#### EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/Multi BENEFICIARIES 2018 LOT 3: HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND PEACE

## Capacity Building for Security and Development Initiative (CBSD) evaluation

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#### Disclaimer

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#### INTRODUCTION

- Mid-term evaluation of CBSD actions still ongoing
- Current analysis and synthetis of findings following desk review and remote 'field' phases
- Content of the presentation:
  - Objective, scope and evaluation criteria/questions
  - Key actions, main focus of interest, CCI mainstreaming and CSO engagement per region of operation







## Objective of the evaluation

- ➤ Independent sector assessment :
- Overall performance achievement of CBSD initiative (intermediate results against expected objectives)
- key lessons learnt to improve current/future programme design of actions in line with IcSP Reg.
- Contribution towards SDG, promotion of RBA, conflict sensitivity, diversity and gender equality







## Scope of the evaluation

- > 12 CBSD actions to evaluate (6 ongoing, 6 starting)
- 8 under art. 3 IcSP (Mali, Burkina Faso, CAR, Somalia, Lebanon and Tajikistan)
- 1 regional under article 4 IcSP (Africa)
- 3 under art. 5 IcSP in Somalia, CAR, BF/Benin
- 3 future actions for reference (decisions and AD to be contracted in same countries/region)







## **Evaluation criteria and questions**

- Relevance: EU priorities and values, international law, local context, needs/capacities of military actors
- Effectiveness: achievement of outputs/outcomes
- Efficiency: adequacy of costs, resources and monitoring
- Sustainability/impact: early changes, benefits, ownership
- Coordination, coherence and complementarity
- Added value: significance of CBSD in the SSR
- CCI embedded in all evaluation criteria and EQs







## **Key CBSD actions in Central/East Africa**

**CAR**: (Art 3 and 5) aiming to restore the security situation for people and goods by facilitating the deployement of military actors on the territory and developing their management, communication, command, governance capacities (infrastructures, equipment, logistical and administrative support)

**Somalia:** (art 3 and 5) aiming to improve the capacities of the MoD and the SNA to support security for development in Mogadishu and Hirshabelle.







## Main focus of interest in Central/East Africa

#### **CAR and Somalia:**

- Focus on restoring state presence and authority in line with national strategies.
- Application of the integrated approach.
- Different linkages to protection + socio-economic development.
- CSO implementing the actions in each country.







## Challenges and opportunities for cross cutting issues and CSO engagement

- Contribution to SDG at design/implementation phase
- Existence or development of reconciliation and confidence building measures between armed forces and population
- Conflict sensitivity and risk management approach: adaptation to the conflict/ security situation (stakeholders involvement and perception, sustainability, accountability)
- Mainstreaming gender in a gender unequal sector
- Participation /inclusion of communities, youth, women, CSOs







## **Key CBSD Actions in Sahel**

- Mali PARSANTE and MOPTI Airport decided in Jul. 18: Infirmaries in 3 FAMa garrisons in Central Mali (start Jan. 19) and reinforcement of security and safety of Mopti Airport (start Oct. 18)
- Burkina Faso RENFORCES decided in Jul. 19 and DEFEND BF/Bénin: protection and mobility around 5 military compounds in Eastern BF (start Dec. 19) and ultra-light aviation and riverine capabilities in BF and North Bénin.







### Main focus of interest in Sahel

- Mali by 2016, EUTM needed additional ways in supporting the transformation of the FAMa. High political stake for the first CBSD actions in Sahel. Focus on security-development link and dialogue component implemented by NGO
- Burkina Faso Autumn 2018, President Kabore's request for EU support to address a growing crisis.
  Selection of 5 existing military posts in the East and dialogue with populations as a condition. Limited resources for high expectations and credibility.







# Challenges and opportunities for cross cutting issues and CSO engagement

- Risk Management Crisis response Vs Political risk
- Inclusivity Civilian-Military dialogue and long term vision
- Ownership Local capacity for identification and formulation
- Coordination Learning process for the EU, IPs and CSOs







### **Key actions in the Middle East/Central Asia**

- **Lebanon** Consolidation of the presence of the Lebanese state south of Litani river. Focus on construction of HQ for Lebanese Armed Forces in the South of Lebanon. CIMIC aspects to be developed.
- Tajikistan Stabilisation of Tajikistans southern border region with Afghanistan. Focus on training and infrastructure rehabilitation for border guards and civil protection in Tajikistan, with engagement of Afghan border guards in joint training.







## Challenges and opportunities for cross-cutting issues mainstreaming and CSO engagement

- **Lebanon** crucial to set-up and implement CIMIC activities considering the sensitivity of the context, while boosting acceptance of LAF presence by local communities. Not easy to plan them in an infrastructure project, but possible with some creative thinking and engagement of local NGOs.
- Any ideas or suggestion would be welcome.







## Challenges and opportunities for cross-cutting issues mainstreaming and CSO engagement

- Tajikistan very good design of project activities including a set of training on international human rights law, training of female border guard units, etc.
- Additionally, the CBSD is framed in a rather innovative way, being implemented in parallel to two other IcSP projects which focus on dialogue promotion and media engagament in the same target region
- How to further boost engagement of local on international NGOs considering the complex context?







## CBSD Article 4 : regional – Main focus of interest and challenges

- Training of military actors from countries in crisis or countries destabilised by neighboring crises in specialised sectors: health, peacekeeping, mine clearance and civilian protection.
- Focus on specialised skills training responding to emergency needs of the population
- Regional military training institututions increasing their programme, extending their partnerships and influence
- Limits of the current selection process (geographic scope, availability of candidates, gender representation)







### **Questions for discussion**

- CSOs could be impact multipliers for the actions?
- How? Involvement in monitoring CBSD actions, more target groups tackled, better mainstreaming of CCI, better interaction and work with local communities for sustainable development? Others?



