

This first **Indicative Programme**, covering the two year period 2007-2008, provides for the implementation of actions in accordance with Priorities 1, 2 and 3 in the Strategy Paper.

The main components of the Indicative Programme for 2007-2008 are to:

- set out a range of areas for projects which should have significant demonstration effects; and
- put in place an expert support facility to enable the Community to increase the impact of its programmes and projects (in the areas of priorities 1 and 2) over subsequent years; and
- establish a Peace-building Partnership to support the capacity of the Community to respond effectively to situations of crisis;

The project areas included in this Indicative Programme will have to be further defined for inclusion in the annual Action Programmes. As far as Priority 2 is concerned, given also the ongoing international community efforts in crisis management in Afghanistan and surrounding countries/regions, emphasis should be put above all on effective implementation of project area 6. Other project areas under Priority 2 will be prepared taking into account the above-mentioned prioritisation and implementation conditions.

1. EXPERT SUPPORT FACILITY (RELATES TO PRIORITIES 1 AND 2)

Context and justification:

The preparation and implementation by the European Commission services of multi-purpose trans-regional programmes as foreseen under article 4.1-4.2 would benefit from access to rapid and flexible expertise enabling to better respond to the following needs:

- field assessment and analysis;
- definition of objectives and implementation of activities;
- evaluation (including assessment of outcome and impact)
- preparation of follow-up or future programmes and actions.

Objectives:

The Expert Support Facility will assist the Commission to respond to the needs of partner countries and regions in particular with regard to the following activities:

1. To carry out feasibility studies, evaluations and assessments of cooperative frameworks with beneficiaries. Following requests from beneficiaries, experts will advise on possible programmes in the security and judiciary areas (notably organised crime, including trafficking in human beings, drugs and firearms, terrorism and possibly non-proliferation of WMD).
2. To implement specific actions, experts could be deployed on short-, medium- or long- term basis.

Eligible actions:

All areas within the scope of article 4.1.-4.2. of the Instrument for Stability. Short and medium term field missions for programme identification as well as possible support to individual partner countries, regional and international organisations.

Modalities:

The specific implementation modalities for the set-up and management of the Facility will be defined by the Contracting Authority taking into consideration the expertise and capacity already available in the Commission and notably at the level of the Joint Research Centre (JRC).

The selected operator of the ESF will identify and mobilise relevant expertise – in many of the areas only available at the level of EU Member States' relevant authorities – as well as administrative and financial management, including the organisation of the experts' missions and payments. Once operational, the ESF will be made accessible to other sources of funding, notably under Article 3 IfS and the

geographic instruments of EC external assistance, with regard to the recruitment of experts for short-, medium- or long- term missions or projects.

Beneficiaries:

Partner countries and regions.

Geographical coverage:

Global.

Expected results:

Once established, the ESF will assist the European Commission to ensure that:

- The programmes and projects are identified and implemented according to the interests and needs of beneficiary countries and regions.
- The experts are easily and rapidly deployed.
- The design and realisation of multi-purpose missions are made possible.
- The priority areas and challenges are clearly identified.

The quality, credibility and visibility of EU interventions in the relevant fields are ensured.

Indicators:

Number of experts deployed, number of action reports delivered, satisfaction of the beneficiaries, improvement in the quality of the projects and programmes (monitoring and evaluation reports), support from EU Member States.

2. PROJECT AREAS

The following are the project areas selected for implementation in 2007-2008:

PRIORITY 1 (*project areas 1 - 5*):

NON-PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Project area 1 - Support for the retraining and alternative employment of former weapons scientists and engineers

Context and justification:

In order to prevent the proliferation of WMD expertise after the Cold War, two Centres were set up to redirect the scientists and engineers possessing knowledge and skills related to weapons of mass destruction or missile delivery systems towards peaceful activities. These are the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) in Moscow, and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU). Since 1994 the Community has committed around €25 Million per year through the TACIS instrument to support these Centres.

Objectives:

The Commission recognises the undeniable contribution of both Centres to the international scientific community. This has been of unique value. Fifteen years after their creation, the Governing Boards of ISTC/STCU also acknowledged the need to adjust to a new environment and initiated, in March 2006, a strategic reassessment of the strengths and possible improvements in order to decide on the future direction of the ISTC and SCTU.

The Commission wishes to encourage the positive transformation of the two Centres. Taking over from the TACIS instrument, the Stability Instrument intends to devote a portion of this WMD indicative budget (2007-2008). A Community-funded assessment mission has visited both Centres in early 2007. Their report will help to guide the role the Community can play, on the longer term, to support the transformation of both centres.

Modalities:

The EU is a Governing Board member of both centres and therefore defines the priorities and the level of funding of their activities, in a coordinated effort with its international partners.

Beneficiaries

The recipient country will benefit from the removal of proliferation risks. The international community and the EU will benefit from this threat reduction activity.

Geographical coverage:

CIS countries

Expected results:

Reduced risk of proliferation of dangerous scientific knowledge related to WMD.

Indicators:

Regular progress reports and review meetings. Number of WMD scientists involved.
Quality and number of EC supported projects.

Timing:

The initial decision to be taken on the financial envelope will be for 2007 only. The assessment mission is currently reviewing the non-proliferation value of the work of the Centres, after which decisions will be made on the future level of funding under the instrument.

Indicative budget:

In the order of 40 % of the Priority 1 total budget.

Project area 2 - Strengthening of civilian capabilities and exchange of information to fight against the illegal trafficking of CBRN materials

Context and justification:

Trafficking in CBRN materials is a significant threat. Fighting illicit trafficking requires following flows of CBRN materials and technology and also financial flows. However, there are weaknesses in national standards and procedures to detect illicit trafficking, particularly at borders, and also to control deceptive financial practices. There is a need to improve coordination and the sharing of responsibilities among national, regional and international agencies through exchange of information and possible elaboration of guidelines.

Objectives:

To address these problems, the European Commission is proposing to closely cooperate with relevant national, regional and international organisations, including UN agencies. This work aims to promote and improve the exchange of information and knowledge among the different domestic actors (industry, financial sector, national authorities), between countries, and between countries and international organisations.

Modalities:

Project support could aim at establishing a permanent and standardised process for the collection, management and dissemination of technical data and information on illicit trafficking. In addition part of the project support will be to elaborate and promote analytical tools to provide risk assessments and identify overall capability and financial vulnerabilities. Best practice guidelines could be produced to help harmonise policies and concrete measures could be proposed to reinforce the control of illicit trafficking of CBRN materials and technology. In this respect, coordination with relevant national, regional and international organisations will be sought.

Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries will be governments, and particularly officials in organisations working to prevent illicit CBRN trafficking.

Geographical coverage:

Global.

Expected results:

Strengthened regional and trans-national information sharing and co-operation between participating countries. Enhanced detection capacity in beneficiary countries. Enhanced security through increased use of “best-practice” techniques.

Indicators:

Regular reports and review meetings. The establishment of a functioning knowledge management system in the regions of concern. Improved co-operation between law enforcement agencies.

Timing:

The activity will have a two year duration. Further actions would be subject to a review of achievements.

Project area 3 - Assistance on export controls on dual-use goods

Context and justification:

The European Security Strategy recognises that export control has had a beneficial effect in slowing the spread of WMD. The EU Strategy against the Proliferation of WMD commits the EU to strengthen export control policies and practices within EU borders and beyond, in co-ordination with partners. It identifies the need to set up a programme of assistance to partner countries in the field of export control. A requirement to undertake such assistance work is also set out in UNSCR 1540. To date, the EU efforts on export control assistance have been based on a case by case

approach. The Commission is working to build a systematic sustainable capability for assistance in line with international export control regimes (e.g. Australia Group, NSG...).

Ongoing projects are based on the principle of coordinating the use of EU experts for export control assistance in the Balkans, China, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Morocco. In the same framework, a TACIS project with the Russian Federation is also underway. The initial results are promising, demonstrating greater coherence, improved impact as well as greater EU visibility in the recipient countries.

Objectives:

The activities will build on the experience from existing projects. The primary aim would be to deliver export control assistance to countries sharing a common interest with the EU. The 2007 project would continue work with the present countries and also address others. In parallel, the modalities for prioritising the countries need to be addressed. Recognising the importance of an EU wide commitment to export control support measures, the programme would also seek to enhance the size and experience of the pool of experts available to provide EU outreach in the areas of legislation, licensing, industry outreach and enforcement. The programme would also improve the system for flexibly drawing on expertise from EU Member States.

Modalities:

Implementation will be through one or several Member States having the appropriate expertise. DG RELEX will set up a coordination group of interested Commission services to support this programme.

Beneficiaries

The recipient countries will benefit from knowledge of EU best practice. The EU will benefit from the exchange of experience with neighbours and key trading partners.

Geographical coverage:

Global with initial focus on Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, Montenegro, and Serbia), China, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Ukraine. Other countries, and particularly other EU neighbouring countries, will be progressively added to the programme as resources become available and depending on the results of the on-going evaluation and the needs assessment. Factors which will be considered in the selection process could include for example: being a candidate or neighbouring country or a significant trade partner; willingness to cooperate on non-proliferation (linked to existence of WMD clause in agreements). With regard to agreements including a WMD clause support is foreseen to ACP countries in the context of the Cotonou agreement.

Expected results:

Enhanced international security through export controls that meet international standards (UNSCR 1540). In certain countries there will be the potential to set up “model” export control administrations. The EU will be able to benefit from the exchange of experience with partner countries.

Indicators:

There will be regular progress reports including analysis of the impact on beneficiary countries. The performance of the implementing agent will be regularly audited. It will be possible to monitor performance in some detail.

Timing:

This project will have an initial duration of up to three years. Further work in the area of export control assistance is foreseen for the entire duration of the instrument.

Project area 4 - Strengthening capabilities against biological threats

Context and justification:

The WMD threats of most concern - in terms of the ability to inflict mass casualties - are clearly nuclear and biological, and arguably bio-weapons have the potential to be the most potent means of inflicting mass casualties. While the nuclear issue is at the forefront of attention, the responses to the bio-threats are underdeveloped. There is the risk posed by the residual facilities, materials and agents from former weapons related programmes. In addition, the rapid development and dissemination of bio-sciences, where researchers use dangerous pathogens, increases the risk of a misuse of experiments and could increase the potential threat of bioterrorist attacks. Many of the biological laboratories handling dangerous pathogens are insufficiently protected. The danger that humans, animals or plants might be attacked by biological or toxin agents is of increasing concern.

Objectives:

This activity would address shortcomings in the safety practices of key biological laboratories in countries of proliferation concern. The work will also support development of a risk reduction plan for application in the biomedical research sector, addressing the key stakeholders so as to improve knowledge of the threat. This project is highly relevant in that it can have a direct impact in a sector that is not currently engaged in the discussion of security but has direct access to proliferation-sensitive knowledge and materials. At present there is limited awareness of the issues associated with bio-security in the biomedical research community and this aspect is a potential weak spot in the overall non-proliferation and counter-terrorism effort.

Modalities:

Implementation will be through a combination of actors, including international organisations. It will involve also regional organisations working on related issues as appropriate. Member States' involvement in specific activities can also be foreseen.

Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries will be governments and private research facilities, in particular individuals working in biological research. The international community and the EU will benefit from this threat reduction activity.

Geographical coverage:

The project support will have global coverage with particular focus on countries or regions of proliferation concern.

Expected results:

This work would lead to enhanced security at sensitive biological facilities through increased use of "best-practice" techniques. It would lead to an increased awareness of the threat and greater visibility of bio-preparedness measures. It would lead to the creation of an operational programme to strengthen bio-security in the biomedical research community.

Indicators:

Regular reports and review meetings, facility inspections and dialogue with the research community.

Timing:

This activity will initially have a two year duration. Further activity will be subject to a review of achievements.

Project area 5 - Measures to facilitate the disposition of CBRN- related material

Context and justification:

Many countries still possess stockpiles of WMD and related materials. Residual WMD stockpiles, like, for example, chemical weapons need to be destroyed. The safe and secure disposition of all WMD material of proliferation relevance is a priority for action. Earlier experience from the TACIS programme has shown that concrete project design requires careful feasibility analysis.

Objectives:

The aim is to build on existing projects such as those developed in the G8 context. The primary aim would be to destroy residual materials deemed to be of proliferation concern.

Modalities:

Implementation will be based on a combination of actors, including regional, international and Member States' expertise already involved in similar activities.

Beneficiaries

Governments

Geographical coverage:

The project support will focus on countries and regions of proliferation concern.

Expected results:

This work will lead to enhanced international security through removal of proliferation risk material.

Indicators:

Regular reporting. It will be possible to monitor performance in some detail given the very concrete actions to be undertaken.

Timing:

This activity will initially have a two-year duration. Further activity will be subject to a review of achievements and an evaluation of the threats posed by remaining materials.

PRIORITY 2 (*project areas 6 – 9*):

COUNTERACTING GLOBAL AND TRANS-REGIONAL THREATS

Project area 6 - Fight against trafficking from/to Afghanistan

Context and justification:

There is a need to address several interrelated threats in the region around Afghanistan and their effects on other regions including Europe.

Among the many issues causing concern are the dramatic increase in drugs production in Afghanistan itself and trafficking, mainly of heroin, to other regions. There are obvious links between this development and trans-regional organised crime and most likely also with the financing of terrorism.

Project actions would initially focus on capacity building measures aimed at enabling the participating countries to better contribute to wider international community efforts in the fight against heroin trafficking and related organised crime and terrorist activities. Police and justice cooperation and intelligence sharing are key to the understanding and the response to these phenomena. Other project actions could include support to the areas of detection and analysis of falsified travel or trade related documents and/or to intelligence and monitoring activities related to the logistics, financial and transport capacities of criminal organisations.

Objectives:

The aim is to develop and extend regional police and judicial cooperation as well as intelligence sharing through coordinated actions in the Economic Co-operation Organisation (ECO) region around Afghanistan. As regards police/judicial cooperation, the project would build upon and reinforce the capacities of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) to facilitate the work with the ECO countries, which include Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, the five Central Asia countries, Azerbaijan and Turkey.

Project activities could include support to:

- ECO Drugs Control Co-ordination Unit (DCCU) and the establishment of liaison with the Central Asian Regional Information and Cooperation Centre (CARICC) as the essential operational platform in these regions;
- activities related to an interagency cooperation law enforcement network provided by UNODC/Interpol in the fight against trafficking of drugs, chemical precursors, firearms, falsified documents, etc.;
- co-operation between forensics laboratories engaged in the identification and tracking of networks for the trafficking of heroin towards Russia and Western

- Europe and of chemical precursors into producing countries including Afghanistan
- development of synergies with existing initiatives (Paris Pact Initiative; Central Asian Regional Information Centre – CARICC).
 - INCB “project cohesion” in its component related to CARICC and ECO countries
 - Development of CARICC as a possible counterpart for EU law enforcement services and agencies, including EUROPOL

Modalities:

The implementation could associate EU Member State law enforcement services, international organisations such as UNODC or Interpol and the Secretariat of ECO (DCCU).

The different elements could be implemented in a sequential approach, using existing structures and capacities:

The starting phase of the project could focus on support to drug trafficking investigation capacities in ECO countries, including:

- the upgrading to international standards and the networking of national forensics laboratories for the analysis of heroin could permit the systematic collection of drugs samples and their packaging and recording in national data bases;
- the connection of national databases to an Interpol platform using the existing structures created by UNODC in Central Asia (including CARICC). Information could be disseminated through the Interpol I/24/7 network covering 186 countries, thus assisting anti-narcotics law enforcement services to identify the routes used for the distribution of drugs;
- networking/mentoring of laboratories in the ECO region with EU Member States’ specialised forensics laboratories.

The focus of this project would be to support Interpol linked law enforcement agencies to identify drug routes and join efforts in order to track and dismantle criminal/trafficking networks. At the same time, the project would contribute to the reinforcement of existing EC programmes in Central Asia (BOMCA/CADAP, Interpol), Afghanistan (BOMAF) and the South Caucasus (SCAD in Azerbaijan), and would also give a new impulse to UNODC programmes in these regions, including EC/UNODC cross-regional programme against precursors diversion. .

Beneficiaries:

Law enforcement and justice services and agencies of the ECO and CARICC countries.

Geographical coverage:

Countries of the ECO/CARICC region (including countries covered by DCI/IPA/ENPI)

Expected results:

Improved ECO region police and justice cooperation of relevance to trans-regional threats, initially focusing on drugs and organised crime.

Indicators:

Monitoring reports, number of joint operations and/or exchanges of Interpol messages, exchanges of staff, guidelines and operational standards developed by the project.

Project area 7 – Preventing the diversion and trafficking of drug precursors in Latin America and the Caribbean region (LAC).

Context and justification:

The drugs business is at the root of political instability, internal conflicts, organised crime, poverty, money laundering, corruption as well as source of huge economic and social costs not only in the Andean region, but also in other parts of Latin America and the Caribbean countries (LAC).

Preventing illicit drug manufacturing, trafficking and consumption in the LAC regions, particularly of cocaine, heroin, amphetamine-type-stimulants through a comprehensive and balanced policy that includes the prevention of diversion of drug precursors remains therefore high priority¹. The focus of the project would be the strengthening of trans-regional capacities to prevent the diversion of chemical substances as well as supporting international cross-border co-operation among relevant institutions, possibly building on previous EC activities already undertaken in the Andean region, such as PRECAN.

Objectives:

The aim is to improve the understanding and performance of the international precursor control mechanisms among those administrative authorities and operators dealing with these substances in the LAC regions through: institutional strengthening, capacity building, systematisation and exchange of best practices; networking and information sharing mechanisms.

¹ As highlighted in the Conclusions of the IX High-Level Meeting of the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs between Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union (Port of Spain Declaration, 22-23 May 2007)

Project activities could include support to:

- The creation of trans-regional networking and information sharing mechanisms;
- Further promoting the harmonisation of drug precursor control procedures and systems at the level of Latin America and the Caribbean regions;
- Capacity-building within the Latin American and the Caribbean regions through:
 - Cross-regional training and/or personnel exchange programmes;
 - The setting of benchmarks and the exchange of tools, methodologies and best practices between the LAC regions and the EU
 - The establishment of communication procedures among the administrative authorities (and law enforcement where appropriate).

Modalities:

Implementation arrangements would be agreed with the relevant national and regional organizations. The implementation could be carried out through an international organisation, such as UNDP.

Beneficiaries:

The relevant administrative authorities dealing with drug precursors in the partner countries of the Latin American and Caribbean regions.

Geographical coverage:

The project will support countries in Latin America and Caribbean regions.

Expected results:

Cooperation mechanisms strengthened in the Latin America and Caribbean regions; regional guidelines on precursor control expanded; harmonized tools and methodologies adopted and applied at trans-regional level; training programmes organised; public-private sector partnerships established.

Indicators:

Number of institutions participating in the trans-regional cooperation mechanisms; number of personnel trained and/or exchanged; expanded guidelines in new countries; number of tools, methodologies and best practices inventoried and systematised and reports produced; number of private sector companies in partnership with governments; monitoring reports.

Project area 8 – Support to counter-terrorism capacities

The measures to be implemented in this domain will seek to contribute to the efforts of the International Community to tackle international terrorism and related criminal financing activities. One of the actions will, assuming effective arrangements can be agreed, provide assistance to the African Union and its Member States, *inter alia* through the African Centre for Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT). Other relevant actions might be considered.

Context and justification:

Terrorism is already a widespread phenomenon in several parts of Africa and is a potential problem for the rest of the continent. Poverty and social exclusion provide a fertile ground for violent radicalization and terrorist recruitment. Countries with weak governance may be identified by terrorist organisations as attractive places to establish in or retreat to. The fight against terrorism has been put high on the agenda of the African Union (AU), which in 2002 adopted an Action Plan for the prevention and combat of terrorism in Africa and decided on the creation of the ACSRT as a specialised agency of the AU. Inaugurated in October 2004, and located in Algiers, the main objective of the ACSRT is to contribute to and strengthen the capacity of the AU and its Member States in the prevention and combat of terrorism in Africa. This support is provided through the collection, analysis and exchange of information as well as training and research activities.

The ACSRT could have the potential to become a useful actor in the regional response to the global threat of terrorism. It needs to become fully operational and to ensure its credibility *vis-à-vis* the AU Member States and other partners. The European Commission has already decided to commit an initial contribution to the ACSRT under the MEDA programme and complementary assistance should be considered under the Instrument for Stability.

Objectives:

Support the counter-terrorism capacities of the African Union through strengthening of the operational capabilities of the ACSRT and the capacity of the AU Member States to cooperate effectively in the fight against terrorism at the African and international level. This will be done through the provision of, *inter alia*, technical assistance (including training), equipment, and support for research and development activities including with the EU, international specialised organisations and other organisations such as the African Institute for Security Studies.

Eligible activities:

ACSRT activities contributing to cooperation between relevant agencies at the trans-regional and international levels. Support for development of ACSRT partnerships with other African organisations (such as the African Institute for Security Studies), with the EU and/or other specialised law enforcement/justice organisations or services. Provision of technical assistance for the implementation of the relevant UN and AU legal framework.

Modalities:

Implementation of the assistance will be done in close partnership with the services of the Commission of the AU and relevant services of the EU, its Member States as well as relevant regional and international organisations and in full coherence with other relevant activities such as the planned Joint Action of the Council aiming at improving the counter-terrorism organisational capacities of the Member States of the African Union.

Beneficiaries:

The African Union and its Member States.

Geographical coverage:

Member States of the AU, including those covered by the EDF, DCI and the ENPI.

Expected results:

Acceleration of the functioning and improved capacity of the ACSRT. This project would have a clear pilot function, as its approach and activities could be subsequently built on and also potentially adapted and replicated in other parts of the world.

Under this programming exercise, the IfS will be used to complement the MEDA/AU support programme funding as well as to help prepare the next implementation phases on the basis of a participative evaluation process scheduled to take place end of 2007.

Project area 9 – Measures against illicit trafficking of firearms and explosive materials.

Context and justification:

The safety and security of individuals and societies in regions where organised crime or armed violence represent a threat heavily depends on combating the illicit spread, accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials, including remnants of war. The EU has an important role and a strong interest in promoting higher standards in other regions in this regard. There is a need to assist countries and regions to undertake and comply with international commitments in this domain.

Objectives:

In order to provide a coherent response to the complex modalities of illicit trafficking in firearms, it is necessary to build capacity at different levels in the partner regions and countries, notably in Africa which is most affected by this scourge. On the one hand, political awareness and willingness need to be raised and pooled at the partners' level with a view to adopting and/or implementing the necessary policies and relevant UN or regional legal instruments in this area. On the other hand,

operational capacities need to be built at the level of the competent services of the partner countries and regions in order to strengthen their cooperation.

Eligible actions:

Project activities could include support to:

- the formulation of policies and the mobilization of public opinion;
- capacity-building measures for the benefit of regional organisations and their member states, with a view to strengthening trans-regional exchange of information and cooperation in the fight against arms trafficking, including the setting up of information systems aiming to exchange and analyse information on air and maritime arms transportation and brokering actors.

Modalities:

Implementation of the assistance will be done in close partnership with the AU, other relevant regional organisations, as well as with their partners.

Beneficiaries:

Authorities and competent services of the partner regions and countries, notably of the African Union and its Member States.

Geographical coverage:

This project support will be implemented in Africa, with a trans-regional link to Latin America.

Expected results:

Informed decision-making processes at regional and local levels; improvement and enforcement of the relevant UN or regional legal framework; enhanced capacity of law enforcement agencies and other competent services, increased exchange of information and co-operation at trans-regional level.

Indicators:

Political commitments demonstrated and respected; number of countries who made progress with the adoption and implementation of the relevant legal framework; number of operations and exchanges of information between competent services; number of training courses; number of monitoring reports.

PRIORITY 3:

BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR EFFECTIVE CRISIS RESPONSE

Project area 10 – Peace-building Partnership

Context and justification:

A clear need has been identified by both the EU and the UN system to strengthen international capacity to prevent or mitigate crises and to ensure a more effective and coherent international response to crisis. Currently this capacity lies in the multi-lateral agencies, specialised non-state actors, regional and sub-regional organisations, and in Member States' public administrations. All of these bodies are involved in the implementation of EC programmes. The challenge is to ensure the development and dissemination of best practice, rapid access to qualified human resources, and adequate technological and logistical support.

Objectives:

To build the capacity of the international system, including multilateral organisations and non-state actors, for response in situations of crisis and in post-crisis stabilisation.

Modalities:

Funding will be awarded through competitive and targeted grants to non-state actors and international organisations. Operating grants may be awarded in some cases.

Beneficiaries

The ultimate beneficiaries will be conflict or disaster-affected populations. The immediate beneficiaries will primarily be specialised non-state actors, international organizations, regional and sub-regional bodies.

Geographical coverage:

Global.

Expected results:

1. *Improved operational capacity of non-state actors, regional and sub-regional organisations and networks*

The Commission will seek to strengthen the capacity of its partner organisations through providing grant funding (including limited core-funding) and facilitating access to the Commission's own technical capacities (notably mapping and information technologies). A particular emphasis will be put on dissemination of best practice and increasing the available pool of expertise in the areas identified in article

3.2 of the Instrument for Stability. The Commission will encourage the creation of networks in order to avoid duplication of effort.

2. Improved early warning mechanisms are established; improved access to field-based political analysis, and policy-oriented research is ensured;

Building on the work of the Conflict Prevention Partnership, the Community will support organisations conducting policy-oriented and field-based research. There would be a strong emphasis on early warning, promoting the coherence of development and technical co-operation measures and conflict prevention objectives, and identifying operational best practice in the delivery of aid during the post-crisis peace-building phase.. Moreover, the identification and dissemination of operational best-practice relating to key issues in the development/security policy nexus, such as Disarmament, Demobilisation and Re-integration (DDR), Security System Reform (SSR) and the role of natural resources in conflict would also be eligible for support.

3. Common tools and working practices are put in place with the UN, World Bank and other multi-lateral organisations, as well as with Member States

The Community and its Member States is a major donor to multi-lateral organisations, but also have a substantial technical and operational capacity of their own. Support under the Instrument for Stability will strengthen the Union's contribution to co-operation at multi-lateral level on crisis response and early recovery. The Community will also seek to ensure that key EU policies – including the Policy Coherence for Development Agenda - are taken into account in the operational practices of multi-lateral organisations. Initially, work will focus on developing common post-conflict or post-disaster needs assessments, in line with the requirement of the EU Consensus on Development to reduce the burden of multiple field assessments in crisis countries.

4. EU training standards are established, and are compatible with standards used by the UN and other relevant multilateral organisations. A strengthened and expanded cohort of trained experts is available for international missions

Over the period of this strategy the Commission will build on the strong groundwork completed by the European Core Group on Training on establishing a core training curriculum, while strengthening the linkages between training and deployment and ultimately aiming for a recognised EU training standard, compatible with UN and OSCE requirements. Work will focus on meeting capacity-shortages both in the fields of activity eligible for funding under the Instrument for Stability, and in the priority areas for EU civilian missions.

Output Indicators:

- Establishment of networks with relevant non-state actors;
- Improved early warning systems in place;
- Operational best-practice identified and disseminated;

- Training standards established, numbers of EU-trained experts participating in international missions;
- Improved operational collaboration with Member States, World Bank, UN and other multilateral organisations, leading to shared analysis of crisis situations and greater use of common post-disaster/crisis damage and needs assessments;
- A system for exchange of crisis relevant between the Community, its Member States, and partners is established;
- Commission and its implementing partners have access to improved technologies for crisis response.

Timing:

Work under the Peace-building Partnership has already begun. A first call for proposals is expected to be launched before summer 2007. The first targeted grants will be awarded before October 2007

ANNEX I - BUDGET BREAKDOWN FOR 2007-2008

Instrument for Stability

Indicative Programme 2007-2008

Budget Breakdown (€million)

PRIORITIES	2007-2008
Priority 1 - non proliferation: ...of which ISTC/STCU in the order of 40 % ² ...of which expert support facility up to 5 %	53,00
Priority 2 – trans-regional threats: ...of which expert support facility up to 20% ...of which fight against trafficking from/to Afghanistan up to 50%	19,00
Priority 3 – capacity building for crisis response:	15,00
TOTAL	87,00

² It is understood that in 2008 the European Commission contribution to the ISTC/STCU will be of 15 Million euros. For 2009 a maximum of 8 Million euros will be granted subject to the outcome of the ongoing EC evaluation and the internal re-examination by the Science Centres of their mission and mandate.