

**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.
  
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## **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**