

PROMOTING PEACE AND SECURITY

The Technical Police and Electoral Cooperation of the MAI
2007-2017



International Relations Department

TECHNICAL NOTE

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Promoting Peace and Security: the Technical Police and Electoral Cooperation of the MAI 2007-2017

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FOREWORD

The present document aims to advertise the efforts developed throughout a decade of cooperation between the Portuguese Ministry of Home Affairs (MAI) and the African Portuguese Speaking Countries (PALOP) and East Timor.

Under the slogan of promoting peace and security, the cooperation of the Ministry of Home Affairs has sought out to meet the needs of PALOP and East Timor, within a framework of aid and effectiveness to the development.

Within a framework of diffuse and asymmetric threats, the work developed in support and training of the Security Forces and Services (FSS), as well as the bodies responsible for carrying out the census and electoral processes in the partner countries, contributes to the fight against external and internal threats, increasingly inseparable. The actions of training, advice and supply of various equipment have thus contributed to the joint effort of preventing and combating terrorism, organised crime, trafficking, irregular migration, natural phenomena, but also, for good governance and strengthening the rule of law.

Particular recognition should therefore be given to all those involved in cooperation projects and actions, highlighting the dedication and effort required to carry out these demanding missions, but with results that could be projected for a better and safer future for all.

INTRODUCTION

Portugal has maintained an active policy of cooperation with the PALOP (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe), as well as with East Timor.

This relationship has resulted, from an early stage, in the conclusion of cooperation agreements at various levels (political and technical), with particular emphasis on the areas of internal security, immigration and borders, civil protection and firefighters, road safety, but also in the electoral area, which translated into a growing approach between Portuguese Speaking Countries.

On the other hand, as a result of this proximity and the expressed will of these countries, mobility and the creation of legislation to ensure free circulation in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) are current and prominent themes in the PALOP, East Timor and Portugal agendas, as well as in the activities foreseen in the cooperation action plans.

The institutional relations between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Portuguese Republic and the counterpart entities of the PALOP, and later with East Timor, have been promoted on the basis of a frank and permanent institutional dialogue based on the priorities of each country.

THE THEORY BEHIND TECHNICAL POLICE AND ELECTORAL COOPERATION

Cooperation and Development Policy is a key vector of Portuguese Foreign Policy, based on a broad national consensus between key political forces and civil society, with the objective of eradicating poverty and promoting the sustainable development of partner countries, with respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The concept of Portuguese Cooperation Policy takes into account new national and international opportunities and challenges, as well as international commitments, aligned and instrumental to national interests and responding in an effective and structuring way to the objectives and priorities of the partner countries.

Cooperation has come to be understood as an investment in development, complementing and reinforcing other strands of foreign policy, namely, economic diplomacy and external cultural action, with mutual advantages.

This vision of the Portuguese Cooperation and Development policy is supported by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), adopted in September 2000, at the end of the United Nations Summit, in New York. This resulted in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, a program of eight development goals, setting indicative goals, with sectoral objectives to be achieved through its own strategies in successive terms, with the overall objective of improving the destiny of humanity throughout the twenty-first century.

The objectives of the millennium were reflected in the document “The Strategic Vision for Portuguese Cooperation”, approved by the Council of Ministers’ Resolution No. 196/2005 of November 24, which defined the strategy of the Portuguese Foreign Policy and international cooperation.

In the specific field of internal security, the document establishes the strengthening of human security policy as one of the priorities for Portuguese Cooperation in line with MDG targets:

“...in cooperation with the MDGs, it is important to bear in mind the contribution of Technical Police Cooperation, in particular in the reform of the security sector.”
... Technical Police Cooperation aims to contribute to the development of forms of organization of the internal security system, border control, information management, maintenance of public order and fight against crime in the countries with which we cooperate, privileging the relations between security forces and services at the level of organization, methods, and training, participating in the reinforcement of the conditions of political stability of institutions and the security of populations, and in consolidating the primacy of the essential values of democracy and the rule of law. “

Throughout the implementation of the actions under the eight MDGs, namely from 2010 onwards, the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the various action programs was verified, making it impossible to achieve the proposed objectives.

In this context, a new Summit of Heads of State and Government of the United Nations adopted in September 2015, the 17 Sustainable Development Objectives, organized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2030 Agenda is the result of the joint work of governments and citizens around the world with the aiming of creating a new global model to end poverty, promote prosperity and the well-being of all, protect the environment and fight climate change. It includes 17 Objectives for Sustainable Development (OSD), to be implemented by all countries and covering diverse but interlinked areas as: equitable access to education and quality health services; the creation of decent employment; energy and environmental sustainability; conservation and manage-

ment of the oceans; the promotion of effective institutions and stable societies and the fight against inequality at all levels.

Portugal played an active part in the process of defining the 2030 Agenda, with emphasis on the defense of the objectives of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, eradicating all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence and conserving the seas and oceans, managing its resources in a sustainable way, central themes of the vision and strategy of Portuguese International Cooperation.

Already in 2014, Portugal defined the new “Strategic Concept of Portuguese Cooperation - 2014-2020”, approved by Council of Ministers Resolution 17/2014 of March 7, which clarified the concepts and goals of external cooperation, consecrating in the text some principles and objectives, already at an advanced stage of the global discussion for the new Objectives for Sustainable Development.

Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation is framed in two of the 17 objectives: Objective 11, To make cities and communities inclusive, secure, resilient and sustainable and Objective 16, To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to provide access to justice for all and to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Considering these objectives, Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation is part of the “Axis I, Governance, rule of Law and Human Rights” objectives and “A, Institutional Capacity Building” and “B, Security and Development - Fragile States “.

Thus, the assumptions regarding the programming model, practices and previous execution of cooperation activities were maintained, without any change in relation to the prevailing framework prior to 2014.

PRIORITIES AND AIMS

The cooperation activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs have developed in line with priorities and strategic goals of Portugal for Development Cooperation.



Image 1 – MAI's Technical Police Cooperation Goals

Geographical Priority

The PALOP and East Timor are the priority spaces of intervention for Portuguese cooperation.

Setorial Priority

Good governance, civil engagement and Democracy;

Strengthening of the Rule of Law;

Consolidation of the homeland security system through consulting, technical assistance and theoretical and practical training of the Security Forces and Services.

- Help implementing the UN's Millennium — today's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- Affirming the EU's policy towards the relations with the African Continent;
- Contributing to strengthen Security in weak states and/or in post-conflict situations;
- Contributing to clarifying and implementing organizational and functioning models for the Internal Security System, in what concerns the maintenance of public order, border control (air, sea and land), and the prevention and combating of crime, whether from a narrow (internal) perspective or from a transnational perspective;
- Promotion of Lusophony, giving priority to education and staff training, using the Portuguese Language.

Image 2 – Priorities of Portugal for Development Cooperation

COORDINATION AND AXIS OF ACTION

The General Directorate of Home Affairs and, later, the General Secretariat of the Home Affairs assumed the coordination of Technical Police Cooperation.

The General Secretariat of the Home Affairs is responsible for supporting the Government members in the definition and implementation of cooperation policy and in multilateral relations and is responsible for ensuring coordination of cooperation policy between all the Ministry's services and the activities of Liaison Officers of this Ministry.

In the area of internal security, the Annual Programs for Technical Police Cooperation are financed by the Ministry of Home Affairs Forces and Services and by the Camões - Cooperation and Language Institute (CICL), I.P. These programs are part of the multi-annual Strategic Cooperation Programs and are developed in collaboration with MAI Liaison Officers placed in the embassies, in partner countries.

The investment of Portuguese Cooperation aims to support the development of technical and operational skills in partner countries' Security Forces and Services and the other competent authorities, strengthening the principles of good governance, the rule of law and the defense of human rights through technical and material assistance in organizational areas and functional, having as main actions in the field.

Table 1 – Technical and material assistance in organizational areas and functional

Material and Equipment	Armament and equipment
	Uniforms
	Fire Combat and Civil protection equipment
	Computer Equipment
	Communications Equipment
	Transportation Vehicles
Training and Consulting	Police
	Migration and borders
	Civil Protection and Firefighters
	Electoral
	Prevention and road safety

TECHNICAL POLICE COOPERATION BY 2007

The Portuguese Cooperation has gained prominence from 1986 onwards, with the accession of Portugal to the European Economic Community, which implied the assumption of new commitments with the international community, obliging the country to find financial availability to implement any kind of support program.

The Cooperation Policy as a strand of foreign policy was reorganized around the strategic option of consolidating the brand of a European and Atlantic Portugal, where the Portuguese Speaking space acquires a new impulse.

Within the specific scope of Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation with the PALOP, the commitment and determination of the Portuguese Security Forces and Services have enabled, within the framework of bilateral sectoral agreements, the establishment of cooperation programs with counterparts in partner countries.

These programs mainly focused on specific training in matters of internal security, and technical advice. The qualification of the PALOP in terms of material resources was another aspect, with the Portuguese Forces and Services assuming the costs of donating essential equipment and uniforms, necessary for the full functioning of the PALOP counterparts.

TECHNICAL POLICE COOPERATION WITH THE PALOP – 2007-2017

Continuing the efforts of the previous decades, from 2007 to 2017 (Table 2), Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation with the PALOP carried out a total of 686 training and advisory actions involving 1,118 trainers and 18,809 trainees over 39,035 training days.

The co-financing of Portuguese Cooperation, assured through the CICL, has budgeted a total of € 9,523,592.00, with MAI totalling € 18,940,227.00, totalling € 28,463,819.00 overall.

Table 2 – Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation with the PALOP – 2007-2016
Actions per country

País	nr. actions	nr. trainers	nr. trainees	training days
Angola	194	365	6.635	10.668
Cape Verde	132	222	1.671	6.569
Guinea Bissau	80	117	1.209	5.953
Mozambique	174	265	5.745	9.580
Sao Tome and Principe	106	149	3.549	6.265
TOTAL	686	1.118	18.809	39.035

The MAI, in turn, supported personnel costs and, in some specific situations, the Republican National Guard (GNR) and Public Security Police (PSP) were able to provide housing and meals for trainees in Portugal. The expenses of the MAI also include the costs of vacancies made available to all PALOP for the frequency of the Integrated Masters in Police Science at the Higher Institute of Police and Homeland Security (ISCPSI), a higher education institution of the PSP.

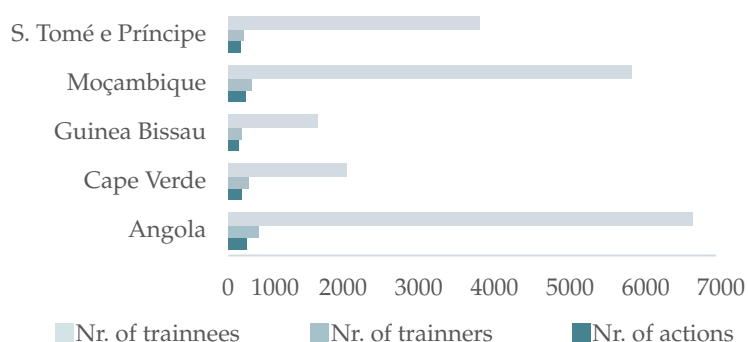


Fig. 3 – Cooperação Técnico-Policial com os PALOP 2007-2017

Portuguese Police and Technical Cooperation covered more than 200 different content areas (Table 3), with a clear predominance in the areas of internal security, migration, foreigners and borders, and fire and civil protection.



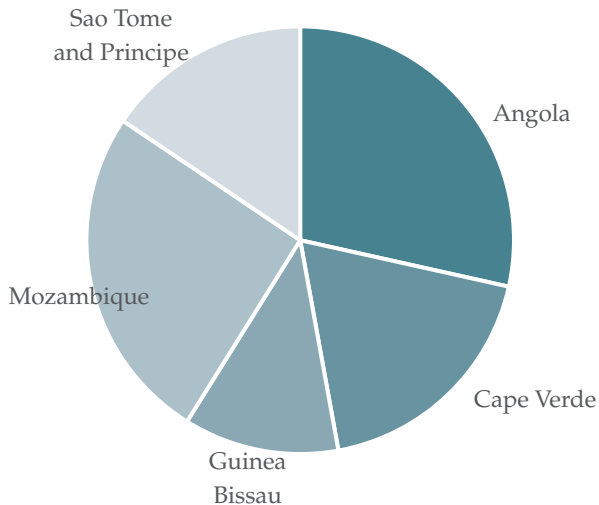
Images 4 and 5 – National Civil Protection Authority Mission
- Volcano eruption - Cape Verde - December 2014

Table 3 - Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation with the PALOP – 2007/2017
- Thematic Areas of Training and Advisory Services and Activities carried out

Fields	Total	General Training	Trainers' Training	Teaching Institutions	Operational Area	Consulting
Internal Security	154	15	26	7	78	28
Foreigners and Borders	33	5	3	0	8	17
Civil Protection and Firefighters	27	3	2	0	18	4
Road Security	5	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL	214	21	30	7	104	52

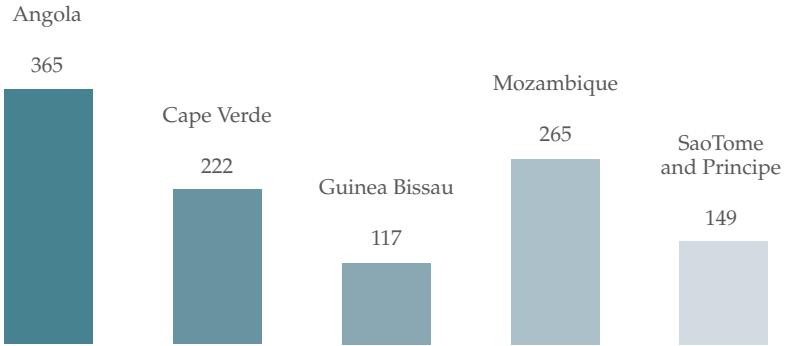
On the other hand, the annual internships for officers with positions of direction and leadership in the CPLP resulted from a proposal from the ISCPSI, which included the assumption of costs in the annual programs of the PALOP. They aimed at addressing common internal security issues with a view to sharing information and multilateral cooperation in these areas. Between 2008 and 2015, eight meetings were held.

Image 6- Actions, per country (2007-2017)



In the period under review, 53% of the actions took place in Angola and Mozambique, with the involvement of portuguese trainers according to this same reality.

Image 7- Number of trainers involved in MAI's Technical Police Cooperation



Technical Police Cooperation also manifested itself in the donation of materials and support equipment (Table 4), which are relevant to beneficiaries because they have a greater capacity to carry out their administrative, logistical, operational and training activities - uniforms, literature, weapons, and furniture, among several others.

Table 4- Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation with the PALOP (2007-2016):
Donation of Materials and Equipment – Total of 30 actions

Internal Security	
Uniforms	Patrolman Public Order Operational
Operacional Equipment	Weapons, ammunition, holsters, maintenance kits Operational equipment and armament for the restoration of the Public Order Reflective vests, reflective leggings, signaling cones, night signpost, road barriers with spikes. Control of alcohol content: alcoholometers, vane and other accessories.
	Patrol Vehicules Investigation Bags For Road Accident Crimes
	Police Radio communications systems Training kits (camcorder, multimedia projector, laptop and display) IT Equipments Scientific and technical bibliography in the area of internal security Undergraduate and Master's theses of official courses in Military Sciences and Police Sciences. Computerization of the office of the Director of the National Training Center-Cape Verde. Complete doantion of industrial Kitchen Creation of training room with furniture and individual computer equipment. Donation of Electricity Generator Furniture for Main Hall
Support Materials and Equipment	
Migrações Estrangeiros	
Operacional Equipment	RAPID: Automatic Identification of Documentally Identified Passengers PASSE : Automatic and Secure Process of Exits and Inputs 1 Integrated System of Information on Passport Issuance.
	Support Materials and Equipment
¹ PASSE system required the issuance of biometric passports, and the change to the electronic passport is being processed in Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe.	
Civil Protection and Firefighters	
Uniforms	Firefighters Combat of Fires
	Operacional Equipment

TECNHICAL POLICE COOPERATION WITH EAST TIMOR

Technical Police Cooperation with East Timor took place in a rather different model and situation than Technical Police Cooperation with the PALOP.

Portugal played a key role in the international pro-independence process for its bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, particularly at the United Nations. The recognition by the Timorese of Portugal's relevance between 1975 and 2002 in defending the country's independence came on the very day of its independence. East Timor and Portugal authorities signied then a Framework Cooperation Agreement in Dfli on 20 May 2002 (approved by the Assembly of the Republic Resolution 5/2004, ratified by Decree No. 4/20904, published in DR, No. 10, Series IA, of January 13).

The presence of the MAI in East Timor, notably through its FSS, also began in 1999 with the participation of 394 elements of the GNR and 381 elements of the PSP in the United Nations Peace Missions by 2012. In 2007 they were joined by 2 elements of the Immigration and Borders Service (SEF). All of these secondments belonged to the police component of the United Nations, being GNR organized as a "Formed Police Unit", while PSP and SEF were integrated as "Individual Police Officer".



Image 8 – Action of GNR elements in East Timor

The internal political instability in East Timor led the Portuguese Government to reinforce in 2007 the GNR contingent with 80 more elements. In 2008, the PSP contingent received 8 more members. In 2011 the United Nations began a second phase, diminishing its presence, preparing the departure of the country.

On 11 September 2011, it was approved a Cooperation Agreement between the Portuguese Republic and the Democratic Republic of East Timor, on Internal Security (Decree No. 7/2012, published in DR No. 72, I Series, of April 11).

Taking advantage of the portuguese presence in the country, the Timorese authorities requested the authorities of the United Nations present in the territory and the MAI to allow the elements of the GNR, PSP and SEF to carry out formative

activities and consulting in the area of Technical Police Cooperation, authorized by the United Nations and the MAI. These activities began in 2009.

The availability and commitment of the MAI and the Portuguese FSS deployed in East Timor, either integrated or in their own security operations, have responded to the Timorese authorities' requests for the provision of training, advisory and consultancy services on internal security, migrations and borders.

Portuguese Technical Police Cooperation with East Timor covered between 2009-2016 a total of 40 different subject areas and contents: 18 in the areas of internal security, 21 in the area of migration, foreigners and borders, and 1 in the area of firefighters and civil protection.

Almost all the activities are related to basic training, instrumental for East Timorese Forces and Services may have the necessary knowledge and operational capacity needed to take responsibility for ensuring, after the independence in 2002, internal security, borders control and the entry and exit of travellers, but also to the rescue of the population.

ELECTORAL COOPERATION 2007-2017

Since 1989, cooperation in electoral matters has been developed first by the then Technical Secretariat for Electoral Affairs, then by the General Directorate of Internal Administration and currently by the Electoral Administration of the General Secretariat of the MAI, with the primary objective of supporting institutionalization and consolidation of democratic processes underway in Portuguese-Speaking Countries, with a view to strengthening the democratic State of Law.

Table 5– Actions of electoral cooperation

Training/Consulting	Support for the conduct of electoral processes (voter registration/ electoral acts)
	Creating, structuring and modernizing the services responsible for these processes;
	In the formation of their respective;
	Providing technical advice
Donation of material necessary for holding voter registration and electoral acts	Ballot papers;
	Indelible ink
	Minutes of the electoral operations and other documentation in support of the work of polling stations
	Various office supplies
	T-shirts, caps and armbands identifying electoral officials, table members and delegates of competing forces

FTAECPLP

Between 10 and 12 of December 2007, took place the first meeting of representatives of the technical bodies of the Electoral Administrations of the Member States of the CPLP. Aware of the historic opportunity represented by their first formal meeting, in view of all the possibilities of intensification have unanimously agreed to propose and recommend to their respective competent national authorities, where necessary, the approval and official publication of instruments relating to the institutionalization of the Forum of Technical Bodies of the Electoral Administrations of the Member States of the CPLP (FTAECPLP) and its Statutes.

The FTAECPLP is an organization that constitutes a permanent space for discussion and reflection within the framework of the most pressing issues facing the Organization, conduct and implementation of procedures for voter registration and electoral and referendum acts, well as, the sharing of different experiences of technical bodies represented, with a view to contributing to good governance and the consolidation of the rule of law.

MAIN PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF PORTUGUESE TECHNICAL POLICE COOPERATION

In such a large number of actions carried out under the Technical Police and Electoral Cooperation in the PALOP and East Timor between 2007 and 2017, some initiatives of great importance for the partner countries may be referred.

EAST TIMOR POLICE TRAINING CENTRE

A decisive framework for preventing and ensuring the protection of the people and assets of a community from the local to the national level, the GNR deployment in East Timor, part of the United Nations Peace Mission, responded positively to the Timorese Government's request, to the goal of creating a Police Training Centre (CFP) in Dili. The legislation produced covered all areas inherent to the Centre's functionality, namely: the elaboration and implementation of the Organic Structure and the Organization and Procedural Standards of the CFP; the planning and coordination of the Training Course for Agents; the Selection, Recruitment and Training of Agents Plan; the preparation of the incorporation of the elements to enter Agents Training Course; the preparation of the School of Teachers for Trainers; the preparation and execution of the CFP Teacher Training and the CFP Instructor course.

The GNR supported four Agent Training Courses, training 1189 new agents, and the Training Course for Sergeants, forming 121 new sergeants.



Image 9 – Training session given by GNR members in East Timor

Since 2009, in the scope of Police Cooperation between the two countries, advisory services have been provided in the following areas:

- Assistance to the Secretary of State for Security / currently the Minister of the Interior;
- Advice from the Minister of Security and defense;
- Advising the Commander-General of the National Police of East Timor;
- Advising the Commander of the Police Training Center;
- Advising the Commander of the Police Special Unit.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE (2010-2014)

The success of Portuguese Cooperation in Mozambique was decisive for the European Union to delegate to Portugal (Portuguese Institute for Development Assistance/ Camões, IP and MAI) the implementation of the Project- The Institutional Support Project to the Ministry of the Interior of Mozambique (MINT).

With an overall amount of around € 9 million (European funding of € 7 million in Portugal of € 1.8 million), the Project had the general objective of improving the quality of services provided to the citizens in Mozambique, mainly in the areas of crime prevention and control, citizen identification, public welfare and migration.

It emerged in the logic of security sector reform in Mozambique, was based on the Strategic Plans of the Mozambican Ministry of Interior and the Mozambican Police, aiming at the training of its staff and the achievement of eight results:

- strengthen MINT's capacity for more effective service delivery;
- Rehabilitate the infrastructures of the Matalane School;
- improve the investigative capacity of the Criminal Investigation Police;
- strengthen MINT's capacity for strategic planning and financial management;
- establish a national system of criminal information
- public relations, marketing, and also the communication of the services developed by the Police of the Republic of Mozambique.
- develop capacities to support the establishment of a national crime prevention strategy;
- support the development of an ethical culture and anti-corruption measures in the MINT and in the Mozambican Police.

The MAI entities, under close coordination of the Directorate-General for Internal Administration / General Secretariat of Internal Administration, ensured

an execution of 95% of the actions in all the expected results. This goal was only possible through the commitment and professionalism demonstrated by the Portuguese Forces and Security Services of the MAI, in the execution of actions, sometimes in situations of scarce resources.

The implementation rate achieved was considered by the Delegation of the European Union in Mozambique to be very successful, particularly in view of the fact that the projects implemented by the European Union in Africa have not, to date, exceeded execution by over 75%.

The whole Project was conducted in order to act as a catalyst for change, stimulating reform processes and encouraging innovation and learning. The adaptation to the context was also reflected in all aspects of its implementation, with a high participation of the beneficiary. The implementation of the 2nd Plan of Activities by the MAI had an execution and implementation of actions in 99%, i.e., of the 89 actions to be carried out, 88 were executed, among training actions involving a total of 101 FSS trainers and other MAI organizations, 760 Mozambican trainees were approved, 741 trained in Mozambique and 19 abroad.

STRENGTHENING CAPE VERDE'S CAPACITIES IN MANAGING MIGRATION FLOWS (2011-2014)

Portugal-MAI / Immigration and Borders Service led the project "Strengthening Cape Verde's capabilities in migration management in partnership with France (Ministry of Internal Administration and Immigration / French Department for Immigration and Integration), the Netherlands (Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations / Immigration and Naturalization Service) and Luxembourg (Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Immigration Directorate).

The project, developed within the framework of the Partnership for European Union-Cape Verde Mobility, with a financial envelope of two million euros and a time horizon of 36 months, integrated three components:

Component A - Return and Reintegration: support the economic and social re-integration of Cape Verdeans from one of the four partner countries who intend to return to their country and support third-country nationals authorized to remain in Cape Verde in order to contribute to their integration in Cape Verdean society;

Component B - Irregular migration: effective border management and control of migratory flows in the territory of Cape Verde, contributing to the development of a global policy, legal and procedural framework based on respect for human rights, addressing irregular immigration with transit and destination to Cape Verde;



Fig. 10 – Integrated Border Management Training

Component C - Migration data processing: collection, treatment and analysis of migration information in Cape Verde for the establishment and maintenance of migration management efforts and migration and development, integration, return and reintegration strategies as well as in the fight against irregular migration.



Fig. 11 – SEF Documental Expert

The project was based on a broad set of results. During the project, studies were carried out on reintegration and on the labor market and training was given on business creation, with 25 emigrants benefiting from the return program for business creation in Cape Verde. On the other hand, 180 agents from the Cape Verdean Division of Foreigners and Borders were trained in different areas and SEF inspectors were also involved and supported in the definition of the strategic document for the maritime border area, inspection and removal of Foreigners who promoted a series of initiatives in Cape Verde, as well as in the Operational Manual

for monitoring and investigating the stay, return and expulsion of illegal migrants, which provided an added value on the ground to the operational ones responsible for these matters. Finally, a statistical data transmission system was established between Division of Foreigners and Borders and the National Institute of Statistics.

The external consultant who led the monitoring mission of activities in 2013 found, at this stage, the strong ownership of the project by the Cape Verdean authorities in all aspects of the project. These authorities expressed their appreciation for the results achieved, considering it a successful project.

CONSULTING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGISLATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF CIVIL PROTECTION AND FIREFIGHTERS IN CAPE VERDE AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

The National Civil Protection Authority cooperated with the authorities of Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe in the joint elaboration of legislation for the functional and operational structuring of their national authority.

In the case of Cape Verde, this cooperation was carried out by the National Civil Protection Service, the Civil Protection Law, the Organic Law of the National Civil Protection Service, the Legal Regime of Humanitarian Firemen's Associations, the Firemen's Legal System; Legal Regime of the Firemen, and Legal Regime of the Professional Firemen of the Local Administration.

In Sao Tome and Principe, National Civil Protection Authority 's contribution of cooperation was focused on the National Civil Protection and Fire Service and on the process of drafting the Organic Law proposal.

ROAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN ANGOLA

The Angolan authorities requested in 2014 the support of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Portugal to reduce road accidents - Angola has one of the highest accident rates and fatalities in road accidents in Africa, with a growing trend. The MAI provided the travel to Angola of a specialized technical team, composed of elements of the GNR, PSP and National Road-Safety Authority, with a view to conducting a study on the matter.

The study produced the document "Road accidents in Angola - causes and solutions." This strategic document includes the identification of the situation on the ground and the preparation of a very precise and complete radiograph of the situation. On this basis, it proposes a multi-level solution program. The study received the public recognition and praise from the police authorities, including the Vice President of the Republic of Angola, which is responsible for the prevention of road traffic.

ELECTORAL COOPERATION – ANGOLA (2007)

In the period between 4 and 12 November, a technical advisory mission was carried out at the request of the National Director of Elections of Angola. The following matters were dealt with:

- Identification of the areas of intervention within the scope of bilateral cooperation in the electoral field, with institutional capacity building being identified as an area of intervention;
- Survey of existing Electoral Administration structures in Angola;

- Electoral administration models;
- The formation of electoral cadres that will ensure in the future the planning and organization of voter registration and electoral processes.

ELECTORAL COOPERATION – GUINEA BISSAU (2008-2014)

In 2008, in the context of a new electoral census, with a view to the election of the National People’s Assembly scheduled for November 16, two technical assistance missions were held in February and September at the Technical Support Office for the Electoral Process (GTAPE).

The following year, between June 8 and 14, another technical advisory mission was carried out to the National Election Commission (CNE), to support the holding of the presidential elections to take place on June 28.



Image 12 – Elections in Guinea-Bissau

Various materials were prepared and donated to support the presidential elections, namely:

- Ballot papers;
- Documents supporting the work of polling stations
- Various office supplies.



Image 13 – Polling station in elections in Guinea-Bissau

Two years later, following the requests made by the Minister of Territorial Administration, Dr. Luís Oliveira Sanka, and the President of the National Elections Commission, Dr. Desejado Lima da Costa, two technical advisory missions were held (January and May) at the Technical Support Office to the Electoral Process and to the National Elections Commission of that country, in order to support the preparation of the first municipal elections.

For that, a working group was set up and the techniques of the Portuguese Electoral Administration were appointed to be part of it.

In the first mission, the work consisted of an analysis of the legislative package that regulated the creation of local authorities and the election of their respective bodies, with a special focus on the Electoral Law for Local Authorities - Law no. 6/96, of September 16.

During the May mission the various legislative changes proposed by the Working Group were worked out, which, after being concluded and presented to the government, were handed over to a committee of deputies set up to present the legislative package on this matter to the National Assembly.

In 2014, from October 25 to November 1st., a delegation consisting of the President of the CNE, the Executive Secretary, the Chief of Staff of the President and a technician, visited the portuguese electoral administration, in order to exchange experiences on local elections.

ELECTORAL COOPERATION – SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (2007-2016)

In 2007, the Portuguese Electoral Administration executed and donated 1500 publications of the study “Elections in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe - 1990 to 2006”, and received the following data on the city of Sao Tome on March 9.

Three years later, in 2010, between July 13 and 29, a leader of the General Directorate of Internal Administration gave training to 250 elements of the armed forces and the security services (all levels of the hierarchical structure) of technical police cooperation - 2008/2011, which included a preparation for the electoral acts.

Also in 2010, a Technical Mission was given to advise the National Electoral Commission in the preparation of the municipal and regional elections of July 25

and legislative elections of August 1st. This technical support would be repeated the following year in the first and second rounds of the presidential elections, in the legislative, municipal and regional elections of 2014 and in the 1st and 2nd round of the 2016 presidential elections.

The work carried out in these missions focused on the following aspects:

- Advice;
- Creation of a database to determine the elections;
- Supervision and processing of the results of the election results;
- Creation of a computer application for the distribution of mandates, using the d'Hondt method.

At the same time, the Portuguese Electoral Administration executed and donated the necessary material for updating the voter registration in the years 2013 and 2015. It also executed and donated electoral material, namely ballot papers and equipment designed to polling stations, necessary to carry out the following electoral and referendum acts:

- Referendum 1990 (Approval of text of the draft constitutional revision) - August 22;
- Local and Regional Elections 2010 - July 25;
- Election of the 2010 Legislative Assembly - August 1
- Election of the President of the Republic 2011 - 1st round July 17;
- Election of the President of the Republic 2011 - 2nd round August 6;
- Legislative, Autarchic and Regional Elections 2014 - October 12;
- Election of the President of the Republic 2016 - 1st round - July 17;
- Election of the President of the Republic 2016 - 2nd round August 6.

HIGHER INSTITUTE OF POLICE SCIENCES AND HOMELAND SECURITY - PSP

The Higher Institute of Police Sciences and Homeland Security (ISCPSI) is a university higher education police institute whose mission is to train police officers, to promote their permanent improvement and to carry out, coordinate or collaborate in research and development projects in the field of police sciences. ISCPSI's mission is to provide initial and lifelong training for PSP senior staff through non-conferring courses in academic degrees in the police sciences, and to provide a continuous training service to all leaders of other forces, services and national and foreign security bodies, in particular from portuguese speaking countries.



Image 14 – Training session, at the ISCPSI, within the scope of the Training for Officers with positions of Direction and Chief of the CPLP

Under the agreements signed by the Portuguese State in the field of international police cooperation, ISCPSSI has actively collaborated in the training of security forces of the Portuguese Speaking Countries by holding Command and Direction Internships for officers from CPLP and the collaboration in the design and implementation of training and promotion courses for CPLP officers in the countries of origin.



Image 15 – Higher Institute of Police Sciences and Internal Security

The training of police officers from the PALOP began in 1988 and to date 134 students from different countries have been trained. These alumni have played important roles in the countries of origin, namely in command and direction functions (eg National Director or General Commander, Provincial Commanders, Regional Commanders, among others).

Table 6 – PALOP students trained in ISCPsi

PALOP students trained in ISCPsi (by 2017)					
Cape Verde	Mozambique	Angola	Sao Tom and Príncipe	Guiné-Bissau	TOTAL
30	32	52	18	2	134

In addition to the frequency of the Police Officers Training Course, the ISCPsi also receives students from the PALOP as part of their postgraduate training open to the community. These courses have made it possible to strengthen the skills and competences of cooperating students in the area of Police Science and Homeland Security. In the Xth and XIth Master Courses in Police Sciences, begun in 2017 and 2018 respectively, attend 8 PALOP students.

In 2017, two police officers from Angola and two police officers from Mozambique participated in ISCPsi, in Lisbon, in the IV Course of Police Command and Direction.

In the field of continuous training, the ISCPsi has carried out over time the Internship for Officers who perform CPLP Country Command and Direction functions. It should be noted that this action has not been regular due mainly to financial constraints. However, it would be vitally important to relaunch this internship within the framework of a network of Portuguese Language Police Schools.

Thus, 90 officers from various countries of the CPLP attended the Training for Officers who hold Command and Direction of several Countries of the CPLP.



Image 16 – CPLP students enrolled in a CFOP cadet group, prepared for High Entity reception

ACRONYMS LIST

CFP	Police Training Centre
CICL	Camões - Institute of Cooperation and Language
CNE	National Election Commission
CPLP	Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
DR	National Official Jornal
FSS	Security Forces and Services
FTAE-CPLP	Forum of Technical Bodies of the Electoral Administrations of the Member States of the CPLP
GNR	Republican National Guard
GTAPE	Technical Support Office for the Electoral Process
ISCPSI	Higher Institute of Police Sciences and Internal Security
MAI	Ministry of Home Affairs
MINT	Millennium Development Goals
ODM	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Mozambique
PALOP	Portuguese Speaking African Countries
PSP	Public Security Police
SEF	Immigration and Borders Service

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