

The EU Comprehensive Approach in external conflicts and crisis

Seminar on EU External Action: Fragility, Security and Development in a Changing World

G. Durazzo EEAS CMPD

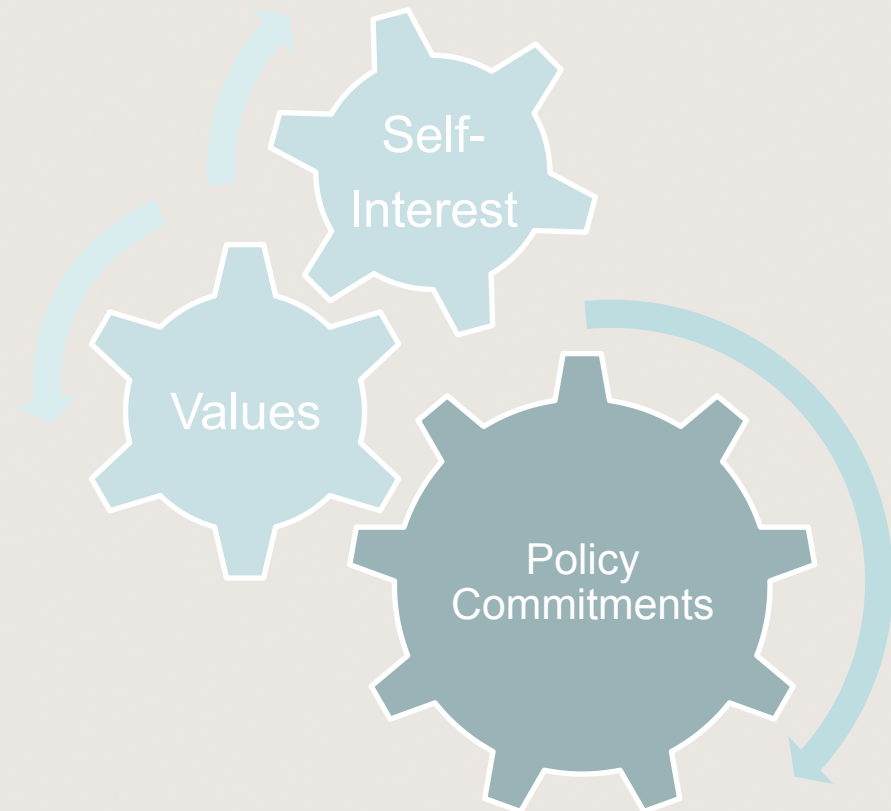
Contents

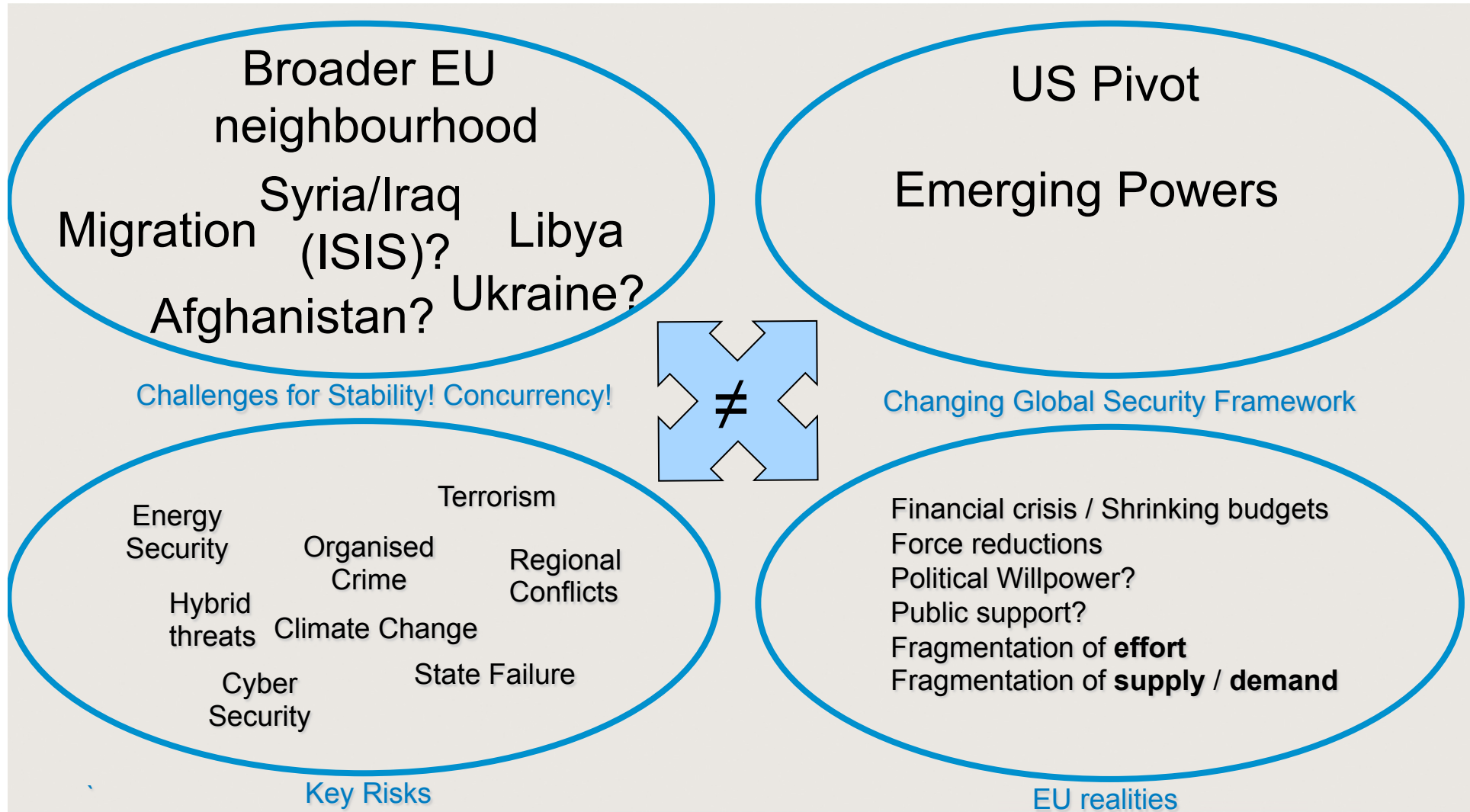
- The EU in a changing world
- The Comprehensive Approach in external conflicts and crisis

Why does conflict matter to the EU?

A combination of:

- **Security challenges increasing**
- **A single country cannot tackle it alone**
- **Military means alone not sufficient to bring peace**





December 2013 EC request HRVP to analyse the changing global environment and EU position within it.

Report "EU in changing global environment" presented to EC in June 2015

- **Changing global environment : a more connected, contested complex world (3C)**
- **New sets of challenges and opportunities: support reforms in EU Neighbours, tackle challenges in the south, unlock Africa's potential, continue investing in Atlantic Partnerships and support to regional cooperation in Asia**



EC tasks HRVP to develop global strategy on Foreign and security policies by June 2016 (EUGS)

The EU has a lot to offer as an actor for peace



Geographic
scope



Perception as
balanced actor



'Carrots and
sticks'



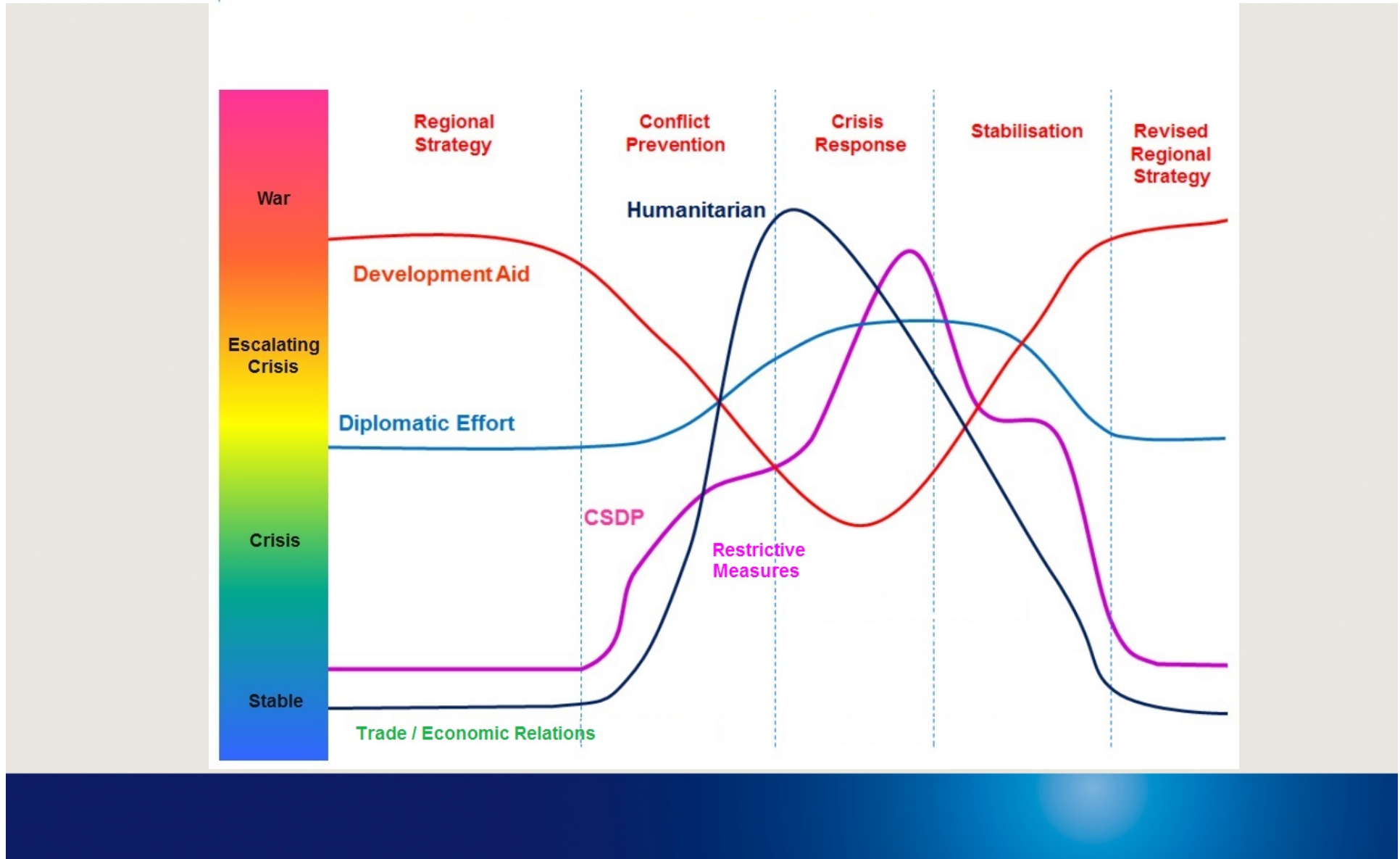
EU tools and
instruments



Political and
financial weight



The complexity of how to sequence and align differing instruments



What is the Comprehensive Approach?

- For most actors it is the alignment of instruments to achieve a (common) desired end state
- For the EU it is:
 - "the strategically coherent use of EU tools and instruments"
 - Guides **policy** and **action**
 - **Working together**
 - Best **use of resources**

Comprehensive Approach basic principles I

- Enhancing the coherence, effectiveness and impact of the EU's policy and action
- Across EU actions but particularly relevant in conflict and crisis situations,
- Focus on conflict prevention
- Security and Development nexus
- Not about "what to do" but about "how to do it"

Comprehensive Approach

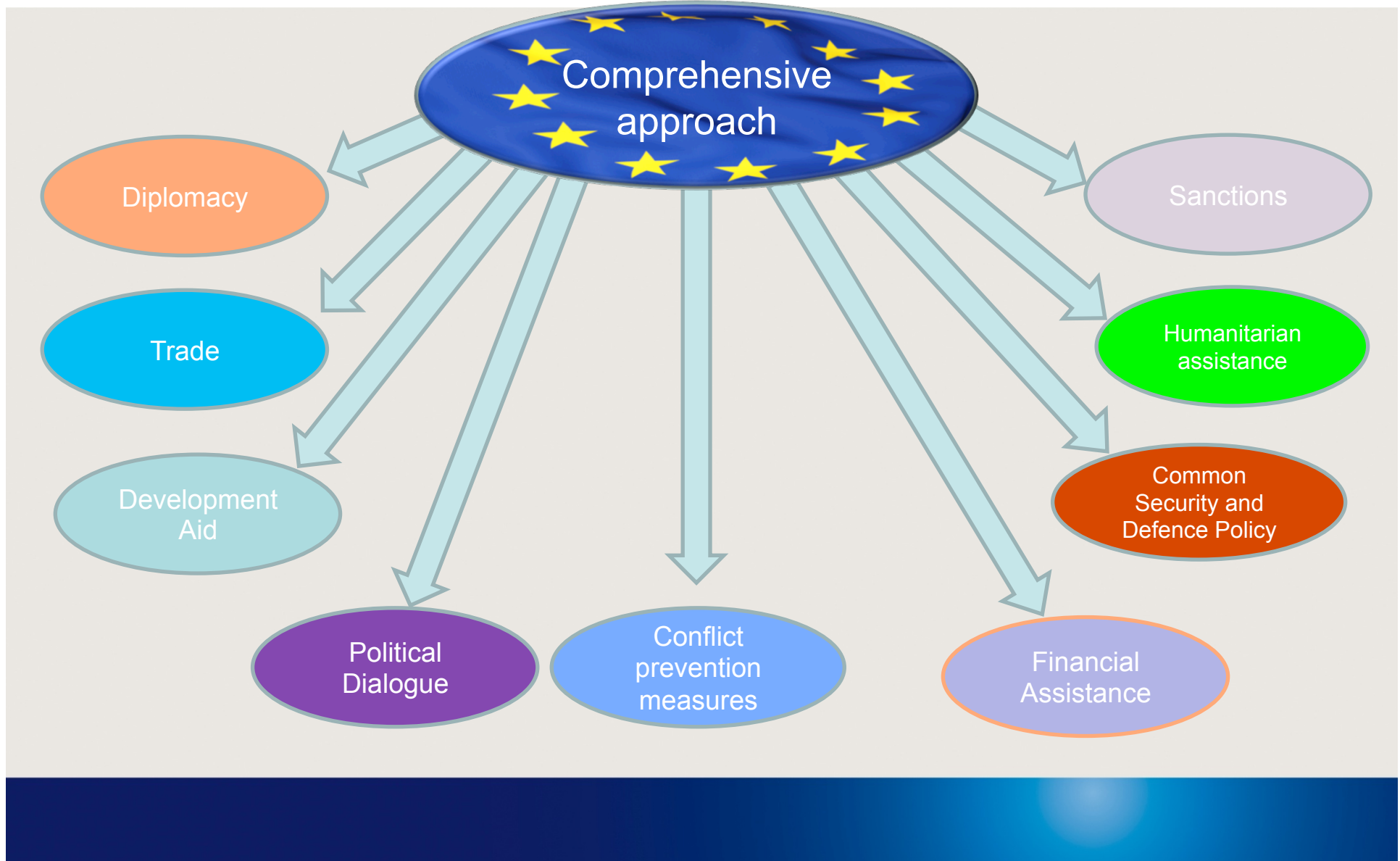
basic principles II

- Based on a common vision
- Collective EU (EEAS/COM) and MS joint responsibilities
- Working better together to draw on the whole range of EU/MS policies and instruments to achieve results
- Respecting specificities by being context specific

Comprehensive Approach key documents

- Joint Communication, 11 December 2013
- Council Conclusions, 12 May 2014
- Action Plan 2015 and joint EEAS/COM progress report
- 2015 Annual CSDP Lessons Report (one of the five key lessons "*Comprehensive Approach improves efficiency and sustainability of mission results*")
- Action Plan 2016 in preparation

EU toolbox for Comprehensive approach



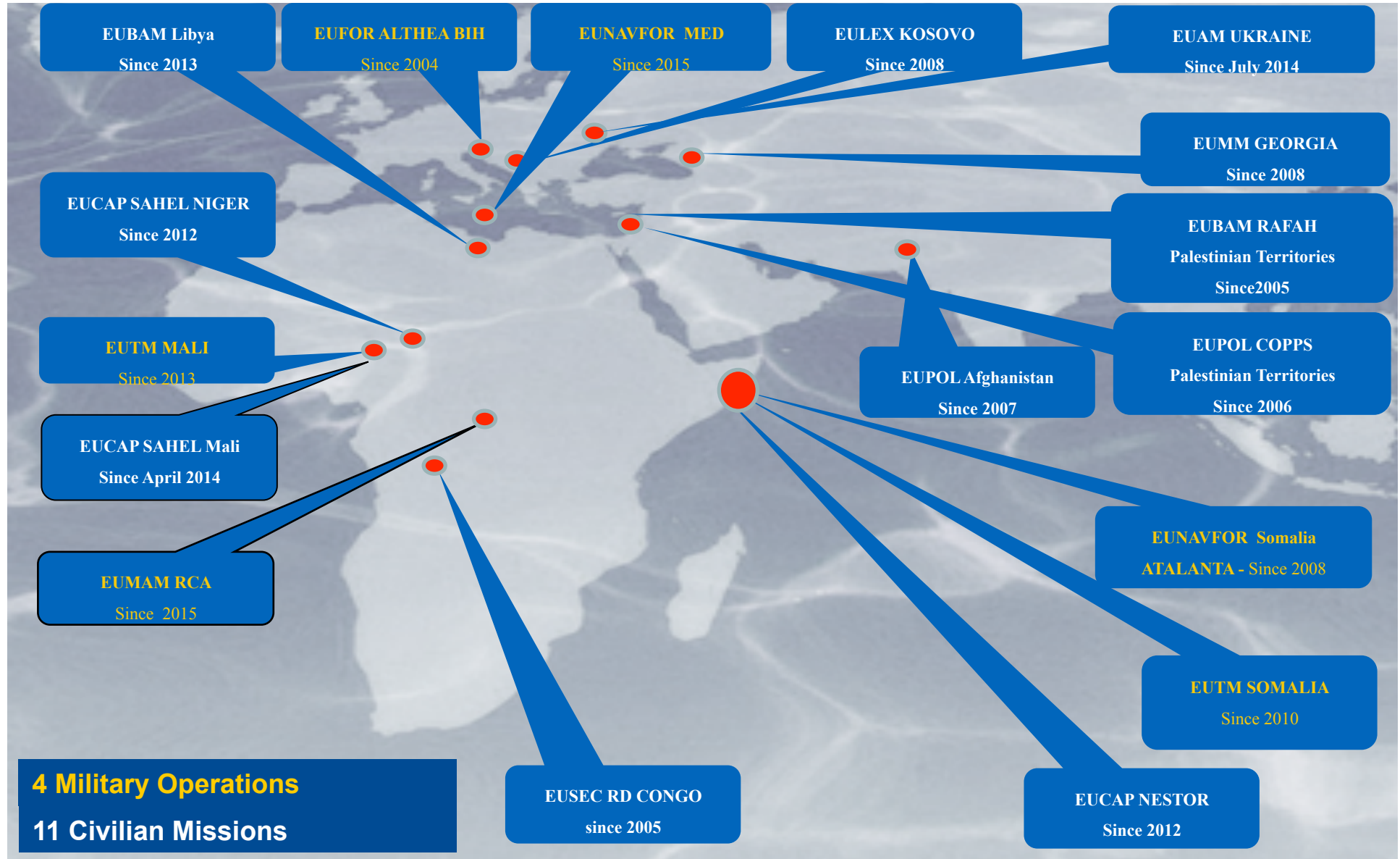
12 years of EU CSDP – achievements

CSDP missions & operations

- 12 years young
- Total: 33 missions, >100.000 personnel
- Wide variety of mandates, executive (EUFOR ALTHEA, EULEX KOSOVO) , non-executive (EUTM MALI, EUCAP SAHEL) but often incl. Security Sector Reform
- Launchable in 3-6 weeks (EUNAVFOR MED)
- Today: 11 civilian missions, 6 military operations, >7.000 personnel



Ongoing CSDP Missions/ Operations



EU-wide Comprehensive Approach in a Crisis



Range of potential EU instruments

Diplomatic
actions

Economic
Sanctions

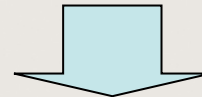
CSDP
Activity

Development
Aid

Humanitarian
Activities

Conflict
Prevention
measures

.....



Political
Framework
for Crisis
Approach

- Political context
- What the crisis is
- Why the EU should act
- Instruments available, and best suited

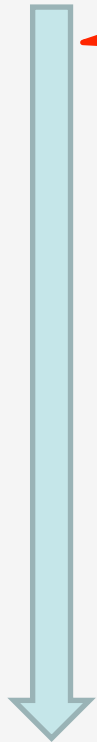


European Union
EXTERNAL ACTION

The Comprehensive Approach

Strategic Concept

PFCA / Regional Strategy



CSDP

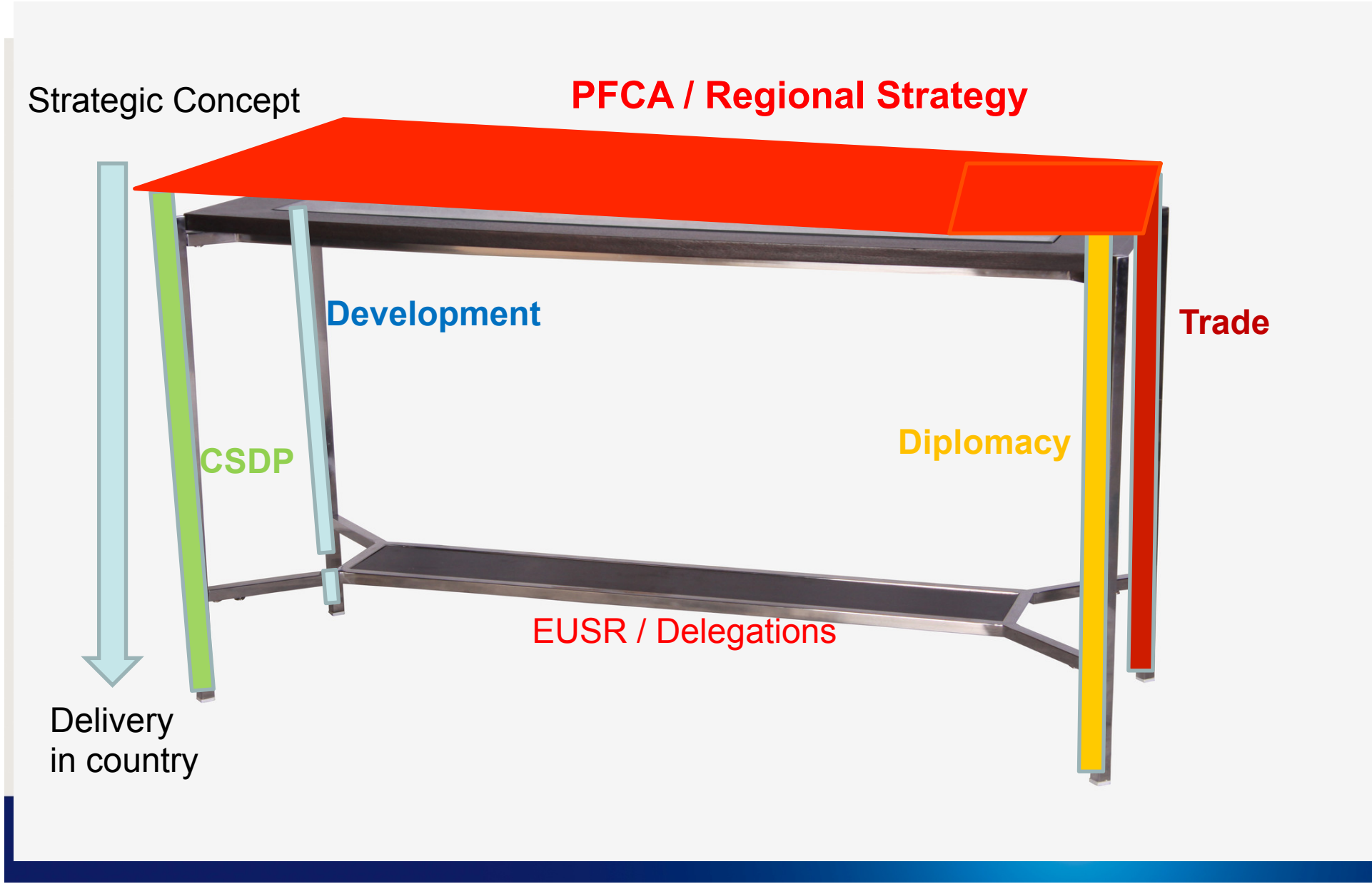
Development

Diplomacy

Trade

EUSR / Delegations

Delivery
in country



Comprehensive Approach

Prioritised Actions/Achievements I

- Develop shared analysis among all EU players – setting out the EU's understanding of a potential crisis situation and identifying the EU's interests, objectives and potential role(s);
- Define a single, common strategic vision for a conflict or crisis situation and for future EU engagement across policy areas;
 - Guidelines for Joint Framework Documents, good progress on joint programming and PFCA (Libya and Boko Haram)

Comprehensive Approach

Prioritised Actions/Achievements II

- Mobilise the EU's different strengths and capacities in support of shared objectives;
 - CBSD pilots and instrument, new SSR framework , Transitions from/to CSDP, better mutual understanding of different instruments and procedures;
- Better linking policy areas in internal and external actions;
 - Integrate new challenges like Agenda on migration: Valletta, Emergency Trust Fund, High Level Dialogues

Comprehensive Approach

Prioritised Actions/Achievements III

- Make better use of EU Delegations' central role in coordinating EU dialogue and support in the field;
- reinforce EUDEL expertise on security issues;
- Work more and better with partners - UN, NATO AU

Comprehensive Approach Lessons and Way Forward

- A simple philosophy of common sense and working together.
- Action Plan Country cases (sahel, Mali, Somalia, Afghanistan) indicate good progress but still room for improvement in changing our way of working.
- Challenge to cut across institutional barriers and keep flexibility – but results are worthwhile.
- Country based process with steering from EU Delegations and CSDP missions.
- Need to keep strong and continued engagement from MS