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LIMITED

Commented [A1]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information related to certain instruments used by law enforcement officials. Their disclosure would jeopardise their work and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

FRONTEX EVALUATION REPORT 2015

EPN Concept JO EPN Hera 2015

Operations Division
Joint Operations Unit
Sea Borders Sector

Approved at Warsaw
/ /2016

.....
Signature
Berndt Körner
Deputy Executive Director



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of Operational Cooperation
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ANNEX:

Observation of Fundamental Rights Officer

Operational activity number: 2015/SBS/02

Prepared by: [Redacted]

- Presented at Directorate Meeting on
- Circulation Directorate

Approved by ED / DED:
Date

Director of Operations Division: [Redacted]

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1. Background information

1.1. Brief risk assessment

The JO EPN Hera Initially began in 2006. It was meant to help Spain by occasion of a massive influx of irregular migrants (30 246) landed on the Canary Islands. The joint operation has been implemented each year since then, usually during the summer months, when departures from West African countries and Morocco are more frequent, mainly due to climatic reasons.

Since then and until 2014 the JO Hera has witnessed a gradual decrease in the number of incidents and apprehended migrants on the Canary Islands. During the operational period in 2014 only 5 illegal border crossing incidents occurred and 133 irregular migrants were apprehended.

As stated in the FER of the JO Hera 2014, this remarkable achievement can mainly be attributed to the high level of cooperation among the following countries - Spain, Senegal, Mauritania and Morocco - over the past years. [REDACTED]

In 2015, the total number of illegal border crossing incidents, as well as the total number of apprehended migrants show a very significant if not a sharp increase of both, incidents and migrants. However, the 13 illegal border crossing incidents and the 466 apprehended migrants, in spite of representing an increase are unquestionably a very low number of both, incidents and migrants, especially when compared with total number of incidents and migrants registered in other operational scenarios, in similar periods of time.

Therefore, the effectiveness of the measures taken by Spain, as well as by the potential departure countries, namely Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal, especially the measures undertaken in the framework of the cooperation agreements signed between those countries and Spain are still assessed as being remarkably effective and representing a powerful tool when it comes to fighting irregular migration flows towards the Canary Islands.

At the same time, the intelligence gathered through the interviews performed during the operational period shows that the number of would be migrants, both en route towards Spain and/or currently at the final departure countries waiting for an opportunity to depart did not decrease.

In addition, criminal smuggling networks are active in the region and are remarkably quick in adapting and circumventing obstacles to their activities. As such, the Joint Operation Hera represents a key factor and adds value with regard to fighting and curbing smuggling activities of these criminal networks.

1.2. Operational aim

The operational aim is to implement coordinated operational activities at and beyond the external sea borders of the Atlantic Ocean region in order to control irregular migration flows towards the territory of the Member States¹ (MS) of the EU and to tackle cross border crime.

The Host MS (Spain) has a bilateral agreement with the Senegalese authorities, aiming at preventing irregular migration and the safety at sea. The [REDACTED]

¹ For the purposes of the present document, the term "Member State" includes also the States participating in the relevant development of the Schengen acquis in the meaning of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and its Protocol (No 19) on the Schengen acquis integrated into the framework of the European Union

Commented [A4]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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[REDACTED]

The inclusion of Senegal into the present operational plan ensures the participating MSs deployed technical equipment and human resources the same status as the ones granted to the Spanish authorities under the bilateral agreement.

Furthermore, the norms and standards as regards the respect of fundamental rights set out by the EU are fully ensured, through the compliance with the Regulation No. 656/2014 to the present JO, in particular the applicable principle according to “When cooperation with third countries takes place on the territory or the territorial sea of those countries, the Member States and the Agency should comply with norms and standards at least equivalent to those set by Union law” (Recital 5 of the afore mentioned Regulation). The operational aim was implemented in full compliance with the relevant international and EU law.

1.3. Period of implementation and operational areas

The JO started on 3 August 2015 (12.00 LT) and ended on 3 November 2015 (12.00 LT).

The [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Commented [A6]: The blanked out parts contain indications of the operational area. Disclosing the operational area would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

1.4. Participants

| | |
|--|---|
| Host MS | Spain |
| Home MS | Portugal, France |
| Third countries | Senegal Morocco (Exchange of information) |
| Other Union agencies and bodies or international organizations | European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA), European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA), European Police Office (EUROPOL), European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), Maritime Analysis and Operations Center-Narcotics (MAOC(N)) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) |

1.5. Financial information

The initial budget allocated for the JO EPN Hera 2015 was 1.400.000 EUR and extended to 1.750.000 EUR. The amount committed for MS deployments was 1.641.197,89. By 24.11.2015 the amount of 760.905,07 EUR was paid. The remaining should be claimed in the nearest future.

The increased allocated budget was not consumed due to the short notice challenges related to the deployments of TE from respective home MS.

2. Achievement of objectives

- **Enhance border security** - Effective border control at external borders maintaining preventive effects; enhanced detection and prevention of cross border crime.

[Redacted]

- **Enhance efficiency of border security** - Detection of all migrants' boats enabling to intercept persons, to prevent unauthorized border crossings, to counter cross-border criminality and to take measures against persons who have crossed the border illegally as well as to report the other irregular activities observed.

Partly [Redacted]

- **Enhance operational cooperation** - Enhanced inter-agency cooperation and cooperation between national authorities of the host MS as well as on EU level; Seeking involvement of TCs in operational activities; Multi-character operational concept applied.

Partly [Redacted]

Commented [A7]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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The National authorities' cooperation was ensured within the centralized structures of the operation. The ICC Madrid and Joint Coordinating Board meeting led the operational activities taking advantage of the very well organized regional and local levels and by counting on the professionalism of the crews deployed in the operational area, as well as the deployment flexibility of the assets.

Bilateral agreements between Spain and Third Countries allowed the deployment of Spanish assets in these Third Countries (Morocco, Mauritania, and Senegal). Although the deployments of the Spanish assets in Morocco and Mauritania were outside the frame of the JO EPN Hera 2015, it significantly contributed to the preventive effects on migration flows towards the Canary Islands. Frontex only supported Spain by deploying and co-financing additional resources in Senegal within JO EPN Hera 2015.

No observers from Third Countries were deployed in the operational structures in Spain in the framework of the JO.

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The deployed assets were engaged not only to control irregular migration, but contributed to the detection of cross-border crime.

- **Enhance exchange of information** - Collection of operational information from all actors involved in order to obtain intelligence, thus improving the risk assessments that underpin the operational activities.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- **Enhance efficiency of the exchange of information** - Implementation of fully automated online reporting system; Seeking standardized format and quality of the reports and interviews.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- **Identify possible risks and threats** - Updated knowledge about the irregular migration related criminal activities and networks operating in the area and higher identification of the risks and threats related

*Achieved: The deployment of a debriefing expert allowed the timely and accurate reporting of incidents thus allowing the detection of evolution in routes and modi operandi with a view to detect a potential change in **observed patterns*** [Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

- **Establish and exchange best practices** - Fostering practical cooperation between the authorities involved in prevention and tackling irregular migration as well as cross-border crime; Delivering workshops, briefings, operational meetings to participants.

Achieved: The Frontex' coordinated activities, envisaged the cooperation between the MSs, in particular among the deployed resources, exchanging the know-how and best practices and learning about the national procedures from each other.

The operational briefings were provided to the crew members in Montijo Air Force Base by the operational manager and on the spot by ES Guardia Civil Liaison Officers working in Senegal.

- **Support establishment of permanent structures** - To continue the fostering cooperation /information exchange between MS NCC/ICC/RCC/LCC.

Achieved: The JO EPN Hera 2015 was led by the ICC Madrid. The structure was already active and in place since this ICC was also in charge of the JO EPN Indalo 2015.

Commented [A9]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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[REDACTED]

4.1.2. Operational results

Incidents on migration:

During the JO EPN Hera 2015, a total of 24 incidents involving 579 persons occurred during the operational period. Of those, 13 illegal border crossing incidents with 466 migrants being apprehended, 3 Third Country action incidents and 3 smuggling of goods incidents. Eight people smugglers were arrested and no fatalities were reported.

As in previous years, the positive effects emerging from the bilateral agreements between the Spanish authorities and their counterparts in the African countries of Mauritania and Senegal were felt and strongly contributed to maintaining the number of Illegal border-crossing incidents at a very low level.

² Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau.
³ The flight schedule of the French Navy FWA was transmitted in advance for information of the ICC, but not for approval.

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As previously mentioned, the total number of Illegal border-crossing incidents increased from 5 in 2014 to 13 in 2015. At the same time, the total number of apprehended migrants increased from 62 in 2014 to 466 in 2015. In fact, although an increase was recorded, the detected increase in the number of illegal border-crossing incidents is less intense than the sharp increase in the number of apprehended migrants. This fact is partially explained by the fact that the number of persons detected in each incidents reported in 2015 was substantially higher than in 2014.

As in previous years, the phenomenon of nationality swapping was still reported in the JO EPN HERA., Knowing in advance that Spain and countries like Senegal and Morocco have readmission agreements, the migrants claim to be nationals of countries with which Spain does not have such kind of agreements, therefore trying to delay and/or avoid repatriation.

Main Nationalities:

During the operational period in 2015, 466 irregular migrants were detected. Out of those, 174 were from Guinea, 83 were from Senegal and 31 from Comoros. It is worth mentioning that a considerable number of migrants (43) were reported in JORA as being unknown. Taking into account the low number of migrants and, as such, the small number of nationalities involved, the possibility of establishing the nationality of those reported as being unknown would probably impact the final number of migrants per nationality.

4.1.3. Operational coordination structures

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Commented [A12]: The blanked out parts contain information relating to distribution of tasks performed by law enforcement officials. Their disclosure would jeopardise the work of law enforcement officials and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

4.1.4. Resources deployed

Human resources

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⁴ Due to the limited amount of allocated resources to the operation, the ICC role was to process information collected during incidents and monitor the effectiveness of patrols scheduled at local level.

⁵ The French crew was supported by the French armed forces in Senegal, which liaised with Senegalese authorities and Spanish Guardia Civil deployed in Senegal based on a bi-lateral framework. The operational information, should an incident occur, would have been treated at local level in Dakar.

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[Redacted]

Technical equipment - Aerial

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Technical equipment - Maritime

[Redacted]

Technical equipment - Terrestrial

[Redacted]

4.2. Situational Awareness

4.2.1. Threats and Risks, modus operandi and trends identified

As previously noted, the level of the irregular migration flow towards the Canary Islands in 2015 was low despite the reported increase in both the number of illegal border-crossing incidents and number of apprehended migrants. This low number of incidents and migrants should not be assessed as an absence of risk or threat. In fact, criminal networks are active and available to smuggle migrants towards the Canary

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Islands and the stock of would be migrants in origin countries has not decreased and remains noticeably high.

The [REDACTED]

Commented [A15]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

The current social and political situation in some Sahel countries combined with several other different factors such as the economic crisis, the high level of unemployment/youth unemployment rates, the generalised lack of job opportunities, food shortages and climate change, continue to be a cause for concern, particularly in relation to the dimension of the irregular migration flow towards EU countries in general and Spain in particular.

At the same time, military and security conflicts affecting a vast number of countries, considered to be origin countries of irregular migrants detected on the southern shores of Spain increased in intensity during 2015.

The number of sub-Saharan migrants, stranded in northern coastal areas of Morocco, has clearly increased during recent years and this increase is reflected in the number of irregular migrants apprehended and the number of crossing attempts.

In Morocco, the government has amended its policies regarding illegal immigration. After the regularisation of 16 180 migrants (60% of the total number of applicants) which took place in 2014, measures against illegal immigration continue to be tightened. These activities include repatriation processes for those migrants who have not obtained residence permits and raids carried out on migrant settlements and camps, namely in the Boukhalef district.

The [REDACTED]

Commented [A16]: The blanked out parts contain detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials. Its disclosure would expose law enforcement officials patrolling the area and harm the course of future and ongoing operations, and thus facilitate irregular migration. Therefore, public security will be affected. In light of the above, the text is not disclosed pursuant to the exception laid down in the first indent of Article 4(1)(a) of Regulation No 1049/2001 relating to the protection of the public interest as regards public security.

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[Redacted text block]

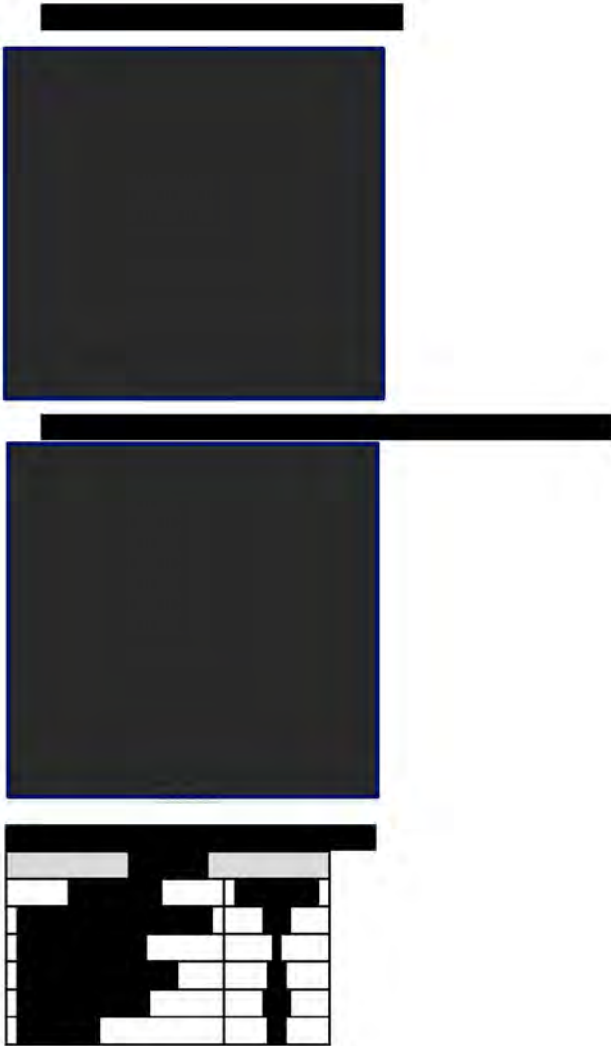
4.2.2. Information gathering and exchange

In accordance to the Operational Plan the exchange of the information was carried out without problems.

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4.3. Development

4.3.1. Operational cooperation

Host and home MS



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*Cooperation with other entities*

All the assets during their patrols focused on detecting suspicious boats involved in irregular activities.

- All the irregular activities were immediately reported to the ICC. As agreed, all relevant information had to be provided to the respective EU Agencies (EMSA and EFCA) through the responsible national entities. The limited number of incidents didn't give the opportunity to cooperate extensively with these Agencies. Nevertheless and taking into account that a lot of data was collected by the patrolling assets, to the benefit of the JO EPN Hera and Senegalese authorities, the potential use of this data for the EU maritime surveillance should be emphasized. Although the surveillance of the EU flagged fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean near the African coasts does not fall under EFCA's responsibility yet.
- MAOC-N was involved in the JO with the aim to support the ICC, and with the communication of information gathered in the framework of the operation. No list of "VOI" (Vessel of Interest) was provided and exchange of information was limited in its scope, despite the will to cooperate.
- Europol and Frontex cooperated during the JO through the exchange of information and intelligence retrieved by the responsible national authority (CNP). Frontex operational team and the ICC have not received any operational analysis file by Europol.
- UNHCR involvement was foreseen in the planning of this operation in respect to the fundamental rights of the persons detected and in case of necessity to provide assistance and support to those who need it upon disembarkation. Since no interceptions and disembarkations in Third Country were reported, no further cooperation was established. UNHCR received the Frontex Situation Centre Daily Situational Reports, which constitute a reliable source of information on actual figures related to migration from African countries to the European Union.

Third Countries

Spain has successfully supported western African countries' authorities in controlling irregular migration towards the EU and cross-border crime by increasing their capacity to extend surveillance at sea, close to their coasts. By preventing unauthorized, irregular and unreported departures, Spain supported by Frontex

⁶ Intelligence Officers nominated by CNP were acting simultaneously of JO EPN Indalo and Hera.

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and in close cooperation with Third Country, has increased both, security and safety level and prevented people from putting their lives at risk by attempting to cross the sea in order to reach the Canary Islands.

Even though Morocco and Mauritania were not participating in the operation, a good level of communication and a permanent cooperation with these countries was maintained by Spanish authorities through bilateral agreements. This played a key role in the fight against irregular migration and facilitating networks. It contributed to keep the figures at a low level by preventing massive flows and human tragedies at sea.

In this regard the JO EPN Hera 2015 combined once again a planned strategy focused on the West African countries by the Spanish Authorities, together with the active participation of Frontex through the JOs which were first launched in the area in 2006.

The planning of long term actions to the high and constant influx of migrants to the Canary Islands demonstrates that a long term response is needed. Combining all the activities together, including the presence of the EU assets coordinated by Frontex, has resulted in an extremely low number of arrivals to the Canary Islands.

4.3.2. Operational briefing / debriefing

Due to the fact that the ICC and RCC staff was mainly the same (except the ICC coordinator) as in JO 2014 and the ICC Madrid staff was already involved in the JO EPN Indalo 2015, it was decided not to conduct the Operational Briefing for the staff of the host MS.

The operational briefing was conducted in Montijo Air Base for the Portuguese teams deployed in Senegal. The Portuguese and French crewmembers received the national briefing of the JO EPN Hera 2015 in Dakar.

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5. Implementation of Regulation (EU) No 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

In general the operation was conducted in respect of the Regulation (EU) No 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders in the context of operational cooperation coordinated by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union.

The assessment of the situation in Morocco and Senegal was conducted by the Spanish authorities and made available to Frontex on 30 April 2015, prior to launching the operation. It was made with a view of anticipating potential disembarkation of persons in those countries. The assessment was confirmed by exchange of letters between Frontex and the Spanish authorities on 15 and 23 July.

During the implementation of the operation no migrant boat was intercepted at sea in the operational area. People rescued at sea outside of the operational area by the Spanish and Moroccan assets in their respective search and rescue region, were treated in respect with the SAR and SOLAS conventions as well as IAMSAR manuals.

The operational plan was approved without details on the availability of shore-based medical staff, interpreters, legal advisers and other relevant experts of the host Member State, and details on the competent national authorities which shall take appropriate follow up measures. However, the ICC and LCC were following very closely implementation of the JO, especially as regards the aspects mentioned before. The training in first aid is included in the basic training of the law enforcement agencies and navies involved in the operation.

A special template for the reports of disembarkation in Third Countries was created, especially to meet the requirements of the Regulation and was made available to the deployed assets since 2014, but was not used (no disembarkations).

The fact that the NCC housed the ICC facilitated the communication flow between those two entities.

During the JO EPN Hera 2015, there was no occurrence of participating MS units to be placed at the disposal of any Rescue Coordination Centre except between 6 and 24 September for the search of a missing aircraft. No participating unit had the opportunity to inform the International Coordination Centre of the presence of any persons within the meaning of Article 4 (international protection), therefore the ICC did not transmit any information to the competent national authorities of the country where disembarkation should have taken place.

6. Main conclusions and recommendations

| Conclusions | Recommendations |
|--|---|
| <u>Supporting Response</u> | |
| In 2015, despite the low flow towards Canary Islands from Morocco, Western Sahara and Mauritania outside the area of operation, there was a considerable increase on the number of incident linked with the illegal border crossings and a very sharp increase on the number of apprehended migrants. Even so, the total number of IBC incidents as well as the total number of migrants is still assessed as being low. | Maintain Frontex operational response and prevention against potential irregular migratory flows towards the Canary Islands in 2016 in the form of the JO EPN Hera, eventually extend the area of operation to the territorial waters and airspace of the Canary Islands and further according to common Frontex HMS risk assessment. |
| Most of the incidents occurred in September and October, some incidents were reported before the start of the operation. | The period recommended for the JO EPN Hera in 2016 is July-October. |
| Of the 13 illegal border crossing, 3 were reported in the area of operation P1. Only one incident not related to the illegal border crossing was reported in the area of operation P2. All 10 other plus the prevention of departure and the 3 Third Country actions were outside of the area of operation. | Inclusion of the territorial waters of the Canary Islands in the operational area of the JO EPN Hera 2016 is again recommended although the potential pull factor has to be anticipated. |
| A synergy between the contribution of Frontex activities to the EU maritime security strategy and the potential supportive role of national surveillance activities inside and in the vicinity of the area of operation offer potential advantages in terms of economy of means and cost efficiency. | Reflexion on the activities occurring between the Canary Islands and the African continent, and related surveillance operations around the area of operation should be made. |
| Participation of an already deployed asset in the area based on the bilateral cooperation between the Third Country and respective MS, proved to be a cost effective solution and contributed positively to the JO. | Promoting the efficient use of already deployed assets in the area. |

Situational Awareness

The deployment of debriefing experts to the Canary Islands has led to the acquisition of valuable information. The information which was received refers to the routes followed by the migrants, fares being paid, the activity of the criminal facilitation networks, as well as nationalities, gender, migrants' age, boats and departure points. As a consequence of this activity it was possible to identify risks and threats.

Considering the quality of the results that the debriefing activities were able to provide this same activity should be kept in 2016

Development

Reportedly, the existing cooperation between the Spanish and Moroccan authorities, as well as at the same time between the Moroccan and Senegalese authorities in the framework of the bilateral agreements, allowing for instance the performance of joint patrol activities, resulted in preventing migrant boats from departing Morocco. Likewise the high level of cooperation with the Senegalese authorities produced good results which led to no irregular migrants being detected in Senegalese waters.

It is desirable that such high levels of cooperation are maintained in 2016 and developed with Mauritania.

Information collected during patrols could be useful to other European entities. Patrols conducted by other European entities can bring useful information beyond the operational area to the benefit of the operation.

Improve exchanges of information with the European entities.

FACT SHEETS - STATISTICS

1. Time schedule

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Planning meeting with participating MSs | 29/04/2015 |
| Operational briefing for the participants | 19/08/2015 |
| Implementation of the joint operation | 03/08/2015 - 03/11/2015 |
| Evaluation meeting | 24/11/2015 |

2. Participation

| MS | Authority | Human and technical resources | Deployment dates | OMNTE / Additional TE GO/SGO |
|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Portugal | Air Force | FWA | 22/08 - 30/09/2015 | OMNTE |
| France | Navy | FWA | 01/10 - 03-11/2015 | OMNTE |
| Spain | Guardia Civil | CPV | 03/08 - 03/11/2015 | OMNTE |
| Spain | Guardia Civil | OPV | 03/08 - 03/11/2015 | OMNTE |

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3. Financial information

Information made valid as of 24 November 2015

| JO EPN Hera 2015 - approved budget | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Approved | Changes | Amount |
| 29/01/2015 | Initial budget (according to Programme of Work 2015) | 1,400,000.00 € |
| 18/08/2015 | Budget increase (350,000.00 €) | 1,750,000.00 € |
| 05/10/2015 | Budget decrease (108,800.00 €) | 1,641,200.00 € |

| Global level of payments in JO EPN Hera 2015 (including payments in process up to 23.11.2015) | | | | |
|--|----------------|---|---------|--|
| Approved budget | 1,641.200.00 € | = | 100 % | Committed in total for SFDs |
| Committed in total for SFDs | 1,641,197.89 € | = | 99.99 % | |
| Payments (pre-payments + final payments) | 760,905.07 € | = | 46 % | of committed budget |
| Decommitted (to be released) | 2,11 € | = | 0 % | |
| Open amount (to be claimed and paid) | 880,292.82 € | = | 54 % | of budget approved in programme template |
| Rough estimated total budget consumption | 1,500,000.00 € | = | 91 % | |

4. Statistics

| | IBC | People | Facil | SAR | P O D | People | T C A | People | Facil | D r u g | Qty/ Arrested | Other |
|-------|-----|--------|-------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| P1 | 3 | 88 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1030/3 | 3(1) |
| P2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1(2) |
| Out | 10 | 389 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 94 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 13 | 477 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 94 | 7 | 3 | 1030/3 | 4 |

(1) Discovery of boat ashore

(2) Discovery of a body at sea

5. STATISTICS

5.1. Statistics

Figure 1 - Incidents and migrants (2014 and 2015)

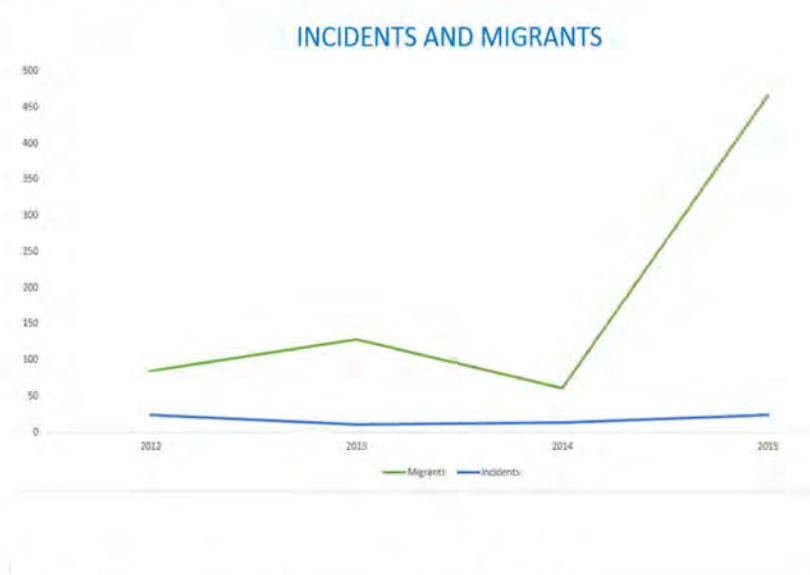


Figure 2 - Incidents per type of incident (2014 and 2015)

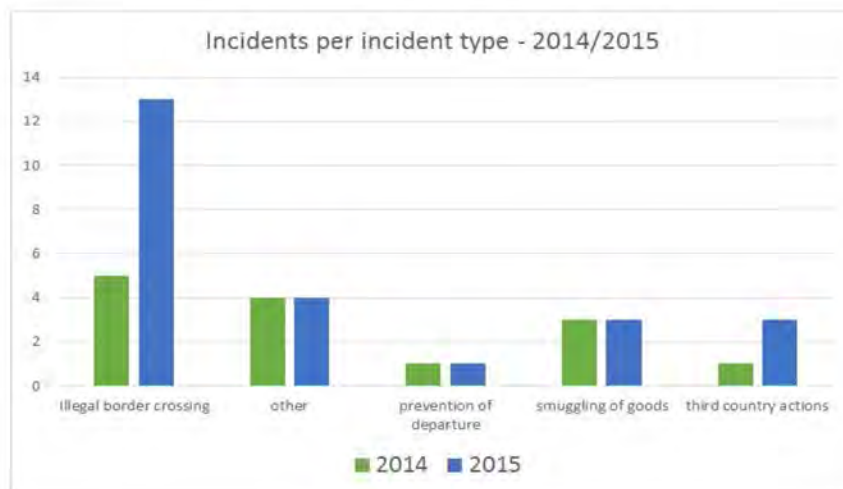


Figure 3. Total number of incidents and migrants from 2012 until 2015

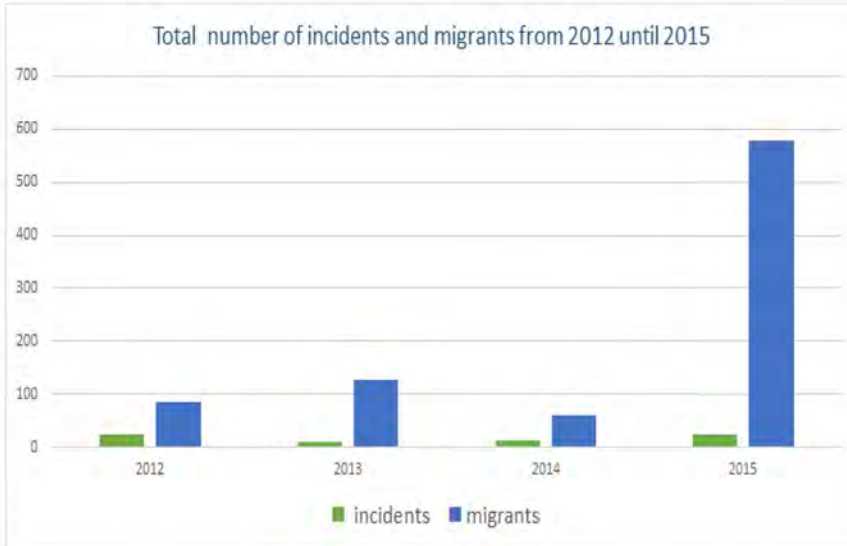


Figure 4. Geographic repartition of incidents 2015



Commented [A19]: The non-disclosed text contains information regarding the operational area. Ongoing operations tend to cover similar operational areas as the operations of preceding years in the same geographical area. In this regard, disclosing the coordinates of the operational areas of previous years, would be tantamount to disclosing the current operational areas. The result of this will only be to hamper the course of the ongoing operations, by depriving them of any strategy and element of surprise during border surveillance, ultimately obstructing their purpose to counter and prevent cross-border criminality as well as prevent unauthorized border crossings. In this light, the disclosure of such information would undermine the protection of the public interest as regard to public security in the sense of Article 4(1) of the Regulation 1049/2001.

FRONTEX EVALUATION REPORT 2015

ANNEXES:

Observation of Fundamental Rights Officer (full text)

Internal Evaluation (for HQ internal use only; not to be presented to Directorate meeting) - as a separate document:

- Frontex performance (**what is considered to be as internal Frontex issues**)
- Specific conclusions / recommendations
- Miscellaneous