



## ANNEX VI

### Action Document for ‘Capacity Building in support of Security and Development (CBSD): Consolidation of the military training capacities for the benefit of the people in crisis and conflict zones’

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	Capacity Building in support of Security and Development (CBSD): Consolidation of the military training capacities for the benefit of the people in crisis and conflict zones  CRIS Number: 2018 / 041-357  Financed by the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcsP) (Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014, as amended by Regulation (EU) 2017/2306 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Global
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Thematic Strategy Paper 2014-2020 and Multiannual indicative Programme 2018-2020 of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Article 3a of Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014, "Strengthening the capacities of military actors in support of development and security for development".
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 2.677 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 2.677 000
<b>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation</b>	This action will be implemented through direct management via a direct award of a grant.
<b>7 a) DAC code(s)</b>	15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
<b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	

<b>8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	N/A		
<b>10. SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels".			

## SUMMARY

This program is framed in the context of Capacity Building in support of Security and Development (CBSD) which aims to help partner countries facing exceptional circumstances to predict and manage crises themselves.

It contributes to the sustainable development of countries of strategic interest to the European Union in situations of vulnerability and insecurity, by re-establishing the State presence and strengthening its ability to provide basic services.

This effort will in particular strengthen the capacity of military actors from countries in crisis in the areas of health, mine clearance or civil protection through a three-year program.

This programme will prioritise training for the relevant staff (managers and specialists) with the intention of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of the training courses provided. In the interests of efficiency it will use existing regional military institutions, in particular in Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Lebanon and Niger.

It will be of particular benefit to countries in crisis or countries destabilised by neighbouring crises, in which the military can act as the last representatives of the State and the only actor working for the benefit of the civilian population. This effort is particularly necessary to reduce mistrust between the armed forces and the people, which remains an important factor in these vulnerable areas.

## **1 CONTEXT**

### **1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area**

The Regulation 2017/2306, adopted on 12 December 2017, amended the EU's Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) introducing the article 3 a "Capacity building of military actors in support of development and security for development".

The revised instrument introduced the possibility for the EU to finance measures for Capacity Building in support of Security and Development (CBSD) undertaken by military actors in partner countries under exceptional and clearly defined circumstances: when non-military actors are not in a position to act, when there is a threat to the functioning of the public institutions or the protection of human rights and when the partner country in question and the EU agree on the fact that the EU's military actors are essential for preserving, establishing or re-establishing the vital conditions for sustainable development, including in situations of crisis, vulnerability or destabilisation.

The areas for which the partner countries could receive financial assistance under the CBSD include:

- training, in particular in the fields of human rights, good governance, and the management of human resources;
- advice and technical cooperation;
- supplying equipment and improving infrastructure such as IT systems, protective equipment and healthcare and training infrastructures.

Crises in Africa and the Middle East often result in basic services for civilian populations disappearing.

In this respect, the armed forces are sometimes the only actor guaranteeing security for development and capable of supporting development activities in a crisis zone. They can also help to bring back basic services to the civilian populations. In this respect they can in particular rely on dual-purpose units (health, civil protection, demining, infrastructure engineering) which can respond urgently to the immediate needs of the people.

Beyond the immediate response to emergencies during the crisis, this particular aspect of military action for the benefit of their civilian populations is a determining factor in restoring people's confidence in their armed forces. This objective is particularly important because in some cases the armed forces are part of the crisis rather a solution to it.

The project will provide training to militaries being identified in countries where CBSD conditions set in paragraph 3(a) of the IcSP regulation 230/2014 apply. The beneficiaries will be selected with the consensus of the countries of provenience. Once trained, the militaries will go back to their countries of provenience and will contribute to support development activities in light of the training received.

In view of the scale of the needs and as a way of complementing the projects dedicated to building the capacity of the security forces, training has been identified as an extremely relevant tool for this programme, while there are significant deficits in this area overall and in these professions in most of the countries in crisis targeted by this project.

In the interests of efficiency and in view of the number of military institutions in these zones, the programme will initially focus on five schools with a regional focus working for the benefit of more than 10 countries experiencing an emergency situation in Benin (demining), in Burkina Faso (civil protection), in Kenya (peacekeeping/protecting civilians), in Lebanon (demining), and in Niger (health).

These centres, that are already recognised at regional level and also internationally, are supported by their countries of origin but also by other partners, in particular France, other Member States of the European Union, some UN agencies such as United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) or United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or some Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as Handicap International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). They are also active in the field of training of trainers, which has an overall multiplier effect for the beneficiary countries.

Under this programme, the plan is therefore to strengthen these structures so they are available to more beneficiaries (non-Anglophones and non-Francophones), so they can offer a broader set of trainings which is also aimed at civilian populations and so that they can accommodate a greater number of students to respond to the very significant needs in the crisis and conflict zones. For example, more than 40 % of the students at the Benin demining school (CPADD) come from the G5 Sahel countries<sup>1</sup>.

## **1.2 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework**

The EU subscribed to the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to its sustainable development goal 16 on peace and justice. The UN recognises the link between security and development and highlights the importance of fair, peaceful and inclusive societies. Sustainable development goal 16 focusses on the need to 'strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime'.

The European Council conclusions of 19 and 20 December 2013 on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) highlight 'the importance of supporting partner countries and regional organisations, through providing training, advice, equipment and resources where appropriate, so that they can increasingly prevent or manage crises by themselves'. On 5 July 2016, the Commission adopted the joint communication 'Elements for an EU-wide strategic framework to support security sector reform (SSR) and a legislative proposal aiming to extend the assistance from the Union to security actors in the partner countries. This initiative is known as Capacity Building in support of Security and Development (CBSD). On 14 November 2016, the Foreign Affairs Council adopted the Council conclusions on this joint communication.

As a result, an amendment to the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace was adopted in 2017<sup>2</sup> to allow the EU to work with military actors, in exceptional circumstances, when the army's participation is necessary to achieve development goals.

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<sup>1</sup> Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/2306 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2017

### 1.2.1 Stakeholder analysis

The programme will rely, on a flexible basis, on the five training centres presented below. Other similar centres can be considered during the project formulation phase.

These national institutions all have a regional focus in so far as they welcome students from the surrounding countries. This concept makes it possible to create regional centres of excellence on specific topics and to offer an inexpensive, effective and innovative model in zones where there are sometimes gaps in the training capacity.

The regionally, or even internationally recognised centres are also supported by a number of technical and financial European partners who could take part in this new programme, which will be managed by the Security and Defence Cooperation Directorate [*Direction de la coopération de sécurité et de défense -DCSD*] of the French Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs [*ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères*].

#### **- *Le Centre de perfectionnement aux actions post-confliktuelles de déminage et de dépollution (CPADD) [Training centre for post-conflict demining and de-pollution] in Ouidah, Benin***

The CPADD offers training for African specialists (36 beneficiary countries) in the fields of demining and combating improvised explosive devices in accordance with international standards (e.g. EOD). Since its creation in 2003, more than 2800 students have been awarded a diploma from this institution, 43 % of whom come from the G5 Sahel countries and around 20 % from Benin. The centre offers courses that differ in length from 1 to 10 weeks. Other than then EOD<sup>3</sup> courses, the centre offers training in the fields of stockpile management of ammunitions, and arms control.

Originally aimed at French-speakers, this school is now developing modules in English and is planning to offer sessions in Portuguese. It receives support from international partners such as UNMAS and Handicap International. France also helps the centre with developing the educational mission statement, financing the courses and its general running.

The rise in terrorism in Africa and the Middle East has considerably increased the risks linked to improvised explosive devices facing the armed forces and also the civilian populations.<sup>4</sup> There is a particular need to train a significant number of experts in this area.

#### **- *L'Institut supérieur d'études de protection civile (ISEPC of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso***

The ISEPC trains African civil protection experts (more than 30 beneficiary countries) using a fairly broad set of activities from basic first aid modules, training for firefighters and response units to higher levels of management leading interministerial crisis management cells following natural disasters or terrorist attacks. The courses are between 1 and 5 months long.

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<sup>3</sup> EOD: *Explosive Ordnance Disposal*. This is a qualification awarded to military personnel to treat different types of explosive device (unexploded bombs, mines, explosive devices, etc.). There are three levels of qualification in this area from the elementary level EOD1 to the expert level EOD3.

<sup>4</sup> The Landmine Monitor report, which is coordinated each year by Handicap International and three other NGOs, was published on 22 November 2016 and showed that 6 461 people had been affected by mines or explosive remnants of war in 2015. At least 1 672 died as a result of their injuries. After 15 consecutive years of falling casualty numbers, this represents an increase of 75 % compared with 2014 when 3 695 victims were recorded (source: *Le Monde*, 23/11/2016).

Set up in 2012, the ISEPC now welcomes over 200 students each year and hopes to become an African point of reference in the field of civil protection and emergency response, a service which is still embryonic in many African countries. The government of Burkina Faso has given it significant capacity for growth by providing a site of more than 75 000m<sup>2</sup>.

It now benefits from French cooperation support and support from the Order of Malta and Monaco. This institute is also recognised by the *Groupements Nationaux de Sapeurs-Pompiers d'Afrique de l'Ouest* [National Groups of Firefighters in West Africa] in order to promote a common professional culture and the internationalisation of the management teams.

The institute is set to grow over the coming years and to provide places for non-Francophone students. The development of training modules for crisis management has proven particularly relevant against the background of the recent terrorist attacks in the Sahel region and in particular in Burkina Faso, whose capital has been affected three times in the last three years.

#### **- The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), Nairobi, Kenya**

The IPSTC is a Kenyan centre with a regional focus that offers almost all the UN reference training modules in the field of peacekeeping. It mainly covers three types of activity: training centre, research centre and pedagogical expertise in the field of peacekeeping operations. IPSTC students now mainly come from countries in East Africa and the modules are mainly taught in English.

For example, it provides officer training on protecting civilian populations, in particular vulnerable groups (women, children, minorities), offers modules on conflict prevention, mediation with the local people, early warning mechanisms and reform of the security sectors (RSS) and lastly the issues of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR). In addition to its various courses, it also develops modules on the management of civil-military operations by the armed forces with regard to civilian populations or combating improvised explosive devices.

The IPSTC enjoys the support of many international partners, including about 10 European and North-American countries.

It currently welcomes more than 6000 students per year who aim to serve in their military or police force, in particular on peacekeeping operations.

#### **- L'Ecole régionale de déminage humanitaire du Liban (ERDHL), Beirut, Lebanon**

Dedicated to demining, de-pollution and combating explosive devices, like the CPADD in Benin, the ERDHL mainly welcomes students from across the Middle East and from the Arabian peninsula. Its regional focus is confirmed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the 'Arabic-language Outreach Programme for Mine Action' signed with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) on 24 April 2015.

This centre opened in 2017 and has already welcomed more than 60 students trained in Arabic or French in accordance with the international standards (EOD). Its infrastructure was designed to house around 40 students at the same time.

The school also hosts seminars and conferences dealing with humanitarian demining (Arab countries conference in October 2017, seminar on humankind involved in humanitarian demining in December 2017, seminar for donors in January 2018). It also aims to become a regional reference in the Middle East and for the countries of the Arabian peninsula.

It is currently supported by France and Handicap International. Against the backdrop of the resolution of the crises in Iraq and Syria and the residual tensions in Jordan and Lebanon, this institute is now extremely relevant and its students are already working on the reconstruction of their countries.

**- *l'Ecole des personnels paramédicaux de Niamey (EPPAN), Niger***

This training centre offers modules for medical staff of African armed forces, in particular those of the G5 Sahel. It prioritises training for nursing assistants and nurses and is supported by the Nigerien civilian health services which award qualifications that are recognised in the international standards with support from foreign partners, in particular France, for courses that take between 1 and 3 years depending on how technical the diploma is.

Almost 80 students from around 15 West African countries are trained at EPPAN each year through multi-disciplinary theoretical and practical courses in 5 areas of competence such as nursing care, obstetric care, hygiene, sanitation, laboratory tests and social development. These modules are also put into practice through work experience in civilian and military hospitals and health centres throughout Niger and even in some other countries in the region. It also offers very specific courses for example in managing the war wounded and dealing with emergencies in conflict zones.

In addition to aid from France, EPPAN also receives significant support from Belgium and Italy, which finance a certain number of training modules, make investments or provide trainers.

**- Other European partners involved**

The project will be implemented by a consortium of EU Member States partners under the lead of the Security and Defence Cooperation Directorate of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DCSD). The members of this consortium haven't been yet identified but certain European partners, taking into account the activities they already implement, could be involved in the consortium, for example:

- Belgian and Italian cooperation organisations that already support EPPAN in Niger;
- the Danish Demining Group, or GEODE from Luxembourg that are already working in the fields of demining and de-pollution in Africa and the Middle East;
- Spanish cooperation in the field of civil protection;
- Portuguese cooperation on the development of the module dedicated to teaching Portuguese-speakers in Africa, in particular CPADD or ISEPC.

The consortium will fully involve the EU delegations and the CSDP missions in the project's beneficiary countries, those hosting the training centres and those providing the trainees.

***1.2.2 Priority areas for support/problem analysis***

The crisis and conflict zones are characterised by the absence of basic services and the urgency of the local population's fundamental needs. In these zones the military can sometimes respond to some of these needs as they have indispensable competencies within their ranks that can be more easily mobilised to help the local people. They can complement the NGOs and are in a position to ensure their own security when they intervene, which is a

major problem for the different stakeholders in all the crisis and conflict zones, in particular in the face of the threat of terrorism.

These civil-military operations also encourage the local people to have confidence in the armed forces, who are sometimes accused of being a vehicle for violence rather than a force for stabilisation.

Through the CBSD project, training military personnel for a dual purpose also directly helps to bring back government services for the immediate benefit of the local people.

The Sahel region, left vulnerable by terrorism leading to an increase in the number of attacks by explosive device and migratory crises, needs greater involvement from the military in these conflict zones. They will be able to respond better to the immediate needs of the people, in particular in the area of health (managing the injured after an attack, vaccination, obstetric services, medical support in refugee camps, etc.), civil protection (intervention, coordinated management of the emergency services - firefighters, security forces, medical services) and demining, in particular to secure public places (markets, main road arteries, schools). The situation is fairly similar in zones that are still vulnerable in the Middle East and the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Libya in particular but also to a certain extent Lebanon and Jordan, and even Egypt.

The needs are also similar in the vulnerable areas of Central Africa and East Africa, e.g. in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic and South Sudan. Other partners that are still vulnerable such as Liberia, Sierra Leone or Gambia could also benefit from this programme.

It relies on existing models, in particular:

- training a significant number of military personnel in the fields of health, civil protection, demining, managing the civil-military dialogue in order to fully contribute to delivering basic services and security for the benefit of the people in crisis or conflict zones and to contribute in this way to the sustainable development of these areas.
- to work on the centres' hosting capacity to enable them to increase the volume of personnel trained for the benefit of the countries in crisis that will be the primary beneficiaries of the project, taking care to open the courses to non-Francophones and non-Anglophones;
- to assist with the development of the syllabuses fully integrating the issues involved in dialogue with the civilian populations and the protection of vulnerable population groups;
- to help these institutes to become administratively autonomous in the medium term by helping to develop internal and external control tools and assisting with the international recognition procedures.

**2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Insufficient involvement of the host country to support the school (human resources, operational issues)	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognised institutions supported over a number of years by the host country</li> <li>• Option of ad-hoc, time-limited support from the DCSD to ensure the longevity of the project</li> <li>• Mobilisation of external partners interested in the courses who could contribute to the running</li> </ul>

		costs of the training centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political dialogue with the host country about the need to honour the commitments made</li> </ul>
Insufficient number of students	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action aimed at the governments of the countries of origin of the students</li> <li>Financing guaranteed by the programme or by other technical and financial partners</li> </ul>
Trainees insufficiently qualified to follow training	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will benefit from the experience and the support of the DCSD in terms of identifying the students (procedures, volume and quality of the students)</li> <li>A local coordination mechanism will be set up to enable the effective involvement of the EU (e.g. CSDP) in identifying the beneficiaries</li> </ul>
Trainees not employed in their specialty after completing their training	L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will contribute to improving the follow-up of competencies for the beneficiary countries, in particular by feeding databases at the training centres.</li> <li>On-site audits will make it possible to verify the actual employment of the people trained after the course has finished</li> </ul>
<b>Assumptions</b>		
The training centres identified are in favour of European support, including all the associated legal and moral obligations.		
The creation of a consortium of European stakeholders around the DCSD for this project does not present any difficulties.		
The location of the different training centres selected makes it possible to safeguard against security risks.		

### 3. LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

#### 3.1 Lessons learnt

This CBSD action focuses on training/capacity building in institutions including in Bénin (CPADD), Burkina Faso, Niger and Kenya (IPSCTC) having a regional dimension among the targeted ones. Both CPADD (Bénin) and IPSCTC (Kenya) have already been supported under the African Peace Facility (APF)-funded support programme to the African Training Centres in Peace and Security (TCEs, until end 2015). Lessons will be drawn by these experiences. With reference to the proposed project, the courses taught in the centres targeted by the programme already partially meet the objectives assigned, as a significant number of the staff trained are immediately deployed in crisis zones, for example the Malian nurses or deminers trained at EPPAN and CPADD. Indeed one of the objectives of the project is to improve the follow-up of this personnel. The aim is to widen the benefit of these programmes (number of countries and beneficiaries) and to improve the modules related to civil-military dialogue.

Also, the lessons learnt throughout the project, in particular the difficulties that could arise from the creation of new training modules, should be analysed immediately and call for rapid responses to improve the effectiveness of the project.

More generally, solutions cannot be imposed from outside the security sector. The political focus should be on increasing local responsibility and appropriation. Constant delays in the necessary constitutional and legislative reforms are big challenges for the effective implementation of significant activities in the field of SSR.

### **3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination**

This action will be carried out in total synergy with all the CSDP missions, in particular the EUTM, which may make it possible to identify the participants and to ensure follow-up after the course has finished.

Also, the response proposed through this action must equally be part of a wider development response which requires close coordination of the activities with the Commission. On this respect, some training centres may receive EU-funding under the 11th EDF RIPs (CPADD, Bénin). Moreover, support to such institutions could also be requested by the relevant Regional Economic Communities (RECs)/regional Mechanisms (RMs) under the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) Support Programme III in the framework of the operationalization of the African Standby Force (ASF). Therefore a platform of exchange of information will be created to avoid duplication and to enhance synergies.

Lastly, the synergies will be created and the action will complement all the other IcSP crisis response initiatives that are implemented in order to support the security sector in the country of origin of the military personnel receiving the training.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting issues**

Great attention will be paid throughout the project to the issues of human rights, gender and to the protection of vulnerable people. This point is of particular importance since once the trained personnel have left the training centre they will work in conflict zones where these issues are exacerbated.

Regarding gender mainstreaming, the project aims at increasing capacity and capability to systematically integrate gender perspective in all analysis, training, planning, conduct and evaluation of activities.

The issue of dialogue between the military and the civilian populations will also be at the heart of the programme.

Lastly, the subject of the environment, at the heart of sustainable development issues, will appear in the different courses, in particular in the fields of health (medical waste management), demining and civil protection (risk prevention).

## **4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives/results**

This action is linked to the 2030 Agenda. It contributes to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16, to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to justice for all and to the creation of effective and responsible institutions at all levels.

#### **4.1.1 Overall objective**

The overall objective of the proposed action is to support the partner countries in the prevention and management of crises.

#### 4.1.2 Specific objectives

The specific objective of the programme is to build the capacity of the armed forces of the countries in a crisis context to provide specific services to the people living in crisis or conflict zones by means of a programme of training in fields such as civil protection, health, civil engineering and demining.

#### 4.1.3. Expected results

Over a period of three years, around 800 military personnel will receive training on dual capacity implemented by the armed forces in their countries in crisis zones. There are more than 10 countries in crisis in Africa and the Middle East which will benefit from these training courses.

Initially the following countries could benefit from the programme: Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan.

The attribution of the training courses to the different beneficiaries could evolve with the programme to take account of the development of modules in the different target centres, in particular in favour of non-Francophones trainees.

It is suggested that the results will be as follows:

**Expected result 1:** Around 800 people from countries in crisis will be trained in the various centres over three years, at least 25 % of whom will not be French- speakers.

- Around 100 African military nurses and nursing assistants will be trained at EPPAN (Niamey school for paramedical staff) in Niger over three years, with priority given to people from vulnerable countries in West or Central Africa.

- Around 300 experts will be trained in demining at ERDHL (the Lebanese regional school for humanitarian mine-clearing) in Beirut (Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and other Arab partners) and at CPADD (Training centre for post-conflict mine clearing and de-pollution) in Ouidah, Benin.

- Around 200 military firefighters will be trained at ISEPC (the further education institute for civil protection studies) in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in particular with regard to interministerial crisis management (post attack or natural disaster).

- Around 200 military specialists will be trained in protecting the civilian population and carrying out civil-military operations.

**Expected result 2:** The number of training modules offered by the centres will increase by 20 %. The focus here will be on courses for non-francophone students (in English, Portuguese or Arabic) and in the first instance on the centres in Beirut (ERDHL) and Ouagadougou (ISEPC), but also on the dialogue between the armed forces and the local population in cases of crisis.

**Expected result 3:** The capacities of the training centres will be increased by means of investments in infrastructure and specialised educational equipment. These investments will be linked in particular to the growth in the number of courses available and the number of students. Investment via local channels will be given preference where such channels exist.

The centres' administrative and governance structures will be also improved to deal with the increase in the number of students and to encourage more sustainable structures.

## **4.2 Main activities**

### **Component 1: Military training in dual specialties to be mobilized for the benefit of civilian populations living in crisis or conflict zones**

Activity 1.1 investment of 25 % of the project total to finance infrastructure and educational equipment, in particular:

- increasing the hosting capacity (accommodation, classrooms) for each of the following centres: EPPAN, CPADD and ISEPC;
- financing technical training equipment for each of the 5 centres, in particular material for training the response teams at ISPEC but also for de-pollution/demining at CPADD, IPSTC and ERDHL.

Activity 1.2: enable a wider range of countries to benefit from the courses offered by developing the training catalogue and by assisting with the selection of students from the priority countries.

- Establishment of a selection process for trainees based on DCSD's procedures and involving the beneficiary countries as well as the European Union bodies in the countries concerned (European Union delegations, CSDP missions).
  - Funding internship fees for military personnel from countries in crisis (return trips, training costs).
- **Component 2: Developing new training modules aimed at civil-military dialogue in the different training centres**
    - Activity 2.1: analysis of the needs of the population groups in emergency situations that can be covered by military personnel with dual competency during the preliminary phase of the programme, in particular in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Mali, Burkina Faso, Iraq and Lebanon.
    - Activity 2.2: development of training modules on needs identified in the countries of intervention (including modules for non-French speaking countries).
    - Activity 2.3: reinforcement of the modules devoted to mediation with civilian populations and to civilian-military actions in the centers concerned by the program.

### **Component 3: Medium term assistance with the internal procedures at the training centres**

Activity 3.1: Help with improving the administrative structure of the training centre, in particular internal and external control procedures, developing sound technical and financial partnerships to ensure the longevity of the training structures;

Activity 3.2: Improve the procedure for the follow-up of the skills of the personnel trained, ensuring the project goals are met.

Activity 3.3: External audits in the centres and of the beneficiaries to check the efficiency of the programme.

### **4.3 Intervention logic**

It is not possible at this stage to give indicators, reference values, targets, and verification sources. A logical framework including all these elements and the activities described, as well as a detailed budget, will be presented in the next phases of the examination of the project or at the start of each of the projects listed in the annex to this action document.

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION**

### **5.1 Financing agreement**

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with a partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

### **5.2 Indicative implementation period**

The indicative operational implementation period for this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the contracts and corresponding agreements will be implemented, is 60 months.

Extension of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements, such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

### **5.3 Implementation methods**

#### **5.3.1. Grants: direct award**

##### *(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities for the year and expected results*

This grant will aim at the achievement of the objectives specified in section 4.1 through the implementation of activities specified in the section 4.2..

The proposed intervention method will be direct award to the Security and Defence Cooperation Directorate (DCSD) [Direction de la Coopération de Sécurité et de Défense] of the French Ministry for European and Foreign Affairs [Ministère de l'Europe et des Affaires étrangères], which will involve other European bodies in the implementation of the project, preferably by means of a consortium.

##### *(b) Justification of a direct grant*

Under the responsibility of the responsible authorising officer of the Commission, the use of a grant award procedure without a call for proposals is justified by the specific nature of the action, which requires a particular type of beneficiary owing to its technical competence or its specialisation.

The DCSD is actively involved in structural cooperation for security and defence, which encompasses all the capacity building operations for the armed forces and the security forces of its partner countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Its activities focus on advice, training and support for investments. Furthermore the DCSD is committed to working on an advanced partnership basis with the aim of full appropriation.

The DCSD will be able to use its experience of other similar projects in which it has adopted a multinational approach with other European partners (Belgium, Denmark, Czech Republic, Luxembourg) and a multilateral approach (UN, EU) for better effectiveness and coordination in the interests of the beneficiaries.

Working in close collaboration with the French Ministry of the Armed Forces and Ministry of the Interior, it offers a very broad set of activities and benefits from all the expertise within these ministries. However, its current focus is the training in specific fields such as peacekeeping operations, cybersecurity, securing maritime areas, civil protection, reform of the security sectors (RSS) and supporting the architecture for peace and security in Africa.

The DCSD currently relies on a network of more than 320 experts who are permanently deployed worldwide. It finances more than 800 expert missions per year and supports around 15 schools with a regional focus, mainly in French-speaking Africa, thereby contributing to the training of more than 55 000 people per year.

*(c) Essential selection and award criteria*

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance, design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

*(d) Maximum rate of co-financing*

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 80%.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

*(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement*

Last trimester of 2018 .

**5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants**

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply

In accordance with Budget[Article 9(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 the Commission decides that natural and legal persons from the following countries having traditional economic, trade or geographical links with neighbouring partner countries shall be eligible for participating in procurement and grant award procedures.

**5.5 Indicative Budget**

	<b>Contribution UE en EUR</b>
<b>5.5.1 Grant</b>	<b>2 677 000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 677 000</b>

## **5.6 Structure organisationnelle et responsabilités**

On the EU side, the action is managed by the Commission's Foreign Policy Instruments Service (FPI) as contracting authority, in close consultation with the relevant Commission services and the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the involvement, when possible, of EU CSDP missions.

The project will be implemented by the Security and Defence Cooperation Directorate (DCSD) of the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs through a grant for a period of 36 months. One of its tasks will be to obtain the approval of the training centres supported by the project.

For the sake of coordination, the DCSD will seek synergies with CSDP missions when they exist in the countries or region (in particular for the identification of training needs) and will involve other European or international partners (such as UNDP or UNMAS) intervening on these themes and in these areas, who can possibly contribute to the project, within the framework of a consortium led by the DCSD.

## **5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting**

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (at least annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action's specific components, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

## **5.8 Evaluation**

Given the nature of the action, a final evaluation of this action or its components will be carried out through independent consultants commissioned by the Commission.

The financing of the evaluations shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

## **5.9 Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

#### **5.10 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.