore increase their daily effectiveness also in handling transnational crime and terrorism-related cases.

### 4.5 Expected results

The expected results of the Action are the following:

1. Result 1: The WAPIS System in the four original pilot countries (Benin, Ghana, Mali, and Niger) is fully operationalised.

2. Result 2: Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the collection, centralisation, management and sharing of police data by national law enforcement authorities via the WAPIS System or a WAPIS-like system (when relevant) have been created in selected ECOWAS/G5 Sahel countries.

3. Result 3: Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the full roll-out of the WAPIS System and for the setting up of its future regional data sharing platform are created among ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.
4. Result 4: Possible modalities of cooperation with the G5 Sahel and its relevant structures, including the Sahel Information Platform and the Collège Sahélien de Sécurité, are explored, with a view to establishing a possible partnership and create favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the management and sharing of police data by local law enforcement capacities.

4.6 Geographical Scope

The geographical scope of the Action covers ECOWAS, the G5 Sahel and their interested Member States.

4.7 Target groups and final beneficiaries

The target groups of this Action are law enforcement agencies (Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, Immigration Services, etc.) mobilised in each beneficiary country.

The final beneficiaries are the populations from the targeted countries.

Police authorities from INTERPOL’s other member countries will be indirect beneficiaries of the Action, including the 28 European Union Member States.

4.8 Specific activities and methodology

In order to achieve the overall and specific objectives outlined above, the main activities to be conducted during the implementation phase are the following (see the Action’s Logframe in Annex I for detailed indicators, including baselines and targets):

Result 1: The WAPIS System is fully operationalised in the four original pilot countries (Benin, Ghana, Mali, and Niger).

An operationalised WAPIS System is one where involved law enforcement agencies actively input and consult data, including to ensure that recent paper-based criminal files are entered in the System.

Activity 1.1.: In close coordination with the Contracting Authority and concerned EU Delegations, discussing and concluding Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) to help institutionalise the Action and the WAPIS System within the national structures and ensure engagement of targeted countries.

Methodology:

- The MoU is indicatively envisaged as a tripartite document signed by the concerned country, INTERPOL and the European Union (e.g. the concerned EU Delegation), which would aim at detailing responsibilities and commitments of all parties. As such, the MoU would be used as the reference for monitoring of the respect of mutual commitments.

Human resources:

- Implementation Coordinator (lead), Associate Legal Officer, Operations Coordinator, Country Officers.

Indicative targeted countries

- Benin, Ghana, Mali, and Niger.
Activity 1.2: Providing active change management support in the four pilot countries (Benin, Ghana, Mali, Niger).

Sub-activity 1.2.1: Creating a knowledge management base for the four pilot countries, which can be used, and adapted if needed, for the other targeted countries.

Methodology:

- Development of a WAPIS "kit" (that can be easily adapted to similar kits for WAPIS-like systems).
- Development of training/mentoring/peer-coaching curricula, including with a train-the-trainers approach targeting WAPIS System users and administrators. The final goal of this activity would be to create a peer to peer expertise within the WAPIS network across the region that will also support the expansion of WAPIS like systems in other sub-regions.
- Possible development of an e-learning platform.

Human resources:

- Operations Coordinator (lead), Project Communications Officer.

Indicative targeted countries:

- Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.

Sub-activity 1.2.2: Through regular country presence, conducting capacity building, mentoring and peer-coaching on the use and benefits of the WAPIS System to senior and middle-management from national law enforcement authorities.

Methodology:

- Capacity building activities aim at training and mentoring users and administrators of the WAPIS System. If needed, refreshment training on topics already covered under previous phases of the WAPIS Programme will be conducted. A train-the-trainer approach will be adopted, also with a view to possibly use in the future trainers trained in one country to conduct training in other countries.

- EU CSDP missions EU CAP Sahel are established in Mali and Niger, and informal partnerships with them had been already developed during the previous phases of the Programme, in particular for the sensitisation and training of police services on the use of the WAPIS System. With full respect of the mandate and working framework of the EU CSDP missions, specific arrangements could be put in place in the framework of this Action for instance for training and monitoring activities. These arrangements have to be formalised through MoUs defining the mutual commitments in light of available resources.

- In addition, capacity building activities and on-site presence of the country officers will be the opportunity to:
  - Advise on and develop, together with local law enforcement authorities, standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the use of the WAPIS System;
  - Advise on and develop, together with local law enforcement authorities, key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure performance (e.g. number of
digitised files, number of assigned personnel, number of consulted files, number of trained personnel);

- Advise on and develop, together with local law enforcement authorities, tailored-made modalities to address recurring issues at national level, such as the staffing of the DACORE and of other WAPIS stations, ensuring trained staff stability, etc.;

- Monitor on-going implementation, including staffing of the DACORE and of other WAPIS stations, as well as the conclusion of the MoU, fixing technical problems and provide support on the maintenance of the WAPIS System;

- Meeting/coordinating with national authorities, in particular through the WAPIS National Committees (WANACOs), as well as with European Union Delegations and other stakeholders.

**Human resources:**

- Operations Coordinator (lead), Country Officers.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

- Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.

**Sub-activity 1.2.3:** Encouraging exchanges of experiences, good practices, harmonization of procedures and networking.

**Methodology:**

- Encourage beneficiary countries to organise exchanges of officers and trainers in order to share day-to-day experience of working with the WAPIS System.

- Indicatively three meetings will be organised at INTERPOL’s Regional Bureau for West Africa in Abidjan, bringing together officials involved in the implementation of the Action, including SPOCs, Heads of DACOREs, IT focal points, and legal focal points.

  - 1st meeting: taking stock of implementation in pilot countries, gathering feedback on software development, setting KPIs for DACORE performance;

  - 2nd meeting: discussing the integration of the WAPIS System in countries’ legal framework and processes;

  - 3rd meeting: taking stock of the operationalization of the WAPIS System and drawing lessons learned in view of the full roll-out across West Africa.

**Human resources:**

- Head of Programme (lead), Operations Coordinator, Country Officers, Associate Legal Officer.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

- Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.
Activity 1.3: Performing WAPIS System extensions.

*Sub-activity 1.3.1:* Developing a deployment strategy for the WAPIS System on the basis of local needs.

*Methodology:*

- Conducting a needs assessment aiming at developing a deployment strategy of the WAPIS System for the greater capital area with a particular focus on ensuring the populating of the WAPIS System.

*Human resources:*


*Indicative targeted countries:*

- Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.

*Sub-activity 1.3.2:* On the basis of the findings of the needs assessments, initiate WAPIS System extension beyond the DACORE in selected greater capital area locations.

*Methodology:*

- Remote access to the WAPIS System shall be set-up within participating law enforcement agencies, with the goal of facilitating populating the System by allowing data entry directly from the location where police data is stored, i.e. without moving encoding fiches. In particular, access shall be set-up in priority and as soon as possible in the offices of criminal identification (i.e. where police information on criminals and crime is stored). Operational units shall also be connected depending on available funds and local communication infrastructure.

*Human resources:*


*Indicative targeted countries:*

- Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.

Activity 1.4: Explore how to establish complementarity and legal exchange of information between the WAPIS System and justice and relevant penitentiary registries and databases.

*Methodology:*

- The second meeting to be organised at the INTERPOL Regional bureau for West Africa in Abidjan will focus on the integration of the WAPIS System in countries' legal framework and judicial system.

- Country Officers will follow-up on the above-mentioned meeting, assess current criminal and prison records in the countries, and engage law enforcement authorities
and representatives from Ministries of Justice in order to explore complementarity options.

**Human resources:**

- Implementation Coordinator (lead), Operations Coordinator, Country Officers, Associate Legal Officer.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

- Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.

**Activity 1.5:** Organise an INTERPOL Operation Infra in West Africa with the participation of the four pilot countries, as well as the new beneficiary countries, targeting international fugitives wanted for serious crimes with a view to localising and arresting them.7

**Human resources:**

- Head of INTERPOL Fugitives Investigations Support (FIS) (lead), Deputy SRIEU, Seconded BKA Officer, FIS staff.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

7
• Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger, as well as Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mauritania.

Activity 1.6: Establishing a direct link with INTERPOL databases through the I-24/7 communications system.

Methodology:
• Direct connectivity between each country’s INTERPOL National Central Bureau (NCB) and DACORE will be set-up in order to enable law enforcement officers working on the WAPIS System, in the DACOREs or in law enforcement agencies’ own facilities, to directly query information shared through INTERPOL’s I-24/7 and to share authorized national police data globally through INTERPOL’s I-24/7.

Human resources:
• Information Systems Architect (lead), Operations Coordinator, Country Officers.

Indicative targeted countries:
• Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.

Activity 1.7: Preparing a user-feedback report on the use of the WAPIS System software so as to develop technical specifications for and perform an upgrade on the WAPIS System software.

Methodology:
• The first of the three meetings to take place at the Abidjan Regional Bureau (activity 1.2.3) will take stock of the use of the WAPIS System since its launch and will enable INTERPOL to collect user feedback and to produce a user-feedback report.
• Development of technical specifications and procurement in order to perform a software upgrade.
• Perform software upgrade on the basis of the technical specifications.

Human resources:
• Information Systems Architect (lead), Operations Coordinator, Country Officers.

Indicative targeted countries:
• Benin, Ghana, Mali and Niger.

Result 2: Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the collection, centralisation, management and sharing of police data by national law enforcement authorities via the WAPIS System or a WAPIS-like system (when relevant) have been created in selected ECOWAS/G5 Sahel countries.
**Activity 2.1:** In close coordination with the Contracting Authority, concerned EU Delegations and other relevant EU Stakeholders, conducting needs assessment to relevant countries.

**Sub-activity 2.1.1:** Preparing a standard needs assessment.

**Methodology:**
- Preparing a standard needs assessment in view of carrying out structured assessments of law enforcement authorities in relation to their criminal information management.

**Human resources:**
Operations Coordinator (lead), Country Officers.

**Indicative targeted countries:**
- ECOWAS and G5 Sahel Member States.

**Sub-activity 2.1.2:** On the basis of standard needs assessment, conducting needs assessment.

**Methodology:**
- Country missions will be carried out by the Programme Director to engage national authorities, leading to the appointment of Single Points of Contact (SPOCs) and the set-up of WAPIS (or WAPIS-like) National Committees (WANACOs) as a means to ensure local ownership and sustainability in line with a bottom up approach.
- Field missions will be carried out by the Operations Coordinator and Country Officers to Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire and Mauritania, also to take stock of criminal files management across law enforcement agencies. Key law enforcement will also be gathered, including information on police organisation, police school, use of INTERPOL police capabilities, etc., so as to complete the needs assessment and produce a fully documented situational report for each country.
- Briefing and debriefing meeting with the Contracting Authority and with relevant Delegations will have to be foreseen.

**Human resources:**
- Programme Director, Operations Coordinator, Country Officers.

**Indicative targeted countries:**
- Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire and Mauritania

**Activity 2.2:** In liaison with the Contracting Authority and concerned EU Delegations, discussing and concluding Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) to help institutionalise the Action, the WAPIS System and WAPIS-like systems within the national structures and ensure engagement of targeted countries.

**Methodology:**
- The Memorandum of Understanding is indicatively envisaged as a tripartite document signed by the concerned country, INTERPOL and the European Union (e.g. the concerned EU Delegation), which would aim at detailing responsibilities and
commitments of all parties. The MOU would be used as the reference for monitoring of the respect of mutual commitments.

**Human resources:**
- Implementation Coordinator (lead), Associate Legal Officer, Operations Coordinator.

**Indicative targeted countries:**
- Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mauritania.

**Activity 2.3:** Initiate the full roll out of the WAPIS System in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritania and of a WAPIS-like System in Chad.

**Sub-activity 2.3.1:** On the basis of needs assessment, setting-up of digitisation platforms in the targeted countries.

**Methodology:**
- On the basis of the findings of the needs assessments, setting-up of digitization platforms for the conversion of existing paper-based police data into electronic data along with the training/mentoring of the relevant officers.

**Human resources:**

**Indicative targeted countries:**
- Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mauritania.

**Sub-activity 2.3.2:** Encouraging exchanges of experiences, good practices, harmonization of procedures and networking.

**Methodology:**
- Starting from the second meeting to be held at the INTERPOL regional Bureau in Abidjan, SPOCs and other representatives from Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritania will be present. This will encourage exchanges of experiences, good practices, harmonization of procedures and networking.

**Human resources:**
- Programme Director, Head of Programme, Operations Coordinator.

**Indicative targeted countries:**
- Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mauritania and the four original pilot countries.

**Sub-activity 2.3.3:** Explore how to establish complementarity and legal exchange of information between the WAPIS Systems and justice and penitentiary relevant registries and data bases.

**Methodology:**
• The second meeting to be organised at the INTERPOL Regional bureau for West Africa in Abidjan will focus on the integration of the WAPIS System in countries' legal framework and judicial system.

• Country Officers will follow-up, and report to the Contracting Authority, on the above-mentioned meeting and engage law enforcement authorities and representatives from the Ministry of Justice in order to explore complementarity options.

**Human resources:**

• Head of Programme, Implementation Coordinator, Operations Coordinator, Associate Legal Officer, Country Officers.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

• Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mauritania.

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**Result 3: Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the full roll-out of the WAPIS System and for the setting up of its future regional data sharing platform are created among ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.**

**Activity 3.1:** In close coordination with the Contracting Authority, concerned EU Delegations and other relevant EU Stakeholders, raising awareness and confirm local buy-in.

**Methodology:**

• The Action will take advantage of the Annual General Assembly of the West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO) and the subsequent meeting of Ministers in charge of security to share information on the ongoing implementation of the Programme and obtain political support in view of the 11th EDF EU-West Africa RIP-supported phase. In addition, the Action will seek to organise a side-vent to the WAPCCO meeting to bring together Heads of Police to informally discuss the future regional data exchange platform.

• Debriefing meetings with the Contracting Authority and with relevant EU Delegations will have to be foreseen.

**Human resources:**

• Programme Director, Head of Programme, ECOWAS Coordinator.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

• ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.

**Activity 3.2:** Conducting an implementation study outlining technical options for a regional data-sharing platform, as well as their implications in terms of maintenance cost, data protection and legal framework. The study should be designed so as to inform the development of WAPIS-like systems in other relevant regions.

**Methodology:**
• A needs assessment will be conducted and open tender launched for the selection of a consultant to assist in producing the implementation study.

• The Implementing Team has acquired considerable knowledge of West African law enforcement, as well data exchange mechanisms and therefore intends to have an active role in the study. Close coordination with the selected third party will be permanent throughout the study.

**Human resources:**

• Head of Programme (lead), Implementation Coordinator, Operations Coordinator, Coordinator at ECOWAS, Information Systems Architect.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

• ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.

**Activity 3.3:** In close coordination with the Contracting Authority and concerned EU Delegations, working with the ECOWAS Commission to engage ECOWAS Member States to strengthening their law enforcement capacities to collect, centralise, manage and share police data via the WAPIS System, while at the same time establishing the parties' responsibilities in the implementation of the System.  

**Methodology:**

• With a view to the full roll out under the 11th EDF EU-West Africa RIP Phase, it is critical to build political ownership across the region. In this view, a formal engagement of ECOWAS Member States should be encouraged. If feasible, this could take the form of an ECOWAS Act, either at Heads of States and Government or at Ministerial level, which would establish the Parties' commitment to and responsibilities vis-à-vis the WAPIS System. This process would require a strong political and institutional involvement from the ECOWAS Commission, which should lead the overall process.

• Briefing and debriefing meeting with the Contracting Authority and with relevant Delegations will have to be foreseen.

**Human resources:**

• Head of Programme (lead), Associate Legal Officer, ECOWAS Coordinator.

**Indicative targeted countries:**

• ECOWAS Member States.

**Result 4:** Possible modalities of cooperation with the G5 Sahel and its relevant structures, including the Sahel Information Platform and the Collège Sahélien de Sécurité, are explored, with a view to establishing a possible partnership and create

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8 Commitment of Mauritanian authorities to implement the Action will take the form of the MoU mentioned in Activity 2.2.
favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the management and sharing of police data by local law enforcement capacities.

**Activity 4.1:** In liaison with the Contracting Authority, concerned EU Delegations and other relevant EU stakeholders, conducting scoping missions with a view to developing cooperation with the G5 Sahel in the field of security and police information sharing.

**Methodology:**
- In liaison with the Contracting Authority, EU Delegations and other relevant EU stakeholders, field ownership mission will be conducted in order to raise awareness on the Action and confirm the G5 Sahel buy-in and possibly develop technical cooperation on police information sharing.
- Briefing and debriefing meeting with the Contracting Authority and with relevant Delegations will have to be foreseen.

**Human resources:**
- Programme Director, Head of Programme.

**Indicative targeted countries:**
- G5 Sahel.

**Activity 4.2:** Explore the possible interest of G5 Sahel for a common secure information platform based on INTERPOL’s I-24/7 secure network.

**Methodology:**
- Following the G5 Sahel intention to develop a secure platform for the sharing and analysis of security related information and the establishment of an intelligence data base, a needs assessment for the possible establishment of a common secure information platform based on INTERPOL’s I-24/7 network will be carried out, in close liaison with relevant EU stakeholders and international partners, including UNODC.

**Human resources:**
- Head of Programme (lead), Information Systems Architect.

**Indicative targeted countries:**
- G5 Sahel.

5. **Complementary actions**
This Action will look for synergies with a number of EU and non-EU funded initiatives and actors. These include:

- Civilian CSDP missions, notably EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUCAP Sahel Niger to help training, monitoring, mentoring and advising of police officers on the use of WAPIS system. INTERPOL has already benefitted from the support of EUCAP Sahel missions for the implementation of WAPIS in their respective countries. In addition,
an agreement has been reached with EUCAP Sahel missions for the resident EUCAP Sahel staff to provide on-site training on the WAPIS System. Discussions have also been held with EUCAP Sahel to build a partnership on the integration of WAPIS in the training schemes of police and gendarmerie in Mali and Niger, whereby INTERPOL would develop the training modules and EUCAP Sahel would work with national authorities to integrate them in the training curricula. Agreements with EUCAP Sahel will be formalized.

- EDF-funded projects, like PAJED II in Niger, whereby a criminal AFIS will be installed at the Niger Police. Contact has been made with Niger authorities to ensure interoperability and couple the AFIS with the national WAPIS System; the 10th EDF ECOWAS's Praia Action Plan on Drugs, implemented by UNODC; the 10th EDF "Freedom of Movement and Mobility in West Africa" regional programme, implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

- IcSP-funded projects like AIRCOP (implemented by UNODC in partnership with INTERPOL and the World Customs) or SEACOP (implemented by FIAPP), aiming at fighting against drugs trafficking by air and sea, as well as other possible upcoming projects funded under the IcSP short term such as "Programme d'appui à la Consolidation des Acquis de la Paix" (still under definition).

- DCI/PANAF-funded "Enhancing African Capacity to Respond More Effectively to Transnational Organised Crime (TOC)".

In the same vein, synergies will be sought with relevant regional and international organisations and related initiatives, such as:

- the ECOWAS Commission, in particular for possible synergies with ECOWAS Integrated Maritime Strategy (EIMS), and in particular with the Multinational Maritime Coordination Centre for Zone "E", located in Cotonou, Benin, which has the mandate of responding to security threats and other maritime issues along the territorial waters of Togo, Niger, Benin and Nigeria on the Gulf of Guinea. Similar cooperation is envisaged with the future centre for Zone "F" to be created in Accra, Ghana.

- the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to explore the possible interoperability with their MIDAS border management tool being implemented in several countries of the region, as well as other relevant projects.

- the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), notably with their Regional Office for West and Central Africa, in particular in relation with anti-organised crime and anti-drugs projects and their support to the G5 Sahel.

- the World Customs Organization (WCO).

The Action will also cooperate with and build upon efforts made by EU Member States in enhancing security in West Africa:

- INTERPOL participates in Fontanot Group meetings, which includes EU Member States' experts, to share views and experience on security initiatives in West Africa, with a view to ensuring better coordination among stakeholders and initiatives.

- The Action builds upon the experience of the French Police in their project in Benin called « Projet d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité Intérieure au Bénin (PARISIB) ». This project created an electronic police information system common to all law enforcement agencies of Benin.
6. Donor coordination

This Action, in its effort to modernize police data management across the broader West Africa region, will naturally be brought to cooperate with the numerous other security-related initiatives carried out in the region by the European Union, European Union Member States, and other donors.

To this end, existing donor coordination mechanisms and platforms, led or not by the EU, both in the field and at HQs level, will be fully exploited. For instance, participation will be pursued to the Fontanot Group, which includes EU Member States' experts, to share views and experience on EU police technical assistance and operational coordination in West Africa, or to the Dakar and Accra Drugs Liaison Officers Platforms.

7. Assumptions and Risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Risk level (H/M/L)</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
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</table>
| Lack of political commitment in the targeted countries/turnover among high-level authorities in the targeted countries | Medium             | - EEAS EU Member States political dialogue  
|                                                                     |                    | - Ensure continued support, visibility and awareness raising at political level through visits in the countries and presence at conferences, especially WAPCCO Annual General Assembly, INTERPOL General Assembly, INTERPOL Regional Conference for Africa, etc.  
|                                                                     |                    | - In case of political changes (new ministers, chiefs of police, etc.): EU MS and EU Delegation to reiterate importance of this |

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Action/Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervention, of respect of country commitments, and foresee a field mission to obtain full buy-in. - Strong partnership with the ECOWAS Commission, including through the possible high-level signature of an ECOWAS Legal Act, to foster institutional support towards ECOWAS Member States.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnover of trained personnel</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>- Tripartite MoUs will be signed with implementing countries, outlining countries’ responsibilities, including maintaining trained staff in place for a significant period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff transition from the Trust Fund-supported Action to WAPIS 3 to be funded under the 11th EDF</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>- Provide career incentives for staff moving from Brussels to Abidjan, including long-term contracts. - Guarantee the information flow within the team to allow a takeover of responsibilities/tasks/ in the case of changes due to departure/illness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavailability of reliable and affordable means of communication in the countries</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>- Work in close collaboration with national authorities to learn from past experiences. - Encourage countries to use the radio local loop, which is a sustainable option due to its very low running costs. - Establish contact with international organisations and non-governmental organisations present on the field and learn from their experience. In particular, the Action will benefit from the experience of IOM, who has extensive experience in setting up communications network in West Africa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Framework not in place at national level to ensure adequate usage of the police information system</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>- Use EU, ECOWAS and INTERPOL leverage to speed up the legislative process. - Work with experts from the regions to advise countries and assist them in drafting legal texts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure of countries to allocate suitable premises and staff for police information systems</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>- Use EU, ECOWAS and INTERPOL political leverage to secure the allocation of a specific budget line for premises allocation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to build inter-agency cooperation</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>- Push forward the agency taking ownership of the national WAPIS system to prove its value and convince sceptical agencies. - Signing of a MoU at national level to establish country responsibilities.</td>
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### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Failure by countries to maintain IT equipment</th>
<th>High</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Use EU, ECOWAS and INTERPOL political leverage to secure the allocation at national level of a specific budget line for equipment maintenance.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Foster partnerships between law enforcement agencies and local IT companies.</td>
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#### Assumptions:
- Authorities at national and regional level will continue to support the WAPIS System and WAPIS-like systems.
- No major regional conflict will occur.
- The general security situation in countries will allow for normal operations.

### 8. Cross-cutting issues

In order to share police information effectively, it is highly desirable that the different participating national law enforcement agencies develop operational coordination in the form of a national integrated command centre. This Action will encourage countries to this end, using available structures where appropriate (i.e. the WAPIS Data Collection and Registration Centres (DACORE), with its inter-agency police information infrastructure and interconnection with the INTERPOL National Central Bureau, where relevant and existing). In addition, it will be necessary to identify, where possible, how to absorb or connect other existing data collection systems.

In order to guarantee data protection and its related regime, each country should be compliant with INTERPOL rules for data processing. The collection and processing of police data will comply with international data-protection and human-rights standards. The WAPIS data protection system will be based on the Supplementary Act on Personal data Protection within ECOWAS and INTERPOL’s Rules on the Processing of Data. It will also comply with internationally recognized principles (UN guidelines for the exploitation of personal data files/1990; EU directives 95/46/EC, 2002/58/EC, and 2009/136/EC).

The possible impact of the project on the respect of human rights, good governance and gender issues will be constantly monitored and corrective measures will be carried out where relevant and necessary. Particularly, care will be taken towards law enforcement agencies' respect of human rights. Training to law enforcement agencies may integrate a component on human rights and gender issues.

In conformity with Article 2 of INTERPOL’s Constitution and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to which the said Article refers, INTERPOL is an organisation that promotes the respect of human rights in all its member countries and focuses its action on the improvement of safety for all people across the world, including vulnerable women and children. Faithful to INTERPOL’s tradition, this Action has much at heart to promote human rights, good governance and gender issues in its implementing countries, as well as the strengthening of the rule of law in all implementing countries. In this regard, the implementing team will provide permanent legal support to countries throughout the Action and, where appropriate, will be available to assist countries in the adaptation of the national legal framework.

Besides, several specific actions have been identified to ensure that appropriate attention to the respect of human rights, good governance and gender issues is given:
• All trainings delivered to law enforcement agencies in countries implementing the Action will raise awareness on respecting human rights and ensuring transparent police process for all types of offences and complaints, including when dealing with people requiring special treatment such as refugees, unaccompanied minors, victims of sexual and gender based-violence (SGBV) or of human trafficking. The participation of women in trainings and/or formal meetings will be strongly encouraged;

• International and regional instruments for the protection of human rights, such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights or the Supplementary Act on personal data protection within ECOWAS, will be permanently accessible by law enforcement officers on the Action’s System’s Homepage;

• During official meetings, INTERPOL Officials will stress the importance of respecting human rights and ensuring equal gender representation. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between each beneficiary country and INTERPOL to be signed in the framework of the Action will mention the respect of human rights, good governance and gender issues as a long-term objective of the Action;

• Over the timeframe of the Action, it will be organised a workshop dedicated to legal and technical procedures in order to allow the WAPIS System to be in line with national criminal procedures, in constant liaison with law enforcement agencies;

• As it was experienced during phase 2 of the previous WAPIS Programme, the Action will continue working with West African legal experts, notably in criminal procedure, human rights and personal data protection areas.

9. Governance of the Action

The European Commission, Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development, Unit E2, Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa, Sahel and Lake Chad Window, represented by a Project Manager, is the Contracting Authority and will be responsible for managing the contract.

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the present Action lies with INTERPOL. Any amendment to the contract and other issues of significance will be discussed with and approved by the Contracting Authority.

As far as the governance of the Action is concerned, a Project Steering and Coordination Committee (PSCC) will be established in order to ensure/strengthen coordination in planning and reviewing the Action’s implementation. In particular, it will fulfil oversight functions, validate the overall direction of the Action, review implementation and provide guidelines for planning.

Chairied by the Contracting Authority and INTERPOL,10 the PSCC will include representatives from both of them along with the EEAS, including civilian CSDP missions, relevant EU Delegations and other Commission’s line DGs as observers. Representatives from the main national and regional stakeholders (e.g. ECOWAS, WAPCCO, G5 Sahel) and other relevant actors will participate as relevant. The exact composition of the PSCC will be agreed with the Contracting Authority prior to the implementation of the Action.

The PSCC will meet indicatively at least every six months in Abidjan, Brussels or any other different location as and whenever necessary. INTERPOL shall prepare revised work plans

10 The INTERPOL representation will include a senior executive from the Organization’s Headquarters (Lyon).
and submit them to the PSCC for discussion and approval. Work plans include the detailed activities to be undertaken within the relevant time frame, assigned responsibilities and budgeted costs for each activity. Work plans will be shared with other relevant actors having an interest in the development of the Action. INTERPOL will also prepare the minutes of the meetings which will be subject to approval by the Contracting Authority and adoption by the PSCC.

Additional regular meetings, also in a reduced format (i.e. at the technical/operational level), shall also be envisaged to ensure close monitoring of the Action's implementation.

Within the first three months of implementation, INTERPOL shall have:

- Completed the identification of baselines and targets against which to measure progress under the Action and produce an updated detailed logical framework.
- In liaison with the Contracting Authority, initiated (and continue throughout implementation) consultations with the EU Delegations, CSDP missions, other donors and projects, etc. to explore opportunities for inter-project collaboration/support.
- Produced an Inception Report on the progress of activities, including the revised detailed work plan and main strategic recommendations.

10. Management Structure

A full description of the staff profile covered by the Action and playing a role in its planning/implementation, monitoring, reporting, visibility-communication is included here below. Job descriptions are generic and will be adjusted according to task/scope of work.

With a view to supporting to the further roll out of the WAPIS System foreseen under the 11th EDF EU-West Africa RIF, the relocation - as requested by ECOWAS - of the Action's management and implementation team to Côte d'Ivoire, where INTERPOL Regional Bureau for West Africa is placed (including new recruitments as necessary) shall be completed by month 15 of the implementation period of this Action so as the new team can be operational in Abidjan within the first 3 months of the EDF funding segment (expected to be available as of May 2017). Proper hand-over to the new team shall be ensured to the largest extent possible.

Building upon previous phases, and in view of the launching of the European Development Fund segment that will see the management team moving to Abidjan, the Team will be as follows:
Roles and responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITION</th>
<th>DUTIES</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Director in charge (Special Representative of INTERPOL to the European Union - SRIEU) (Brussels) | ▪ Setting-up a Project Management Office in view of the full roll out of the Programme in 16 countries (to be funded under the EDF).  
  ▪ Overseeing the transition in view of the management team’s relocation to Abidjan.  
  ▪ Overseeing the logistical transition to INTERPOL’s Regional Bureau in Abidjan.  
  ▪ Conducting political missions in implementing countries.  
  ▪ Reviewing progress / milestones.  
  ▪ Assessing risks.  
  ▪ Strategic and methodology guidance.                                                                                                   |
| Head of Programme (Brussels)                  | ▪ Accountable for the Action delivery.  
  ▪ Overseeing the work of the WAPIS Team (total of 9 members) in four duty stations (Brussels, Lyon, Abidjan, Abuja).  
  ▪ Developing, monitoring and adjusting the Action’s strategy and activities, in cooperation with the Programme Director and with the support of the Programme Team.  
  ▪ Raising the importance of the Action with high-level authorities, including ministers, heads of police, and ECOWAS officials.  
  ▪ Ensuring regular reporting to appropriate European Union officials and entities.  
  ▪ Developing and overseeing the implementation of the Programme strategy and work plan (activities, deliverables, performance indicators, corrective measures).  
  ▪ Managing the Programme team (coaching, mentoring and motivating).  
  ▪ Communicating efficiently the expectations of the Action                                                                                   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibilities and Tasks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Implementation Coordinator (Brussels)  | - Overseeing the day-to-day activities in relation with the work plan.  
- Managing the budget  
- Overseeing procurement and administrative processes.  
- Overseeing legal work and activities.  
- Assisting the Head of Programme in planning the Programme activities, supporting him/her in discharging his/her duties and offering appropriate advice where necessary.  
- Representing the Action at meetings, working groups, internal meetings in the absence of the Head of Programme.  
- Performing all other duties as may be directed by the Head of Programme. |
| Information Systems Architect (Lyon)   | - Developing technical specifications for the development of the WAPIS System software.  
- Overseeing the work of contractors in relation to software development.  
- Translating modification requests into technical specifications for WAPIS System software modifications  
- Overseeing the implementation of INTERPOL web services.  
- Actively contributing to the study of technical options for the regional data-sharing platform.  
- Responsible for overseeing the development of interoperability between the WAPIS System and other systems if necessary. |
| ECOWAS Coordinator (Abuja)              | - Representing the Action at the ECOWAS Commission, including at meetings, working groups, and other events  
- Ensuring liaison with the EU Delegation in Abuja  
- Actively communicating on the Action with ECOWAS Commission officials, as well as with all other pertinent stakeholders, including relevant international organisations and NGOs.  
- Occasionally supporting the work of Country Officers in implementing countries  
- Ensuring coordination in relation with WAPCCO Annual General Assemblies  
- Performing all other duties as may be directed by the Head of Programme. |
| Operations Coordinator (Abidjan)        | - Managing country plan and progress status.  
- Overseeing the work of Country Officers in the implementing countries.  
- Monitoring country operations delivery and results, including by providing a permanently updated picture of country progress. |
Coordinating the provision of training and capacity building initiatives in implementing countries and at the INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Abidjan.
- Coordinating administrative and management issues in relation with field implementation.
- Representing the Action at meetings, working groups, internal meetings.
- Assisting the Head of Programme in planning the Action activities, supporting him/her in discharging his/her duties and offering appropriate advice where necessary.

**Country Officers (3) (Abidjan)**
- Implementing WAPIS at national level under the supervision of the Operations Coordinator and in cooperation with concerned WANACOs.
- Assisting the Operations Coordinator in planning country activities, supporting him/her in discharging his/her duties and offering appropriate advice where necessary.
- Organizing training activities at national level in cooperation with concerned WANACOs.
- Establishing a trust relationship with local stakeholders and developing a sense of local ownership of the Programme.
- Ensuring effective communication with EU Delegations in implementing countries.
- Performing all other duties as may be directed by the Head of Programme.

**Project Communications Officer (80%) (Brussels)**
- Developing a communication plan
- Actively working at developing relevant communication tools, including a video.
- Assisting the whole Team to increase the Action visibility among all stakeholders.
- Developing the WAPIS kit.
- Performing various administrative duties.
- Performing all other duties as may be directed by the Head of Programme.

**Project Administration and Events Officer (Brussels)**
- Responsible for event organisation, including venues, travel, per diems and other related tasks.
- Providing the Accounting Officer with all necessary information.
- Performing various administrative and logistical duties.
- Performing all other duties as may be directed by the Head of Programme.

**Associate Legal Officer (Brussels)**
- Providing legal support to the Action.
- Liaising with legal experts.
- Drafting (and assisting in the drafting) of legal texts and reports.
- Performing various administrative duties.
- Performing all other duties as may be directed by the Head of Programme.

**Procurement Officer**
- Responsible for processing purchases in accordance with
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Officer 50% Lyon (Lyon)</td>
<td>- Responsible for following all expenses and keeping accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Providing an accurate picture of spending and commitments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Assistant 50% (Abidjan)</td>
<td>- Support the work of the Operations Coordinator and Country Officers through various administrative and financial tasks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Performing event organisation, especially those taking place in the Regional Bureau in Abidjan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Performing secretarial duties.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Location and Facilities

INTERPOL shall rely on existing office facilities in Brussels, West Africa, and HQs, to maximize the use of resources available.

Coordination between HQ and the field offices will be supported through weekly Skype meetings, as well as through regular team meetings.

12. Stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STRATEGIC ROLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU/EEAS</td>
<td>The European External Action Service sets the strategic priorities in agreement with the European Commission and is present in every country through European Union Delegations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU/DEVCO</td>
<td>The European Commission is the Donor of the Action via the EU Emergency Trust Fund.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>INTERPOL’s role is double:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. The Organisation is commissioned by the EU to implement the Action and therefore is responsible for designing the action plan and managing its implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Due to the fact that the Organisation operates the I-24/7 global secure police information system, to which the WAPIS System will be interconnected, INTERPOL is responsible for developing the core technical standards of the WAPIS system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOWAS Commission</td>
<td>As the regional body representing the 15 countries of West Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a crucial political actor. As such, it will play a central role in:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Facilitating negotiations among Member States leading to the selection of the type of mechanism to be used for the exchange of data at regional level and to the adoption of the required legal framework.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Providing legal advice and support in its role of custodian of the Supplementary Act on Personal data Protection Within ECOWAS, which is the appropriate legal framework for the processing of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
personal data within the ECOWAS region.
3. Providing political support for the Action among its Member States.
4. Participating in the monitoring the Action's progress in its Member States.

| WAPCCO /CCSS | The West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO) drives intra-community police cooperation, including information exchange and coordinated enforcement strategies. The WAPCCO will assist the ministerial council in the preparation of related political decisions and in the drafting of the relevant ECOWAS regulations. The WAPCCO will contribute to monitoring the Action's implementation.

The Committee of Chief of Security Services (CCSS) includes all agencies involved in ensuring national security across the region. It facilitates intra-community cooperation and information exchange towards the collective fight against crime. The CCSS will assist the ministerial council in the preparation of political decisions and in the drafting of relevant ECOWAS regulations. The CCSS will contribute to monitoring the Action's implementation.

Both committees are part of the ECOWAS Commission’s institutional process |

| Beneficiary countries/target groups | Beneficiary countries are involved in the implementation of the action also via the appointment of SPOCs and the establishment of WAPIS National Committees (WANACOs). The WANACO is the national body responsible for overseeing and monitoring the implementation of WAPIS at national level. Each country will need to set up and manage its own WANACO, composed of officials from national law enforcement agencies involved in WAPIS. Whenever appropriate, the governance and internal structure of the committee should be made official and a budget line should be allocated to ensure effective functioning. WANACOs should convene on a regular basis.

Law enforcement agencies (Police, Gendarmerie, Customs, Immigration Services, etc.) across the region will be the main target groups.

Police authorities from INTERPOL’s other member countries will be indirect beneficiaries of the Action, including the 28 European Union Member States. |

13. Sustainability

Focusing on the human capital aspects, INTERPOL will seek to engage stakeholders at all levels, from Ministers to law enforcement authorities, middle management and officers. In this regard, turnover is a recurring difficulty that can be addressed through a number of measures, including political dialogue (EU and INTERPOL), regular mentoring and train-the-trainer initiatives.

Finally, INTERPOL will work with relevant EU Delegations to sign national MoUs establishing countries’ responsibilities regarding the implementation of the Action.
In addition, in order to ensure sustainability, the Action includes a strong focus on work with SPOCs to enhance ownership (i.e., capacity building and good practices appropriation by national entities through national trainers and additional training resources developed by national entities).

Focusing on the institutional aspects, the project relies on existing structures. Its aim is to strengthen their capacity so their actions have a greater impact. The fact that most, if not all, the direct beneficiary institutions and structures are already existing and functioning increases the likelihood that they will remain beyond the project duration.

Focusing on technical aspects, the Action will support WAPIS System administrators by allowing them to undergo system administrators training. In addition, the Action has realized that securing service-level support in each implementing country is critical. A local company will be selected in coordination with local authorities in order to ensure timely support in case of technical incident. Finally, the IT technician based in INTERPOL’s Regional Bureau in Abidjan will provide technical support to implementing countries.

Focusing on the legal aspects, when relevant/needed, legislative reforms in relevant areas of will be encouraged and based on gaps identified during capacity building/work sessions with the target countries. Recommendations will be in line with relevant international instruments signed or ratified by the target countries.

Finally, focusing on post-implementation monitoring, this task falls primarily under the responsibility of Governments and relevant regional structures/networks. However, INTERPOL is in regular contact with the target countries of the region, as part of their daily work. In this regard, queries will be made and information received on their evaluation of the situation in their country.

14. Monitoring and reporting

Ahead of the kick-off meeting, INTERPOL shall provide an Inception Report, describing e.g., the first findings, the finalization of collecting data, the encountered and/or foreseen difficulties, in addition to the revised work plan and visibility plan.

Flash reports shall be prepared by INTERPOL and submitted to the Contracting Authority for wider circulation among EU colleagues, indicating the progress achieved per indicator, including baselines and targets on a monthly basis. In addition, flash reports will have to be prepared and submitted by INTERPOL to the Contracting Authority at the conclusion of activities under each result and following major events/meetings, included with local authorities.

National officials benefiting from training and mentoring under this Action will be required to submit an evaluation report/sheet on activities they participated in, and on the measures they consider relevant for their respective offices to follow-up on.

Annual narrative and certified financial reports, including an overview on the awareness raising and visibility activities that took place in the reporting period, shall be submitted to the EU and key stakeholders, and shall also be discussed at the PSCC meetings. As regards the detailed contents of the reports, please refer to art. 3.6 of the General Conditions.

At the end of the Action, a final report, including a transition plan and recommendations to inform the future EDF-supported phase, shall be prepared and submitted to the Contracting Authority as a draft prior to the end of the Action. (see also Article 3 of the General Conditions).
15. Audit and evaluation

INTERPOL shall undertake a final evaluation of the Action, including good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations for future intervention under the 11th EDF EU-West Africa RIP.

In addition, a mid-term/final evaluation may be carried out for this Action via independent consultants contracted by the European Commission. The mid-term evaluation will be conducted to solve possible problems arising during implementation and to inform future phases.

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.

The financing of the evaluation and the audit to be launched by the European Commission shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

16. Communication and Visibility

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

In line with Art. 8 of the General Conditions, a Communication and Visibility Plan has been included in Annex VI. It shall be revised and updated during the first three months of implementation of the Action in accordance with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action (https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication_and_visibility_manual_en_0.pdf) as well as with further instructions provided by the Contracting Authority during the implementation of the Action.

Visibility of the EU and of the Action itself shall be ensured by appropriate communication and information measures throughout the implementation of the Action, including to the media. Nonetheless, confidentiality of some of the outputs and activity might lead to specific arrangements restricting their circulation and information thereon.

The Contracting Authority and relevant EU Delegations will be regularly informed and involved to the largest extent possible in design and implementation of the activities of this Action, including in visibility events and meetings.

Informative sessions on the Action may be organised with relevant stakeholders to present the Action, its work plan and/or expected results. In addition, during the implementation period, three separate events will give the opportunity to give visibility to the Action and its stakeholders:

1. INTERPOL will organise, in cooperation with West African law enforcement authorities, a so-called INTERPOL Operation "Infra", targeting fugitives from or operating across the region. Besides the standard press releases, this Operation will be used to produce a promotional video for the Action.

2. The 2016 WAPCCO Annual General Meeting, expected to take place in Dakar in July 2016, will be a key opportunity to assess the implementation of the Action and to gather the support of the region’s Heads of Police for the System’s full roll out. The Ministerial meeting that immediately follows should endorse a recommendation for the System full roll out. This will be an important opportunity to give the Action media attention.
3. An ECOWAS Act would be signed by either ECOWAS Heads of State and Government or Ministers. This high-level event will be the opportunity to organise a side event with high-level European Union and INTERPOL officials.
17. Annexes

a. Annex 1: Logframe

b. Annex 2: Indicative work plan and timeline

c. Annex 3: Operation Infra

d. Annex 4: Staff transition plan
## ANNEX I - LOGFRAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results chain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Targets (incl. reference year)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall objective: Impact</td>
<td>To contribute to the modernisation, harmonisation and re-structuring of police information management in the broader West Africa region as an integral part of the overall efforts to reform the local security sector and improve local governance in line with international human rights standard and norms.</td>
<td>National (within each West African country), regional (across West Africa) and global (between West African countries and the rest of the world) police information flows will have increased.</td>
<td>Gradual integration of electronic police data management into national systems.</td>
<td>Final report</td>
<td>Public authorities in beneficiary countries will support the Action throughout its implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</td>
<td>To contribute to improving national law enforcement capacities in the concerned region by providing law enforcement actors with appropriate tools to better manage police information (i.e. collect, centralise, manage and share police data) and therefore increase their daily effectiveness also in handling transnational crime and terrorism-related cases.</td>
<td>National WAPIS Systems are better integrated within national law enforcement and information flows have consequently increased.</td>
<td>See below</td>
<td>Final Report</td>
<td>The general security situation will allow implementation. National authorities will support the Action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1: The WAPIS System is fully operationalised in the four original pilot</td>
<td>- Number of MoUs signed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>- Signed MoU</td>
<td>- National authorities will...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>countries (Benin, Ghana, Mali, Niger).</td>
<td>activity reports</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- WANACO meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- National WAPIS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>System statistics</td>
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<td>(data entry,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>queries, etc)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- WAPIS KPIs</td>
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<td>established at</td>
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<td>national level</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Mission reports</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by WAPIS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Country Officers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Operation Infra</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>final report;</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- User Feedback</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>report.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Updated WAPIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>software</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

agree to sign a MoU.
- National authorities will concretely support the implementation of the Action (e.g. through staff assignment)
- Beneficiary countries will agree to connect their national WAPIS System with INTERPOL’s I-24/7.
- Beneficiary countries will agree to participate in Operation Infra and actively take part in it.
### Outputs

**Output 2 - Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the collection, centralization, management and sharing of police data by national law enforcement authorities via the WAPIS System or a WAPIS-like system (when relevant) have been created in selected ECOWAS/G5 Sahel countries.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Number of MoUs signed</th>
<th>Number of countries visited</th>
<th>Number of SPOCs appointed</th>
<th>Number of needs assessments</th>
<th>Number of digitisation stations installed</th>
<th>Number of police files digitized</th>
<th>Number of WANACOs created</th>
<th>Report on possible information exchange with judicial/penitentiary systems</th>
<th>Signed MoUs</th>
<th>Mission reports</th>
<th>Needs assessments reports</th>
<th>WANACO meeting minutes</th>
<th>Mission reports by WAPIS</th>
<th>Country Officers</th>
<th>Report prepared</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 3 - Favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the full roll-out of the WAPIS System and for the setting up of its future regional data sharing platform are created among ECOWAS Member States and Mauritania.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Endorsement by ECOWAS Heads of Police (WAPCCO)</th>
<th>Endorsement by ECOWAS Ministers in Charge of Security;</th>
<th>Study on options for regional data-sharing platforms</th>
<th>Signature of an ECOWAS Act (if appropriate.)</th>
<th>Minutes of WAPCCO meeting</th>
<th>Minutes of Ministerial Meeting</th>
<th>Study produced</th>
<th>Signed ECOWAS Act</th>
<th>ECOWAS Chiefs of Police will agree to endorse the Action and its extension through the 11th EDF</th>
<th>Ministers will agree to endorse the Action and its extension through the 11th EDF</th>
<th>The tender will be successful.</th>
<th>The ECOWAS Commission will agree to lead the institutional process in view of the signature of an ECOWAS Act</th>
<th>ECOWAS Member States will agree to sign an ECOWAS Act.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 4 - Possible modalities of**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Number of countries visited</th>
<th>Mission reports</th>
<th>Signed MoUs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**- G5 Sahel**

[3]
**cooperation with the G5 Sahel and its relevant structures, including the Sahel Information Platform and the Collège Sahélien de Sécurité, are explored, with a view to establishing a possible partnership and create favourable conditions and an enabling environment for the management and sharing of police data by local law enforcement capacities.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Partnership with G5 Sahel established</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Signed partnership agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I-24/7-based data-sharing platform set-up</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I-24/7 platform set-up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- G5 Sahel interested to use a data-sharing platform based on INTERPOL’s I-24/7
- Data to be shared through I-24/7-based platform compatible with INTERPOL’s Rules on the Processing of Data.
Annex 2: Indicative work plan