Annex 1

Instrument for Stability


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Heading</th>
<th>Peace-building Partnership: (19 06 01 01 – Crisis response and preparedness)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>€5 Million</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Programme components:

1. Peace-building Partnership Support (pour mémoire)

During 2009 – and taking into account the experience gained under the recently completed calls for proposals - it is envisaged to undertake a period of reflection in order to enhance the management of - and to fine-tune the precise outputs sought from - future capacity-building support to non-state-actors (see section 1.1). In this regard, an assessment of the Peace-building Partnership will be carried out using outside experts, and in consultation with all relevant stakeholders (in particular, through meetings with civil society organizations). Accordingly, no funds are allotted under the 2009 Annual Action Programme (AAP) for this programme component. Rather, it is envisaged that a financial amount, proportionate to the sum of individual amounts for both 2009 and 2010, would be included in the 2010 AAP.

During 2009, the Commission proposes to continue developing its relations with the civil society sector on peace-building issues, with the objective of establishing a coherent, balanced and transparent dialogue in order to create a structure for informal mutual consultation. Activities relating to this element will be budgeted outside this Annual Action Programme (see section 1.1).

2. Re-inforcing co-operation and building capacity with international, regional and sub-regional organizations on peace-building issues: €4.3 Million, of which the following priorities:
   
a. Support to establishment of UN Peace-building Support Office’s (PBSO) Peace-building Assistance Database: €0.5 Million

b. Support to the establishment of the UN Mediation Support Unit’s (MSU) standing capacity to rapidly deploy natural resources expertise in post-conflict mediation situations: €0.5
c. Support for early warning networks among relevant international/regional/sub-regional organizations through the deployment of common tools and working practices: €2.7 Million

d. Support to the post-Accra International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State Building between fragile states and development partners, and the monitoring project on implementation of the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, managed by the OECD-DAC Secretariat: €0.6 Million

3. Training for civilian stabilization missions

Delivery of training for police experts in civilian missions: €0.7 Million


INTRODUCTION

The activities funded under the crisis preparedness component (Article 4.3) of the Instrument for Stability constitute the ‘Peace-building Partnership’⁴. In this regard, it may be recalled that the 2007-2011 Strategy Paper for the Instrument for Stability identifies as one of its three main objectives “to strengthen the international capacity and regional capacity to anticipate, analyse, prevent and respond to the threat to stability and human development posed by violent conflict and natural disasters, as well as to improve international co-operation in post-conflict and post-disaster recovery”.

The 2009-2011 Indicative Programme for the Instrument for Stability focuses on continuing “to build capacity in the international system” and foresees four main results during the period:

- Improving the capacity of non-state actors;
- Further development of a structured dialogue between the Commission and the civil society sector on peace-building issues;
- Re-inforcing co-operation and building capacity with other relevant international organizations (notably the UN) and with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations;
- Training for civilian stabilisation missions.

In this regard, the main aims of 2009-2011 Indicative Programme remain essentially unaltered with respect to the previous Indicative Programme (2007-2008) - specifically to strengthen

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⁴ IfS Article 4.3 refers, inter alia, to support for long-term measures aimed at building and strengthening the capacity of international, regional and sub-regional organizations, state and non-state actors in relation to their efforts in (a) promoting early warning, confidence-building, mediation and reconciliation, and addressing emerging inter-community tensions; (b) improving post-conflict and post-disaster recovery.
international and local capacity to prevent or mitigate crises and to ensure a more effective and coherent international response to crisis. With specific regard to the crisis-preparedness component (Article 4.3) of the IFs, therefore, the 2009 Annual Action Programme shares the same general framework and the same basic structure as that of the previous years. The 2009 Annual Action Programme sets out the specific measures that will be taken under the 2009 budget to implement the strategy as regards the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability. In this respect, it is envisaged to continue to better mobilize the capacity inherent in the relevant target groups, active in the field of peace-building: non-state actors; relevant international organizations (including regional and sub-regional organizations); and relevant Member States’ agencies.

During 2009 — and taking into account the experience gained under the recently completed calls for proposals - it is envisaged to undertake a period of reflection in order to assess the need to re-focus aspects of the implementation of the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability (the Peace-building Partnership) and to enhance the management of, and to fine-tune the precise outputs sought from, future capacity-building support to non-state actors. In this regard, an assessment of the Peace-building Partnership will be carried out using outside experts, and in consultation with all relevant stake-holders. (in particular, through meetings with civil society organizations). Accordingly, the programme component relating to Peace-building Partnership Support is retained in the 2009 AAP ‘pour mémoire’, although no specific funds will be allotted to it in 2009 (see below).

Nonetheless, under the 2009 Annual Action Programme, it is envisaged to continue working with relevant UN organizations; to revert to financing relevant regional organizations; and to continue funding with regard to training police experts in civilian missions. In parallel, it is also envisaged that a separate assessment of previously funded civilian training activities will be carried out.

Furthermore, the elaboration of the 2009 Annual Action Programme should be seen in the light of the fact that the concrete implementation of the first activities under the 2007 and 2008 Annual Action Programmes is still generally at a very preliminary stage, and it is somewhat difficult for the moment to draw concrete lessons learned. With the progressive implementation of the activities under the various Annual Action Programmes, the provision of feed-back on such implementation - which in turn will inform future programming decisions - should assume increasing importance. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned paucity of lessons learned at this stage (and the planned pause for reflection referred to previously), some specific elements may already be discerned. For example, it can be noted that irrespective of actual activities funded under the Peace-building Partnership - the process of intensified dialogue and consultation with civil society partners has already provided added-value in terms of the Commission’s engagement on peace-building issues. Moreover, the target groups selected under the Peace-building Partnership seem generally satisfactory – although the civil society sector has expressed the need for particular recognition as the main partner. Furthermore, given the productive outcome of certain previous efforts by the Commission to develop enhanced capacity with respect to mediation activities, it may prove useful to envisage further re-inforcement of such capacity and mechanisms of co-operation in this area. Finally, it could also be useful to explore in the future the opportunity for re-inforcing linkages between the activities of the different target

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5 This Annual Action Programme is also the Annual Work Programme in the sense of Article 110 of the Financial Regulation.
groups in the context of improved co-operation on the development of crisis response strategies at all levels.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

1. **Peace-building Partnership Support (Poum Memoire)**

1.1. **Background**

The main thrust of the crisis-preparedness component (Article 4.3) of the Instrument for Stability – as implemented by means of the Peace-building Partnership - is to mobilize and consolidate civilian expertise for peace-building, and to develop up-stream civilian capacity for crisis prevention (including early warning) and response.

While the Commission draws upon the capacity of relevant civil society organizations regularly in situations of crisis, and provides ad-hoc project funding in this regard, these organizations tend to have very limited access to funding for their longer-term development. Given the interest of the Commission to build civilian capacity for crisis prevention and response, and to benefit from such civilian experience, it plans to continue to award grants to strengthen this capacity up-stream of any specific crisis. The aim is to support, to the extent possible, activities which have an overall relevance and benefit for the peace-building sector.

In general, overall capacity-building of relevant non-state actors both in institutional and project-related terms (including with regard to thematic aspects) should be enhanced; non-state actors encouraged to improve their networking mechanisms, notably with regard to forging and/or consolidating links between the international and the local level; and the relations between non-state actors, active in the field of peace-building, and the EU institutions facilitated.

In this latter regard, the Commission notably envisages continuing to support organizations conducting policy-oriented and field-based research, with a strong emphasis on early warning and conflict prevention. Such support should also take into account lessons learned from current and previous work financed by the Commission in this area: notably, increased focus on long-term conflict prevention and peace-building issues – rather than on pure crisis management issues; close consultation with relevant Commission services; and the usefulness of a degree of flexibility in terms of drawing upon the various competences of different organizations within a network.

In 2009, it is intended to assess - on the basis of the existing (2007 and 2008) Annual Action Programmes and of the results of the calls for proposals launched pursuant to these Programmes - if there is a need to re-focus aspects of the implementation of the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability (the Peace-building Partnership), including the Commission’s capacity-building support to non-state actors, active in the field of peace-building, and – in particular – to explore more fully possible options with regard to the management of this support. It is envisaged that this work will be undertaken with the assistance of outside experts and in on-going consultation with relevant stake-holders (in particular, through meetings with civil society organizations).

With regard to future support for civil society organizations, should the results of this assessment indicate that a call for proposals remains the most suitable mechanism for the management of funding – and if feasible in terms of timing – it is envisaged that such a call may be launched towards the end of 2009, with a suspensive clause, pending the adoption of the 2010 Annual Action Programme (AAP) before 31/03/10. In this regard, it could be further envisaged that a financial amount, proportionate to the sum of individual amounts for both
2009 and 2010 (and based on amounts available in 2007 and 2008) would be included in the 2010 AAP. If – in terms of timing of the assessment – it does not prove possible to launch this call in late 2009, it would be launched directly under the 2010 AAP.

Furthermore, the Commission proposes to build upon initial efforts undertaken in 2008 in order to continue developing its relations with the civil society sector on peace-building issues, with the objective of establishing a coherent, balanced and transparent dialogue in order to create a structure for mutual consultation. Such a structure could address, as appropriate, i) General developments with regard to the Peace-building Partnership, general orientations/functioning of the Instrument for Stability, thematic and/or geographic issues of particular mutual interest; ii) Strategic documents (for example, strategy papers, indicative programmes) and processes (for example, mid-term review); and iii) Programming documents (annual action programmes). The dialogue could also usefully encompass a crisis-responsive element, allowing the possibility of discussions of specific crisis situations. Adequate concrete resources (notably, financial and human) will be necessary in order to support this dialogue. In this regard, the Commission will endeavour to make available specific budgetary resources outside the 2009 Annual Action Programme. Consequently, this aspect of the Peace-building Partnership is not budgeted within the current Annual Action Programme. Such funding would normally come from the administrative support budget of the IfS, notably with regard to the participation of field experts in consultation meetings.

2. Re-inforcing Co-operation and Building Capacity with International, Regional and Sub-regional Organisations on Peace-building Issues

2.1. Background

The European Community and EU Member States are major donors to multilateral organizations (notably the UN family), have a substantial technical and operational capacity of their own, and have established operational relations (including capacity building projects) with numerous regional organisations. Support under the Instrument for Stability will continue to underpin and strengthen the Union’s contribution to the development of policy and practice at the multilateral level on crisis response and peace-building issues and to ensure that key EU policies are taken into account in the operational practices of multilateral organizations. Moreover, it would seem useful that the Commission, the UN and relevant regional organizations should have more of a strategic and long-term approach to mutual cooperation on such peace-building issues. In this regard, a limited number of well-defined and delimited thematic areas would probably be more effective than a larger number of ad-hoc activities. Further discussion with the UN and various regional organizations in this direction – building on the preliminary consultation already established – could prove productive.

Within this framework, however, the Commission notably envisages - under the 2009 Annual Action Programme - to support: - i) the UN’s Peace-building Support Office’s (PBSO) efforts to build, in selected post-conflict countries, government capacity for aid management in order to foster ownership of peace-building and early recovery. Such support will notably contribute to the establishment of a Peace-building Assistance Database (PAD), aimed at enhancing information management for better resource mobilization in such post-conflict countries; - ii) the UN Mediation Support Unit, including its standing capacity to rapidly deploy natural resources expertise in post-conflict mediation situations.

Moreover, the development of global professional and technical networks for early warning among relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations (such as the African Union, the League of the Arab States, etc.) could be one further potentially fruitful area of co-
operation and capacity-building. In this regard, further activities with the African Union would aim to build on the support (under the 2007 AAP) to the AU’s Continental Early Warning System, its Situation Room and certain sub-regional organizations who are developing complementary systems. In addition, support to the post-Accra International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State Building between fragile states and development partners, and the monitoring project on implementation of the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, managed by the OECD-DAC Secretariat, will reinforce peace-building cooperation on an international level.

2.2. Objectives and priorities

The specific objectives of the component are to:

- contribute to the work of the UN Peace-building Commission (PBC) by contributing to building, in selected post-conflict countries, government capacity for aid management in order to foster ownership of peace-building and early recovery, notably by facilitating the mapping of peace-building assistance in these countries through the Peace-building Assistance Database;

- enhance the provision of UN mediation expertise with regard to natural resources and conflict;

- develop global professional and technical networks for early warning among relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations (such as the African Union, the League of the Arab States, etc.) through co-operation and capacity-building, including sharing existing best practices and tools and developing local capacity 6 and working practices 7;

- support the newly launched International Dialogue on peace building and state building objectives towards more consolidated and coherent international action, and the monitoring of implementation of the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, to enable fragile development countries to articulate their priority peace and state building concerns, including bottlenecks to effective international assistance.

The priorities envisaged are:

a. Support to the establishment of a Peace-building Assistance Database (PAD) by the UN’s Peace-building Support Office

Together with UNDP and other interested partners, PBSO plans to help build government capacity for aid management in selected post-conflict countries in order to foster ownership of peace-building and early recovery. In accordance with this objective, PBSO envisages to offer, together with UNDP, a tailored Peace-building Assistance Management Package (PAMP), according to local needs, in order to develop both national aid information management systems and broader government capacity for aid effectiveness. In this regard - and as a pilot for broader and more systematic PAMP - PBSO envisages enhancing its resource mobilization information management capacities by establishing a Peace-building Assistance Database (PAD) for post-conflict countries. This on-line tool would provide aid data from national databases for use by the Peace-building Commission (PBC), national

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6 For example, infrastructure, training, hardware, software, pay-per-view information coming from professional databases.
7 For example, risk assessment methods, warning classification, alert routines, communication procedures in case of emergency, computer and telecommunication supported co-operative work in crisis response.
governments, donors and the broader community, including civil society. PAD will directly contribute to building public financial management capacity in beneficiary countries, in particular through training, while also providing data to the PBC. Through its support for PAD, the Commission envisages enhancing the political visibility of the EU within the context of the PBC, and promoting the aims of both the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action - in particular better donor co-ordination and enhanced ownership of recovery by national authorities.

b. **Support to the establishment of the UN Mediation Support Unit's (MSU) standing capacity to rapidly deploy natural resources expertise in post-conflict mediation situations**

The relatively recently established UN Mediation Support Unit is situated in the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), which leads the United Nations' mediation and preventative diplomacy efforts. In recent years, the demand for “good offices” and mediation services of the UN have skyrocketed, far outpacing the resources and capacity of Department of Political Affairs. With a view to bringing technical expertise to the negotiating table in fast-moving mediation situations, in 2008, the MSU created a small Stand-by Team of Mediation Experts, as a pilot project. This six-person standing capacity can be deployed anywhere in the world within 72 hours and can stay in the mission area for an initial period of one month. When not in the field, the team carries out research, develops guidance materials, and functions as an expert resource for in-house training sessions and workshops. The Commission envisions supporting the creation of a two-person natural resources “cluster” to better meet increasing demand in this area. The focus on the link between natural resources and conflict echoes the importance given to the issue by the Security Council in a special session on 25 June 2007, and the current activities should cross-link well with the UNDP-led work on developing a natural resources management and conflict policy framework, guidelines and training, financed by the Commission under the 2008 Annual Action Programme. The principal activities of the two-member Standby Team natural resources mediation experts are to: i) provide on-the-ground natural resources expertise to the United Nations system, Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations and other entities involved in mediation, and ii) research mediation-related lessons learned and develop best practices guidance materials.

c. **Support for early warning networks among relevant international/regional/sub-regional organizations through the deployment of common tools and working practices**

Such support (for example, to the African Union, the League of the Arab States, etc.) could include, inter alia, co-operation on the development of common training curricula in the field of open source intelligence applied to early warning, conflict prevention, crisis response, post-disaster and post-conflict needs assessment; on the establishment of common alert /reaction/co-ordination routines (also assisted by new technologies); and on the sharing of existing best practices, whether they consist in analytical methods (such as the use of special statistical routines), in information filtering and clusterization (using specific software), or in specific open source intelligence web-portals. Capacity-building support could also be delivered, as appropriate, with regard to: inter-operable communication infrastructure; hardware and software; training; and running costs of early warning systems (notably those related to the provision of pay-per-view professional databases). Such capacity-building support should be provided subject to the capacity of the relevant partner organization to effectively and rapidly change processes and to assure long-term sustainability.

d. **Support to the post-Accra International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and State Building and monitoring between fragile states and development partners, managed by the OECD-DAC Secretariat.**
At the September 2008 3rd High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Accra, donors and developing countries agreed to work on a set of realistic peace- and state-building objectives that address the root causes of conflict and fragility and help ensure the protection and participation of women. This process will be informed by international dialogue between partners and donors on these objectives as prerequisites for development. Under the co-leadership of the DR Congo and the UK (with support from France and the Netherlands), Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Sierra Leone and Timor Leste, together with Chad, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Nepal, Sudan, Togo and their development partners, including Brazil, Chile, China and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office, launched an International Dialogue on peace building and state building objectives on 4 December 2008. The Dialogue process, which is not hosted by the OECD but which the OECD DAC Secretariat has been requested to support, will enable partner countries to articulate their priority peace- and state-building concerns, including bottlenecks to effective international assistance. Results will be discussed through the International Dialogue (possibly with a meeting in the Central African Republic) in 2009, then fine tuned and fed into other major international development debates, such as the 2010 MDG stocktaking and the High Level Forum 4 (HLF4). In addition it was agreed at Accra that five developing countries – Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, DR Congo, Sierra Leone and Timor Leste – will work intensively between now and HLF4 to benchmark the quality of international assistance, and their own responsibilities, through the lens of the DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations. This will entail working not just on issues of donor coordination but also on how the collective performance of development, security, defence, humanitarian and diplomatic personnel can be gauged and improved.

2.3. **Foreseen results**

- The management of peace-building assistance information, via the PBSO, is enhanced and shared, making aid more effective in post-conflict countries. Capacity is built at the national level to better use information management tools and facilitate management, coordination, and transparency of international assistance in post-conflict countries;

- Enhanced provision of natural resources expertise to United Nations mediators as well as to peacemaking efforts led by Member States, regional and sub-regional organizations, and other entities involved in peacemaking;

- Common tools are deployed and common working practices on early warning are agreed with relevant international/regional/sub-regional organizations (such as the African Union, the League of the Arab States, etc.), and - in this regard - a global network based on infrastructure, services and a community of professional practitioners is established;

- Fragile partner countries are enabled to articulate their priority peace- and state-building concerns, including bottlenecks to effective international assistance. Results will be discussed through the International Dialogue (possibly with a meeting in the Central African Republic) in 2009, then fine tuned and fed into other major international development debates, such as the 2010 MDG stocktaking and HLF 4.

3. **Training**

3.1. **Background**

Following the European Councils in Feira in June 2000 and Göteborg in June 2001 - the EU undertook to contribute to the strengthening of civilian capabilities to support stabilization efforts in countries emerging from a situation of political crisis. It established concrete capability targets in four priority areas – police, rule of law, civilian administration and civil
protection. Since then a further area – monitoring – has been added to the list. The capabilities thus generated were intended to contribute to both EU-led operations and operations led by another multilateral actor, such as the UN or the OSCE.

The Feira Council envisaged the need for a pool of civilian experts capable of undertaking civil administration missions in the context of crisis-management operations, and if necessary, being deployed at very short notice. The European Security and Defence Policy requires the European Union to develop civilian and military capacities for international crisis management, thus helping to maintain peace and international security.

Under the 2007 Annual Action Programme, the Commission financed the completion year of a number of civilian training activities whose objectives included: i) building consensus around a European training standard for deployment in international missions, compatible with UN, World Bank and OSCE requirements; and ii) the completion of the remaining training for Member States’ experts identified for participation in EU Crisis Response Teams (CRTs). In this regard, the same Annual Action Programme noted that the mid-term evaluation of the relevant civilian training activities financed by the Commission had found that relatively few of the trained experts have taken part in EU missions. The Commission considers that – before investing in follow-up civilian training activities – there is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of the previously financed activities – including assessing the gap between the training itself and deployment. Consequently, it is envisaged that an assessment will take place at the earliest possible stage in order to take stock of relevant previous and current training efforts, and to draw up lessons learned. This assessment will be carried out under a budget line (for evaluations) separate from that relating to the crisis-preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability – and it is consequently not budgeted within the current Annual Action Programme. However, it is envisaged that the results of the assessment, together with the views expressed by Member States within the framework of the Instrument for Stability Management Committee, will inform the Commission’s direction with regard to the future funding of civilian training activities.

Under the 2007 and 2008 Annual Action Programmes, the European Commission launched projects to train approximately 1200 Member States’ police experts to participate in international missions and to assure inter-operability with UN/OSCE. Under the 2009 Annual Action Programme, further training of police experts is envisaged.

The Commission will continue to remain vigilant in assuring the complementarity of activities undertaken in the context of this sub-component with respect to those relating to the establishment of an Expert Support Facility under Articles 4(1) and 4(2) of the Instrument of Stability.

3.2. Objectives and priorities

The specific objectives of this component are to:

- train up to (approximately) 600 additional experts in the field of police and rule of law, following training standards for deployment in international missions (including in observation missions), compatible with UN, World Bank and OSCE requirements;
- actively involve and co-operate with the relevant UN bodies;
- as a second step, after co-ordination with other relevant instruments such as the African Peace Facility, and following approval by the Commission, possibly consider limited participation in training by other international and/or regional organizations, for example, the African Union.
As mentioned above - in parallel with the objectives of this Annual Action Programme - it is envisaged to assess existing and previous civilian training activities, in particular with regard to the deployment capability of EU civilians in crisis management operations.

The following priority area is envisaged:

*Delivery of training for police experts in civilian missions*

There continues to be an overwhelming demand for police expertise in civilian missions. Training in this area is a highly specialised task, and national traditions are varied. The Community is endeavouring to promote a common EU approach by support for the delivery of training of the type offered by EU police training organisations. Commission financing would go towards a further series of combined training and exercise sessions with the view to the development of a rapid deployment capability of EU police elements in crisis management operations. The sessions seek to enable the EU to improve the robustness, the flexibility and the interoperability of its police elements when deployed either by the EU or by the UN and OSCE, including in observation missions. Funding would also support the development of training concepts designed to be interoperable with UN/OSCE training concepts.

3.3. **Foreseen results**

Approximately 600 additional police experts trained in 2009

3.4. **Indicative amount**

Total: approximately €0.7 million

4. **General provisions to the implementation of the three components:**

4.1. **Evaluation and audit**

The final evaluation of the projects will be based on the identified impact and sustainability of the overall project results.

An audit will be carried out at the end of the projects. Furthermore, the actions will be subject to examination by both the European Court of Auditors and the European Anti-Fraud Office.

4.2. **Communication and visibility**

All appropriate measures will be taken to publicise the fact that the projects have received funding from the European Union.
### Implementation modalities of the 2009 AAP Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Component 1 – Peace-building Partnership Support</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic framework</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>This component responds to two specific objectives identified in the 2007-2011 Strategy Paper for the Instrument for Stability: i) to build the capacity of non-state actors [...] engaged in the prevention of violent conflict, post-conflict political stabilization and early recovery after a natural disaster; ii) to strengthen capacities for providing early warning of potential crisis situations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The actions proposed are intended to contribute to two results identified in the 2009-2011 Indicative Programme: i) Improving the capacity of non-state actors; ii) Further development of a structured dialogue between the Commission and the civil society sector on peace-building issues.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Type of selection procedure</strong></th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum co-funding rate</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Timetable</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<th>Programme Component 2 – Re-inforcing co-operation and building capacity with international, regional and sub-regional organisations on Peace-building issues</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic framework</strong></td>
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| This component responds to the objective identified in the 2007-2011 Strategy Paper for the Instrument for Stability to build “closer operational links between the EU and relevant UN agencies, the World Bank and other multilateral and regional organisations”.

The actions are intended to contribute to the following result identified in the 2009-2011 Indicative Programme: re-inforcing co-operation and building capacity with other relevant international organizations (notably the UN) and with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations. |

| **Type of selection** | Priorities a) and b): Joint management\(^8\) with the UN – PBSO/DPA - in accordance with Article 53 d) paragraph 1 b) of the Financial Regulation “wherever the Commission and the international organisation elaborate a joint |

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\(^8\) Joint Management within the context of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA), signed with the United Nations. The general conditions of the 2007 model of the AIDCO convention with International Organizations will be annexed to the contribution agreement, in order to ensure respect for the conditions provided for under article 43 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation on joint management.
procedure

project or programme”, for approximately €0.5 Million (priority a) and for approximately €0.5 Million (priority b). Priority c): Contribution or grant agreements with relevant international/regional/sub-regional organizations, via Administrative Arrangements with the JRC, where applicable - for a total of approximately €2.7 Million. These contribution or grant agreements will be awarded directly without call for proposals on the basis of Article 168.1.c of the Implementing rules of the Financial Regulation (to bodies with a de jure or de facto monopoly, duly substantiated in the award decision). Due to this direct award, there is no need to include the selection or award criteria required by Art 90.3.a of the Implementing rules of the Financial Regulation. Priority d): Contribution agreement with the OECD and/or joint management1 with UNDP in accordance with Article 53 d) paragraph 1 b) of the Financial Regulation “wherever the Commission and the international organisation elaborate a joint project or programme”, for an amount of approximately €0.6 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum co-funding rate</th>
<th>Priorities a), b) and c): 80% - representing the part of the Commission contribution for the jointly managed action, where appropriate.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Timetable</td>
<td>It is expected that the relevant funding agreements will be concluded during 2009.</td>
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### Programme Component 3 – Training

#### Strategic framework

This component will focus on two specific objectives identified in the 2007-2011 Strategy Paper for the Instrument for Stability: i) to ensure access to a well-trained body of experts with relevant skills in the fields listed under Article 3(2) of the Instrument for Stability; ii) to build close operational links between the EU and relevant UN agencies and programmes, the World Bank and other multilateral and regional organisations.

In line with the 2009-2011 Indicative Programme, this component will finance operational training for police experts to be deployed in civilian stabilization missions.

#### Type of selection procedure

The Commission will entrust these tasks to a national agency under indirect centralized management. A procedure allowing expressions of interest from all Member States agencies will be followed. A previous analysis will be carried out in order to ensure that this national agency complies with the principles of economy, effectiveness, efficiency and other conditions. An agreement, laying down the detailed arrangements for the management funds and the protection of the financial interests of the Communities, in particular, the provisions referred to in Art. 41.2 of the Implementing Rules will be concluded with the national agency retained.

<p>| Maximum co-funding | 80 % (representing the part of the Commission contribution for the jointly managed action) |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th>rate</th>
<th>managed action</th>
<th>Timetable</th>
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<tr>
<td>It is expected that the financing will be awarded in the second semester of 2009.</td>
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