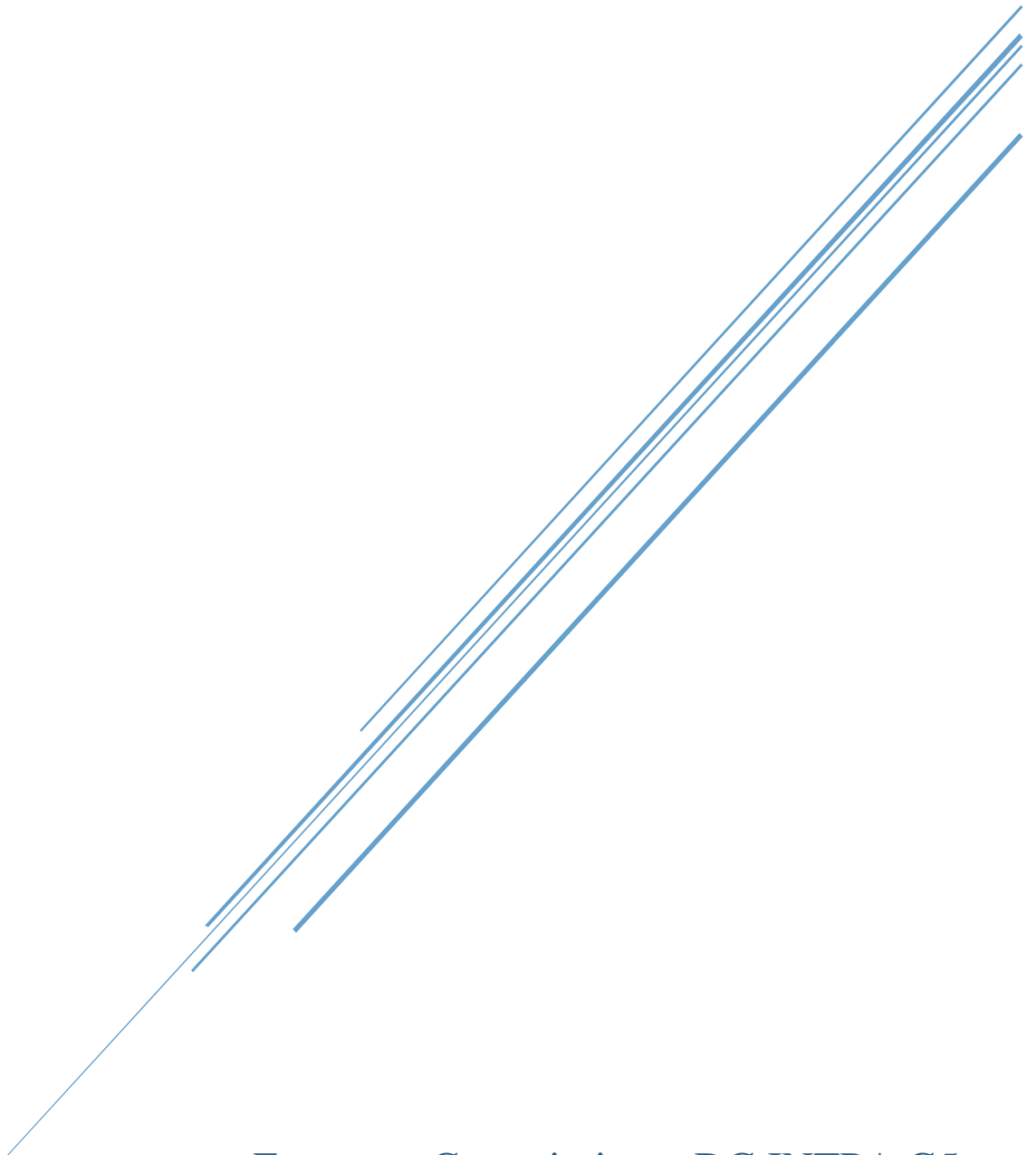


EU POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND TOOLS FOR SECURITY SECTOR ENGAGEMENT



European Commission – DG INTPA G5

EU Policy Frameworks and Tools for Security Sector Engagement

This document contains useful information on the EU policy frameworks and programming/action tools when supporting the security sector of partner countries. It has been developed by INTPA HQ thematic Unit for ‘Resilience, Peace and Security – INTPA G5, for the purpose of the Security Workshops organized for EUDEL in West, Central and Eastern Africa. It is not an official document or an exhaustive list of all our policies and tools. It is meant to be used as training material and not to be circulated wider. For any additional information please contact INTPA-G5@ec.europa.eu. It contains the sections listed here below:

- **The overarching policy framework for Security Sector Engagement**
- **Actions for capacity building in security-related matters under the geographic pillar of NDICI-GE**
 - The role of Unit INTPA G5
 - Security Sector Reform (SSR)
 - Countering/Preventing Violent Extremism (C/PVE) and Counter-Terrorism
 - Capacity Building for Development and Security for Development (CBDSD)
 - Maritime Security
 - Transnational Organised Crime (TOC)
 - Anti-Money laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)
 - Resilience of critical infrastructure
 - Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of former combatants (DDR)
- **Mainstreaming/cross-cutting issues in security-related interventions**
 - Women, Peace and Security
 - Youth, Peace and Security (YPS)
 - Conflict Sensitivity
- **Working with others in security-related interventions and the EU Integrated Approach to Conflict and Crises**
 - Platforms for exchanges inter-service, with Member States and UN agencies
 - The EU Integrated Approach
 - The Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus Approach
 - NDICI Thematic Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention and Rapid Response Actions for urgency and crises
 - European External Action Service: Peace Security and Defense at the EEAS
 - CSDP Actions
 - European Peace Facility

The overarching policy framework for Security Sector Engagement

- [2016 Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy](#) Security and development policies must be more joined up. CSDP missions must coordinated with security sector and rule of law work by the EC. Capacity Building for Security and Development can play a key role in empowering to prevent and respond to crisis. EU peace policy must ensure a smoother transition from short term crisis management to long-term peacebuilding to avoid gaps along the

conflict cycle. Long-term work on pre-emptive peace, resilience and human rights must be tied to crisis response through humanitarian aid, CSDP, sanctions and diplomacy.

- [2016 EU-wide Strategic Framework to support SSR](#) The EU recognises that SSR provides foundations contributing to the establishment of effective democratic control and accountability of the security sector and is therefore relevant in all contexts - including stable ones - to improve governance and human security, and throughout the whole conflict cycle. SSR is a key component of conflict prevention by addressing potential crisis factors, as well as of crisis management and conflict resolution, post-conflict stabilisation, peace-building and state-building by reinstating accountable security institutions and restoring effective security services to the population, thus providing the environment for sustainable development and peace.
 - [2017 European Consensus on Development](#) The EU will use development cooperation as part of the policies and instruments to prevent, manage and help resolve conflict and crises, avert humanitarian needs and build peace and governance. Peace and state-building are essential for sustainable development and in the context of development cooperation the EU can also engage with security actors to build their capacity and promote share solutions to security and development challenges, including in their democratic governance and its effectiveness in providing human security. The EU Consensus on Development also includes the provision that the EU and its Member States will pay particular attention to fragile and conflict-affected states and that they will integrate conflict sensitivity in all their work, including security, to maximise the positive impact on peace.
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- [2017 Communication on strategic approach to resilience in EU external action](#) The EU strategic approach to resilience aims at achieve the objectives of the EU by strengthening, among others, the capacity of a state in the face of significant pressure to build, maintain or restore its core function and basic social political cohesion, in a manner that ensures respect for democracy, rule of law, human and fundamental rights and fosters inclusive long-term security and progress. It also refers to the resilience approach as being linked to the prevention of violent conflict through better understanding of the factors that lead to violent conflict and the need to identify endogenous capacities within a society that can allow communities to resist a drift towards violence.
 - [2017 Council Conclusions on operationalizing the humanitarian-development nexus](#) The Council recognizes the linkages between sustainable development, humanitarian action and conflict prevention and peacebuilding, as well as the importance of diplomatic and political solutions to support peace and security.
 - [2018 Council Conclusions on the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crisis](#) It is Framework for a more coherent and holistic engagement by the EU to external conflicts and crises, promoting human security and thereby increasing security of the EU and its citizen. The EU has a wide array of policies and instruments to respond to these challenges: diplomatic, security, defence, financial, trade, development cooperation and humanitarian aid. Moreover,

these Council Conclusions stress the need for EU's engagement in fragile contexts to work in a conflict sensitive manner.

- The 2021 [Regulation establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and Internal Cooperation Instrument \(NDICI\) - Global Europe](#), establishes in the paragraph 7 of its Preamble that it should **contribute to preserving peace, preventing conflicts and strengthening international security** as set out in point (c) of Article 21 (2) TEU. In the paragraph 24, it establishes that it should reflect the need to focus on **strategic priorities**, with security as the first of the thematic ones. In paragraph 53, it establishes that actions relation to the **fight against terrorism and organised crime, cyber security and the fight against cybercrime, and capacity building of military actors in support of development and security for development** should aim to generate direct human security benefits for the population, contain relevant good practices to ensure sustainability and accountability in the medium and long term, including effective democratic oversight, and should promote the rule of law, transparency and established international law principles. It also links this to the SDG 16 to promote peaceful and inclusive societies.

In its Article 11, NDICI –GE establishes Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention as part of the scope of its **thematic programmes (assistance for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness, as well as assistance in addressing global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats)**.

In its Annex II, NDICI-GE establishes Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention (Section 6) as one of the **areas of cooperation for the geographic programmes**. It provides specific provisions for security –related actions:

- (g) Supporting **gender- and conflict-sensitive security sector reform** that guarantees the respect, promotion and fulfilment of the Union fundamental values and good governance principles and gradually provides individuals, civil society and the state with more effective, democratic and accountable security capacities and instruments for sustainable development and peace;
- (h) Supporting capacity-building of **military actors in support of development and security for development**;
- (i) Supporting **regional and international disarmament initiatives and arms export control** regimes and mechanisms;
- (m) **Fighting** against any form of violence, corruption and **organised crime and money laundering**;
- (p) Enhancing **maritime security** and safety to allow for safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed oceans;
- [2022 Strategic Compass for Security and Defence](#) provides a shared assessment of the strategic environment in which the EU is operating and of the threats and challenges the Union faces. It makes concrete and actionable proposals, with a precise timetable for implementation, in order to improve the EU's ability to act decisively in crises and to defend its security and its citizens. The Compass covers all the aspects of the security and defence policy and is structured around four pillars: act, invest, partner and secure.
- [2023 Civilian CSDP Compact](#), reaffirm the EU's full commitment to strengthen civilian CSDP and call to enhance the civilian CSDP missions' effectiveness, impact, flexibility and robustness, enabling them to tackle more efficiently

current, emerging and future security challenges across the internal-external nexus. CSDP will focus on the Feira priorities of strengthening police, rule of law and civil administration in fragile and conflict settings as its core functions, underlining as well the importance of Security Sector Reform (SSR) and monitoring tasks. It will also contribute to the EU's wider response to tackle current, emerging and future security challenges, including those linked to organised crime, terrorism, radicalisation and violent extremism, irregular migration, including trafficking of human beings and migrant smuggling, corruption, border management and maritime security. Also, take into account security challenges linked to preserving and protecting cultural heritage, including fighting trafficking thereof, and those linked to climate change and environmental degradation, including environmental crime.

Actions for capacity building in security-related matters under the geographic pillar of NDICI-GE

NDICI-Global Europe amounts		
NEIGHBOURHOOD, DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION-GLOBAL EUROPE INSTRUMENT (€79.462 bn)		
GEOGRAPHIC PROGRAMMES €60.388 bn	THEMATIC PROGRAMMES €6.358 bn	RAPID RESPONSE ACTIONS €3.182 bn
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Including €1.8 bn for ERASMUS• Including at least €500 m for local authorities• Including up to €10 bn for provisioning the External Action Guarantee*		
European Neighbourhood at least €19.323 bn	Human Rights & Democracy €1.362 bn** <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional €200 m earmarked from the cushion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Peace, stability and conflict prevention in situations or urgency, emerging crisis, crisis and post-crisis, including those which may result from migratory flows and forced displacementb) Strengthening resilience and linking humanitarian aid and development action and, where relevant, peacebuildingc) Union foreign policy needs and priorities
Sub-Saharan Africa at least €29.181 bn	Civil Society Organisations €1.362 bn <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional €200 m earmarked from the cushion	
Asia and the Pacific €8.489 bn <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at least €500m for Pacific	Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention €0.908 bn	
Americas and the Caribbean €3.395 bn <ul style="list-style-type: none">• at least €800m for the Caribbean	Global Challenges €2.726 bn <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional €600 m earmarked from the cushion	
Emerging Challenges and Priorities Cushion €9.534 bn		

Unit G5 at DG INTPA is a **centre of expertise for international cooperation on resilience, peace and security**. The unit covers these three interrelated areas in a single continuum: from the root causes of instability and fragility, through conflict analysis, peacebuilding and mediation, to EU action in capacity building and security sector reform.

The Security Sector Team at INTPA G5 includes a wide range of specific expertise to “co-create” with the geographical units of INTPA and EU Delegations better tailored security related projects and programmes in partner countries.

INTPA G5 cooperates with EU Delegations, European Member States, the international community, partner states and civil society organisations to analyse security related challenges and co-design relevant responses in complex settings.

Topics covered by the INTPA G5 Security Sector include:

- Security Sector Reform (SSR);
- Transnational organised crime (including environmental crime, explosives, illicit trafficking in drugs, small arms and light weapons, logging, mining, poaching, cybercrime etc.)
- Counter Terrorism (CT) and Prevention and fight against violent extremism
- Anti-money laundering (AML) and countering the financing of terrorism (CFT)
- Capacity Building for Development and Security for Development (CBDSD)
- Maritime Security
- The criminal justice chain
- Community Policing
- Internal accountability and external oversight mechanism of the security sector
- Border management and customs
- Protection and resilience of critical infrastructure (including public, maritime, air and cyber spaces)
- Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR)

Security Sector Reform (SSR)

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2005 EU Concept for ESDP Support to SSR](#)
- [2006 Communication on A Concept for EC support for SSR](#)
- [2010 Evaluation of COM support to JSSR \(2000-2010\)](#)
- [2016 EU Joint Communication Elements for an EU-wide strategic framework to support security sector reform](#)
- [2016 Staff Working Document accompanying the 2016 EU Joint Communication Elements for an EU-wide strategic framework to support security sector reform](#)
- [2016 Council conclusions on EU-wide strategic framework to support Security Sector Reform \(SSR\)](#)

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- **EU Guidance for Security Sector Analysis**
- **EU SSR Coordination Matrix and Strategic Logic of engagement**
- [2020 Results Chain and Indicators on Security Sector Reform](#) Guidance for action design addressed to all colleagues involved in the preparation of action documents and action project documents and offers a handy tool to develop solid logical framework matrices. It identifies clear and measurable results statements that are in line with INTPA policy priorities and the SDGs along with a range of good indicators to monitor progress.
- [2020 Results Chain and Indicators on Justice Sector Reform](#)
- [2024 Guidance notes on conflict sensitivity on SSR](#). This document aims to provide thematic guidance on how to consider key conflict sensitivity issues when supporting processes related to Security Sector Reform (SSR). The questions at the end of the document draw attention to specific conflict sensitivity considerations, calling for measures to mitigate conflict risks and risks of doing harm. These may be used in the various



discussions, particularly during the design and appraisal phase of SSR support and other interventions in support of (actors in) the security sector of partner countries

- **2024 The Human-Rights Based Approach in SSR**
- **EU SSG Facility (2018 – ongoing).** It provides a unique service to all EU actors and partner countries engaged in security sector governance and reform (SSG/R) processes. It brings flexible and effective expertise to address emerging needs, analyse gaps, support strategic policy planning, and coordination of dialogue on SSG/R. Overall, it ensures that the EU's SSR principles adopted by the EU and its Member States in 2016 remain central to all processes and EU support programmes worldwide.

⇒ *EU informal Inter-Service SSR Task Force (INTPA/EEAS/FPI/NEAR)*

Transnational Organised Crime (TOC)

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2021 EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025](#) Tackle organized crime is a priority for EU and, even the main actions are done by Member States, there is a will to improve international cooperation on this topic, mainly by promoting EMPACT, which is the EU response to criminal networks. As organized crime is money-benefit focused, AML/CFT is also a way to tackle it.
- [2021 Council conclusions on the permanent continuation of the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime: EMPACT 2022](#) - is a security initiative driven by EU Member States to identify, prioritise and address threats posed by organised and serious international crime. In 2021, EMPACT became a permanent instrument. It is a multidisciplinary cooperation platform of Member States, supported by all EU institutions, bodies and agencies (such as, Europol, Frontex, Eurojust, CEPOL, OLAF, EU-LISA, EFCA and others). Third countries, international organisations, and other public and private partners are also associated.

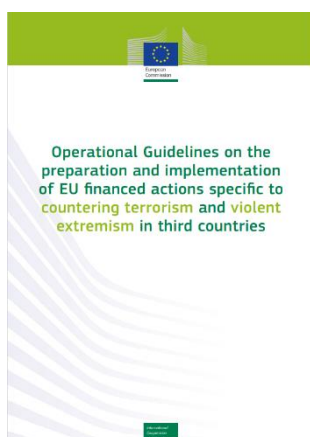
⇒ [EMPACT \(European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats\)](#) [EMPACT Factsheet 2021](#)

Countering/Preventing Violent Extremism (C/PVE) and Counter-Terrorism

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2020 Communication on A Counter-Terrorism Agenda for the EU: Anticipate, Prevent, Protect, Respond](#)
- [2020 Council Conclusions on EU External Action on Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism](#) The conclusions call for further strengthening of the EU's external counter-terrorism engagement and action in certain priority geographic and thematic areas. Key geographic areas include the Western Balkans, North Africa and the Middle East, the Sahel region, and the Horn of Africa. Priority thematic areas include the misuse of the internet and new technologies for terrorist purposes as well as sources of terrorism financing. The conclusions also underline the need to foster international cooperation by strengthening its strategic partnerships and multilateral engagement.

PROGRAMMING TOOLS



- [2015 Operational Guidelines on the preparation and implementation of EU financed actions specific to countering terrorism and violent extremism in third countries](#)
- [The EU's response to terrorism](#)
- [Global Terrorism Index 2023](#)
- [Global Terrorism Index 2023 chart](#)
- [Europol executive summary terrorism trend report 2023](#)
- [Europol Terrorism Situation report 2023](#)
- [2020 Results Chain and Indicators on CVE](#)

⇒ *Council Working Party on Counter-Terrorism (International Aspects)*

Capacity Building for Development and Security for Development (CBDSD): Specific policy frameworks and programming tools

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2018 Article 9 NDICI-GE on CBDSD](#). Previously part of the IcSP, CBDSD is now a mean of action fully integrated to the NDICI-GE. CBDSD projects support the armed forces as an enabler for development. The two preconditions to envisage a support to the armed forces are:
 - Requirements (goals) cannot be met by recourse to non-military actors to adequately reach Union objectives (under NDICI) **AND** there is a threat to the existence of functioning State institutions or to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms **AND** State institutions cannot cope with that threat.
 - A consensus exists between the concerned partner country 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.

If these conditions are met, the project will not be used to strengthen the military capacities other than the ones linked to (security for) development. Specifically, it will not finance:

- Recurrent military expenditure (e.g salaries);
- The procurement of arms and ammunition, or any other equipment designed to deliver lethal force;
- Training which is designed to contribute specifically to the fighting capacity of the armed forces

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [2018 Risk Assessment Matrix](#)
- [2018 Annex to the Matrix](#)

A Risk Assessment Toolkit has been developed to support the work linked to CBDSD. It comprises one “Risk Assessment Matrix” and the “Annex to the CBDSD Matrix” which can be seen as a “How To” (user guide). The purpose of the matrix is to support:

- Policy decision-making on EU support to capacity building of host country militaries
- New programme design and project identification and formulation
- To the extent possible, validation and adjustment of existing projects supporting host country militaries
- Support to Monitoring and Evaluation

The tool is structured in a way that allows first an evaluation of the appropriateness of a CBDSD action before conducting a deep analysis of the risks.

Maritime Security

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2023 Joint communication on the update of the EU Maritime Security Strategy and its Action Plan](#)

The objectives are to **protect EU interests** at sea, our **natural resources and the marine environment**, to **uphold international law**, **react** promptly and effectively **to growing threats and ensure relevant training and education to counter threats**.

To reach these objectives, specific actions are undertaken by the EU and its Member States. These actions are grouped by objective in the associated Action Plan.

Anti-Money laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2012 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force \(FATF\)](#). The **FATF** (Financial Action Task Force) is the Global standard-setter for measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. It's an Intergovernmental body with 39 members (with the **EC being one of the Founding members of FATF**) and the participation of over 180 countries through a global network of FATF-style regional bodies (« FSRBs ») (e.g. MONEYVAL, EAG, MENAFATF). The FATF reviews countries' compliance with AML/CFT standards ("mutual evaluations") on technical compliance (40 recommendations) and on effectiveness (11 immediate outcomes). Three times a year the FATF adopts lists (at each FATF Plenary) of countries having strategic deficiencies (International Cooperation review Group « ICRG » process) based on mutual evaluations: FATF Public Statement ("FATF blacklist") – call for measures; Jurisdictions under increased monitoring ("FATF grey list") for countries having strategic deficiencies that agreed to implement an action plan.
- [2015 4th anti-money laundering Directive](#)
- [2015 Regulation \(EU\) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of funds](#) Which makes fund transfers more transparent, thereby helping law enforcement authorities to track down terrorists and criminals.

- [2018 Directive on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing](#)

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [2019 EU context of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism \(europa.eu\)](#). DG FISMA_Unit D2 – Financial Crime has the mission to develop and monitor the application of the regulatory framework in the field of [anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism \(AML/CFT\)](#). By requiring gatekeepers (financial institutions and other obliged entities in the non-financial sector) to apply robust AML/CFT measures, this regulatory framework contributes to preventing the misuse of the Union financial system, ensuring the integrity of the financial markets and the proper functioning of the internal market. The Union regulatory framework has been constantly revised in order to best mitigate risks relating to money laundering and terrorist financing.
- [2022 High risk third countries and the International context content of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism](#). Based on Directive (EU) 2015/849, Article 9, the Commission is mandated to identify high-risk third countries having strategic deficiencies in their regime on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. The aim is to protect the integrity of the EU financial system. One of the pillars of the European Union's legislation to combat money laundering and terrorist financing is Directive (EU) 2015/849. According to this Directive, banks and other gatekeepers are required to apply enhanced vigilance in business relationships and transactions involving high-risk third countries. The types of enhanced vigilance requirements are basically extra checks and control measures which are defined in article 18a of the Directive.

⇒ *EU ISG (led by DG FISMA) in preparation for the FATF International Cooperation Review Group (ICRG) and Plenaries (held in February, June and October of each year) during which there are carried discussions regarding the presentation of the state of play as regards to third countries; possible countries for FATF listing/delisting; update on progress for other countries in the ICRG process; future ICRG discussions*

Resilience of critical infrastructure

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

EU internal policy framework that serves as a reference for providing technical assistance to international partners:

- [European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection \(COM/2006/0786 final\)](#) provides a strategic framework for enhancing critical infrastructure security and resilience in the EU through risk assessments, threat mitigation, and coordinated protection measures.
- [Directive 2008/114/EC](#) on European Critical Infrastructure establishes a framework for identifying and protecting critical infrastructure in the energy and transport sectors, requiring Member States to designate critical infrastructure, assess risks, enhance security, and improve resilience.

- [2016 Joint Framework on Countering Hybrid Threats \(JOIN/2016/018 final\)](#) outlines an EU strategy to detect, prevent, and respond to hybrid threats, strengthening cooperation with NATO and international partners. It also promotes engagement with third countries, particularly in cybersecurity, disinformation, and critical infrastructure protection.
- [2018 Joint Communication on Increasing Resilience Against Hybrid Threats \(JOIN/2018/16 final\)](#) enhances EU capabilities in cybersecurity, election security, and crisis response, reinforcing EU-NATO cooperation and promoting external engagement with third countries through capacity-building and countering foreign interference.
- [Digital Operational Resilience Act \(DORA\) \(Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2554\)](#) establishes a harmonized cybersecurity framework for financial entities, requiring robust ICT risk management, incident reporting, and third-party oversight to ensure financial sector resilience.

EU policy including the external dimension:

- [NIS2 Directive \(Directive \(EU\) 2022/2555\)](#) strengthens cybersecurity across critical sectors in the EU by improving risk management, incident reporting, and enforcement, while also addressing cross-border risks and international cooperation on threat intelligence and crisis response.
- [CER Directive \(Directive \(EU\) 2022/2557\)](#) enhances critical entities resilience, requiring risk assessments, preventive measures and well-structured public-private cooperation. It also acknowledges the external dimension, focusing on cascading effects of cross-border risks, international supply chains, and cooperation with third countries to strengthen global resilience.
- [Critical Raw Materials Act \(Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1252\)](#) aims at ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials by diversifying sources and strengthening existing supply chains through increased efficiency, recycling, security and crisis preparedness, reinforcing the EU's strategic autonomy.
- [Preparedness Union Strategy \(Expected March 2025\)](#) builds on the Niinistö Report to enhance the EU's ability to collaboratively manage mega-crises, emphasizing external cooperation and mutual resilience with partner countries to address shared security challenges.
- [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030](#) serves as a global roadmap for disaster resilience, with Target D specifically focusing on strengthening the resilience of critical infrastructure and essential services to minimize disruptions and enhance preparedness. While not a signatory, the EU actively supports its implementation through development cooperation, resilience programs, and alignment with policies like the UCPM and CER Directive (source: [EC's website](#)).

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [EU Civil Protection Mechanism](#)
- [RescEU](#)
- [EU Hybrid Toolbox \(under development\)](#)

Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of former combatants (DDR)

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2021 EU strategic approach in support of Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration of former combatants](#) The EU adopted in December 2021 the Joint Communication on "An EU strategic approach in support of DDR", which provides an update and revision of the 2006 Concept on DDR and an alignment with the UN DDR standards, known as IDDRS. This reinforced DDR policy aims at the EU being capable of better to better adapt to the evolving nature of conflicts and armed groups and reflect better gender and conflict sensitivity, as required by the NDICI-GE legal and programmatic requirements, the Gender Action Plan III, incorporating the Women, Peace and Security Action Plan. DDR refers to *"a voluntary process through which members of armed forces and groups lay down their weapons, break away from military command and control structures, and transit to a life outside of the armed force or group"*. This definition, however, does not exclude a wholistic approach to DDR and in fact, the Communication stresses the need for a community-based focus of DDR support, also to ensure conflict sensitivity and real inclusion of all sectors of society.
- [2022 Council Conclusions](#)

Mainstreaming/cross-cutting issues in security-related interventions

Women, Peace and Security

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2018 council conclusions on Women, Peace and Security, including the EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security and related Action Plan](#) In all peace and security efforts, the EU's external action and international partnerships have the obligation to do gender analysis and gender mainstreaming. In the WPS agenda, there is a dedicated focus on promoting women's political leadership as well as full, equal and meaningful participation of women in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Women are not are also active agents of change and peace in a variety of different arenas: from the negotiation of peace processes to peacekeeping operations, from conflict resolution and mediation processes to peacebuilding at all levels.
- [The EU Gender Action Plan 2020-2025](#)

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [2020 Joint Staff Working Document Objectives and Indicators to frame the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III \(2021-25\) Accompanying the document Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council Gender Action Plan III: An ambitious vision on gender equality and women's empowerment for EU External Action](#)

Externally, the EU Gender Action Plan III foresees that at least 33% of women participate in all EU activities and projects and that 85% of each delegation's programming portfolio is gender relevant or specific.

Youth, Peace and Security (YPS)

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2020 Council Conclusions on Youth in External Action](#): The Conclusions stress the role of youth in a wide range of topics within the EU external action. In line with UN Security Council Resolutions 2250 (2015) and 2419 (2018), the Council stresses the need to actively engage youth – without any discrimination – in efforts to build lasting peace, to contribute to justice and reconciliation and to counter violent extremism.
- [2022 Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the Youth Action Plan \(YAP\) in EU external action 2022-2027: Promoting meaningful youth participation and empowerment in EU external action for sustainable development, equality and peace](#): It is first ever policy framework for a strategic partnership with young people around the world. The main priority of the YAP is to shape external action in partnership with young people, to ensure their ownership and thus accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other international commitments, such as the [UN Youth, Peace and Security Agenda](#)

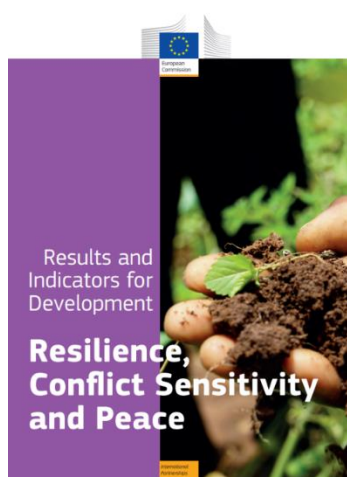
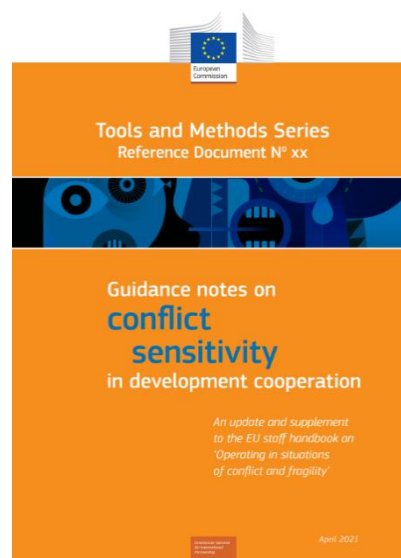
Conflict Sensitivity

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- Under the paragraph 11 of its Article 8 on General Principles, NDICI-GE establishes that the Commission shall ensure that actions adopted under the Instrument in relation to the fight against terrorism and organised crime, cyber security and the fight against cybercrime, and capacity building of military actors in support of development and security for development are implemented in accordance with international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law. To that end, the Commission shall establish an appropriate risk assessment and monitoring framework, developing operational guidance to ensure that human rights are taken into consideration in the design and implementation of those actions
- Such actions shall be based on regular and robust conflict analysis to ensure conflict sensitivity and to implement a security sector reform approach that contributes to democratic governance, accountability and human security, including benefits for the local population. Those measures shall be embedded, where relevant, in the context of longer term assistance aimed at reforming the security sector.

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [2020 EU Guidance Note on Conflict Analysis \(including the EU definition of Conflict Sensitivity\)](#)
- This EU Guidance note provides the methodological and policy standards for any conflict analysis in the EU institutions and contains the official EU definition of Conflict Sensitivity.
- [2020 EU conflict Early Warning System: Objectives, Process and Guidance for Implementation – 2020 \(2021 Joint Staff Working Document\)](#)
- This Joint Staff working Document provides the blueprint of the process for prioritisation and implementation of the EU conflict Early Warning System, which is one of the tools for conflict prevention mentioned in the EU Global Strategy.
- [2021 Conflict Sensitivity Guidance Notes DG INTPA European Commission](#)
- This is a set of Guidance Notes related to key policy frameworks, conflict sensitivity in the programme cycle, as well as 14 thematic guidance notes (Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding; Gender; Democracy and Human Rights; Working with National Actors; Working with International Actors; Economic Development and Employment; Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources; Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture; COVID 19; Education).
- The two latest ones are on Conflict Sensitivity in [DDR supports](#), and on [SSR](#).
- [2020 Results Chain and Indicators on Resilience, Conflict Sensitivity and Peace](#)



The creation of the Results Chain and related Indicators was particularly challenging due to the fact that the dimensions of resilience and peace are all-encompassing and need to consider different levels of resilience such as individual/household/community/state. The Resilience and Peace dimensions were used to guide the outcome levels:

1. People and Societal Resilience
2. Political Resilience and Peacebuilding
3. Economic Resilience
4. Environmental Resilience
5. Security Resilience

- **NDICI Rapid Response Actions for resilience:**
 - Managed by INTPA G5 as from 2024. It supports actions contributing to strengthening resilience and linking humanitarian aid, development actions and, where relevant, peacebuilding.

Working with others in security-related interventions and the EU Integrated Approach to Conflict and Crises

Actions financed under the geographical pillar of NDICI, whether in security-related matters or in any other matters, should be coordinated with the comprehensive toolbox under the EU Integrated Approach for conflict and crisis. This section provides an **overview of the main specific policy frameworks, tools and actors.**

INTPA Unit G5 has INTPA's representation in useful fora/task forces/networks with other actors for security-related matters and the EU Integrated Approach, including with Member States and their respective agencies and can support colleagues in cooperation section in EUDELs to intervene/coordinate with those.

Inter-service - This includes representation in high level inter-service and Cabinets meetings organised by DG HOME on EU Security Union Strategy and on the EU Counter-Terrorism Agenda, and well as inter-service meetings organised by EEAS on Counter-terrorism (CT) and participation in CT Dialogues with third countries.

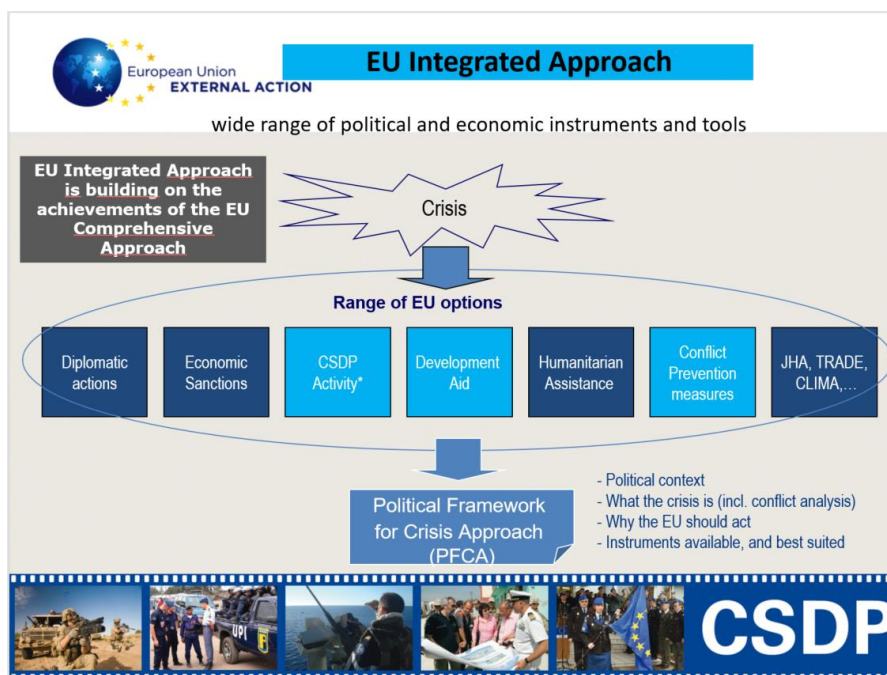
With Member States:

- INTPA G5 is the Commission coordinator for one Council Working Groups: COTER and participates regularly in other council working groups, such as CODEV and COAFR.
- INTPA G5 is also the representative of INTPA in [EMPACT](#) (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats)

With UN Agencies - Unit G5 also coordinates and participates in Senior Officials meetings, for instance with UNODC and UNOCT where the unit has responsibility within INTPA

The EU Integrated Approach

- [2018 Council Conclusions on the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crisis](#) Framework for a more coherent and holistic engagement by the EU to external conflicts and crises, promoting human security and thereby increasing security of the EU and its citizen. The EU has a wide array of policies and instruments to respond to these challenges: diplomatic, security, defence, financial, trade, development cooperation and humanitarian aid. Moreover, these Council Conclusions stress the need for EU's engagement in fragile contexts to work in a conflict sensitive manner.
- In the following section, there is an overview of several of those available policies and instruments:
 - The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
 - NDICI Thematic Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention and Rapid Response Actions for urgency and crises
 - European External Action Service
 - The Common Security and Defence Policy Actions
 - The European Peace Facility



The Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus Approach

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [2017 Council Conclusions Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus](#): refers to the aim of strengthening collaboration, coherence and complementarity between humanitarian development and peace (including political and security) actors/actions, in order to reduce overall vulnerability and the end the cycle of unmet needs, strengthen risk management capacities and resilience and address root causes of conflict. The approach seeks to capitalize on the comparative advantages of each pillar (humanitarian, development and peace) – to the extent of their relevance in the specific context.

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [2018 EU Internal Non-paper on the Peace Element of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus](#) - Aims to clarify the EU understanding of the “peace dimension” of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The “peace component” refers to conflict prevention, diplomacy, mediation, stabilisation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding at large, with each type of actor tackling elements of it according to their mandate and comparative advantages. This document provides information on key EU tools, instruments and practices in this sense: conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity; EU conflict Early Warning System (EWS), political dialogue/diplomacy; civil-military coordination; mediation support’ dealing with the past. It also provides indications of how each of the EU Nexus services (ECHO, INTPA/NEAR, EEAS, FPI) interact with these tools, instruments and practice according to their mandate.
- [2022 EU Internal Guidance Elements and Good Practices Compilation on the HDP Nexus](#) – Provides guidance on the elements needed for an effective and impactful work on the HDP nexus: (i) joint analysis and understanding; (ii) joined

up planning and monitoring to contribute to collective outcomes; (iii) coordination mechanisms, including advocacy messages; (iv) specific financing mechanisms when relevant, and (v) integration of the peace element.

NDICI Thematic Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention and Rapid Response Actions for urgency and crises

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- **NDICI Thematic Programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention** – Multiannual Indicative Programme
 - Managed by FPI.1, FPI.2 and FPI.3, it support actions with a global or trans-regional impact by providing assistance to build capacities for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness and addressing global, trans-regional and emerging threats.
 - Global, trans-regional and emerging threats programme (FPI.1) - root causes of terrorism and violent extremism and terrorism financing, organized crime, Security Sector Reform (SSR).
 - Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention programme (FPI.2 and 3) - assistance for promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, better integrate the environmental degradation/climate impact on conflicts and enhance the focus on children, youth and women as actors for peace; conflict resolution, prevention, and mediation.
- **NDICI Rapid Response Actions for urgency and crises**
 - The FPI.2 and FPI. 3 Units support actions to prevent conflict, respond to crises and build peace under the Rapid Response Pillar of NDICI-Global Europe - EUR 1.7 bn for the period 2021-2027 (EUR 242 M/year).
 - These actions aim to “contribute to peace, stability and conflict prevention in situations of urgency emerging crisis, crisis and post-crisis, including those which may result from migratory flows and forced displacement” (NDICI-GE art. 4.4).
 - Crisis response actions are short interventions of up to 18 months, that can, in exceptional circumstances, be prolonged twice for up to 6 months each time (NDICI-GE art. 23.6). The actions can respond to needs (e.g. political crisis, conflict, man-made or natural disaster) or an opportunity (e.g. political opening or ceasefire) with a link to any part of a conflict cycle - conflict prevention; crisis response; peace-building. These actions can only be used when other EU funding is not able to meet the requirements of an action, either because of speed or because of the political sensitivity of an action

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [2020 Guidance note for FPI staff - New Result indicators for NDICI Peace and Stability actions](#)
- [2021 FPI Guidance brief with result indicators for NDICI Peace and Stability Actions](#)

European External Action Service

Peace Security and Defense at the EEAS: Under the Deputy Secretary-General for Peace, Security and Defense, several services at the EEAS provide strategic and policy steering in these matters. The EU military staff is also attached to this DSG.

- The Managing Director for Peace, Security and Defense (MD PSD) is engaged in fostering and strengthening the EU's role as a global security actor. It manages **instruments and develop policies that engage in the entire conflict cycle**, from prevention and mediation to counterterrorism and from crisis management to defence, stabilization and early reconstruction.

Enabling common EU action through unity is at the essence of the MD PSD's work. It works hand in hand with Member States in formulating strategic policy orientations and directly support the development of effective and efficient EU response and action. The Chairs of the Working Groups and Committees play a crucial role in forging common EU positions across the peace, security and defence spectrum. In the MD PSD team, the **Politico-Military Group (PMG)**, **Committee on Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM)** as well as the **Council Working Parties on Non-proliferation (CONOP) and on Arms Exports (COARM)** are focused on ensuring aligned and ambitious EU positions across the wide spectrum of topics.

- Directorate for Peace, Partnerships and Crisis Management (PCM): Responsible for coordinating and managing the EEAS **overall contribution to integrated approach** as identified by the EU Global Strategy combining security, development and diplomatic actions in support of a common set of agreed objectives. In cooperation with geographic and thematic EEAS services as well as other EU institutions, PCM ensures effective coordination of EU response throughout the entire conflict cycle, from **early warning and horizon scanning to political-strategic planning for crisis management and stabilization, SSR and DDR**. PCM ensures that the EU response is conflict sensitive and is based on a proper analysis with a focus on delivering stabilization and peace. Some key related tools:
 - 2016 Guidance Note on drafting a Political Framework for Crisis Approach (PFCA)
 - 2022 Stabilization Concept Non-Paper
- Directorate for Security & Defence Policy (SECDEFPOL) Responsible for coordinating the EEAS contribution to addressing external security threats and supporting efforts to implement the EU Global Strategy in the area of security and defence, in particular as regards the development of policies and tools to fulfil the EU level of ambition and the further development of the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy. Some key related tools:
 - **CT Dialogues**
 - **CT Experts Network**
- European Security & Defence College (ESDC) It develops and promotes a common understanding of Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) among civilian and military personnel through training and education which provided at EU level. Typical ESDC trainings range from CSDP Orientation Courses, to

Courses related to EU's Integrated Approach to Conflicts & Crises; Security Sector Reform (SSR), Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR), etc.

- The [Managing Director for Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability \(MD CPCC\)](#) is in charge of the strategic planning for the Civilian CSDP Missions.
- [EU Military Staff \(EUMS\)](#): Its mandate is to perform early warning, situation assessment and strategic planning for missions and tasks referred to in Articles 42 (1) and 43 (1) of the TEU in the light of the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy of June 2016 (EUGS) as well as the Implementation Plan on Security and Defence of 14 November 2016. In addition, the DG EUMS will assume in his capacity as Director of the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) for non-executive military missions the exercise of command and control at the military strategic level for the planning and conduct of such missions. The mission of the EUMS also encompasses the identification of European national and multinational forces and the implementation of policies and decisions as directed by the EUMC.

POLICY FRAMEWORKS

[2021 Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the establishment of a Civilian CSDP Compact](#)

[Civilian CSDP Compact 2023](#) -The Council of the European Union and its members have agreed to a new Civilian CSDP Compact building on the first Compact adopted in November 2018. The new Compact seeks to enhance civilian missions' effectiveness, impact, flexibility and robustness in order to tackle emerging and future security challenges.

The new Compact was agreed in the context of strong concern about the emergence or escalation of conflicts around the EU as well as other challenges including the rise of revisionist actions, flagrant violations of internal law and human rights, democratic backsliding, the persistence of instability and transnational threats as well as climate change and its effects on conflicts and crises.

The new Compact includes **20 commitments to strengthen civilian CSDP**. The Council and Member States aim to regularly review progress made and to fully deliver on the new Compact by early summer 2027.

PROGRAMMING TOOLS

- [List of the ongoing Missions and Operations \(civilian and military\)](#)
- [European Centre of Excellence for Civilian Crisis Management](#)

European Peace Facility

Under the Directorate for Peace, Partnerships and Crisis Management (PCM)

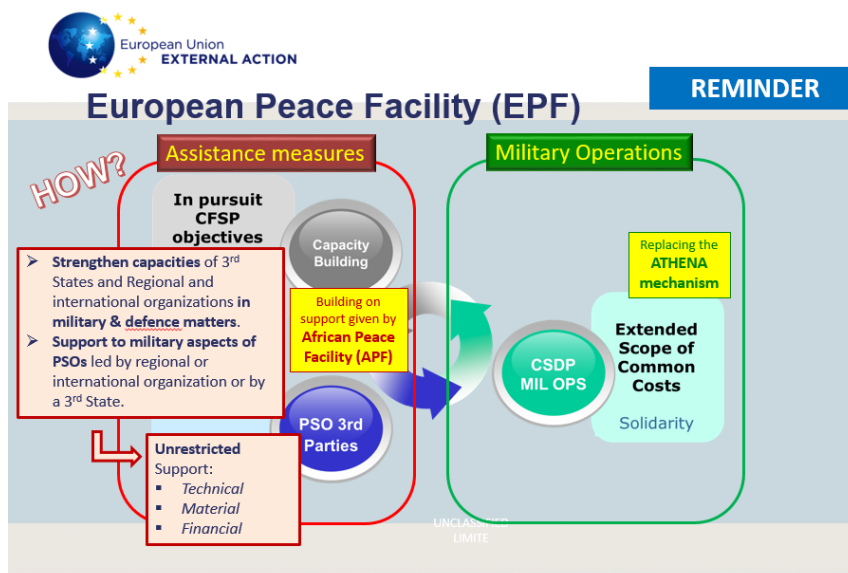
POLICY FRAMEWORKS

- [COUNCIL DECISION \(CFSP\) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021 establishing a European Peace Facility](#)

The European Peace Facility (EPF) is a fund worth €7 billion financed outside the EU Budget for a period of seven years (the current Multiannual Financial Framework 2021- 2027) with a single mechanism to **finance all Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) actions in military and defence areas**.

With the EPF, the EU funds the **common costs of military Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations**. It also supports, through the adoption of Assistance measures, Peace Support Operations conducted by **third parties** (international and regional organisations and partner countries around the world) **and strengthens the capacities of third States and regional and international organisations relating to military and defence matters** (e.g., providing lethal and non-lethal military equipment for the armed forces or infrastructure for security purposes).

It does so while putting in place **monitoring and compliance measures to ensure an adequate risk assessment and mitigating measures** in compliance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and EU arms export laws, and monitor the respect of international law and commitment by the beneficiary at country level and headquarters. These measures also allow civil society to report on violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.



To know more about, consult the following links.

- [EPF Implementing Rules \(legal text\)](#)
- [EPF Fact Sheet](#)
- [Ongoing Assistance Measures](#)