MULTI-ANNUAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

NDICI- Global Europe – Thematic Programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention

2021 - 2027

The **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument** (**NDICI – Global Europe**) includes provisions that enable the European Union (EU) to fund actions to promote peace, stability and conflict prevention. In accordance with Article 15 of the NDICI-GE Regulation[1], the 2021-2027 **Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention thematic programme** shall be accompanied by a Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) which "shall set out the Union's strategy, the priorities selected for financing by the Union, the specific objectives, the expected results, clear and specific performance indicators, and the international situation and the activities of the main partners for the theme concerned." The MIP should also set out "the indicative financial allocation, overall, by area of cooperation and by priority." In accordance with Annex III of the NDICI-GE regulation the thematic programme shall have two areas of intervention: 1) **assistance for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness**; 2) **addressing global, trans-regional and emerging threats**. In addition, Article 12(2.b) of the NDICI-GE includes a requirement to conduct conflict analysis for the programming document for countries and regions in crisis, or post-crisis, and for fragile and vulnerable situations to ensure conflict sensitivity.

Through this support, the EU will contribute to the achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG 16 on 'peace, justice and strong institutions'. Sustained peace is key for economic growth, prosperity and in realising the vision set forth in all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1. Executive summary

The NDICI-GE "Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention" MIP aims to address insecurity and instability in a multidimensional, conflict sensitive and coherent way, thereby complementing actions under the NDICI –GE geographic and the rapid response pillars and activities funded under the European Peace Facility (EPF) and other financial instruments, thereby also contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

Given its horizontal nature, the thematic programme will focus its support on interventions that require a global or trans-regional approach with a strong multilateral and capacity building dimension, strengthening Europe's role as a global leader and standard setter, and complementing and reinforcing actions on national and regional levels. Moreover, partnerships will be strengthened with all types of eligible partners (international / regional organisations, public bodies of EU Member States, civil society organisations, private companies, etc.).

The MIP defines eight priorities, namely 1) enhancing analytical tools, methodologies, and mechanisms to better detect early signs of conflicts, monitor conflict and design appropriate responses; 2) enhancing early conflict warning, promoting conflict prevention and resolution, 3)

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supporting peace processes and stabilisation, 4) countering terrorism, 5) mitigating the threats posed by intentional, accidental or naturally occurring release of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials, 6) fighting organised crime, illicit trafficking and smuggling, 7) addressing threats to critical infrastructure and 8) threats related to the global and trans-regional effects of climate change and environmental factors having a potentially destabilising impact on peace and security. Capacity building assistance to military actors in support of development and security for development ('CBDSD') will be possible as an implementation modality under both areas of intervention of the thematic programme.

For each priority, the MIP identifies specific objectives, desired results and relevant indicators. Amongst the key results are: enhanced information systems that facilitate access to and the use of conflict risk data; a strengthened EU role as a global peace mediation actor; increased engagement and effective participation of women, children and youth groups in peacebuilding processes; improved capacities to hold security sector actors accountable; increased professionalism of security forces towards the civilian population; enhanced international counterterrorism cooperation; increased capacity of partner countries to deal with threats posed by inadequate control over chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials and related disaster relief; effective trans-regional law enforcement and criminal justice networks built and reinforced to disrupt transnational organised crime; establishment and/or professionalisation of national Computer Security incident Response Teams; establishment and implementation of appropriate oversight mechanisms on civil aviation security in priority countries; enhanced maritime security and safety; enhanced awareness of climate and environment-related security risks.

2.   **Overall context**

The **Treaty** of the European Union clearly defines the promotion of peace and security as a fundamental goal and central pillar of the European Union's external action. Governance, Peace and Security is a key pillar of the von der Leyen Commission's political vision for building a **stronger Europe in the World,** together with EU fundamental values.

The last decade has been marked by a **challenging environment for peace and stability**, with intra-state conflicts on the rise, a growing number of non-state actors involved and the increasing internationalization of conflicts, alongside inter-state disputes and protracted conflicts, including in the EU's neighbourhood[2]. In recent years, more countries have experienced some form of violent conflict than at any time in the past 30 years[3]. Often, these conflicts are characterised by widespread non-compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law.

The threat landscape is evolving fast as **security challenges continue to emerge.** Conflicts have become increasingly complex and protracted, affecting low-, middle- and upper-middle-income countries alike, involving state and non-state actors, including violent extremist groups that increasingly operate transnationally, occupying territories and threatening entire regions. New modes of operating, by terrorists and other disruptive agents, such as cyber-attacks, hybrid warfare, the use of bio agents, drones and new forms of Improvised Explosive Devices are underpinned by diverse and increasingly sophisticated sources of conflict financing, including money laundering and other illicit financial flows often linked to transnational organised crime. Increased globalization and improved infrastructure in many parts of the world can facilitate illicit flows, making it easier for organised crime groups to operate transnationally. Not least, the impact of the widespread availability of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition are a key enabler of armed violence and conflict, contributing to insecurity, facilitating human rights

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[2] As confirmed by conflict trends analysis and statistical data coming from UN, ICG, ACLED, SIPRI, PRIO, UCDP (figures differ between databases and projects based on periods analysed).
[3] DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Pace Nexus (2021), p. 5.

violations and impeding humanitarian access.

The current global security environment and emerging **global threats** are placing new demands on EU external policies, with increasing needs to address issues such as violent conflicts and crises, the root causes of terrorism and violent extremism, terrorism financing, transnational organised crime, trafficking of human beings, drugs, wildlife, timber and waste, cultural and other goods (including Small Arms and Light Weapons - SALW), threats related to cybersecurity, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear agents (CBRN), new forms of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) etc.

Terrorism is a global threat blurring the boundaries between the internal and external security of the Union. Violent extremist ideologies span borders, fuelling grievances and radicalising individuals in support of terrorist organisations and activities, affecting the livelihoods of many people across the globe. **Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism** (P/CVE) is therefore an intrinsic component of the EU's response to address the threat of terrorism and remains an important priority for the EU, both internally and outside the EU.

The foundations of peace and security can also be undermined by accelerating climate change and environmental degradation, the unintended consequences of energy transition, struggles for control over strategic areas, critical infrastructure, resources and technology (e.g. energy, cyber, space), new technologies, from drones to artificial intelligence, or the outbreak of infectious disease, such as COVID-19. In some situations, these may act as **threat multipliers** and affect the dynamics of conflict (i.e. by amplifying the competition over resources, forced and mass displacements, food insecurity, **inequalities** and discrimination).

Disinformation, hate speech and incitement to violence trigger tensions, violence and conflicts, and can also be part of **hybrid attacks.** They affect the stability and resilience of already fragile states and societies, undermining national and international efforts to respond to crises and violent conflicts.

These challenges are putting the traditional concept and implementation of the EU's external policy under unprecedented pressure. Against this backdrop, and in light of the **intrinsic link between the external and internal security of the Union**, the EU needs to step-up its conflict prevention and peace-building efforts, in cooperation with its partners, while ensuring early and coherent upstream action, addressing structural risks of violent conflict as part of the wider cooperation agenda.

As one of the four thematic programmes under NDICI-GE, the **Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention thematic programme** will provide assistance to and build capacities for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness and will support actions and initiatives to address global, trans-regional and emerging threats, in line with agreed goals and principles set out in the policy documents that shape the EU's approach to conflict and crisis.

Whereas the main thrust of the NDICI-GE will be implemented at the national and regional levels, this thematic programme will strengthen EU's role as a global leader and standard setter complementing and reinforcing actions on national and regional levels.

The design of global actions will be led by the relevant services in strong coordination with geographic actors and EU delegations to ensure coherence, complementarity and synergies between global, national and regional programmes.

In accordance with articles 4 and 5 of the NDICI - GE regulation, the implementation of actions under the NDICI-GE instrument will take place primarily through geographic programmes. The

thematic programme will mainly focus on actions having a global or trans-regional value or independent of the consent of partner countries' government. Further, in order to enhance efficiency, avoid duplications and address potential gaps, any actions under this thematic programme will be defined in **complementarity** and close coordination with actions covered under geographic, other thematic and rapid response pillars of the NDICI-GE and other financial instruments, in full coherence with the established governance structures.[4]

The EU's approach to conflict and crisis and threats to peace and security

The **2016 EU Global Strategy** for Foreign and Security Policy defines the EU's approach to conflicts and crises. It recognises that the EU's internal security is closely intertwined with the security situation beyond its borders. It commits the EU to redouble its efforts to prevent conflict and contribute to enhancing the resilience of its global partners in withstanding and recovering from crises. This is reiterated in the 2017 Joint Communication on a Strategic Approach to Resilience[5] and in the Council conclusions on the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crises[6].

The **EU Global Strategy** and the **New European Consensus on Development** recognise the importance of ensuring that the EU's external action is conflict sensitive, especially in fragile contexts. It also confirms that exclusion, inequality, impunity and absence of the rule of law are primary drivers of conflict, and recognises that access to justice is at the core of sustainable development and long-term peace and stability. These documents also recall the EU's commitment to promote the global rules-based order with multilateralism as its key principle, contribute to the achievement of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including SDG 16 on 'peace, justice and strong institutions', thereby recognising the link between security and development, the Paris Agreement for climate change and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and generally promote international law, including International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law. The Consensus also puts emphasis on the interlinkages between sustainable development, humanitarian action and conflict prevention and peacebuilding. A gender responsive and transformative approach should inform EU external actions, in line with the Gender Action Plan III, in order to achieve a conflict sensitive and inclusive response to challenges faced by the civilian population in relation to conflict and fragility, conflict risks and other threats.

The **EU integrated approach to conflict and crisis** aims at fostering human security by drawing on all relevant EU policy areas (i.e. diplomacy-development-humanitarian-security-defence) and instruments in a timely and sequenced manner to cover the full conflict spectrum: from prevention, crisis response and stabilisation to longer-term peacebuilding[7], and ensuring a multi-lateral, multi-phase, multi-level and multi-dimensional approach. The EU toolbox was enhanced by the **Concept on EU Peace Mediation**[8], adopted in December 2020. It aims to boost the EU's role as a global peace mediation actor and highlights some of the emerging issues relevant to peace mediation.

The **EU's Security Union Strategy** (2020-2025), focusing on a broad range of priority areas such as combatting terrorism and organised crime, preventing and detecting hybrid threats and

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[4] Inter alia: the NDICI-GE Global Challenges Programme, the NDICI-GE Human rights and Democracy programme, the NDICI-GE CSO programme, IPA III, as well as the European Peace Facility, the Common Foreign and Security Policy Budget and other financial instruments.

[5] Joint Communication on a Strategic Approach to Resilience (2017): https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017JC0021&from=en

[6] Council conclusions on the integrated approach (January 2018):https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-5413-2018-INIT/en/pdf

7 Idem 6

[8] Concept on EU Mediation: https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/st13951.en20.pdf

increasing the resilience of our critical infrastructure, promoting cybersecurity and fostering research and innovation, also recognises the increasing inter-connection between internal and external security. Many work strands will be taken forward in full complementarity and coherence with EU external action in the field of security and defence.

The 2020 Council conclusions on EU External Action on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism also emphasise the need to continue to build and strengthen strategic partnership with leading global actors, including the United Nations, to facilitate joint situational awareness, operational cooperation and donor coordination. The **Counter Terrorism Agenda for the EU**[9], approved in 2020, recognises that international engagement across all four pillars (anticipate, prevent, protect and respond) of the Agenda, in order to facilitate cooperation and promote capacity building is essential to improve security inside the EU.

The **EU's 2003 strategy against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**[10] contains a list of measures to be taken both within the Union and in third countries to combat such proliferation. The European Union is mandated to (i) render multilateralism more effective by acting resolutely against proliferators including through setting up a programme of assistance to States in need of technical knowledge in the field of export control and supporting international initiatives aimed at the identification, control and interception of illegal shipments; and to (ii) promote a stable international and regional environment including through reinforceing EU co-operative threat reduction programmes with other countries, targeted at support for disarmament, control and security of sensitive materials, facilities and expertise including through setting up of a programme of assistance to States in need of technical knowledge in order to ensure the security and control of sensitive material, facilities and expertise, and ensuring coordination and, where appropriate, joint initiatives with other key partners.

The **EU Drugs Agenda**[11] and Action Plan 2021-2025, the EU Strategy and Action Plan to tackle Organised Crime 2021 – 2025[12], the Action Plan against Firearms Trafficking[13] and the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in human beings 2021-2025[14] provide reference frameworks for the EU's external action and international partnership objectives in the fight against organised crime and illicit trafficking. For counter-narcotic action, a balanced approach pursuing the reduction of supply, demand and harm remains the default EU approach. Besides identifying a range of priority criminal markets of high concern to the EU, these frameworks also stress the importance of reinforcing financial investigation standards and criminal asset recovery.

The 2021 Joint Communication on strengthening the EU's contribution to **rules-based multilateralism**[15] recalls the EU's commitment to promote a rules-based order and the importance of international cooperation and strong partnerships to make the world safer for all. At the same

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9 "A Counterterrorism Agenda for the EU: Anticipate, Prevent, Protect, Respond"(December 2020): https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0795&from=EN

10 EU strategy against proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (December 2003): https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST%2015708%202003%20INIT/EN/pdf

11 EU Drugs Strategy 2021 -2025 (December 2020): https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14178-2020-INIT/en/pdf

12 EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025 (April 2021): https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0170&from=EN

13 2020-2025 EU action plan on firearms trafficking (July 2020): https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/system/files/2020-07/20200724_com-2020-608-commission-communication_en.pdf

14 EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in human beings 2021-2025 (April 2021): https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/system/files_en?file=2021-04/14042021_eu_strategy_on_combatting_trafficking_in_human_beings_2021-2025_com-2021-171-1_en.pdf

15 Joint communication on strengthening the EU's contribution to rules-based multilateralism (February 2021): https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/en_strategy_on_strengthening_the_eus_contribution_to_rules-based_multilateralism.pdf

time, it recognises that the EU must be more assertive in defending and promoting its values, principles and objectives.

As part of the EU's global response to the Covid-19 pandemic in April 2020, and in line with the Council conclusions on Team Europe, adopted on 23 April 2021[16], the Team Europe approach has been launched in order to further improve the coherence and coordination of efforts of EU, its Member States, and financial institutions, in particular the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development at partner country level. This Thematic Programme will contribute to the promotion of the Team Europe approach wherever opportune, together with the geographic and other thematic NDICI-GE pillars.

The EU's role as a civilian security provider in the context of its Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is currently shaped by the **Civilian CSDP Compact[17]**, adopted in 2018. The Compact provides a strategic framework for civilian CSDP missions in addressing security challenges. The Strategic Compass will enhance and guide the implementation of the Level of Ambition in the area of security and defence agreed in the context of the EU Global Strategy[18].

The EU Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS)[19] and its revised Action Plan (June 2018) also promote international cooperation, maritime multilateralism and the rule of law at sea, in line with the EUGS and the EU policy on International Ocean Governance. It addresses global maritime risks and threats, including cross-border and organised crime, threats to freedom of navigation, threats to biodiversity, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, piracy and armed robbery at sea, among others. It constitutes the framework for civil-military coordination between Member States and between EU institutions in this field and brings together internal and external aspects of the EU's maritime security.

The **EU-UN strategic partnership on crisis management and peace operations** aims at increasing coherence between and effectiveness of EU and UN missions and operations to ensure positive and sustainable impact on the ground. Cooperation with the UN and its agencies is based on the joint priorities 2019-2021 endorsed in Council conclusions adopted on 18 September 2018. These include: Women, Peace and Security; strengthening cooperation between missions and operations in the field; cooperation on transitions; facilitating EU Member States' contributions and support to UN Peace Operations and the UNSG's Action for Peacekeeping initiative; conflict prevention in peace operations and support to political processes and solutions; cooperation on policing, the rule of law and security sector reform.

3. The EU's overall strategy

The NDICI-GE "Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention" thematic programme will serve a dual purpose. It will provide assistance to and build capacities for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness. It will also support initiatives aiming at addressing global, trans-regional and emerging threats.

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[16] Council Conclusions on Team Europe (April 2021): https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7894-2021-INIT/en/pdf
[17] Council Conclusions on Civilian CSDP Compact (December 2020):
https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47185/st13571-en20.pdf
[18] Council Conclusions on Security and Defence (May 2021): https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-8396-2021-INIT/en/pdf
[19] EU Maritime Security Strategy (June 2014):
https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST%2011205%202014%20INIT/EN/pdf

These two intervention areas are distinct and yet closely interlinked. Fragile countries and regions affected by violent conflict or crises, offer fertile grounds for violent extremism, organised crime, illicit trafficking, and other threats to security and peace. In turn, global, trans-regional and emerging threats escalate the risk of instability and violent conflict especially in fragile countries. The thematic programme will therefore seek to cultivate synergies amongst these two intervention areas to ensure all actions serve the EU's objectives to foster human security, prevent conflict, strengthen resilience and sustain peace.

In accordance with the EU Global Strategy, the thematic programme's response to these challenges will be multidimensional, conflict sensitive and address insecurity and instability in a consistent way e.g. by drawing on conflict analyses and in line with the "do no harm" approach.

Given its horizontal nature, the thematic programme will focus its support on actions that require a global or trans-regional approach with a strong multilateral and capacity building dimension, ensuring coherence of EU peace and security actions across geographic regions. The programme will foster innovation and align with the twin green and digital transitions the EU is aiming for at a global level. As well, the thematic programme will support improvement of evidence-based knowledge and analysis of trans-regional and global threats related to the priorities of this MIP through dedicated actions covering analysis, research, studies and policy briefs, and sharing of information/evidence between third countries.

The thematic programme will remain coherent with relevant EU policy frameworks, including trans-regional cooperation strategies, and seek coherence, complementarity and consistency with geographic programmes[20], rapid response actions[21] and other EU support mechanisms, such as the European Peace Facility.

The programme will seek complementarity with internal and external security policies/programmes – in particular those at regional level - and non-financial crisis response tools, such as the High-level Security and CT Dialogues, CSDP missions and operations and the actions of the Network of key CT/Security experts deployed in the EU Delegations.

The EU will continue to apply a strategic approach to security cooperation with partner countries, complementing and supporting policy dialogue with operational cooperation, and promoting a closer coordination and synergies with EU member states, third countries, third countries' authorities, civil society actors, EU Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Agencies as well as regional and international organisations.

The following cross cutting issues will be horizontally addressed by this thematic programme:
- Respect for **democratic principles, the rule of law, human rights, good governance, international humanitarian law** and **gender equality;**
- **Inclusive, conflict-sensitive and partnership based approaches** to promote stability and peace, including the **Women Peace and Security** and the **Youth Peace and Security** agendas;
- Interdependence between **climate change** and **environmental degradation** and peace and security;
- Fostering **resilience and innovation** directly contributing to peace and stability efforts;
- The **internal-external security links;**
- **The humanitarian-development-peace nexus**;

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[20] The geographic pillar covers cooperation priorities, including the root causes of insecurity such as social cohesion, gender discrimination, lack of basic services, etc. and used to build resilience of States, communities and individuals at local, national and regional levels.
[21] The rapid response pillar covers responses to existing or emerging situations of crisis or conflict.

- Security **cooperation and dialogue** with partners and increasing international awareness of the EU as a global peace actor and security provider;
- Support for **rules-based multilateralism.**

Supporting conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness

Initiatives aimed at building capacities and enhancing partnerships for more effective **conflict sensitivity and prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness and response**, shall address conflict in a holistic way**,** contributing **to resilience**, and to the development of methods and tools to underpin efforts in this area. Peacebuilding involves a range of measures aimed at building and sustaining peace, focusing on all the dimensions of conflict, including prevention, promoting non-violent settlement of difference, upholding human security and dignity and addressing root causes of conflict. It frequently involves processes to strengthen capacities for conflict management within states structures and societies at local, national, regional and global levels and laying the foundations for sustainable peace through a broad range of actions, specific to each context, from disarmament to confidence-building and reconciliation measures, transitional justice, electoral support, conflict-resolution mechanisms, or support to sector reforms for security or justice. A primary objective will be to ensure coherence with the EU integrated political vision, priorities and plans to address the specific dynamics of violent conflicts and crises.

In this vein, priority will be given to further enhancing capabilities in analytical tools and mechanisms to better detect early signs of conflicts and monitor conflict dynamics (including risks of atrocity crimes), while harnessing the potential of digital tools. In addition, conflict analysis tools can be used to inform EU bilateral negotiations of agreements with third countries and regions. Support for compliance with regulatory frameworks promoting responsible, sustainable and conflict sensitive management of natural resources will be ensured (including support for the Kimberley process and other initiatives aiming at monitoring conflict minerals). Further, confidence building, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation processes throughout the conflict cycle will be a priority, alongside support for the transition of conflict affected countries / regions to stability and peace. Initiatives under this first area of intervention shall harness the potential of engagement at local and community level to identify the root causes of conflict, address conflict dynamics and avoid the re-emergence of conflicts.

Addressing global, trans-regional and emerging threats

For actions to address global, trans-regional and emerging threats to people, states and to critical infrastructure, priority will be given to demand-driven capacity building and technical support to partner countries in introducing institutional and administrative reforms needed to address security threats, as well as support for coordination and cooperation, including exchange of information and best practice among relevant actors, notably judiciary and law enforcement personnel.

Actions will also support compliance with relevant international and EU regulatory frameworks, for instance to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, to prevent and deter non-State actors from obtaining access to weapons of mass destruction, dual-use export controls, and trafficking and trade in illegal and illicit goods, and for upholding relevant international commitments[22].

Actions will also include innovative pilot initiatives implemented/assessed for potential scaling up

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[22] For example the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols, the Convention on International trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal ,the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, UN Security Council Resolution 1540 etc.

at geographical level, including actions building societal and government resilience to these threats in cooperation with non-governmental organisations.

In the area of preventing and countering violent extremism, actions will address all four pillars of the EU's Counterterrorism strategy - prevent, protect, pursue and respond – and promote a whole-of–society approach through engagement with local communities, including youth, women and religious leaders, as well as the media and education sectors.

Emphasis will be put on cross-regional and global cooperation and further building and strengthening strategic partnerships with leading global actors in relevant domains. When it comes to CT and P/CVE, this includes engagement with the UN and relevant UN bodies, as well as the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and the institutions inspired by it (Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), Hedayah - International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism and the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ)). In the area of CBRN, the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence will be a primary engagement point.

Types of interventions, implementation modalities and partners involved:
With the exception of budget support, 'blending', financial instruments and budgetary guarantees, all other implementation modalities foreseen in the Financial Regulation may be considered under this MIP. It is thus expected that actions will continue to be implemented through grant contracts, service, supply and works contracts, delegation agreements and contribution agreements, attributed through calls for proposals, direct agreements and public tenders, depending on the specific activity, in line with Article 27 of the NDICI-GE regulation.

Likewise, all types of eligible partners (international / regional organisations, public bodies of EU Member States, civil society organisations, private companies, etc.) may be involved in the implementation of this MIP depending on the specific activity. Where appropriate, cooperation with new types of actors for peace stabilisation can be sought, in line with Article 28.2 of the NDICI regulation.

Interventions shall be implemented at the most appropriate level, either national, regional / multi-country or global/trans-regional levels, depending on the specificities of the activity, the impact foreseen and in order to avoid any duplications in particular at national and regional levels, in full coherence with established governance structures and in consultation with the responsible services in the Commission, as per the NDICI – GE established internal coordination mechanisms.

The EU will further enhance partnerships on conflict prevention, peace and security with international and regional organisations including with relevant UN agencies, IFIs, as well as, with a strategic approach, in dialogue and cooperation with key bilateral partners.

Timeframe and prioritisation
The peacebuilding and global threats components of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) (the instrument preceding the current one), were covered under the last programming cycle by two successive multi-annual indicative programmes (2014-2017 and 2018-2020). This MIP covers priorities and objectives for 2021-2027[23].

To enhance the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of assistance, as well as to facilitate the management of this thematic programme, not all priorities will necessarily be targeted every year.

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[23]The previous MIP for the peacebuilding and global threats components of the IcSP, covered the last three years of the Multiannual Financial Framework, i.e., 2018-2020

Monitoring and evaluation:

The MIP 2021-2027 draws on the review of the External Financing Instruments, notably on the mid-term review of the IcSP conducted in 2017[24] and the external evaluation of EU support to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding (CPPB) covering 2013-mid 2018. A mid-term evaluation of this MIP will also be conducted and it will include consultations with relevant stakeholders.

Lessons learned

Previous evaluations and the mid-term review of the IcSP stressed the usefulness and relevance of actions conducted through the instrument and the need to continue this type of interventions also under the 2021-2027 budgetary framework.

Overall, the IcSP proved to be of critical and increasing relevance globally and to the EU, enabling the EU to become proactive and build the capacity of a wide range of international partners in the areas of conflict prevention, peace building, crisis preparedness, crisis response and security.

An important source of lessons learnt is the external evaluation of the EU's Support to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding 2013-2018[25]. One of the recommendations was that the "EU should promote the uptake of conflict sensitivity more explicitly to embed it more deeply in EU external action and enhance the mandate and capacities of the entities dealing with conflict prevention and peacebuilding".

Conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity have become essential elements of the EU's external action. In a context in which there is an increasing share of EU development aid concentrated in fragile and conflict-affected environments, the EU's action increasingly addresses vulnerabilities related to the root causes of conflict and instability, including lack of governance and rule of law, or environmental/climate causes, and seeks to champion respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in an integrated manner. The evaluation highlighted the importance of building conflict sensitivity into the design and quality review processes for all its interventions, including those involving sectors not directly related to conflict risks, with a view to preventing possible undesirable impacts.

The evaluators also recommended that "working bottom-up through civil society should be prioritized". During the implementation of the IcSP, the support to civil society, in particular at the local level, has shown its crucial added value in ensuring effectiveness and ownership of conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives. Working with local actors in partner countries and reinforcing their capacities is a corner stone of any conflict prevention and peacebuilding strategy.

The NDICI-GE regulation aims to make EU actions more flexible and more coherent. Despite many positive developments, however, challenges remain in ensuring that all of the EU's tools are deployed in a fully coordinated, coherent and timely manner. At times, as per the evaluations, challenges related to the coordination across the different interventions hinder maximising the EU's impact on the ground.

Further attention should be given to the full use of new technologies in crisis preparedness and response, and to developing a more integrated approach to monitoring and evaluation.

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[24] Mid-term evaluation of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, 30 June 2017
(https://ec.europa.eu/fpi/sites/fpi/files/documents/icsp-mte-final-report.pdf)
[25] https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/external-evaluation-eus-support-conflict-prevention-and-peacebuilding-2013-2018_en

There is also a need for a stronger gender-responsive approach in all EU engagement, including on CT and P/CVE and other fields addressed in the MIP. Furthermore, technical assistance facilities are a useful model for delivering targeted, responsive and sustainable support; capacity building through training is also essential, but needs proper targeting and support.

Evaluations confirm that capacity building programmes for cyber security must also have a global reach, to help partner countries build resilience while ensuring and promoting a free and rights-based cyberspace.

Furthermore, past evaluations showed the positive impact of EU's activities to address drug trafficking, the support for the full and effective implementation of the global framework to counter the threat posed by illicit SALW, as well as the effort to enhance maritime domain awareness. However, there is a need for greater involvement in areas such as ocean governance, including the blue economy (e.g. port and offshore critical infrastructures, resilience of maritime supply chains) infrastructure and human resource development, safety/security and law enforcement, and marine environmental protection. Cooperation projects building international law enforcement and judiciary networks should also better link up with similar European networks and home affairs/ justice agencies to boost promotion of EU interests and the overall effectiveness of the measures.

4.   Priorities selected for financing by the EU

The 2021-2027 MIP will serve a dual purpose through two areas of interventions:
- It will focus on assistance to and building capacities for **conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness.**
- It will also focus on supporting initiatives aiming at addressing **global, trans-regional and emerging threats.**

The MIP actions will draw on existing **conflict analyses** as foreseen under Art. [10.2(a bis)] of the NDICI-GE regulation or other available conflict analyses. In line with Art [9] of the NDICI-GE regulation, the MIP also covers **capacity building assistance to military actors in support of development and security for development** ('CBDSD').

In line with Annex VII of the NDICI-GE regulation, all indicators referring to individuals shall be **disaggregated**, whenever possible, **by sex**, in particular to monitor progress towards gender equality, **and age**.

In the spirit of the NDICI-GE regulation and in line with established governance structures, in order to ensure coherence and complementarity between the NDICI-GE geographic and thematic pillars, continued coordination will take place during programme design and implementation phases, involving all relevant stakeholders.

Area of intervention: Conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness

The programme will address crises holistically, promoting conflict prevention and peacebuilding, while building capacities and supporting initiatives for effective crisis response, recovery and preparedness. Further, in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, actions under the programme will be closely coordinated from the very outset and throughout all phases of a crisis or conflict situation with political, peace, development and humanitarian stakeholders. The programme will therefore support initiatives and partnerships for conflict prevention and

resolution. In line with the EU's integrated approach coordination and cooperation with other relevant EU actions, including CSDP missions and operations, will be ensured.

4.1. Priority 1 – Continuing to enhance capabilities relating to analytical tools, methodologies, and mechanisms to better detect early signs of conflicts, monitor conflict and design appropriate responses

The EU relies on a range of analytical tools, methodologies and mechanisms to identify structural drivers and detect early signs of violent conflict, to analyse and monitor ongoing violence, as well as to design an efficient and effective response in partner countries. These include the work on knowledge management in the area of conflict prevention and crisis response to improve the impact of EU external policies, the EU conflict Early Warning System, the Horizon Scanning mechanism, conflict analyses and conflict sensitivity assessments. The EU will continue to enhance its capacity in this field by applying knowledge from previous activities, including improving the capability to harness the potential of digital tools and technologies. The EU may also support initiatives that aim at improving data availability and progress in data analytics for complex risks. Besides its own tools and mechanisms, the EU will seek to strengthen local capacities for conflict analyses, early warning and conflict sensitive approaches contributing to the development of methodologies that can be used by regional partners, civil society, local communities and authorities. It will also seek to enhance possible support to increased upstream joint assessments and methodologies with international partners. The EU will proactively enhance inclusivity and aim for gender – and – age sensitivity in its analyses and actions. The EU will also seek to identify the links between human rights and international humanitarian law violations and conflict, including atrocity risks and the scope for prevention efforts. The thematic programme will build on and complement the development of continental/regional early warning systems and of related conflict analysis tools and methodologies supported through regional programmes

4.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority 1

Specific objective 1: Strengthen the design and implementation of high quality and relevant early warning systems with short- and medium time horizons for use both at EU level and in local contexts

Result 1: Information systems are enhanced to provide: 1) identification of emerging conflicts/crises in the short term and 2) early identification of structural drivers of conflict to support early responses
- *Number of countries for which accurate and updated early warning information is available;*
- *Number of early action policy options generated and/or implemented on the basis of early warning.*

Result 2: Visualisation of and communication on early warning results is enhanced to make conflict risk data more accessible and widely used in analytical exercises and decision making
- *Number of policy makers who receive early warning information within the EU;*
- *Number of EU conflict analyses including quantitative conflict risk;*
- *Frequency of updating and improving The Global Conflict Risk Index.*

Result 3: New technologies and innovative digital tools enhance or complement existing analytical tools along with diversification of data used to inform EU conflict analysis, by: ensuring sustainable availability and quality of data sources as a basis of forecasting and analysis; enabling the use of different sources/models;
- *Number of tools enhanced by incorporating new data sources and models with EU support;*

- *Number of new tools created with EU support for informing EU conflict analysis;*
- *Number of users accessing quantitative data for risk prioritisation and data visualisation.*

Result 4: In-country and regional early warning systems detect, monitor, analyse and respond to conflict risks, fostering cooperation between key stakeholders (communities, CSOs, local and national authorities).
- *Number of in-country and regional early warning systems supported with cooperation by key stakeholders (disaggregated by type of actor).*

Specific objective 2: New methodologies for conflict analysis tailored to different risk areas and types of violence inform evidence-based options for conflict prevention

Result 1: Methodologies identifing specific types of risk (economic, environmental, gender related etc.) and distinct conflict types (violent extremism, mass atrocities, election-related violence etc.) are diversified.
- *Number of multi-layered conflict analysis based risk assessment frameworks to identify specific types of risk (economic, environmental, etc.) and distinct conflict types;*
- *Number of gender- and climate-sensitive conflict analyses undertaken to underpin responses to conflict / crisis situations.*

Result 2: Improved evidence on conflict prevention instruments that are well-suited to address a specific risk area or violence type.
- *Number of actionable monitoring and evaluation instruments for conflict analysis and prevention designed and applied with EU support;*

Specific objective 3: Increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of EU efforts to prevent and respond to crises, through capturing, storing, using and disseminating knowledge

Result 1: Improved knowledge management (KM) capability in the area of conflict prevention and crises response
- *Number of crisis prevention and crisis response activities and instruments using KM processes;*
- *Number of technological tools to support KM developed/implemented with EU support.*

Result 2: Improved coherence and complementarity between different tools and activities.
- *Increased number of activities explicitly designed in a complementary way*

Result 3: Improved methodology underpinning the design, monitoring, evaluation and learning in relation to EU conflict prevention and crisis response activities and tools.
- *% of utilisation of lessons processes and after-action reviews;*
- *% of new EU conflict prevention and crisis response interventions with explicit intervention logic (theory of change).*

4.2. **Priority 2: Promote conflict prevention and conflict resolution measures, including by facilitating and building capacity in confidence-building, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation processes**

The EU aims to foster a culture of peace: a set of values, attitudes, traditions and modes of behaviour and ways of life based on the respect for life and the peaceful resolution of conflict. It will, in particular, support and mobilise initiatives and capacities, locally and internationally, that

help to better prevent or respond to violent conflicts.

Peace education, confidence building, mediation, dialogue at different levels (including national and cross-border dialogues) and reconciliation throughout the conflict cycle will be prioritised. These processes can address emerging crises and conflicts at an early stage, intervene during conflicts to avoid their expansion, or be related to peace building in the aftermath of violent conflicts to prevent the recurrence of violence. The systematic participation of women, youth and civil society, including persons belonging to minorities, people affected by disabilities, migrants, refugees and returnees, in these processes will be ensured and reinforce eventual public diplomacy initiatives involving these groups in order to build trust, foster mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue via country and regional MIPs. The implementation of peace agreements, election violence prevention and empowerment of local communities will be given particular attention, including by supporting digital rights civil society organisations.

The EU will seek to curb the illicit exploitation and trade in natural resources and tangible cultural heritage and their role in enabling and financing conflicts, including supporting compliance with regulatory frameworks and international initiatives to promote responsible, sustainable and conflict sensitive management of natural resources such as the Kimberley Process. In some countries focus will be given to the dialogue with social partners, as 'social dialogue' could become an effective conflict management mechanism for societal tensions.

Moreover, the EU will address, linkages between climate change and environmental degradation and conflicts, including by supporting actions aimed at building resilience at all levels and by enhancing EU diplomatic engagement about water as a tool for peace, security and stability, as well as threats deriving from inequalities as driver for conflicts.

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4.2.1. Specific objectives related to priority 2

Specific objective 1: local, national and regional conflict prevention and mitigation capacities in fragile countries or countries at risk of violent conflict are strengthened

Result 1: Cooperative problem-solving approaches and conflict prevention strategies are increasingly prepared and implemented by local and national authorities as well as civil society actors in fragile countries or countries at risk of violent conflict
- *Number of local dispute resolution mechanisms, regional good offices, codes of conduct, and pools of mediators, strengthened or created with the support of the EU;*
- *Number of local, national and regional entities trained on the design of local conflict prevention strategies.*

Result 2: Support for the implementation of peace agreements, prevention of election-related violence and efforts to consolidate or restore state legitimacy and accountability
- *Number of initiatives promoting inclusive civic education, observation, youth engagement, media programming, and security sector engagement aimed at preventing election-related violence;*
- *Number of initiatives aimed at strengthening better design, delivery and learning from peace process with EU support;*
- *Number of peace and mediation processes facilitated.*

Result 3: Support to national and international initiatives, in particular by civil society, on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, including on Responsibility to Protect and prevention of atrocity

crimes
- *Number of civil society advocacy and outreach initiatives on Responsibility to Protect and in the prevention of atrocity crimes.*

Specific objective 2: Mediation, mediation support and facilitation of dialogues are increasingly and effectively used by the EU and other international, national and local actors in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and in their aftermath to avoid re-emergence

Result 1: National, regional and international mediation actors are better equipped and coordinated to intervene in a timely manner
- *Number of actions of multilateral, regional and sub-regional organisations supported by the EU;*
- *Number of international, regional and national mediation and mediation support actors (organisations/institutions) participating in EU-funded interactions, networks and collaborations on the prevention and resolution of conflicts.*

Result 2: The EU's role as a global peace mediation actor is further strengthened through initiatives aiming at a system-wide attention to EU mediation and mediation support action, with preference for EU integrated approaches to mediation
- *Number of EU mediation and mediation support actions;*
- *Number of EU integrated approaches designed around mediation and peace process support.*

Result 3: Channels of exchange with and between civil society actors, including women's organisations, are strengthened on issues related to conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building, in complementarity with national and regional programmes
- *Number of opportunities created for exchange between EU policy-makers and civil society organisations active in the fields of conflict prevention/peace-building;*
- *Number of exchanges and interactions between civil society organisations/networks and international, national and local 'peace infrastructure' organisations and institutions.*

Specific objective 3: Effectiveness of local, national and regional peace mediation actors, including civil society is strengthened with specific attention to women and women's organisations, as well as to youth

Result 1: Support to locally-owned and -led peace actions, including dialogue and mediation that build on local drivers for peace
- *Number of insider mediators (women/men) supported by the EU to play meaningful and influential roles in peace processes;*
- *Number of women's and civil society organisations' participating in peace processes and peacebuilding initiatives;*
- *Number of channels of dialogue and information exchange with international and local civil society organisations active in the fields of conflict prevention and peace-building.*

Result 2: Approaches and mechanisms (including logistical, administrative and financial) developed to support mediation processes, peace processes and transitions at local, national and regional levels
- *Number of mediation and peace processes initiatives benefitting from dedicated logistical, administrative and financial mechanisms and approaches.*

Result 3: Increased engagement and effective participation of women's, children and youth groups in peacebuilding processes at local, national and international levels in complementarity with

national and regional programmes, including public diplomacy initiatives
- *Percentage of women participating among delegates to formal peace negotiations or mediation processes supported by the EU;*
- *Number of youth and women's organisations engaging in the formal and informal peace processes supported by the EU;*
- *Number of proposals emanating from women's and youth groups, included in local or national peace agreements or peacebuilding processes.*

Specific objective 4: Promote peace values and a culture of non-violence, including through cultural and peace education initiatives, especially among children and youth, as an efficient tool for peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

Result 1: Increased engagement to protect and enhance the value of culture and cultural heritage, be it tangible or intangible, as a component for peace and reconciliation
- *Number of initiatives aimed at strengthening inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue capacities;*
- *Number of actions supported to protect and enhance cultural heritage.*

Result 2: Enhanced engagement by civil society and media actors (including social media) to tackle conflict risks in the digital space such as disinformation, violent hate speeches or identity based attacks and to promote a culture of peace
- *Number of supported stakeholders using new tools to address potential harmful content;*
- *Number of EU actions addressing disinformation or hate speech;*
- *Number of beneficiaries of EU actions who have improved their understanding of the risks and opportunities related to digital technologies.*

Result 3: Education programmes on the values, attitudes, modes of behaviour and ways of life supported as a means of peaceful resolution of disputes in a spirit of respect for human dignity, tolerance and non-discrimination
- *Number of programmes and trainings, supported by the EU, promoting a culture of non-violence and peace, dialogue and consensus-building, peaceful settlement of disputes, including of children / youth enrolled;*

Specific objective 5: Support initiatives addressing the conflict dynamics related to climate change and environmental degradation and sustainable management of natural resources

Result 1: Communities and other partners supported to prevent and/or mitigate conflicts resulting from or being exacerbated by climate change or environment related factors
- *Number of climate/environment and security analyses conducted to better understand climate- or environment- related conflict or resilience drivers and the role of stakeholders;*

Result 2: More responsive, sustainable and conflict sensitive management of natural resources, in particular in conflict affected and high risk areas, and improved governance and compliance with international frameworks around the management of natural resources
- *Level of compliance by national administrations and the private sector with international initiatives, such as the Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from conflict affected and high-risk area, EU Regulation 2017/821 and the Kimberley Process certification scheme, as well as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, CITES etc.;*
- *Number of i) best practice and lessons learned documents produced and properly disseminated ii) relevant standards and guidance used as a common global reference by*

stakeholders iii) studies/ research / technical assessments commissioned related to natural resources and conflict;

- *Number of civil society organisations, communities and other relevant stakeholders trained that are actively monitoring the illegal exploitation of natural resources;*
- *Number of representativesat national, regional and local levels, trained in responsible natural resource management as well as conflict prevention and resolution on these issues.*

4.3. Priority 3: Supporting peace processes and transitions of conflict-affected societies/ communities, including stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts

The EU is committed to supporting the transition of conflict-affected countries/regions to stability and peace. In this context, the programme will help build capacities of relevant actors, including civil society and local communities/authorities, to support peace processes and stabilisation measures, including by strengthening capacities for participation and deployment in civilian stabilisation missions. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), societal and trauma healing as essential aspects of community dialogue, peacebuilding and reconciliation will receive enhanced attention. The thematic programme will help build the capacities of relevant actors to support the presence of effective state and decentralised entities in conflict-affected and post-conflict areas to assure stabilisation and the protection of the population, including the deployment of civilian security forces. Furthermore, the programme will seek to enhance cooperation between the EU and the UN and regional organisations, including in supporting the capacity building of partners in their efforts to promote peace process, stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts. Complementarity will be further ensured with activities under CSDP missions and EPF measures and in the framework of the EU-UN partnership on crisis management and peace operations, which includes enhancing cooperation on transitions. Actions under this thematic programme will also aim to increase cooperation between main stakeholders (local communities, CSOs, local and national authorities, international actors, international NGOs) in conflict-affected contexts, including across borders. The thematic programme will help also build capacities for peacebuilding and stabilisation efforts focusing on processes such as constitutional review, mine action and demining, disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (for ex-combatants, including children and women in situations of vulnerability), transitional justice and fight against impunity, protection and promotion of human rights, and, where relevant, international humanitarian law, security sector reform, rule of law and democracy strengthening, promotion of good governance etc. The thematic programme will build on and complement the support to capacity building initiatives the field of peace and security provided through regional programmes.

Specific objective 1: Enhanced efforts to promote and support violence reduction programmes, ceasefires and local security arrangements as required, access to basic services and measures to counter/prevent the spill-over of insecurity to other areas and communities in compliance with international humanitarian law

Result 1: Relevant stakeholders are supported in their efforts to reduce violence and the impact of conflict on populations and they are better able to negotiate and observe ceasefires and local security arrangements
- *The Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights;*
- *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention.*

Result 2: The security and violence risks related to armed groups are better managed with a consistent conflict sensitive approach

- *Percentage of the population in target communities who report that security and violence risks related to armed groups are better managed.*

Specific objective 2: Enhanced effectiveness of the international and national actors', including civil society organisations', efforts to address the specific needs of women and children in conflict affected contexts

Result 1: Mechanisms to address conflict-related SGBV, to protect women and girls from SGBV and to support services to victims/survivors of SGBV are available.

- *Number of EU partners (organisations/institutions) acting to combat violence against women and girls*
- *% of referred cases of SGBV against women and girls that are investigated and prosecuted*
- *Number of protection mechanisms established*
- *Number of support services to victims/survivors established*

Result 2: Mechanisms to address the specific needs of children in conflict-affected contexts and to protect children in conflict and post-conflict settings are supported

- *Number of child protection and referral mechanisms developed, including addressing the needs of former child soldiers.*

Specific objective 3: Contribute to build capacities of relevant actors to consolidate security gains by civilian means and enable the return/deployment of the State and basic services to populations in vulnerable, conflict-affected areas

Result 1: Relevant actors – including local authorities; security forces and civil society – benefit from capacity building programmes in order to fulfil their roles in delivering services and assuring security by civilian means

- *Number of relevant actors, including state representatives, public administration and security forces, who are trained to fulfil more effectively their functions in target areas;*

Result 2: State representatives, local authorities and communities are enabled to ensure increased access for populations to public services/basic services and socio-economic and political activity of populations is enhanced in target areas

- *Number of state representatives, local authorities and communities who put in place actions to ensure or increase the access to public services/basic services in target areas;*
- *Number of public authorities, benefiting from EU support, which increased their engagement in two-way communication with local communities to better understand their concerns and better address their needs.*

Specific objective 4: Help build capacities of relevant actors in rebuild trust between local populations and security forces, including by restoring or strengthening access to security and justice for all, reforming the security sector (SSR) and its governance, supporting disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), as well as, ensuring institutional and transitional justice in synergy with national and regional programmes

Result 1: Capacities to hold security sector actors accountable are improved through better oversight and inspection to prevent impunity and contribute to the good governance of the security sector

- *Number of reported cases of impunity and/or human rights violations by security forces;*

- *Number of oversight and/or inspection mechanisms over the security sector supported by the EU;*
- *Number of local communities, in areas benefitting from EU support, which have increased the level of acceptance of security forces.*

Result 2: Increased support for initiatives to strengthen capacities of law enforcement agencies, justice systems as well as human rights institutions and civil society organisations to monitor, investigate and report on human rights violations and abuses
- *Number of human rights abuses cases addressed;*
- *Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions;*
- *Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support.*

Result 3: Increased professionalism of security forces towards the civilian population, and greater civilian understanding of the respective roles of security forces and law enforcement agencies.
- *Level of confidence of the local population in the security forces, by sex and age;*

Specific objective 5: Strengthening capacities for participation and deployment in civilian CSDP and other international stabilisation missions, including strengthening police, rule of law and civil administration in fragile and conflict settings.

Result 1: Increased pool of EU trained experts, higher quality of expertise, better match with needs of receiving states and mission mandates for deployment to EU stabilisation missions, CSDP civilian missions or to international stabilisation missions
- *Number of individuals who receive EU training for participation in civilian CSDP and other stabilisation missions;*
- *Number of trained individuals actually deployed to civilian CSDP and other stabilisation missions;*
- *Number of civilian stabilisation training actions that are complementary with other EU interventions, CSDP operations and missions, actions of EU Member States and actions of multilateral, regional and sub-regional organisations and other donors.*

Result 2: Strategic and selected third parties have access to pre-deployment training for EU or international stabilization missions in which these parties participate
- *Number of third party experts participating in EU/ EU-financed pre-deployment training (men/women);*
- *Number of trained third party experts participating in international civilian stabilisation missions (men/women)*

Area of intervention: Global, trans-regional and emerging threats

The EU's involvement in security actions all around the world reinforces the EU's role as the largest external cooperation partner in the world and a global peace and security actor. In recent years, the global threat landscape has evolved significantly due to many different and often converging factors including new threats stemming from rapid technological developments, including in ICT and weapons systems, and new modi operandi involving cyber-attacks, hybrid warfare, drones, chemical, bio and nuclear agents and the use of improvised explosive devices and dual-use items. The illicit trafficking of CBRN agents and materials remains a matter of concern. Climate change and environmental degradation are also potential threat multipliers, driving resource scarcity and the emergence and spread of novel infectious diseases like COVID-19.

The resulting instability is giving rise to new, hybrid threats and creating more fertile ground for organised crime, terrorist and violent extremist groups operating across borders, and challenging the ability of states to provide stable and secure environments. The COVID-19 pandemic, in addition to posing a threat in itself as a public health crisis, has exposed new vulnerabilities and undermined years of economic development, which risks fuelling further tension and instability.

Under this area of intervention, the focus will be on supporting actions to address these and other global, trans-regional and emerging threats to people, states and to critical infrastructure, combining financial assistance in order to support partner countries in defining and implementing effective prevention/preparedness and responses.

4.4. <u>Priority 4 – Counterterrorism, including preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalisation</u>

The actions under this priority area will aim at supporting the EU's Counterterrorism policy, and especially the thematic areas prioritized by the Council[26], and the Counterterrorism Agenda. This includes an increasing involvement in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalisation, countering terrorist financing and money laundering, countering global criminal activities that feed terrorism, supporting partner countries to strengthen their criminal justice response to terrorism and returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF), terrorist misuse of new technologies and online platforms, and enhancing the security of critical infrastructure, including public spaces and aviation security in response to the terrorist threats. Moreover, there will be a focus to enhance capacity-building support for the increased interoperability of all security actors involved in efforts aimed at countering terrorism, as well as increased international and cross-regional policing, including financial intelligence units, judicial cooperation and exchange of information and evidence related to preventing and countering terrorism and financing of terrorism, in full compliance with human rights and international humanitarian law.

When it comes to anticipating, preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalisation, the EU aims to promote a whole-of-society approach, encouraging civilian-led action through engagement with civil society, local communities, including youth, women and religious leaders. Initiatives that will be supported aim to identify and address drivers for extremism, to empower women and youth, to promote community dialogue, to strengthen local actors, and to improve the capacity of media and education sectors to address radicalising ideologies. The close engagement between civil society/community actors and relevant authorities will also be sought to engage in long-term coordinated approaches to prevent and counter violent extremism.

All actions will be carried out in full respect of the rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms and international humanitarian law. In countries and regions where CT and P/CVE actions will also be supported through geographic programmes, engagement at the trans-regional and global level will be designed in order to ensure complementarity with such action.

Specific objective 1: Support multilateral action in the fight against terrorism and the effectiveness of relevant regional and multilateral counterterrorism bodies and fora

Result 1: Enhanced cooperation with the UN, the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF) and the three GCTF-inspired institutions (the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ), the Hedayah Centre of Excellence for P/CVE and the Global Community and Engagement Resilience Fund (GCERF)), and where appropriate the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), INTERPOL, NATO and the Global Coalition against ISIL/Daesh.

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[26] Reference the CT conclusions of 2015, 2017, 2020

- *Number of actions involving the EU on specific international counterterrorism partnerships.*

Result 2: Increased implementation of international counterterrorism related legal provisions, standards recommendations and best practices, including through relevant regional and multilateral CT and P/CVE bodies.
- *Number of actions increasing levels of domestication and compliance of partner countries and regional bodies with international criminal justice and law enforcement standards in countering terrorism.*

Specific objective 2: Support targeted countries and regions in putting in place comprehensive national and regional counterterrorism strategies towards addressing global threats.

Result 1: Support the development and implementation of comprehensive national and regional counterterrorism strategies and policies in target countries / regions consistent with a whole-of-society approach.
- *Number of counterterrorism strategies developed and/or updated by targeted countries and/or regions in compliance with human rights and a whole-of-government approach;*
- *Number of partnerships and dialogues addressing counterterrorism challenges;*
- *Number of actions where a gender perspective is mainstreamed.*

Specific objective 3: Strengthen law enforcement and judicial entities across the counterterrorism cycle (covering anticipation, prevention, protection and response)

Result 1: Relevant coordination structures are put in place bringing together, actors in the criminal justice chain, at both policy and operational levels in order to support coordinated action across the counterterrorism cycle.
- *Number of coordination actions supported involving law enforcement and judicial entities.*

Result 2: Build and increase capacity to identify vulnerabilities to anticipate threats in partner countries, especially related to trans-regional and global dynamics.
- *Number of partner countries with increased capacities to identify terrorism threats.*
- *Number of terrorism risk assessments carried out.*
- *Number of research actions to enhance early detection of new security threats for law enforcement and judicial entities.*

Result 3: Enhanced ability to prevent and counter violent extremism from a rule of law perspective and based on a whole of society approach.
- *Number of partner countries / regions develop or implement strategies and action plans to prevent and counter violent extremism involving relevant national and local authorities and CSOs.*
- *Number of partners supported to develop or implement mechanisms to address the dissemination of terrorist content online, including through the promotion of alternative narratives and inclusion.*
- *Number of relevant actors (state and non-state) whose capacity the EU helped to increase for addressing drivers of violent extremism and challenges such as those related to the reintegration and rehabilitation of returnees and their families.*
- *Number of partner countries supported to address foreign influencing of national civil and religious organisations promoting violent extremism and radicalisation.*

Result 4: Increased police and judicial cooperation at regional and international level including but not limited to exchanges of information, evidence and best practices especially for cross-border

investigations and prosecutions.

- *Number of actions on police cooperation and information exchange, including internationally, to respond effectively in case of attacks and to bring perpetrators to justice in compliance and international legal standards.*

4.5. **Priority 5 - Mitigation of threats posed by the intentional, accidental or naturally occurring release of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials or agents and related risks to installations or sites**

The EU will continue to support efforts to enhance global, and regional governance and cooperation on CBRN risk detection and mitigation, building on the positive experience to date gained through the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence (CoEs) Initiative, through the EU's support to the International Science and Technology Center (Nur-Sultan) and Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (Kyiv), and including through the EU P2P Export Control Programme for Dual-Use Goods. In the coming years, efforts will focus in particular on reinforcing biosafety and biosecurity in view of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as on expanding the scope of activities to include related risks (e.g. counterterrorism and anti-organised-crime operations, critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity related to CBRN structures, etc.) and assisting partners in developing sound legal frameworks and institutional capacities for the export of dual-use goods, strengthening communities of practice for export control and increasing coordination and dialogue with other donors, arms export control programmes and regimes and related international organisations.

The International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU) will continue to be addressed outside the EU CBRN CoE framework but their links and synergies with the EU CBRN CoE Initiative will be reinforced. In view of the expected completion of the destruction of the world's declared chemical weapons stockpiles, compatibility, synergies and cooperation with the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) should be reinforced on chemical materials safety and security issues.

Specific objective 1: Improved detection of and mitigation against risks related to CBRN materials or agents and risks related to installations or sites through the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence Initiative and associated actions.

Result 1: Effective CBRN risk mitigation and security governance mainly through the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative.
- *Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on CBRN issues related to security and safety;*

Result 2: Strengthened cooperation in CBRN risk mitigation among EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence Initiative partners of a given region and among different regions for exchanging best practices and lessons learnt.
- *Number of global, regional and inter-regional cooperation events organised for exchange of best practices and lessons learnt on CBRN risk mitigation.*

Result 3: Increased capacity of partner countries to deal with security challenges related to biological threats and CBRN related disaster relief.
- *Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on risk mitigation for CBRN including biological threats, and CBRN related disaster relief;*

Specific objective 2: Enhanced capacities on strategic trade controls of dual-use goods

Result 1: Reinforced legal capacities in partner countries to enable them to enhance strategic trade controls legal and regulatory frameworks.
- *Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of EU internal policies or EU interest, which have been influenced.*

Result 2: Improved capacities in partner countries to establish, implement and enforce strategic trade controls of dual-use items.
- *Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention.*

Result 3: Reinforced communities of practice of stakeholders involved in export controls.
- *Number of educational and networking activities and number of participants.*

Result 4: Enhanced coordination, dialogue and synergies with donors and principal stakeholders.
- *Number of conferences, workshops, dialogue events, and other activities jointly carried out with other donors.*

Specific objective 3: Promote a culture of safety and responsible science and engineering

Result 1: Activities and membership in the International Science and Technology Centres and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine are promoted and expanded geographically
- *Number of countries of strategic importance participating in the programme;*
- *Number of activities involving other donors.*

Result 2: Increased retraining and alternative employment (peaceful research activities or commercial programmes) of scientists having dual use technology knowledge.
- *Number of scientists with sensitive or dual use knowledge engaged full time in projects for peaceful research activities or commercial programmes.*

4.6 Priority 6 – Fighting the global and trans-regional aspects of organised crime

Transnational Organised Crime (TOC) has expanded in range and scope in recent decades, with the considerable diversification of actors involved and of routes used to smuggle people and goods, posing a considerable security threat to the international community. In addition, migrant smuggling is often intertwined with other forms of organised crime, such as trafficking in human beings. By enhancing efforts in coordination of external cooperation combatting TOC, actions will also contribute indirectly to addressing irregular migration and forced displacement[27].

Actions under this priority will include support to capacity-building activities for criminal justice actors in target countries (mainly training of judiciary and law enforcement personnel). This will aim primarily at enhancing specialist knowledge and operational skills to apply legislation and cooperate effectively in this area at international levels (investigation, prosecution, adjudication), in compliance with international human rights standards, data protection and the rule of law and promoting and protecting gender equality.

Actions will be complementary to EU internal security priorities, taking into account the findings

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[27] The NDICI-GE regulation includes provisions for specific funding to address the challenges of migration. This PS&CP thematic programme through its specific priorities will indirectly support some of these challenges.

of the 2021 European Union Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (EU SOCTA), published by Europol and constituting the first step of the EMPACT cycle[28], where appropriate. In countries and regions where TOC actions are also supported through geographic programmes, engagement at the trans-regional and global level will be designed in order to ensure complementarity with such action.

In addition to a continued focus on trafficking in drugs and counterfeit goods (including medicines), there is a need to step up efforts to tackle the rising trend in environmental crime, particularly trafficking in wildlife, timber and waste, and emerging trends in organised crime and related money laundering schemes.

As concerns cybercrime, emphasis will be given to the promotion of a minimum national legal framework to address cybercrime (including linked to cryptocurrencies), where such frameworks do not exist, or their requisite update, where they do, in line with existing international standards (Budapest Convention on Cybercrime), including through the facilitation of regional and inter-regional consultations/mentoring, the promotion of internationally recognised arrangements for cross-border cooperation and support to cyber diplomacy.

Specific objective 1: Increased effectiveness of efforts to combat illicit trafficking, smuggling and organised crime

Result 1: Improved evidence-based knowledge and analysis of trans-regional and global threats related to organised crime and their trends and impact.
- *Number of partner countries with improved situational awareness and threat analysis capabilities on organised crime;*
- *Number of partner countries with improved capabilities on tracking illicit money flows, including through investigative reporting.*

Result 2: Legislation, policies and strategies are adopted / enhanced with the necessary coordination and monitoring structures in place, including all actors of the criminal justice chain and civil society, both at policy and operational levels.
- *Number of national, regional and international legislation strategies and policies addressing organised crime developed, enhanced and implemented with EU support, including those developed, enhanced and implemented in consultation with women's organisations;*
- *Number of women engaged in the deliberation and adoption of legislation, strategies and policies addressing organised crime.*

Result 3: Improved ability of law enforcement and criminal justice actors in partner countries to address organised crime cases effectively and in compliance with international due process standards across the whole criminal justice chain (intelligence – investigation – prosecution - confiscation – adjudication).
- *Number of partner countries with an increased engagement in organised crime related investigations and convictions in compliance with international criminal justice and human rights standards;*
- *Number of officials trained with EU support who increase their knowledge on financial investigation techniques (based on the financial investigation guidance issued by the Financial Action Task Force);*

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[28] EMPACT: European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (https://www.europol.europa.eu/empact and https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/policies/law-enforcement-cooperation/operational-cooperation/empact-fighting-crime-together_en)

- *Number of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities and inter-agency units with increased capacities and cooperating trans-nationally to disrupt organized crime;*
- *number of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities and inter-agency units supported by the EU that are led by women;*

Result 4: Improved coordination of external cooperation combatting organised crime with the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) in line with the Security union strategy, the EU Organised Crime Strategy 2021-2025 and specific strategies and action plans such as the EU Drugs Action Plan 2020-2025, the EU Strategy on combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the EU Action Plan against Firearms Trafficking 2020-2025, the renewed EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling, 2021-2025, and the EU Biodiversity Strategy.
- *Number of coordinated operations against organised crime cases between criminal justice authorities in third countries and EU JHA agencies and / or their EU MS counterparts;*
- *Number of EMPACT operational actions (OAs) involving third countries and EU JHA agencies and / or their EU MS counterparts.*
- *Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments.*

Specific objective 2: Increased partner countries' capacity to combat cybercrime

Result 1: Selected regions and countries have in place a minimum national legal framework to effectively address transnational aspects of cyber-crime in accordance with existing international standards (Budapest Convention on Cybercrime).
- *Number of countries with adequate legislation for addressing cybercrime, in compliance with existing international standards (Budapest Convention on Cybercrime);*
- *Number of target countries that develop cybercrime strategies and policies with EU support, which promote operational interagency, public-private and international cooperation through informal and formal modalities.*

Result 2: Increased capacity of the judicial and law enforcement authorities of third countries / regions to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate transnational aspects of cybercrime, including through an appropriate involvement of national Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs) and international judicial cooperation.
- *Number of cybercrime cases reported, investigated and adjudicated in target countries.*
- *Number of target countries involving CSIRTs in the work of law enforcement/judicial authorities.*

Result 3: Increased capacity of target countries to engage with international cooperation networks that facilitate the prevention, investigation and prosecution of transnational cybercrime, including by increasing trust and collaboration of countries through regional networks and organisations.
- *Number of requests handled by national 24/7 cybercrime points of contact in target country.*

Result 4: High-tech crime units exist in targeted third countries/regions, and are properly resourced and trained, using systems for the minimum protection of investigation data, digital forensics capabilities, and other technological capabilities to investigate cybercrime.
- *Number of countries where cybercrime modules and good practice guides based on international standards are incorporated in judicial, police and competent authorities' training academies.*

Specific objective 3: Support multilateral action in the fight against transnational organised crime and the effectiveness of relevant multilateral bodies and fora.

Result 1: Enhanced EU capacity to address global challenges with multilateral response

- *Number of initiatives and conventions against Transnational Organised Crime supported in accordance with EU policy priorities.*

4.6. <u>Priority 7 - Addressing trans-regional and global threats to critical infrastructure</u>

Increasing the resilience of critical infrastructure in order to protect it from a broad range of security and safety related threats is essential to safeguarding core societal and economic activities in various sectors, including transport, energy and health and other essential sectors, and to facilitating global trade and cooperation, as also stressed in the 2020 EU Cybersecurity Strategy or the EUMSS and its revised Action Plan among others. In a globalised world, major disruptions resulting from intentional or unintentional harm or damage caused to this infrastructure can have significant repercussions, also for the EU.

Activities under this priority will cover a broad range of engagement, including capacity building for cyber, maritime and aviation security. In countries and regions where cyber and maritime security actions are also supported through geographic programmes, engagement at the trans-regional and global level will be designed in order to ensure complementarity with such action.

<u>Specific objective 1:</u> Increased engagement of national authorities, in cooperation with the private sector and civil society, in addressing trans-regional and global threats to cybersecurity

Result 1: Strategic cybersecurity frameworks are developed, including holistic and actionable national cybersecurity strategies being adopted / enhanced / implemented in target countries with the necessary coordination structures in place between the private and the public sector, both at policy and operational levels.

- *Number of target countries/regions that adopted national cyber strategies and action plans with whole-of-government and multi-stakeholder structures.*
- *Number of decision-makers trained by the Action on the importance of cyber policies, design and implementation of national cybersecurity strategies.*

Result 2: Establishment and/or professionalization of dedicated structures and capabilities to adequately mitigate cyber threats, especially national CSIRTs, with an appropriate legal framework.

- *Number of target countries with identified Critical Information Infrastructure Protection sectors and services;*
- *Number of target countries with functioning national CSIRTs in place*
- *Number of target countries with an appropriate legal framework*
- *Number of target countries where the national incident response organisations or CSIRTs have joined international professional cyber associations.*

Result 3: A culture of cybersecurity and cyber resilience is promoted across decision makers, government services and society at large in target countries.

- *Number of cyber incident information sharing networks and early warning networks that are established and / or enhanced in targeted countries / regions, with an involvement of CSIRTs, the private sector and law enforcement actors.*

Result 4: Increased application of internationally accepted standardisation of security of digital services and products.

- *Number of countries applying internationally accepted standardisation framework.*

Result 5: Enhanced cybersecurity cooperation on regional and trans-regional level.
- *Number of community building events.*

Result 6: Increased application of international law as regards cyberspace, and implementation of the norms of responsible state behaviour and confidence-building measures.
- *Number of countries introducing a minimum policy framework to conduct international relations on cyberspace issues and to address responsible state behaviour in cyberspace appropriately.*
- *Number of countries implementing cyber confidence-building measures between states.*

<u>**Specific objective 2:**</u> Increased engagement of national authorities, in cooperation with the private sector and civil society, in addressing global challenges related to civil aviation

Result 1: Increased compliance of priority third countries recognised international aviation security standards and recommended practices in priority third countries, as determined using a risk-based approach, with a focus on counter terrorism.
- *Number of partner countries in compliance with international standards.*

Result 2: Legislative frameworks promoting a security culture in civil aviation introduced in priority countries.
- *Number of organisations involved in civil aviation in priority third countries with viable, effective and self-sustaining aviation security culture readily adaptable to emerging threats.*

Result 3: Increased effectiveness of oversight mechanisms on civil aviation security in priority countries.
- *Number of oversight mechanisms established and actively functioning.*

<u>**Specific objective 3:**</u> Increased engagement of national authorities in addressing global challenges related to maritime security

Result 1: Enhanced cross-sectoral, inter-agency and cross-regional cooperation in the field of maritime security and safety.
- *Number of countries with enhanced information exchanges and analysis, and crisis management cooperation/activities including via exercises.*
- *Number of countries with enhanced interoperable data gathering/information sharing systems established to strengthen Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA), including through advocating the adoption and adherence to the Indian Ocean Regional Information Sharing (IORIS) network, or the YARIS platform in the case of the Yaoundé Architecture.*

Result 2: Increased resilience of strategic partners and like-minded third parties, including international organisations, to deal with risks, threats and challenges to their critical maritime infrastructures.
- *Number of government policies developed focusing on maritime security.*

4.7. <u>**Priority 8 - Addressing the global and trans-regional effects of climate change and environmental factors having a potentially destabilising impact on peace and security**</u>

Climate change and environmental degradation are a defining challenge of our time. In already fragile countries and communities around the globe they can act as a 'risk multiplier' by fuelling or exacerbating potential drivers of conflict and contributing to rising inequalities, food insecurity, population movement and natural resource depletion. The frequency and intensity of climate-related natural disasters is growing, alongside prolonged periods of drought, with significant loss of life and livelihoods in many parts of the world, this is driving displacement, migration and fuelling tension and conflict in parts of the globe. New geopolitical tensions are also arising as a result of the opening of new trade routes in the Arctic due to the shrinking of the polar ice caps, increased access to natural resources (including rare earth minerals, fossil fuels), as well as shifts in agriculture and fishery patterns due to changing weather conditions and ocean currents. In conjunction with limitations regarding land access and demarcations, increased water scarcity, biodiversity and ecosystem loss and land degradation due to unsustainable practices are jeopardizing access to vital natural resources and livelihoods opportunities. Support under this priority will focus on supporting global and trans-regional cooperation on climate change, environment and security linkages, building capacity to identify, assess and address security risks linked to climate change and environmental degradation, especially in fragile contexts, integrating these risks into relevant policy and planning tools, and fostering global and regional cooperation around these risks and in line with the EU's ambition in terms of climate and biodiversity mainstreaming and financing.

Specific Objective 1: Increase the effectiveness of efforts to address climate/environment security risks

Result 1: Stakeholders at regional, national and local levels are better informed and integrating security related risks linked to climate change and environmental degradation in their policy approaches.
- *Number of countries integrating security dimensions in national climate and disaster risk reduction plans and development plans as a result of EU actions.*

Result 2: Deeper understanding developed of climate change impacts and their inter-relation with security considerations (e.g. vulnerability assessments, identification of hotspots, risk mapping and modelling, etc.).
- *Number of countries integrating data-based climate risk considerations into their national policies as a result of EU actions.*
- *Number of actions where a gender perspective is mainstreamed*

Result 3: Tools, concepts, and methodologies to collect and analyse trends and data in displacement of peoples due to natural disasters and climate/environment-related causes are improved and applied, evidence strengthened and research gaps addressed.
- *Number of actions where lessons learnt from pilot projects are mainstreamed in project and programme design by implementing institutions.*

Result 4: Operational and technical support to include human security and mobility challenges in national Disaster Risk Reduction / Climate Change Adaptation Plans is provided.
- *Number of multilateral initiatives addressing or integrating the nexus between climate, environment and security/displacement/fragility supported.*
- *Number of countries targeted by EU actions integrating human mobility considerations in their climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans and programmes.*

Capacity building assistance to military actors in support of development and security for development ('CBDSD')

In line with Art [9] of the NDICI-GE regulation, the MIP also covers capacity building assistance to military actors in support of development and security for development **('CBDSD').** In addition to the above eight priorities, CBDSD, as a modality, will be taken into account as necessary under both areas of intervention of the MIP.

Assistance will be granted in exceptional cases where recourse to military actors is necessary to meet development objectives and the following three cumulative conditions are fulfilled:
- the requirements addressed by the action cannot be met by recourse to non-military actors;
- there is a threat to the existence of functioning state institutions or to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and civilian state institutions cannot cope with that threat and
- a consensus exists between the partner country concerned and the Union that military actors are key for preserving, establishing or re-establishing the conditions essential for sustainable development, including in crises and fragile or destabilised contexts and situations.

In the context of this thematic programme, CBDSD actions will focus on providing security for development, contributing to establishing conditions for sustainable development. The objectives of such CBDSD actions could include the protection of civilian interests, and the creation of space for the return of legitimate civil and security authorities, including law enforcement and judicial actors, in conflict and post-conflict areas.

In response to lessons learned and in order to avoid duplications and enhance efficiency, the thematic programme will finance CBDSD actions in complementarity to CBDSD actions covered under the geographic and rapid response envelopes, and in full alignment with the specificities of each area of intervention, as well as to other EU engagements.

5. Financial overview[29]

PRIORITY	Indicative amount (in MEUR) or percentage share of total budget (in %)
Area of intervention: Assistance for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness	**29%** of total budget
Priority 1: Continuing to enhance capabilities relating to analytical tools, methodologies, and mechanisms	**4% - 7%**
Priority 2: Promote conflict prevention and conflict resolution measures	**13% - 18%**
Priority 3: Supporting peace processes and transitions of conflict-affected societies/ communities, including stabilisation and peacebuilding efforts	**6% - 10%**
Area of intervention: Assistance in addressing global, trans-regional and emerging threats	**69%** of total budget
Priority 4: Counterterrorism, including preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalisation	**22% – 25%**
Priority 5: Mitigation of threats posed by intentional, accidental or naturally occurring release of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials or agents and related risks to installations or sites	**18% – 21%**
Priority 6: Fighting global and trans-regional aspects of organised crime	**14% - 17%**
Priority 7: Addressing trans-regional and global threats to critical infrastructure and essential services	**6% - 9 %**
Priority 8: Addressing global and trans-regional effects of climate change and related environmental factors having a potentially destabilising impact	**3% - 5%**
Support measures[30]	**2%** of total budget
TOTAL allocated for 2021-2027	870.970.044

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[29] Article 6.2 of the NDICI-GE regulation has the following breakdown for the budget to be allocated for the thematic programme: Human Rights and Democracy 1.362 billion euros; CSOs 1.362 billion euros; Peace and Stability 908 million euros; Global Challenges 2.726 billion euros.

[30] Support measures may be needed to reinforce efficiency, performance and impact of the thematic programme implementation. They could allow preparation, follow-up, monitoring, audit and evaluation activities, as well as other relevant activities directly linked to the achievement of the thematic programme's specific objectives, such as studies, meetings and consultations, exchanges of best practices, training, information sessions, and communication and publication activities.