COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION

of 20.8.2012

adopting the Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2012-2013 for assistance in the context of stable conditions for cooperation under the Instrument for Stability
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adopter the Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2012-2013 for assistance in the context of stable conditions for cooperation under the Instrument for Stability

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1717/20061 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2006 laying down general provisions establishing an Instrument for Stability, and in particular Article 7 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In accordance with Article 27 of Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006 the Instrument for Stability was established for a period of seven years, starting on 1 January 2007 and ending on 31 December 2013;


(5) The measure provided for in this Decision is in accordance with the opinion of the committee established by Article 22 of Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006, known as the Instrument for Stability Management Committee;

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Sole Article

The Multiannual Indicative Programme 2012-2013 for assistance in the context of stable conditions for cooperation under the Instrument for Stability as set out in the Annex is hereby approved.

Done at Brussels, 20.8.2012

For the Commission
Catherine ASHTON
Vice-President

CERTIFIED COPY
For the Secretary - General

Jordi AYET PUIGCARNAU
Director of the Registry
SUMMARY

The Regulation (EC) N° 1717/2006\(^1\) establishing an Instrument for Stability (IfS), hereafter referred to as the IfS Regulation, covers the period of the 2007-2013 Financial Perspectives.

The proposed 2012-2013 Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) accompanies – and is based on– the IfS 2012-2013 Thematic Strategy Paper\(^2\), adopted by the Commission on 19 March 2012, following the unanimous favourable opinion of the IfS Committee. It is therefore the last MIP under the current IfS Regulation.

Like the Strategy it accompanies, the proposed MIP covers a relatively short two-year (2012-2013) period and builds principally on lessons learned and on-going actions supported during the 2007-2011 period, and in particular under the previous 2009-2011 MIP\(^3\), which expired at the end of 2011. The main aim of this MIP is therefore to ensure the consolidation, continuity and sustainability of actions undertaken under the three objectives defined in the IfS Regulation, i.e., addressing global and trans-regional security threats, mitigating chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) risks, and building capacities for crisis preparedness.

In line with the major objectives and strategic priorities set out in the recently adopted 2012-2013 Strategy Paper, the proposed MIP sets up the following support priorities within each of the three objectives:

1) **Mitigating chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) risks**; notably building capacities through regional cooperation, engaging and retraining former weapons scientists, strengthening export control standards on dual use goods, and enhancing IAEA’s capacities on safeguards.

2) **Addressing global and trans-regional security threats**; terrorism (including violent radicalisation) with a specific focus on Pakistan and the Horn of Africa; organised crime, in particular trafficking (illicit drugs, human beings, falsified medicines, firearms) and cybercrime; and protecting critical infrastructure, notably critical maritime routes and ICT networks.

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\(^2\) C(2012)1649 of 19 March 2012
\(^3\) C(2009)2641 of 8 April 2009
2) **Building conflict prevention and crisis response capacities**, primarily by supporting in country non-state actors in fragile and conflict-affected situations; strengthening dialogue and cooperation between policy makers and civil society on conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building; promoting early warning and coherent early action in third countries; enhancing international community’s capacities on natural resources and conflict minerals; and reinforcing cooperation with EU Member States on building pre- and post-crisis capacities in third countries.

The proposed MIP also sets the indicative financial allocations for the above-mentioned priorities in the years 2012 and 2013, within the percentage thresholds defined in article 24 of the IfS Regulation, i.e., 15 % for CRBN risk mitigation, 7% for global and trans-regional threats, and 5% for pre- and post-crisis capacity building.

The overall indicative financial allocation under this last MIP is **€ 189.8 million**, which is the balance of programmable IfS funds under the current financial framework. The adoption of this MIP does not however entail a Financing Decision.

In accordance with Article 9(3) of Council Decision 2010/427/EU, this MIP has been prepared by the European External Action Service, in consultation with relevant Commission services.

The Committee is therefore invited to give its opinion on this Multi-annual Indicative Programme (2012-2013) for the Instrument for Stability.

Contact: Joaquin TASSO VILALLONGA (52890)

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4 Council Decision 2010/427/EU of 26 July 2010 establishing the organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service (OJ L 201, 03.08.2010, p. 30)
ANNEX

Instrument for Stability
Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2012-2013
Assistance in the context of stable conditions for cooperation
(Article 4 IfS Regulation)

This Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) accompanies and complements the 2012-2013 Thematic Strategy Paper on the Instrument for Stability (IfS), recently elaborated, which provides the background, assessment and rationale underpinning this document.

Like the aforementioned Strategy, the proposed MIP covers the same period (2012-2013) and only applies to the long-term component of the IfS “assistance in the context of stable conditions for cooperation”\(^1\), defined in article 4 of the IfS Regulation\(^2\), and covers its three main objectives:

1. Mitigating CBRN risks (Art. 4(2))
2. Addressing global and trans-regional threats (Art. 4(1))
3. Building capacities for effective conflict prevention and crisis response (Art. 4(3))

In accordance with Article 7 of the IfS Regulation, the proposed MIP summarises the priority areas selected for EU financing, the expected results, the timeframe for support and the indicative financial allocation breakdown per year. In addition, it provides a number of output indicators per priority area, intended to facilitate future performance assessments (it is for instance foreseen to engage in an evaluation exercise to extract lessons learnt and best practices for the next Multi-Annual Financial Framework).

A summary table with the indicative financial allocations per year and priority area has been attached to this document. The determination of these indicative allocations has been based on the financial ceilings set out in the IfS Regulation as well as on the needs and capacities of the partners concerned, taking also into account the particular threats and difficulties they face as well as the experience, best practices and lessons learnt from past and ongoing IfS programmes.

In accordance with article 9(3) of Council Decision 2010/427/EU\(^3\), this document has been prepared by the European External Action Service (EEAS), in consultation with relevant Commission services.

\(^1\) The larger “crisis response assistance” component under article 3 of the IfS Regulation is however not covered by this Strategy, due to its non-programmable nature.
\(^3\) Council Decision 2010/472/EU of 26 July 2010 establishing the organisation and functioning of the European External Action Service (OJ L 201, 03.08.2010, p. 30)
1. Mitigating CBRN risks

**Objectives**

In accordance with Article 4.2 of the Instrument for Stability, to strengthen capacities of national and regional authorities and international organisations in working together across national boundaries to mitigate risks and threats from chemical, biological radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials or agents and to improve preparedness.

**Modalities**

Funding will be allocated by means of Annual Action Programmes. The exact type of funding (e.g. contribution agreements, service contracts), together with their management mode (e.g. centralised management, joint management) will be decided, depending on the type of activity.

**Beneficiaries**

The beneficiaries will continue to be the main institutions and organisations involved in CBRN risk mitigation: lawmakers, regulatory and licensing bodies, CBRN inspection bodies, law enforcement agencies, customs and border guards, civil protection agencies, specialised laboratories, equipment maintenance services, rescue services, universities and research institutions, training centres, industry, selected regions, international organisations, as well as members of civil society.

**Geographical coverage**

Global — in accordance with Article 17(5) of the Instrument for Stability Regulation.

**Priority areas and expected results**

The implementation of these activities should result in the promotion of a culture of CBRN safety and security, from prevention (preparedness, risk mitigation) to consequence (post-crisis) management, which is a condition for development and stability. The envisaged approach is not limited to addressing criminal activities (terrorism, sabotage) and proliferation by state and non-state actors, but encompasses also accidental (e.g., industrial) and natural risks related to CBRN materials and agents.

Coherence with the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), including the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), actions in the field of non-proliferation under the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass destruction of 2003 and the "New lines for action" adopted by the Council in 2008 and extended in 2010, as well as development policy and the external dimension of the EU CBRN Action Plan, will remain a priority.
The specific priority areas and expected results include:

1.1. Building capacities through regional cooperation

1.1.1 Regional CBRN Centres of Excellence

The “EU CBRN Risk Mitigation - Centres of Excellence initiative”, launched under the previous IfS MIP, is based on an integrated CBRN approach that brings together all international, regional and national risk mitigation components into a common strategy. The following themes can be addressed under these expert networks:

- Legal framework: review of existing legislation, comparison with international commitments, holding of regional seminars to address need for coherence and means to ensure efficient cooperation in case of disaster;
- Implementation: drafting national implementing regulations; possible interaction with neighbouring countries; promotion of regional approach;
- Involving stakeholders (public, administrations, industry) regarding relevant legislation;
- Creation or reinforcement and ensuring financial sustainability of the control administration in charge of ensuring the proper application of the regulation;
- Scientific and technical support to control administration (dedicated or external), academic support (universities, university curriculum)
- Judicial support: ensuring a proper training of judiciary body and judges;
- Strengthening of enforcement (such as police, customs) and first responders (such as, fire and rescue brigades).

The establishment of permanent secretariats for the Centres of Excellence identified for the following regions is concluded: South East Asia, Middle East, South Eastern Europe/Caucasus/Ukraine/Moldova, North Africa, Atlantic façade, Gulf Cooperation Council countries, Central Asia and other parts of Africa, notably Sub Saharan Africa. The Secretariats will be fully effective with the support of UNICRI, JRC and, as necessary, relevant EU, international and regional organisations. The Secretariats will have prepared, on a regional basis, the needs assessments updates, the proposals for future projects, the follow up of current projects and will act as central points for the regional implementation of the Initiative. The Secretariats will have achieved the potential to develop into regional cooperation and coordination platforms, taking full account of existing international and EU assistance programmes, essential to address and mitigate long term threats and risks in their various forms. In a more distant future, other EU programmes could potentially benefit from the existence of the Secretariats, including the external components of internal EU policies.

Attention should be paid to ensuring coherence and complementarity with EU activities under national, regional or thematic programmes, for example in the context of actions under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the implementation of the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC), which could also benefit from the Centres of Excellence.

Synergies and Coherence between internal and external dimensions of EU policies relating to Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear risk need to be reinforced, as reiterated in the Stockholm Program 2010-2014.
Member States will remain the source of deployed expertise at all levels; the Expert Support Facility (ESF) will continue to ensure that the needed expertise is available. Member States CBRN experts from the public and private sectors as well as from the NGO community will play a principal role in the realisation of the transfer of expertise and in the building of institutional capacity in partner regions. A particular effort will be made to ensure adequate EU visibility.

Delegations will have to act as facilitators for project realisation; they will also have to federate the EU presence with the MS embassies. This will facilitate the coordination with the MS-led activities.

1.1.2 Other regions

Building CBRN risk mitigation and preparedness capacities in other geographical areas, beyond the scope of the above-mentioned Centres of Excellence, may also be envisaged under this MIP (e.g. Latin America). Priority should be given to actions having a trans-regional dimension such as those undertaken in the framework of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) or other organisations addressing CBRN risks. The additional threat represented by certain types of CBRN risks in rapidly evolving geo-political contexts or in fragile situations may also require particular attention (e.g. biosafety and biosecurity risks in Pakistan and Afghanistan).

1.2. Engaging and retraining former weapons scientists

Continued support for the engagement of former weapons scientists to peaceful activities, while focus will be oriented from the former Soviet Union to other parts of the world.

1.3. Strengthening export control standards on dual use goods

Enhanced international security through export controls that meet EU and international standards required by UNSCR 1540 and 1977, as well as further enhanced enforcement component. Regardless of the contractual aspect, export control activities will be progressively integrated into CRBN Centres of Excellence, in the regions where they are established.

1.4. Enhancing IAEA Capabilities on safeguards

The second contribution to enhancing the capabilities of the IAEA Safeguards Analytical Services (ECAS) should help the IAEA bridge the funding gap for a successful completion of the construction of its new Nuclear Material Laboratory NML.

Output indicators

Building capacities through regional cooperation

- Number of projects successfully implemented that increase local capacities in the area of CBRN risk mitigation.
• Number of countries participating in individual projects, including countries not covered by a CoE; number of implementing partners (local actors, their international counterparts, international and regional organizations, relevant agencies of EU Member States active in-country).

• Number of Delegations having appointed an official to follow up the Initiative.

• Quality of policy input provided at country, regional and EU level.

• Percentage of total funding used for developing networks.

• Number of laws, regulations or practices modified as a result of projects;

• Level of internal dissemination of results of the projects in partners countries organizations participating in it.

• Improved early warning mechanisms.

• Improved co-operation with relevant international organizations (notably the UN family) and with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations, leading to shared expertise and best practice and greater use of common tools and instruments.

• Enhanced capacity of regional and sub-regional organisations in CBRN risk mitigation and preparedness.

• Assessment of civilian training activities already carried out in order to take stock of previous and current training efforts in this regard, and to draw up lessons learned with a view to future activities.

• An appropriate portion in the overall project is identified with IAEA and other donors for EU funding and EU contribution successfully implemented.

**Engaging and retraining former weapons scientists**

• Impact on non-proliferation of WMD. Number of proven WMD scientists and engineers involved. Quality and number of EU supported projects with a distinct non-proliferation outcome.

**Strengthening export control standards on dual use goods**

• Number of countries involved in the Long Term Program for Export Control

• Number of laws relating to Export Control modified

**Enhancing IAEA Capabilities on safeguards**

• The construction of the new NML is successfully completed.
2. Addressing global and trans-regional threats

Objectives

In accordance with Article 4.1 of the Instrument for Stability and with the 2012-2013 Thematic Strategy Paper, the objectives under this priority are (a) strengthening the capacities of law enforcement and judicial and civil authorities involved in the prevention of and the fight against terrorism and organised crime, including illicit trafficking of people, drugs, firearms and explosive materials and in the effective control of illegal trade and transit; as well as building capacities for (a) the protection of critical infrastructure (including maritime routes, information/telecommunication networks) and (b) addressing major health threats (e.g. trafficking in falsified medicines)

Modalities

Funding will be allocated by means of Annual Action Programmes. The exact type of funding (e.g. contribution agreements, service contracts), together with their management mode (e.g. centralised management, joint management) will be decided, depending on the type of activity.

Involvement of EU member States judicial and law enforcement institutions in the identification, formulation and implementation of specific projects under this MIP should continue to be sought in order to develop synergies and ensure the highest possible standards and to promote EU visibility. In this regard, an important role could be played by the Expert Support Facility (ESF), through which expertise from the EU Member States can be mobilised.

Partnerships with relevant international organisations such as the UN (e.g. UNODC), the Council of Europe, OSCE, Interpol or the World Customs Organisation will help integrating beneficiaries in the international community.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries will continue to be the main State institutions and organisations of third countries involved in the fight against trans-regional threats: lawmakers, regulatory bodies, the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, customs and border guards including coast guards, universities and research institutions, industry, regional and international organisations as well as civil society organisations.

Geographical coverage

Global — in accordance with Article 17(5) and 17(6) of the Instrument for Stability Regulation.

Priority areas and expected results

2.1 Countering terrorism
The EU approach to CT capacity building is to promote criminal justice/rule of law and law enforcement while respecting human rights as well as to support prevention measures such as counter-radicalisation and terrorist financing. This approach requires a long-term commitment to tackle the nexus between development and security. Further efforts are needed to promote UN global standards and to support priority geographic areas and/or selected countries in their efforts to prevent terrorism.

CT capacity building will continue to address the key geographical priorities such as promoting UN global standards, Pakistan (South Asia), Horn of Africa and Yemen and Sahel. While the IfS long-term CT programmes 2009-2011 focused primarily on the Sahel region and relevant programmes are being implemented, the 2012-13 long-term IfS programme will support counter-terrorism efforts in Pakistan (South Asia) and in Yemen and the Horn of Africa and continue to promote the full implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy. The long-term IfS CT programmes aim to fully contribute to the implementation of the EU development and security strategies on Horn of Africa and Sahel as well as with the proposed EU Security Strategy for Pakistan, while complementing related measures supported under EU geographic instruments, short term IFS crisis response actions, CFSP/CDSP activities, and EU Member States’ assistance. Moreover, international CT cooperation in particular in the framework of the UN and of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (wherein EU co-chairs the GCTF Horn of Africa working group), will also be fostered.

The EU is also developing close political cooperation on CT, in particular via regular CT political dialogues with key partners/donors such as US, UN, KSA and key priority countries Pakistan, Yemen. This political dialogue framework should provide overall guidance to EU CT capacity building efforts. CT assistance to 3rd countries efforts on criminal justice, law enforcement cooperation and counter-radicalisation require a long-term commitment and need to tackle the nexus between development and security.

2.1.1 Building law enforcement, criminal justice and aviation security capacities

The EU will continue to promote law enforcement and judicial cooperation on prevention and fight against terrorism. Technical support should be continued at a strategic level through supporting the development of policy papers, strategies. Close cooperation between law enforcement, prosecution and courts needs to be enhanced. Capacity building of law enforcement and prosecution in relation to investigation techniques, crime scene and case management, should be increased. Law enforcement cooperation on border amendment to address terrorist travel and terrorist financing (in particular cash couriers) should be supported. Key geographical focus will be on Horn of Africa region including Somalia and Yemen as well as Pakistan.

On Horn of Africa region EU capacity building efforts will contribute to the implementation of EU Horn of Africa strategy and will take into account EU’s role as co-chair of GCTF Horn of Africa Region capacity building working group. In Somalia, the activities of Al-Shabbab and in Yemen those of AQAP need to be tackled. Building on EU efforts to support AMISOM and strengthening the capacity of the TFG, support should be given to strengthen the regional CT cooperation in Eastern Africa around Somalia in particular on law enforcement, prosecution, defence Bar and access to legal counsel and judicial cooperation, as well as border management tackling terrorist travel.
to Somalia and Yemen. Financial intelligence and FIU cooperation need to be improved to undermining the flow of financial resources to the terrorists. In Yemen, in view of new political situation, this programme should build on previous short-term IFS assistance which had to be interrupted. In Pakistan, the capacity of law enforcement agencies, the prosecution, the defence bar and the courts should be strengthened, especially in Punjab, in order to redress the high acquittal rate of terrorist cases.

Since 9/11, a legal (and audit) framework has been developed in international and EU law, consisting of rules and basic standards on aviation security as well as mechanisms for monitoring compliance, to prevent the carriage of arms and explosives into critical part of an airport or on board an aircraft. International aviation security rules and compliance control are developed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). Control and prevention methods are reviewed and amended in light of new threats and technological developments. The EU has committed itself to capacity building activities and coordination with ICAO and third country partners. The overall objective is to ensure compliance with ICAO security rules. In the IFS context, work should focus on third countries/locations where threats and vulnerabilities are most significant (currently mainly Pakistan, Yemen and States in the Horn of Africa region).

### 2.1.2 Promoting UN counter-terrorism standards

Activities in this area should be aimed at supporting partner countries in their efforts to fully implement the UN Global CT Strategy (agreed in 2006) and related UN Security Council Resolutions, which combined address all key issues – protection of human rights, rule of law and criminal justice approach, law enforcement cooperation, capacity building etc. Its implementation will be reviewed on bi-annual basis, next time in June 2012. This programme will also support UN efforts to strengthen CT coordination and cooperation world-wide. The EU and UN will jointly review the implementation of UN Global CT Strategy in their bi-annual EU-UN CT political dialogue. The newly established GCTF will also contribute to the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy in particular on addressing CT capacity building. The EU aims at closely linking all these efforts.

### 2.1.3 Countering violent radicalisation

Priority should be given to countering violent radicalisation, tackling recruitment of terrorists, promoting counter narratives to terrorist ideologies and addressing violent extremism. Support could be given to strengthen relevant Governmental institutions (federal and provincial level), Governmental initiatives academic research, work of CSO’s, relevant education and media programmes. It is important to coordinate closely with Member States and work closely with international organisations like UN. Concrete activities and measures to support such activities require strong input and assessment by Member States, including developing knowledge-based approaches.

Pakistan officially requested EU support on countering violent radicalisation in the framework of the regular EU-Pakistan CT political dialogue, which will also monitor relevant future EU Pakistan cooperation on countering violent radicalisation. Pakistani ownership in such a sensitive area is vital.
Support to counter-radicalisation activities in Central Asia (in particular in Tajikistan) addressing the threat but also promoting counter narrative and awareness raising among Government, CSO and other players, notably taking into account the Cultural Convention of the Council of Europe, may also be sought under this MIP, which may also assess supporting Pakistan, Horn of Africa and Yemen in their efforts to curb terrorist financing. Possible capacity building support could be provided to relevant law enforcement, financial intelligence and prosecution.

**Output indicators**

- Increased provincial, regional and trans-regional cooperation.
- Increased cooperation between law enforcement, prosecution and judiciary.
- Strengthened capacity of the defence Bar and improved access to counsel by the accused.
- Increased financial intelligence, law enforcement and prosecution capacity to terrorism, terrorist financing.
- Increase the quality of files on terrorist cases, which should also result in the reduction of the current high rate of acquittals in the Courts.
- Improvement in the fairness of trials.
- Sustainable information sharing capability.
- Training available for Government personnel.
- Increased awareness of Governments and societies on impact of radicalisation and possible ways to tackle it.
- Strengthening Government institutions and CSO work in tackling counter-radicalisation.
- Strengthening the counter narrative on terrorism.
- Fostering cooperation between Governments, CSOs, media and academics on countering radicalisation.
- Increased regional and trans-regional cooperation on aviation security.
- Assistance in capacity building and strengthening of beneficiary authorities.
- Implementing AVSEC rules and standards as well as functional mechanisms for monitoring compliance.

2.2 Fighting organised crime

2.2.1 Trafficking in drugs, including demand reduction

According to the last estimates of EUROPOL, the EU is now the first drugs consumption market in the world. New EU initiatives took place in 2010 and 2011 to address this situation, in particular the EU drugs Pact and the EU Internal Security Strategy.

The EU has clearly indicated in its Drugs Strategy (2005-2012) that it wished to adopt a more holistic approach to the entire drug issue, by balancing its involvement and its investments in the two main sectors of illicit drug policy, supply reduction and demand reduction - including the reduction of drug-related harm, alternative development and judicial reform. The efforts against the global illicit market of drugs should systematically be balanced with specific activities addressing the equally important area
of demand reduction. These concerns are reflected in the complementary IFS strategy for 2012/2013: “the fight against drugs also requires a more comprehensive approach including measures addressing drug demand reduction”.

The lack of law enforcement and judiciary capacity in Africa, and in particular in Western Africa continues to be an aggravating factor to the coherence and effectiveness of the EU response against these threats. The lack of statistic capacities as well as the lack of modern police data base in almost all African countries deprives this region of cooperating efficiently at the regional and international levels. In addition there is no regional police cooperation platform in Africa at the moment and law enforcement lacks this regional tool to ensure a better exploitation of the information and operational coordination.

Activities against organised crime along the heroin and cocaine route will continue developing. These programmes have already allowed establishing or reinforcing initial capacities for the integration of the international community in numerous areas, including support to regional platforms, development of communication networks, fight against drugs precursors trafficking and development of information/intelligence sharing capacities through the setting up of anti trafficking intelligence and interdiction units on land, maritime and air channels. Activities are also implemented against financial crime. IFS coordination projects have revealed effective and will be extended to other programmes where appropriate and also seek bridging with CBRN projects, in particular in the area of exchange of information/intelligence and fight against trafficking and financial crime.

These initial activities are part of the global EU capacity building effort in the concerned regions and the coordination with EU geographical instruments and the EU member States is progressively reinforced notably in the Western Balkans and Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean regions and EDF areas where new synergies are created through common approaches and integrated strategies, using the instruments set up by the EU Internal Security Strategy.

With this view, initial actions will be prepared and developed under the programming period with the aim to reinforcing the capacities of State and non State actors to better respond to the threat of drugs notably in the domains of best practices, transfer of EU know how and support to the development of national information exchange, drug monitoring and evaluation practices. Actions should contribute promoting effective drug demand reduction policies, best practices, capacity building and help developing partnerships with EU agencies such as EMCDDA in the field of information exchange, monitoring and evaluation.

These issues should be addressed, notably through partnerships with relevant organisations such as UNODC, INTERPOL and WCO in close liaison and coordination with CSFP and EU internal security actors and agencies such as EUROPOL, EUROJUST and FRONTEX, where relevant.

2.2.2 Trafficking in human beings (THB) and people smuggling
It is important that all aspects of EU policy - prevention, protection of victims, prosecution of offenders and cooperation with partners - are incorporated in THB related projects with third countries. Insufficient data on THB is a problem both within the EU and worldwide. Therefore the EU has launched a regular data collection mechanism for its Member States and UNODC is now doing a similar exercise worldwide. The envisaged actions under this programme should contribute to obtaining more analytical and quantitative knowledge about human trafficking in the world and in targeted regions. This programme should also support the implementation of the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016 adopted in June 2012, particularly in its external dimensions.

2.2.3 Trafficking in firearms and explosives

The IfS should and could add value through its trans-regional approach focusing on capacity building, good governance and civilian control in the fight against trafficking of firearms and explosive materials. Measures could include the implementation of regional/sub-regional initiatives for marking and tracing firearms, as well as firearms transfer controls – in accordance with the UN International Tracing Instrument4.

In line with IfS Strategy 2012-2013, this programme may continue focusing on capacity building of regional organisations, national and local governments in Africa, Latin / Central America and the Caribbean, promoting the implementation and effective application of instruments, international agreements and protocols against the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, in combination with awareness raising of different actors, capacity building of law enforcement agencies and improved data collection and exchange of information.

New trans-regional areas for action could arise with developments in the Horn of Africa region, Northern Africa and Sahel, the expected withdrawal of international troops from Afghanistan as well as trends in maritime arms trafficking and organised crime, subject again to budget availability and relative merit of the proposed activities.

Transport of explosives is restricted and subject to authorisations under international and EU law on the transport of dangerous goods. Moreover, in civil aviation, carriage of (fire)arms and explosives in baggage and cargo is forbidden or only allowed under strict conditions, in order to prevent unlawful interference. X-ray and explosive detection equipment is therefore systematically used on persons, baggage and cargo to detect any illegal carriage of these prohibited items. Airport security controls may therefore play a role in detecting firearms and explosives if transported by air.

2.2.4 Trafficking in falsified medicines

Illicit trafficking in and falsification of medicines and their chemical precursors represent a growing threat to health security, affecting massively the poorest and most vulnerable populations, most frequently marketed through Internet. Trafficking of falsified medicines is highly lucrative. Benefits for criminals from pharmaceutical counterfeiting are estimated at 200 billion USD5. Only a multidisciplinary approach,

associating public and private actors, promoting the *know-how* available in the EU, in close partnership with international partners such as the Council of Europe, UN (WHO, UNODC), INTERPOL, WCO would allow reinforcing the response capacities of the most exposed regions.

This new area of intervention against organised crime will require an illicit market approach, combining public health and law enforcement strategies, with the aim to promote best legal standards such as the Council of Europe Medicrime Convention which is also integrating EU best practices in this domain, and to strengthen national capacities to respond to the threat of falsified medicines.

Asia is identified as the main source of falsified medicines with a huge illicit market in South East Asia, Latin America and Africa. Eastern European countries also represent an important consumption market and a possible source of transit towards the rest of Europe.

The geographical coverage could therefore include the above-mentioned regions, possibly with a particular attention at the initial stage to Africa and neighbouring Maghreb countries and Eastern Europe.

*2.2.5 Fighting cybercrime*

Cybercrime is truly transnational and does not recognise state borders. The existing legal frameworks and the judicial and law enforcement community are frequently not adapted for fighting cybercrime. Yet most forms of organised crime, from trafficking in human beings to the commercialisation of falsified medicines, have an important cyber dimension.

In the fight against cybercrime, priority should be given to strengthening the legal and judicial frameworks, establishing trans-regional networks and building the capacities of relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities, while ensuring that such measures do not undermine freedom of expression.

The proposed priority areas will be fully consistent with the ongoing work on the Commission / EEAS communication on European Strategy for Cyber Security. They will take into account existing international initiatives and will be carried out in cooperation with EU member states’ agencies and relevant international organisations, in particular with the Council of Europe for the promotion of the so-called Budapest Convention on Cybercrime.

*2.3 Protecting critical infrastructure*

*2.3.1 Securing critical maritime routes (CMR)*

CMR engagement should keep focused on information sharing and awareness, creation of training functions, support to maritime administrations, coast guard and law enforcement capacity development. New support areas to be addressed under this priority are the strengthening of financial analytical capacities (e.g. Financial Investigation Units and others) and for tracing the financial flows of ransom money and
the follow up, which are among the main challenges faced by law enforcement agencies. By supporting local and regional capacity to investigate and prosecute financial crimes at national and international levels CMR would strengthen the local response to threats like piracy, but also terrorism, small arms and drug trafficking. This particular angle initially in Western Indian Ocean would support the EU’s comprehensive approach to fighting piracy there.

CMR should investigate what actions would be possible to respond to the appalling situation of victims (both hostages and their families) of hijacked vessels. Seafarers associations and possibly shipping companies could be partners in an initiative to reduce suffering and provide post-release support. One possible angle to address it is alleviation of human suffering.

The Critical Maritime Routes (CMR) programme may continue engagement with the countries in the priority areas – including South East Asia (the Malacca and Singapore Straits), Western Indian Ocean (the Gulf of Aden, Horn of Africa and wider) and West Africa (Gulf of Guinea) to address maritime security and safety of essential maritime routes. Piracy is evolving constantly and globally in terms of its geographical spread, also in sophistication and violence. In doing so, CMR should look for additional ways to widen the geographical scope to the whole Indian Ocean.

2.3.2 Protecting information and communication networks

The number of cyber attacks, their sophistication and their potential to cause serious damage has been exponentially increasing during the last ten years. Such attacks may originate from cyber criminals, state-sponsored proxy actors, or terrorists. Many third countries, including key EU partners, are unprepared to deal with these growing cyber-security threats, whose effects on their economies and governability could be devastating.

Assistance in this area should aim at helping key partner countries develop adequate cyber security capacities, particularly to strengthen the resilience of information and communication networks and to monitor and manage cyberspace incidents, by introducing technological and organisational measures such as the setting up Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs), the development of international information-sharing networks and the training of experts.

Output indicators

Trafficicking in human beings (THB) and people smuggling
- Increased availability and use of relevant data / intelligence, countries adopting and implementing relevant international instruments.
- Spread and use of good/best international practices, including support and assistance provided to victims, their reintegration in the society and their protection, human rights, gender dimension and other governance aspects.
- Increased regional and international cooperation.
- Number of successful investigations, prosecutions and final convictions, as well as joint investigations and joint prosecutions when appropriate.
**Trafficking in firearms and explosives**
- Countries adopting and implementing relevant international instruments.
- Spread of good/best international practices, also concerning human rights and governance aspects.
- Increased availability and use of relevant data / intelligence.
- Increased regional and international cooperation.
- Number and volume of seizures of firearms and explosives.
- Number of trafficking condemnations.
- Assessment of perceived / real threats emanating from firearms.

**Trafficking in drugs, including demand reduction**
- Improved compliance with international standards
- Increased volume of information exchanged between law enforcement services
- Increased number of intelligence and interdiction units on land, sea and air borders
- Increased volume of information exchanged relating to financial crime
- International communication networking tools used and extended
- Increased national, regional and international cooperation capacity
- Increased coherence with EU strategies, in particular against drugs and crime
- Increased human rights awareness

**Securing critical maritime routes**
- Increased regional and trans-regional cooperation.
- Sustainable information sharing capability.
- Training available for maritime administration personnel.
- Law enforcement capacity available to address piracy and armed robbery at sea.
- Increased financial intelligence and prosecution capacity to address financial crime / money laundering and track financial proceeds of piracy.
- Increased awareness on the human suffering aspects of acts of piracy.

Objectives

In accordance with Article 4.3 of the Instrument for Stability, the objective is to reinforce the capacity of the international system — state and non-state actors; international organizations (including regional and sub-regional organizations) — to prevent conflict and to respond in peace-building situations. In this regard, it is envisaged to strengthen the upstream ability of the Commission’s crisis response partners to anticipate, prevent, analyze and respond to crisis situations and their aftermath, including through further fostering dialogue with civil society actors active in the field of peace-building.

Modalities

Funding will be awarded by means of Annual Action Programmes. The exact type of funding (e.g. action grants, operating grants, service contracts), together with their means of implementation (e.g. direct grants, calls for proposals, framework partnership agreements, framework contracts, indirect centralized management, joint management) will be decided in the light of the evolving nature of the Peace-building Partnership. In view of the longer-term objectives of many peace-building activities and the consequent desirability of assuring a degree of sustainability with regard to the funding provided, the relevant Annual Action Programmes over recent years have endeavoured to the extent possible to privilege actions undertaken on a multi-annual basis. This tendency will be continued in the Annual Action Programmes during the period covered by the current Multi-annual Indicative Programme.

Beneficiaries

The immediate beneficiaries will continue to be primarily non-state actors, international organizations (including regional and sub-regional organizations) and relevant EU Member State agencies. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the populations of fragile and conflict-affected areas.

Geographical coverage

Global — in accordance with Article 17(5) of the Instrument for Stability Regulation.

Priority areas and expected results

This Multi-annual Indicative programme covers a relatively short two-year period. It should therefore focus on the consolidation, continuity and sustainability of on-going actions supported during the period 2007-2011 and the expected results under the Programme may to a large extent be influenced by these on-going actions.
Further efforts may also be needed over the same period to ensure that actions undertaken under the IfS crisis preparedness component are appropriately linked with other components of the Instrument (Article 4.1 and 4.2, and Article 3 – including funds under the relevant facilities). More generally, conflict prevention and peace-building issues should be better integrated into other EU instruments – which should be reflected to the extent possible in the architecture of the post-2013 external assistance instruments.

In line with the EU policy on women, peace and security, efforts will also be made in order to ensure that a gender perspective, encompassing both women and men, should inform the actions in order to achieve a comprehensive response to the threats faced by the civilian population before, during and in the aftermath of a conflict.

This overarching approach is relevant in all five priority areas enumerated below (support for local actions; reinforced dialogue between policy makers and civil society; promoting early warning as a pre-emptive and response measure; enhancing capacity and co-operation within the international community and with EU Member States).

3.1. Support primarily to in-country non-state actors to prevent and respond to crisis in fragile and conflict-affected situations

The root causes of fragile and conflict-affected situations are in general context-specific and need to be tackled in a long-term perspective, in particular by managing conflict-related tensions and potential conflict triggers. Given their context-specific nature, these root causes are often best addressed by crisis preparedness actions at the local (and/or regional) level. In this regard, it is of particular importance to focus on supporting organizations working at field-level (in-country non-state actors – also in co-operation with their international counterparts, international and regional organizations, and relevant EU Member State agencies, which may be active on the ground) on a thematic basis with local and/or regional scope. The aim is to support local initiatives in fragile and/or conflict-affected areas which increase in-country capacities for effective conflict management and peace-building, including the early identification of risk factors, and which may also have a cross-border and transnational dimension. Such efforts should also be seen in light of the New Deal for Engagement with Fragile States, agreed in Busan in 2011, which proposes key peacebuilding and statebuilding goals, focuses on

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6 The “Comprehensive EU Approach to the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on WPS” (2008); The operational paper “Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by UNSCR 1820 in the context of ESDP” (2008); EU indicators for the Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation for the UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on WPS (2010); EU Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls (2008) and EU Guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict (2003, updated 2008).

7 Non-state actors are defined in Article 10.2 of the Instrument for Stability as non-governmental organisations, organisations representing indigenous peoples, local citizens' groups and traders' associations, cooperatives, trade unions, organisations representing economic and social interests, local organisations (including networks) involved in decentralized regional cooperation and integration, consumer organisations, women's and youth organisations, teaching, cultural, research and scientific organisations, universities, churches and religious associations and communities, the media and any non-governmental associations and private and public foundations likely to contribute to development or the external dimension of internal policies.
new ways of engaging, and identifies commitments to build mutual trust and achieve better results in fragile states.

Moreover, in the context of specific fragile and conflict-affected situations, the potential synergies of a multi-actor approach, which could combine the capacities and expertise of in-country actors (notably from civil society), their international counterparts, international and regional organizations, and relevant agencies of EU Member States active in-country, could also be supported. Under this component, linkages among actors and coalition-building will be encouraged, as well as constructive engagement with relevant State bodies so as to facilitate cross-fertilisation and maximize impact.

In this regard, it is also important to ensure close co-ordination with the relevant EU country and/or regional Delegations in order to ascertain the extent of field-level demand and local absorption capacity, as well as ensuring that relevant field activities provide useful (and usable) input to policy making at country, regional and EU levels, and build the capacity of in-country non-state actors. Equitable geographical distribution is a further element to be taken into account with regard to the overall attribution of funding. More particularly, such policy input should feed, to the extent possible, into the conflict prevention structures which it is envisaged to create within the European External Action Service.

Particular attention may also need to be given to ensuring that relevant in-country non-state actors in the field (or their international counterparts with strong field-based links) are adequately represented with regard to the activities funded. It could be useful in this regard, to examine the possibilities of increasing – in co-operation with EU Delegations and international and/or regional level organizations, as appropriate – the capacity of in-country non-state actors to apply for and utilize EU funding for conflict prevention and peace-building activities.

In accordance with the recommendations of the 2009 scoping and stock-taking study of the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability, such support should be on thematic or transversal issue areas that demonstrate a clear complementarity or synergy with other EU supported activities and policy priorities. Relevant themes that could usefully be taken into consideration include inter alia climate change and conflict; mediation, dialogue and reconciliation; media as a useful conflict prevention tool; state fragility; natural resources and conflict; child rights (including children in armed conflict); youth engagement (including youth employment issues); transitional justice; operationalization of the principle of responsibility to protect; and gender mainstreaming and women’s participation in peace processes.

3.2. Strengthened co-operation and dialogue between policy makers and civil society on conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building issues

The implementation and development of the Civil Society Dialogue Network - launched in 2010 as a forum to engage at an EU level principally with civil society actors on conflict prevention and peace-building issues - will continue during 2012-2013. It is envisaged that its objectives will be further developed over this period to include – in addition to the meetings on policy aspects of conflict prevention and peace-building; the ‘geographic’ meetings on crisis preparedness with regard to specific fragile and
conflict-affected situations; and meetings in EU Member States which have already taken place - ‘in-country’ and regional meetings exploring possible civil society contributions to, inter alia, the objectives of stabilisation missions, as well as less formal meetings and debriefings which can address rapidly specific crisis response scenarios.

In addition, the possibilities of applying the model of the Civil Society Dialogue Network on a regional basis could be explored in order to better assess the existence, capacities and legitimacy of relevant platforms or networks. These exploratory efforts could be useful in order to embed the work of such regional networks firmly into EU policy-making at both regional and headquarter level.

3.3 Promotion of global early warning and coherent early action to effectively pre-empt and respond to crisis in third countries

As mentioned in the 2001 Communication on Conflict prevention, “the major challenge of conflict prevention is finding effective and appropriate ways to address the causes of tension and violent conflict” (…) “An early identification of risk factors increases the chances of timely and effective action to address the underlying causes of conflict”

In order to contribute to anticipating instability and potential triggers for conflict, while impacting the EU decision-making process and the design of the EU assistance to fragile and conflict-affected areas, well-designed, time-framed and up-dated provision of data and analysis is crucial to respond early to crisis and to tackle its triggers and roots causes in a sustained way. Weaknesses in the analysis of the conflict context is one of the insufficiencies clearly identified both in the evaluation of IFs crisis response and crisis preparedness activities carried out in the first half of 2011 and in the more recent Thematic Evaluation of the European Commission’s support to Conflict Prevention and Peace-building.

With regard to establishing improved early warning mechanisms and ensuring improved access to field-based political analysis and policy-oriented research, it is envisaged to continue 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 EU in this area: notably, increased focus on both short- and long-term conflict prevention and peace-building. There will continue to be a strong emphasis; on the identification of root causes of crises; on the provision of real-time analysis; on strengthening existing early-warning mechanisms; and on promoting the coherence of conflict prevention, crisis management, early recovery, and development cooperation measures and objectives.

In general, the EU benefits from a variety of early warning information sources (EU Delegations and DG ECHO field offices, EU Intelligence Analysis Centre, EEAS geographical desks, DG ECHO Monitoring and Information Centre) and work is ongoing to enhance their coherence and to co-ordinate better these sources also with those of EU Member States. Relevant civil society actors could contribute to the planning of such efforts, including by mobilizing in a timely manner the early warning and field-based analysis and databases available in the sector. The support provided in this component should complement the existing EU information sources by providing field
based conflict sensitivity information from i.a. civil society and regional organizations in specific situations.

Moreover, the enhancing of operational links between EU awareness capabilities (EU Situation Room, DG ECHO Monitoring and Information Centre) and relevant partners across the world is also of continuing importance. For the EU in particular, 24/7 standard communication established with other situation rooms throughout the world would enhance crisis response capabilities.

The objective should be enhancing capacities for improved inputting of early warning information into relevant planning and programming processes, thereby ensuring improved conflict sensitivity mainstreaming. This support could ensure the provision of, inter alia:

- i) short term conflict risk analysis of crisis-affected situations or situations identified at risk (immediate analysis);
- ii) structured conflict analysis of root causes, risk factors, actors and their interests and agendas, and options for actions in fragile and conflict-affected areas.

3.4. Enhanced pre- and post-crisis capacity and co-operation within the international community, in particular with regard to natural resources and conflict minerals

Support under the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability will continue to underpin and strengthen the Union’s contribution to the development of policy and practice at multilateral level on conflict prevention, crisis response and peace-building and to ensure that key EU policies are taken into account in the operational practices of multilateral organizations. Moreover, in developing its own capacity in certain specific areas, the EU can also usefully draw on normative work developed at multilateral level. In this regard, the relevant EU services can build on the already close co-operation established with relevant UN agencies (UNDP – and in particular its Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, the Mediation Support Unit in the Department for Political Affairs, the Peace-building Support Office, UN Women, the Department for Peace-keeping), i.a. under the IfS crisis preparedness component – as well as with other international organizations - in order to continue to work on a limited number of well-defined and delimited thematic areas which represent policy priorities for the EU. Such priority areas already include: conflict prevention; mediation; post-conflict and post-disaster needs assessment; natural resources and conflict; women, peace and security; security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and re-integration of ex-combatants; and disaster risk reduction; and post crisis assistance data management and, in 2012 and 2013, could also cover, for example, climate change and security or child rights (including children in armed conflict).

Thus, in line with past and on-going activities on natural resources and conflict under the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability (and in accordance with the recommendations of the 2011 UN Independent Review on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict and in view of the US’s role as the Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2012), continued close cooperation with international actors (such as the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development and the UN Interagency Framework Team for Coordination on Preventive Action) is envisaged on the role of natural resources in fuelling, motivating and perpetuating violent conflicts
and on ensuring that natural resources management is mainstreamed into long-term strategies for conflict prevention, resolution and peace building. These efforts will support in-country activities by working at grass roots level.

More particularly, the EU has actively supported the Kimberley Process (KP), as a key instrument which - through the fight against conflict diamonds - contributes to conflict prevention, promotes peace and international security and supports sustainable use of natural resources for development. In light of the recent creation of the EU Network on natural resources in the Great Lakes region, particular attention should be paid to explore ways to further consolidate the efforts of the international community and to build a coordinated EU approach to the issue of natural resources and conflict minerals. Apart from its role as an active member of the Kimberley Process (KP), the EU has previously provided support to enhance the KP’s capacity to respond to crisis as well as to improve the transparency of the diamond sector, e.g. through satellite monitoring of crisis areas and statistical analysis. In light of the increasing challenges and calls for reform facing the KP, as well as the demands on the diamond industry to ensure ethical supply chains, support to the further operation of and enhancements to the KP would merit further attention, all the more as 2013 is the year marking the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Kimberley Process.

Moreover, under previous Annual Action Programmes, as mentioned above, the EU has been working with the UN Interagency Framework Team for Coordination on Preventive Action (UN Framework team) – via UNDP – to implement actions on natural resources and conflict, notably in the fields of Land and Conflict; Scarcity, Environmental Degradation and Climate Change; and Extractive Industries and Conflict. It is envisaged that these activities will continue during the period covered by the Multi-annual Indicative Programme.

As mentioned previously, the multi-actor approach, which could involve, for example, international organizations working with civil society organizations on a specific action and thereby providing useful synergies, would appear to merit further attention (also in view of the on-going actions involving the UN Framework team and in-country non-state actors on natural resources and conflict.

The role of the regional organizations is also critical to build stability and prevent conflict in an effective and sustained manner. Under previous Annual Action Programmes, the IfS crisis preparedness component provided support to help enhance the early warning capacities of the African Union and the Arab League. Co-operation with the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) on working with regional organizations worldwide to mitigate disasters was also funded, where the direct support provided is also useful in strengthening the capacities of individual States. In the future, the potential for investing in the capacities of regional organizations to prevent and mediate conflicts and to develop peace-building actions in the aftermath of conflicts could be explored as an efficient way to impact conflict dynamics and resolution.

3.5. Reinforced co-operation with EU Member States on building pre- and post-crisis capacity in third countries
Over recent years, the EU has been active in contributing to the strengthening of civilian capabilities to support stabilization efforts in countries emerging from a situation of political crisis. It has set capability targets in five priority areas: police, rule of law, civilian administration, civil protection and monitoring. Enhancing the capabilities of civilian personnel and services to effectively perform their functions when deployed in the framework of stabilisation missions (either by the EU, the African Union, the UN or other organisations such as the OSCE) is essential for ensuring the positive impact of the missions.

Previous Annual Action Programmes under the IfS crisis preparedness component financed a number of civilian training activities, most recently ‘Europe’s New Training Initiative for Civilian Crisis Management’ (ENTRI). The focus of this action is on the preparation and training of civilians that are either going to, or already working in, crisis management missions worldwide.

Moreover, and with regard to the ever-increasing demand for police expertise in civilian missions and the divergence of national traditions in this field, previous Annual Action Programmes endeavoured to promote a common EU approach by supporting the activities of EU police training organizations with a view to the development of a rapid deployment capability of EU police resources in crisis management missions. It was envisaged that this approach would permit the EU to improve the robustness, the flexibility and the inter-operability of its police resources when deployed either by the EU, by the UN, or by the OSCE, including in observation missions. Funding also supported the development of training concepts designed to be inter-operable with those of the UN/OSCE, as well as the training of police experts from selected third countries (notably in Africa).

The on-going activities will end in 2013 (civilian experts) and 2014 (police experts). Their continuation should be then be ensured under Annual Action Programmes 2012 (civilian missions) and 2013 (international policing). In this regard, the possibilities of associating acceding countries to these activities will be explored. Training in other fields of expertise – for example, rule of law and civilian administration – could also be considered in future Annual Action Programmes.

Finally, in addition to co-operation with regard to civilian and police training, particular attention should also be paid to explore ways to further facilitate broader co-operation with EU Member States and progressively with candidate and potential candidate countries in order to develop EU approaches to preventing conflict and responding to crisis situations.

**Output indicators**

- Number of initiatives in fragile and/or conflict-affected areas supported which increase in-country capacities for effective conflict management and peace-building, which may also have a cross-border and transnational dimension.

- Number of activities supported combining the potential synergies from the capacities and expertise of various types of implementing partner (in-country actors, their
international counterparts, international and regional organizations, relevant agencies of EU Member States active in-country)

- Number of Delegations implementing calls for proposals with regard to support for in-country non-state actors to prevent and respond to crisis in fragile and conflict-affected situations

- Quality of policy input provided at country, regional and EU level

- Percentage of total funding channelled to in-country non-state actors

- Number of actions to increase the capacity of in-country non-state actors to apply for and utilize EU funding

- Number of mapping exercises relating to possible civil society dialogue networks on a regional basis

- Quality of early warning data and analysis provided by civil society organizations complementing existing EU information sources

- Improved early warning mechanisms and improved access to field-based political analysis and policy-oriented research in the context of on-going and future work on conflict prevention

- Improved co-operation with relevant international organizations (notably the UN family and the World Bank) and with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations, leading to shared expertise and best practice and greater use of common tools and instruments.

- Enhanced capacity of regional and sub-regional organizations in conflict prevention and crisis response in fragile and conflict-affected situations.

- Strengthened support and progress to a coordinated approach on natural resources and conflict minerals

- Quality of assessment of civilian training activities already carried out in order to take stock of previous and current training efforts in this regard and to draw up lessons learned with a view to future activities.

- Progress towards a common EU approach to police training of resources in crisis management operations, resulting in improved robustness, flexibility and interoperability of these resources when deployed either by the EU/UN/OSCE.
### OBJECTIVE / Priority area

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<thead>
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<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>SUM</th>
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<td><strong>1. MITIGATING CBRN RISKS</strong></td>
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<td>1.0 Expert Support Facility</td>
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<td>1.1 Building capacities through regional cooperation</td>
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<td><strong>2. ADDRESSING GLOBAL AND TRANSREGIONAL THREATS</strong></td>
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<td>2.0 Expert Support Facility</td>
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<td><strong>3. BUILDING EFFECTIVE CONFLICT PREVENTION AND CRISIS RESPONSE CAPACITIES: THE PEACE-BUILDING PARTNERSHIP</strong></td>
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**TOTAL**                                                   | 90.3 | 99.5 | 189.8 |

### Note on the Expert Support Facility (ESF):

The ESF is a framework contract arrangement specifically designed by the Commission to facilitate access to EU Member States’ experts in the different security policy areas addressed by the Instrument for Stability under both its “CBRN risk mitigation” and “global and trans-regional threats” components. The indicative financial allocation for this facility has therefore been split between both of them.