



Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)

Article 5 – Global and Trans-regional Threats

**DEVCO B/5 Stability, Security, Development and
Nuclear Safety**

European Commission

Brussels, 28 November 2016

IcSP Financial Envelope 2014-2020

Total: EUR 2,338 million

Article 3

Response to situations of crisis or emerging crisis to prevent conflicts

70%

FPI

Article 4

Conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building

9%

FPI

Article 5

Global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats

21%

DEVCO

Overview – Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)

Global and trans-regional and emerging threats

- **Countering Terrorism**
- **Fighting Organised Crime**
- **Protecting Critical Infrastructures**
- **Security threats emanating from Climate Change**
- **CBRN Risk Mitigation**
- **Major threats public health**
- **Dismantlement weapons related programs**



European
Commission

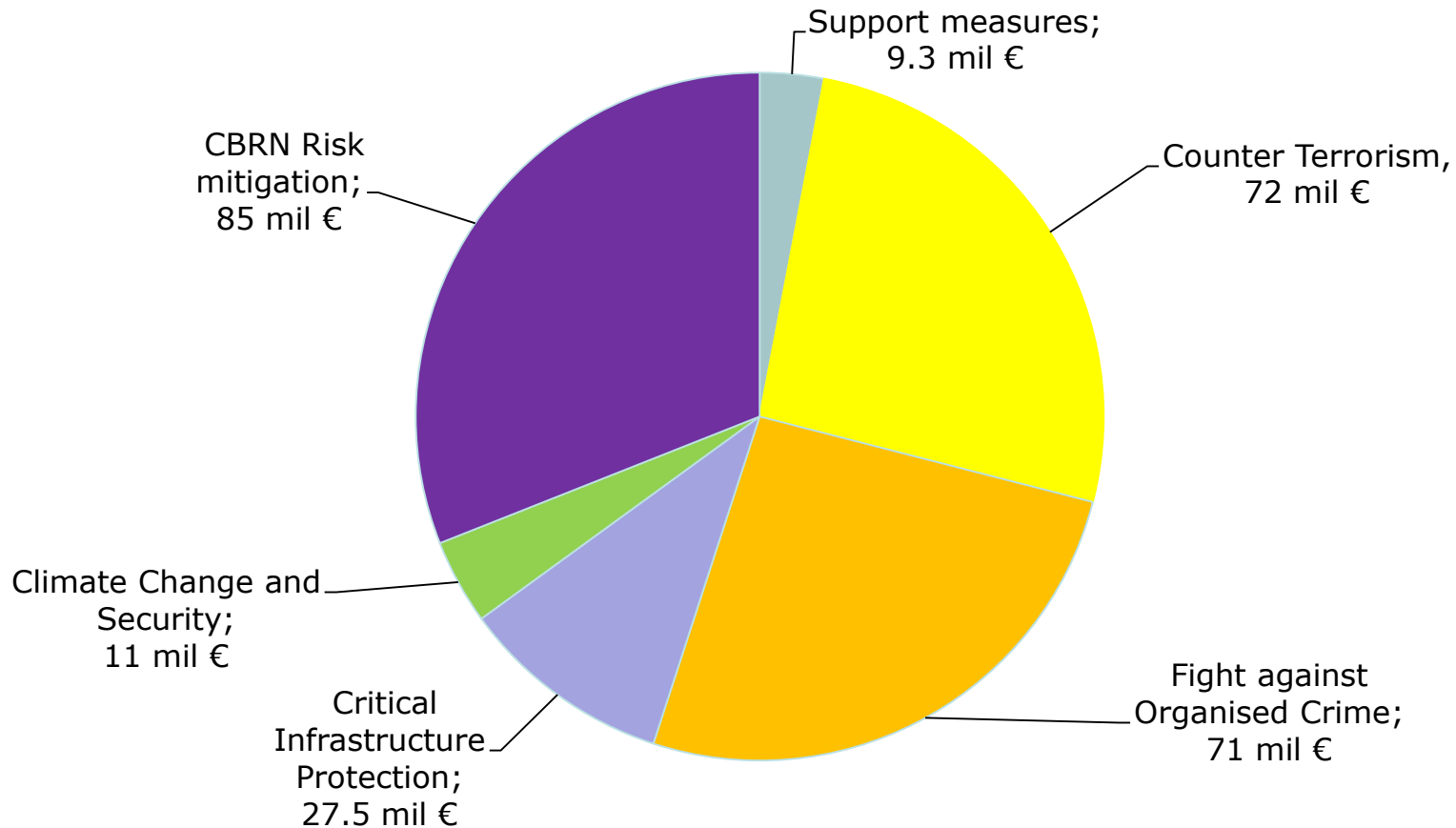
Geographical Scope

Countering global
and trans-regional threats
with partner countries



IcSP Article 5 (2014-2017)

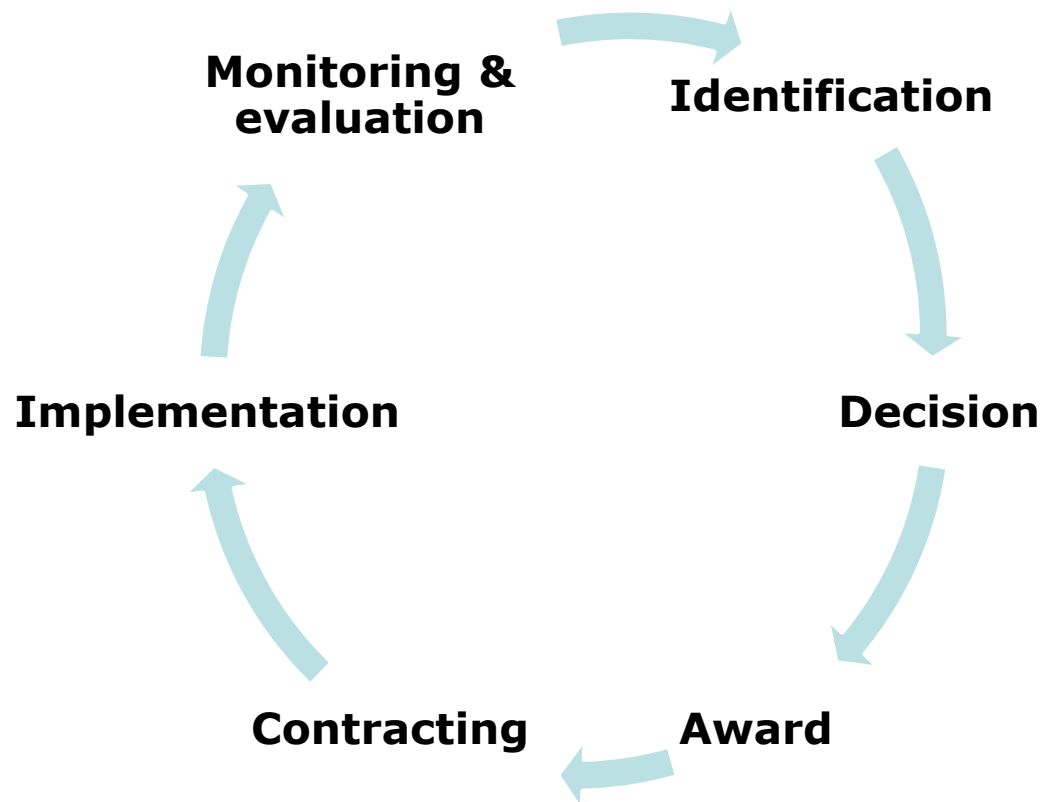
EUR 275.5 million € ~ 70M/year



Work Programme 2017

I	Management Committee	4 July 2017
II	Commission Decision	August 2017
III	Implementation	September 2017 onwards

IcSP - Project Cycle



Project cycle

I. Identification	Experts M-S
II. Commission Decision including Action Document	Commission & Management Committee
III. Award Procedure	EUMS / IO's
III. Contracting	Commission
IV. Implementation	EUMS / IO's
V. Monitoring & evaluation	Commission

IcSP Article 5 - 2016

TITLE	GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	AMOUNT
AML/CFT Global	Global	EF (F)	16,000,000
Criminal Justice/prison derad.	MENA/SEA	UNODC/UNCCT	4,000,000
CT Pakistan	Pakistan	FCO (UK)	2,500,000
Smuggling of Migrants	Africa	Frontex	4,000,000
AIRCOP IV	WA/LAC	UNODC	3,500,000
Cybersecurity	Global	NI-CO (UK)	11,000,000
CBRN Risk Mitigation	Global	Various	20,500,000
Expert Support Facility	Global	Various	2,893,076
TOTAL			64,393,076

IcSP Article 5 – 2017 – tentative!

TITLE	GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	AMOUNT
CT Law Enforcement Capacity Building Initiative	Global	EUMS tbd	15,000,000
STRIVE (GCERF)	Global	GCERF	
STRIVE (Afghanistan)	Afghanistan	tbd	
CT MORSE	Global	tbd	14,750,000
SoM (incl. THB)	Global	tbd	
SALW	Global	UNODC	
Falsified Medicine	East Africa	tbd	
Cyber Crime – GLACY++	Global	CoE	7,000,000
Maritime Security (ports)	tbd	tbd	
Climate Change project	Africa or SE Asia	UN, tbd	5,000,000
CBRN Risk Mitigation	Global	tbd	20,000,000
Expert Support Facility	Global	EUMS, JRC, etc.	3,150,000
			64,900,000

IcSP 2017 – Counter-Terrorism Overview

The objective is to **disrupt terrorist networks & activities** of recruiters, **cut off terrorist funding** and **bring terrorists to justice** while respecting human rights and international law.

Priority actions:

- Law enforcement capacity building
- STRIVE

IcSP 2017 - Smuggling of migrants (SoM)

In light of the migrant crisis, the IcSP can bring added-value with its trans-regional scope tackling SoM from the **organised crime perspective** and thereby contribute to the implementation of the EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling.

A team of MS experts are helping define the action in detail, in parallel with the ongoing revision of the EU THB Strategy and the evident overlaps with the migrant smuggling challenge.

IcSP 2017 - SALW

- Previous IcSP actions received a positive evaluation in 2016
- Continued support to iArms was secured in 2015

This action will draw on the recommendations of the external evaluation and aims to counter transnational illicit arms trafficking through the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Firearm Protocol.

IcSP 2017 – Falsified Medicines

- Falsified medicines are a major threat to public safety
- Trafficking of falsified medicines earns criminals an estimated EUR 180 billion annually

Building on the experiences of an earlier falsified medicines action coming to an end in 2016, this action will aim to develop a regional strategy to fight against falsified medicines trafficking through the existing Eastern and Central Africa CBRN Centres of Excellence.

IcSP 2017 – Cyber Crime – GLACY++

GLACY+ strengthens states' capacities to apply legislation on cybercrime and electronic evidence and enhances international cooperation.

GLACY++ is an expansion which will allow better engagement with regional organisations such as RECs in Africa, OAS, ASEAN, etc. This is important as regional legal instruments on cybercrime are being developed at an increasing rate and the need for ensuring compliance with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime is ever more pertinent in the context of the global cyber polarisation.

IcSP 2017 – Critical Infrastructure – Maritime Security (Ports)

- Previous IcSP actions supported information exchange
- As well as secure shipping routes, ships need to be able to dock in secure African ports
- In 2017 focus will be on strategic harbours border control and security
- The new action will combine training for different national agencies with the provision of limited equipment
- Focus will be on searching for and disposing of prohibited items, and the handling and processing of legal but dangerous goods

IcSP 2017 – Climate Change and Security

- Climate change is a threat multiplier. The action aims to transform the potential for conflicts into opportunities for cooperation
- The action will focus on the water-security nexus in fragile contexts
- Activities will mainly be in fragile and vulnerable areas within the Arab region (Jordan River Basin and Northern Saharan Aquifer System) and the Niger River Basin

IcSP 2017 - CBRN

- Management of chemical waste
- Border control in North Africa and Sahel: Illicit trafficking of RN materials in the Caucasus and Eastern Europe
- Chemical risk mitigation of Seveso type of installations in the African Atlantic Façade (AAF) and East and Central Africa (ECA);
- Biosecurity in Central Asia; security of transport of dangerous substances in AAF;
- Export control of Dual-Use technologies, knowledge and materials in South East Asia;
- Complementary medical first responders equipment in the Middle East;
- Further deployment of On Site technical Assistance (OSA) in the regional Centres.



Thank you for your attention