



**EXPERTS MEETING FOR THE AU-GERMANY PROJECT ON
ENHANCED SALW CONTROL AND PHYSICAL SECURITY AND STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT
IN THE GREATER SAHEL REGION**

**ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA
3-4 SEPTEMBER, 2015**

REPORT



REPORT

BACKGROUND

1. The Experts Meeting for the African Union (AU) – Germany Project on Enhanced Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Control and Physical Security and Stockpile Management (PSSM) in the Greater Sahel Region was held at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa from 3 to 4 September 2015. The objective of the meeting was to generate a set of recommendations on how to improve the coordination of SALW/PSSM projects in the Greater Sahel region and how to make the best use of available resources in a sustainable manner that strengthens existing institutions and institutional mechanisms.
2. The Project constitutes an important contribution to the implementation of the Nouakchott Process for the Enhancement of Security Cooperation and the Operationalization of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) in the Sahelo-Saharan Region, launched on 17 March 2013, and which aims to facilitate the deepening of security cooperation between the countries concerned to effectively address transnational terrorism and crime, including the proliferation of arms.
3. The experts meeting was held in follow up to the preparatory meeting held at the AU in Addis Ababa on 15 May 2015. The preparatory meeting introduced and explained the joint AU-Germany project to representatives from the Group of Seven industrialized nations (G7), the European Union, the United Nations, and to relevant Regional Economic Communities and regional bodies with a small arms mandate.

ATTENDANCE

4. The experts meeting was attended by:
 - *AU Member States Representatives:* Algeria (Embassy Representative), Burkina Faso (National SALW Commission), Cameroon (Ministry of External Relations), Chad (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Cote D'Ivoire (National SALW Commission), Guinea (National SALW Commission), Mali (National SALW Commission), Mauritania (Armed Forces Representative), Niger (National SALW Commission), Nigeria (National SALW Commission), Senegal (National SALW Commission) and Tunisia (Ministry of Interior).
 - *Regional Organizations:* Community of Sahel Saharan States (CEN-SAD), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), EU, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA) and the Sub-Regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM).
 - *United Nations Representatives:* UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the UN Office to the AU (UNOAU).

- G7 Representatives: United States, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom and Japan.
- Implementing agencies and independent experts: Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC), Mines Advisory Group (MAG), Institute for Security Studies (ISS), University of Bradford, Handicap International, Group for Research and Information on Peace and Security (GRIP), the German Federal Ministry of Defense, Small Arms Survey and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

OPENING SESSION

5. Day one of the experts meeting began with opening remarks from Dr. Tarek A. Sharif (Head of the Defense and Security Division, AU Peace and Security Department) and Dr. Thomas Göbel (Head of Division for Conventional Arms Control, German Federal Foreign Office). Dr. Göbel remarked upon Germany's belief in the importance of PSSM, and stressed the need for more expansive coordination of SALW/PSSM activities, first in the Greater Sahel, and then perhaps on a wider continental level. In setting the tone for the experts meeting, Dr Göbel emphasized that the gathering was not a fundraising endeavour, and that the meeting was not intended as a forum to discuss existing standards and regulations. Rather, from Dr. Göbel's perspective, the experts meeting was an opportunity to look at existing funding initiatives and small arms control activities, and to ascertain how these extant structures could be better linked together. Dr. Göbel ended his remarks by emphasizing the importance of putting a sustainable coordination mechanism in place, and by reiterating his belief that the experts meeting should not be a one-time gathering.

6. Dr. Sharif concurred with Dr. Göbel's remarks and explained that the experts' meeting was designed to generate recommendations which are soon to be presented at a high-level meeting of ministers of interior and defense. In addition, Dr. Sharif remarked that the AU has always been strongly committed to issues dealing with small arms despite the challenges of the current implementing environment which includes a multitude of donors and implementing agencies. With this in mind, Dr. Sharif indicated that he sees the AU-Germany coordination project as part of the AU's broader Nouakchott Process.

7. Dr. Sharif's remarks were followed by an opening presentation by Ms. Einas Mohammed, a Senior Policy Officer in the Peace and Security Department of the AU Commission. Ms. Mohammed outlined the AU's policy framework to counter the illicit spread of SALW, including the Bamako Declaration (2000), the AU Strategy and Action Plan on the control of the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of SALW (2013), and the AU Common Position on the Arms Trade Treaty (2013). This exposition was followed by an overview of the AU's Peace and Security instruments incorporating SALW issues, and an outline of the AU's response to the situation in the Sahel. This latter outline included discussion of the AU's Nouakchott (2013) process, the Mission of the AU in Mali and the Sahel (MISAHEL), and the AU's recently adopted Sahel strategy (2014) which focuses on the related pillars of governance, security and development. Ms. Mohammed concluded her presentation by noting some of the progress the AU has made in the Sahel region together with some of the ongoing challenges.

DAY 1: COUNTRY PANELS

SESSION I: MALI

8. The remainder of the first day of the experts meeting consisted of a series of panels discussing ongoing counter SALW efforts in particular countries. The first of these panels focused on Mali, and brought together three presenters: Dr. Brigadier General Mm. Kani Diabate Coulibaly (President of the National Commission against the Proliferation of SALW in Mali (CNLPAL)), Mr. Matthew Brubacher (representing UNMAS Mali and UNOAU), and finally, Mr. Daan Redelinghuys (a senior technical advisor at the Mines Advisory Group). Dr. General Coulibaly started proceedings with a presentation on the activities of CNLPAL, detailing the establishment of regional focal points and the elaboration of CNLPAL's National Action Plan for 2014-2018. The General also pointed to ongoing challenges in the coordination of SALW activities in Mali, including the fact that some assistance providers bypass the national commission, and that most activities are planned in Bamako to the detriment of other areas. With regard to lessons learned, the General stated that it would be desirable for CNLPAL to be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects and that emphasis should be put on the training of trainers in order to promote national ownership.

9. Dr. Brigadier General Coulibaly's presentation was followed by Mr. Matthew Brubacher, who presented the activities of UNMAS both in the Greater Sahel (including CAR, Ivory Coast, Libya, and Sudan), and more specifically in Mali. In terms of in-country coordination Mr. Brubacher stated that when given a coordination mandate by the UN Security Council, UNMAS then provides leadership in convening a country-specific coordination mechanism *in situ*, for example by supporting the creation of a weapons and ammunition working group. UNMAS convened such a group in Mali, a body which is now chaired by the national authorities. Mr. Brubacher also pointed out that the United Nations has recently launched the 2015 Mine Action Portfolio of Projects, coordinated by UNMAS, and which aims to match current needs with donor resources. The Portfolio currently includes projects, including many PSSM-related projects, from 24 countries. Mr. Brubacher stated that national authorities from the Greater Sahel could use this already existing database and submit their PSSM proposals, in collaboration with the AU, as a way to facilitate the matching of needs and resources. As the final presenter on the Mali panel, Mr. Daan Redelinghuys outlined MAG's global operations, and the more specific results of a joint MAG-BICC PSSM assessment undertaken in Mali in 2014.

SESSION II: MAURITANIA

10. The next country panel focused on Mauritania, and included presentations from Mr. Tom van Beneden (a technical officer at the NATO Support and Procurement Agency), Lt. Col. Bathily Diégui (Mauritanian Armed Forces), and Mr. Phillipe Houliat (senior technical advisor, Handicap International). Mr. Tom van Beneden described the NATO Trust Fund and the process by which non-NATO members can apply for assistance. He also described NATO's assistance to Mauritania, as part of the first NATO Trust Fund (2010-2014), and ongoing assistance efforts as part of a second NATO Trust Fund. These ongoing activities

include PSSM, “Destruction, Demilitarisation and Disposal” (of obsolete and surplus ammunition, military ordinance, and engineer vehicles), and defense reform (including the reintegration of redundant military personnel). In outlining lessons learnt, Mr. van Beneden stressed the importance of bringing representatives from the different ministries involved in PSSM (the ministry of defense, the ministry of interior, and the department of transportation) around the table in order to facilitate national-level coordination.

11. Following Mr. van Beneden, Lt. Col. Bathily Diégui presented the external and internal reasons for the proliferation of SALW in Mauritania, the consequences of this proliferation, and the current legal framework. The Lt. Col. also emphasized that the Mauritanian armed forces play an important role in demining campaigns, the documented destruction of weapons, reinforced border control, and the construction of munition depots according to international standards. Mr. Phillipe Houliat spoke next and presented Handicap International’s technical support to PSSM and SALW control in Mauritania. This included discussion of HI’s work in drawing up and diffusing standard operating procedures, providing training in SALW cutting and “handling and transportation awareness,” and finally, in the destruction of obsolete and unserviceable ammunition. In terms of lessons learned, Mr. Houliat emphasized the need to identify the most relevant individuals to participate in training courses and the related need for strong preparation and improvements in national coordination.

SESSION III: CHAD, NIGER, AND SUDAN

12. The next country panel focused on cross-border dynamics in Chad, Niger, and Sudan and included presentations from Mr. Alexis Tordeta Ratebaye (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chad), Général Youssoufa Mamadou Maiga (President, National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Arms, Niger), and Mr. Nikhil Acharya (technical advisor, BICC). Mr. Ratebaye highlighted a number of ongoing challenges in Chad including the need to reform the currently outdated legislation on firearms (adopted immediately after independence) and the need to put in place a functioning National SALW Commission. On a more positive note, Mr. Ratebaye remarked upon the useful support provided by UNODC and UNREC, in terms of legislative reform, and commented upon the efficiency of the Chad-Sudan mixed force, which currently includes 3,000 personnel. This latter point was also reiterated by Mr. Nikhil Acharya from BICC. In a similar vein, Général Maiga also spoke about the usefulness of the joint patrols which Niger has so far established with Nigeria, Benin, and Burkina Faso. However he also reiterated the need to bolster these patrols with improved communication systems, and to develop further cooperation with other neighbouring states in terms of information exchange.

SESSION IV: COTE D’IVOIRE

13. The final panel of the first day of the experts meeting focused on SALW control in Cote D’Ivoire. This panel included presentations from Mr. Anzian Kouadja (Executive Secretary of the National Commission Against the Proliferation and Circulation of SALW in Ivory Coast), Kora Gouré Bi (GIZ project chief in Cote D’Ivoire), and Cédric Poitevin (head of research on SALW at the Group of Research and Information on Peace and Security (GRIP)).

Mr. Kouadja outlined the National Commission's progress regarding the establishment of standards, the rehabilitation of armouries, the destruction of arms, the marking and registration of weapons, and the revision of procedures concerning the management of weapons and ammunition stocks. Mr. Kouadja also pointed out that a PSSM working group, chaired by the Joint Chief of Staff, had also recently been relaunched in Ivory Coast. In terms of lessons learned, the executive secretary emphasized the necessity of including the Armed Forces in SALW control efforts, and stressed that this may involve the need for outreach directed toward force commanders.

14. Ms. Gouré Bi supplemented Mr. Kouadja's remarks with an explanation of GIZ's role in supporting the Ivorian National Commission. According to Ms. Gouré-Bi's statement, GIZ has focused on the second pillar of the Ivorian National Action Plan which deals with PSSM. In this regard, GIZ has helped to provide secure registers for the everyday management of arms by the armed forces. GIZ has also purchased two marking machines and 250 ARMATIX quick-lock safety devices in order to support arms marking and secure storage. These purchases have been accompanied by GIZ-supported training, in the use of these marking machines and quick-locks, provided to armourers in the Defense and Security Forces (FDS). In terms of lessons learned, Ms. Gouré Bi remarked that it would be beneficial to organize exchanges of information at the sub-regional and continental level in order to share experiences and maximize impact. Mr. Poitevin from GRIP commended the progress made in Cote D'Ivoire and noted that international support is likely to diminish in the very near future. With this in mind, Mr. Poitevin remarked that Cote D'Ivoire will soon face a test of its national capacity to continue activities alone. More generally, Mr. Poitevin also pointed to the need to engage in sensitization on SALW issues not only in local communities but also at a much higher, political level.

DAY 2: TECHNICAL PANELS

SESSION V: OUTREACH INITIATIVES IN PSSM

15. Day two of the experts meeting focused on outreach, donor coordination and lessons learned in SALW control. During the first panel on outreach initiatives in PSSM, four speakers outlined the work of their respective organizations: Ms. Olatokunbo Ige (director of UNREC), Ms. Djandranga Gillesen (MAG regional director for the Sahel and West Africa), Lt. Col. Iain Nichols (German Federal Ministry of Defense), and Mr. Lars Wirkus (head of data and geomatics at BICC). Ms. Ige outlined UNREC's EU-funded PSSM project which is soon to be implemented over a period of three-years (2015-2017) in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria. The director also stated that, by the end of 2015, UNREC is due to have completed small arms surveys in the Sahel (in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger) but also in neighbouring countries (including Cameroon, CAR, Nigeria, and Senegal). In terms of other ongoing activities, Ms. Ige stated that UNREC is providing support to the National SALW Commission of Mali, to marking and registration activities in Burkina Faso and Niger, and to the promotion and support of the ATT and the Kinshasa Convention on SALW.

16. Following Ms. Ige's remarks, Djadranka Gillesen outlined MAG's regional programme in the Sahel which includes arms management and destruction activities in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal. Ms. Gillesen provided an overview of MAG's progress in each of these countries but also outlined MAG's standardized approach for the region, which is to first conduct technical assessments in conjunction with national authorities. Following on from these assessments MAG then designs an intervention plan, establishes priorities, and subsequently conducts activities while simultaneously providing training to national counterparts. To close, Ms. Gillesen stated that there is an ongoing need to strengthen reporting and accountability in terms of SALW control and PSSM, that resources are often insufficient to meet needs, and that coordination (at the national and regional levels) must be improved. After Ms. Gillesen's remarks, Lt. Col. Iain Nichols outlined the potential for national militaries to contribute to effective SALW control by providing military support to the rule of law as part of comprehensive, civil lead stabilisation operations in order to address transnational trafficking networks. In terms of military coordination, Lt. Col. Nichols emphasized the need for joint analysis, planning, and intelligence sharing. To close the panel, Mr. Lars Wirkus provided an overview of the BICC Interactive Guide to SALW.

SESSION VI: LESSONS LEARNED IN SALW CONTROL

17. The second panel of day two addressed lessons learned in small arms control and featured presentations by Mr. Ben Coetzee of the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), and Ms. Simonetta Grassi, head of the Global Firearms Programme at UNODC. Mr. Coetzee presented the results of a study examining small arms control initiatives between 2005 and 2015. The lessons learned from this study included the observation that small arms control initiatives tend to be implemented reactively, in response to crises, rather than preventatively. Furthermore, this rush to respond is often associated with duplication as different implementing agencies promptly target a single recipient in order to address the same issue. Mr. Coetzee also highlighted the need for interventions to be more firmly rooted in accurate needs assessments and solid empirical evidence concerning the arms control situation. In addition, Mr. Coetzee also acknowledged that while arms projects often begin with much publicity and fanfare, project outcomes often go unpublished, meaning that important lessons learned remain unshared. Finally, Mr. Coetzee observed that monitoring and evaluation is often absent, and that donor expectations often do not match the reality of a recipient state's capacity to implement.

18. Following Mr. Coetzee's remarks, Ms. Simonetta Grassi gave a presentation on lessons learned from UNODC's Global Firearms Programme (GFP). When speaking about legislative development in the context of the GFP, Ms. Grassi explained that the process is often hindered by a lack of political will to submit bills to parliament and insufficient knowledge of both legal instruments and legal drafting skills. Turning to UNODC's work in marking and record-keeping, Ms. Grassi also singled out two particular hindrances, namely the lengthy procedures for the purchase of marking machines, and the limited financial resources available to implement marking initiatives in the absence of external support. In terms of more general lessons learnt, Ms. Grassi emphasized the need to monitor illicit arms flows while at the same time building national capacities for such data collection and

analysis. Finally, Ms. Grassi stated the need for international and regional coordination efforts to be further promoted and facilitated.

19. Following the two presentations by Ms. Grassi and Mr. Coetzee, commentary was provided by Dr. Owen Greene (University of Bradford) and Mr. Francis Wairagu (team leader of programs and operations at RECSA).

SESSION VII: MATCHING NEEDS AND RESOURCES

20. The third panel of day two focused on matching needs and resources. At the outset of this panel, Dr. Joanne Richards presented the results of a mapping exercise documenting ongoing and soon-to-be implemented SALW/PSSM projects in the Greater Sahel. Dr. Richards pointed to the absence of a single, cohesive regional organization dealing with SALW for the Sahel, West Africa, and the Maghreb, and the concomitant need for greater inter-regional coordination. In addition, Dr. Richards also presented the results of a survey distributed among practitioners working on SALW/PSSM in the Greater Sahel. According to the survey, completed by 40 respondents, the top three priorities for coordination are “inter-agency coordination of current and future activities,” “coordinated sharing of information and best practices,” and “coordinated training, education, and capacity-building activities.” Conversely when asked about hindrances to coordination, the top answers provided by the survey respondents were a “lack of joint planning activities and joint needs assessments”, “project specific funding”, and a “lack of financial resources.” Dr. Richards noted that in this regard, “lack of financial resources” did not refer only to insufficient means to coordinate nationally, but also insufficient means to coordinate across different regions.

21. Joining Dr. Richards on the panel were Ms. Olatokunbo Ige (director of UNREC), Mr. David Hardison (Program Manager, PM/WRA, US Department of State), and Mr. Nicolas Kasprzyk (Senior Researcher, Institute for Security Studies). In response to Dr. Richards’ presentation, Mr. Kasprzyk noted that a political window of opportunity for greater coordination in small arms control is now open. In particular, Mr. Kasprzyk referred to the April 2015 G7 Statement on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament which calls for “greater cooperation among African States against arms trafficking” and indicates that the G7 states are ready to support such an initiative. Drawing parallels to the “Global Partnership Working Group,” a coordination mechanism for national and international initiatives to counter-Weapons of Mass Destruction, Mr. Kasprzyk suggested that a similar mechanism may be useful in the small arms domain.

SESSION VIII: THE WAY FORWARD

22. The final panel of the experts meeting focused on possible mechanisms to improve the coordination of SALW/PSSM initiatives in the Greater Sahel. During this panel, Mr. Wolf-Christian Paes (head of technical advisory services at BICC) gave a presentation and began by outlining what he regards as five current needs:

- The need to increase capacity at the AU, in order to allow the organization to better coordinate SALW/PSSM initiatives, and to develop policy, tools, and best practices.
- The need to increase the capacity of existing Regional Economic Communities in order to allow these organizations to better identify the programming and implementation needs of their member states.
- The need to improve technical capacity at the national-level (including the capacity to coordinate) and the need to mobilize resources from national sources.
- The need for international donors to improve not only their coordination, but also their dissemination of best practices and understanding of local assistance needs.
- The need for implementing agencies to coordinate more effectively with national counterparts and with each other.

23. Mr. Paes then proposed a mechanism to help address these needs. This proposed mechanism consists of a coordination platform in which the AU, donor representatives, relevant RECs, member states and implementing agencies meet annually to share information about ongoing and future projects. As proposed, this suggested annual coordination meeting should exist alongside meetings between the G7/Non-Proliferation Disarmament Group donors (three or four times a year) and alongside meetings of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on SALW and DDR (twice a year). The AU would serve as the secretariat of this coordination mechanism, organizing the meetings, collecting information, and compiling a database of ongoing SALW/PSSM activities and needs in the Greater Sahel. As part of this proposal, technical and financial support would be provided by Germany (through BICC), and would include the secondment of staff to the AU.

24. Mr. Paes' presentation was followed by commentary from two discussants, Mr. Abayomi Adeomi (Small Arms Division, ECOWAS) and Mr. Ahmed Maïdi, Senior Coordinator, MISAHEL. The panel co-chairs, Dr. Tarek Sharif (Head of the Defense and Security Division, AU Peace and Security Department) and Dr. Thomas Göbel (Head of Division for Conventional Arms Control, German Federal Foreign Office), then provided closing remarks.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

25. During the two-day experts meeting, the participants asked questions specifically related to each of the country panels, sharing experiences and best practices. Arms registration and marking (ARM) was the subject of particular discussion with the participants agreeing on the importance of conducting these activities within a permissive legislative and political environment. Ms. Simonetta Grassi (UNODC) also raised the point that in some cases, more support is needed for countries to be able to determine their own needs and priorities in terms of SALW control.

26. The participants also embraced the theme of the meeting, discussing the form of a possible coordination mechanism for SALW/PSSM initiatives in the Greater Sahel. In this regard, Dr. Owen Greene (University of Bradford) suggested that it may be useful to establish a working group for the coordination of activities, particularly in the "core" Sahel countries (Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Chad) where uncoordinated interventions appear to be most numerous. Following the final "way forward" panel,

concerns were voiced by some national SALW commission representatives who asked how Germany's financial support for the proposed coordination mechanism would impact upon Germany's financial support for other ongoing or future SALW/PSSM projects. In response, Dr. Göbel reassured the attendees that the project to better coordinate SALW control initiatives was a separate, additional project, which would not take funds away from other activities. Mr. Paes also underlined that the intention of the coordination platform is not to create a trust fund mechanism through which funds are directed, but rather to create a platform in which ideas and information are exchanged. Additional questions were also posed regarding the role of the United Nations and the various RECs in the proposed coordination mechanism. In response it was reiterated that the proposed process would be inclusive of the RECs and other implementing agencies including (but not limited to) the United Nations. Following this discussion the participants indicated their support for the proposed coordination mechanism.

RECOMMENDATIONS

27. In summary, the following recommendations were drawn from the two-days of discussion at the experts meeting on SALW/PSSM in the Greater Sahel:

- The proliferation of SALW in the Greater Sahel region has led to an increase in counter-proliferation initiatives. These initiatives are currently implemented by many different actors often in an uncoordinated manner. Duplication is commonplace and means that the limited and currently available resources are often used non-optimally.
- The proliferation of SALW in the Greater Sahel is inter-regional, encompassing the Sahel, the Maghreb, and West Africa. No single, regional organization with a small arms control mandate covers the Greater Sahel in its entirety. Therefore, it is necessary to promote and improve the coordination of SALW/PSSM initiatives not only at the national-level, but also at the regional and inter-regional levels.
- The technical capacity to ensure coordination and the identification of needs is often limited. This capacity must be bolstered at the AU, among regional organizations, and among national SALW authorities.
- Outside actors conducting research on arms flows, on needs analysis, and on monitoring and evaluation should, wherever possible, help to develop the capacities of local researchers.
- Small arms control interventions should be implemented preventatively, and not only in the aftermath of crises.
- A formal, structure coordination platform should be established in which the AU, donor representatives, relevant RECs, member states, the United Nations, and implementing agencies meet annually to share information about ongoing and future projects. This annual coordination meeting should take place alongside either the

current meetings between the donor states for SALW (three or four times a year) or alongside meetings of the AU-Regions Steering Committee on SALW and DDR (twice a year).

- The AU should serve as the secretariat of the proposed coordination platform. In this regard the AU secretariat should organize coordination meetings, collect information, and compile a database of ongoing SALW/PSSM activities and needs in the Greater Sahel.
- The activities and reports of the proposed platform should be coordinated with and establish coordination lines to other mechanisms including the AU Nouakchott process, the AU Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL) and the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) as well as the ongoing regional efforts including efforts linked to both the AU and UN Sahel Strategies, the G5 Platform for Security Cooperation, the Ministerial Coordination Platform established in Bamako, Mali, and the US Trans Sahara Counter Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP).

ANNEXES

- Project rationale description
- Report of the preparatory meeting