

MFF 2014-2020

IFS Regulation Proposal

Initial thinking on Strategic Programming

Brussels, 25 September 2013

EEAS

Main Features of the new IfS

- **All countries except EU, regional and int'l orgs., civil society**
- **Two Treaty legal basis (development and non-development coop.)**
- **Three objectives**
 - **Art. 3 – Establish, maintain or re-establish the conditions necessary for the implementation of EU cooperation (i.e. crisis response)**
 - **Art. 4 - Conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building**
 - **Art. 5 – Global, trans-regional and emerging threats**
- **Not bound to ODA eligibility requirements (OECD/DAC)**
- **Expected financial allocation € 2.34 billion**
- **Maximum 1/3 would be programmable assistance (arts. 4 & 5)**
- **EEAS responsible for the programming, COM responsible for the implementation (FPI art. 4; DEVCO art. 5)**

Programming Principles

- **Instrument of last resort**
- **Added value**
- **Security and development 'nexus'; human security**
- **Complementarity (with other instruments)**
- **Consistency**
 - **EU External Action (CFSP, political dialogues, etc.)**
 - **Policy coherence for development**
 - **Internal/external policy consistency**
- **Comprehensive EU approaches; coordination**
- **Multilateralism**
- **Dialogue, partnership, ownership (Paris Principles)**
- **Human rights**

Conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building (art. 4)

- (a) promoting early warning, and conflict-sensitive risk analysis in policy making and implementation;
- (b) facilitating and building capacity in confidence-building, mediation and reconciliation with particular regard to emerging inter-community tensions;
- (c) strengthening capacities for participation and deployment in civilian stabilization missions;
- (d) improving post-conflict recovery, as well as post-disaster recovery with imminent threats to the political and security situation;
- (e) assistance to curb use of natural resources to finance conflicts and to support compliance by stakeholders with initiatives such as the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme

Conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building (art. 4)

(a) promoting early warning, and conflict-sensitive risk analysis in policy making and implementation:

- ensure that relevant early warning information inputted to early warning tools;
- creating the relevant support capacity (analysis/decision-making);
- assisting with early-warning capabilities of partner sub-/regional organizations;
- refinement of methodology for conflict analysis and of 'light-touch' conflict risk assessment tools + mainstreaming in EU external action.

(b) facilitating and building capacity in confidence-building, mediation and reconciliation

- develop mediation support capacity: deployment of independent experts; development guidance/best practice; and training/coaching activities;
- complementarity and synergy between internal and external efforts;
- enhance exchange with civil society on conflict prevention/peace-building;
- engage with relevant stakeholders on cyber-space.

Conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building (art. 4)

- c) strengthening capacities for participation and deployment in civilian stabilisation missions
- pre-deployment training for civilian/police experts in stabilization missions
- consideration of including other areas of expertise in pre-deployment training: e.g. civilian administration, rule of law

- d) Improving post-conflict, as well as post-disaster, recovery
- capacity-building in number of areas underpinning IfS crisis response actions;
- focus on peace-building/state-building initiatives.

- (e) assistance to curb use of natural resources to finance conflicts
- support compliance with relevant initiatives;
- implementation of efficient domestic controls on the production of, and trade in, natural resources.

- X

Global, Trans-regional and Emerging Threats (art. 5)

- **5.1 Threats to law and order, to the security and safety of individuals, to critical infrastructure and to public health**
 - **(a) Law enforcement**
 - Counter-terrorism, including CVE
 - Organised crime, including cybercrime and all forms of illicit trafficking
 - **(b) Threats to critical infrastructure**
 - Transport, including maritime and civil aviation security
 - Energy operations and distribution
 - Information and telecommunications networks (cyber-security)
 - **(c) Major threats to public health**
 - **(d) Destabilising effects of climate change**
- **5.2. Mitigation of CBRN Risks**