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<b>PROGRAMME COMPONENT I: IMPROVING THE CAPACITY OF NON-STATE ACTORS</b>
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**ACTION FICHE N° 1: SUPPORT TO IN-COUNTRY ACTORS TO PREVENT AND RESPOND TO CRISIS IN FRAGILE AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED SITUATIONS**

<b>Background</b>	<p>Root causes driving violent conflicts are often very context-specific and should be addressed in a long-term perspective. To help vulnerable communities be better prepared for managing and defusing tensions and potential triggers for conflicts, including stability and security issues that may arise after a natural disaster, it is crucial to support in-country non-state actors active in building peace and preventing violent conflicts.</p> <p>With a view to continuity and in line with the 2012-2013 Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme, the recommendations of the 2009 stock-taking and scoping study<sup>1</sup> and the conclusions of the consultation meeting with the Peace-building Partnership broader community<sup>2</sup>, it is proposed to continue engaging with in-country actors via locally managed calls for proposals for civil society actions on thematic and/or transversal issues as already done under the 2010 and 2011 Annual Action Programmes.</p> <p>Under the previous two rounds of locally managed calls for proposals, fourteen Delegations across five continents have or will have launched actions targeting peace-building related issues in the fields of mediation and dialogue, media and conflict, women, peace and security, fragility and human security.<sup>3</sup> The Peace-building Partnership support to non-state actors under the 2012 Annual Action Programme builds on and takes into account lessons learned from such two previous phases and focuses on five priority areas (see “Priorities”).</p> <p>A limited number of EU Delegations will be identified to manage the calls on the basis of a series of criteria including, <i>inter alia</i>, implementation capacity; complementarity or synergy with other EU supported activities; the political relevance and immediate need for the PbP support and equitable geographic distribution.</p>
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<sup>1</sup> The consultants’ full study and executive summary are available on the Peace-building Partnership (PBP) web-page at: [http://eeas.europa.eu/ifs/pbp\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/ifs/pbp_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> IFS consultation meeting of 24/1/2011 on the Peace-building Partnership Strategy Paper 2012-2013 organised under the framework of the Civil Society Dialogue Network and attended by representatives of civil society organisations, international/regional organisations, EU Member States and European Institutions.

<sup>3</sup> AAP 2010: Bolivia, Nicaragua (regional), Pakistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe, Timor-Leste; AAP 2011: Burundi, Central Africa, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Jordan, Lebanon, Solomon Islands.

<p><b>Objectives</b></p>	<p>Activities under this component should create, restore or consolidate appropriate ways, tools and mechanisms at local and regional level to prevent conflicts and contribute to durable peace. The aim is to support local initiatives in fragile and conflict-affected areas and in-country capacities for effective conflict management and peace-building, including proposals tackling the regional dimension<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>The actions, should contribute, <i>inter alia</i>, to the following objectives:</p> <p>a) enhancement of the overall <u>capacity-building</u> of relevant non-state actors at local level;</p> <p>b) improvement of local non-state actors <u>networking and advocacy</u> skills;</p> <p>c) fostering and facilitating <u>dialogue</u> between non-state actors and local and international institutions.</p>
<p><b>Priorities</b></p>	<p>In line with current EU policy priorities, the following areas have been identified under the Annual Action Programme 2012:</p> <p><i>1.1 Mediation, dialogue, transitional justice and reconciliation</i></p> <p>Enabling national and local authorities and communities to deal with mediation and reconciliation and prepare them to handle their own conflicts is crucial to prevent the outbreak or escalation of violent conflict. The IfS will aim at sustaining initiatives that build trust and confidence and which can have a significant impact on the dynamics of a conflict. Activities could envisage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting peace culture, respect for diversity and tolerance, dialogue between parties to a conflict and developing peace building strategies;</li> <li>• Promoting and supporting approaches to create space for negotiation in conflict-prone areas as well as for reconciliation and transitional justice;</li> <li>• Promoting inclusiveness in political transition settlements and building cross-community capacities, focusing on “marginalised”</li> </ul>

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<sup>4</sup> Actions may have a national, multi-country or regional scope, including projects working with sub-regional and regional organisations.

	<p>groups (i.e. women, children, youth, ethnic and religious groups);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide capacity building and knowledge transfer to relevant stakeholders for track-I and track-II mediation<sup>5</sup> and facilitate their international networking.</li> </ul> <p><i>1.2 Accountability, civilian oversight and media</i></p> <p>Strengthening civilian oversight and monitoring mechanisms can be effective for early-warning and for building accountability. Media and civil society have a crucial role to play in building effective mechanisms to monitor deprivation and grievances, discrimination, abuses and marginalisation. The role of the private sector in conflict-prone and conflict affected areas and the monitoring of conflict-related population flows could also be addressed. Activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for monitoring of progress in the implementation of peace agreements;</li> <li>• Advocacy and awareness of the risk of conflict, providing relevant input to identification of policy responses and mobilisation of political will behind those responses;</li> <li>• Support to enhance media's role in conflict prevention (conflict-sensitive reporting) and improving accountability;</li> <li>• Advocacy and monitoring of State/institution building processes in post-conflict and transitional periods to democracy;</li> <li>• Development of oversight strategies to ease the transition from humanitarian aid to rehabilitation and to development.</li> </ul> <p><i>1.3 Women, peace and security</i></p> <p>Considering the relevance of the subject and following up on the high number of actions launched in this area under the previous local calls for proposals (2010 and 2011 AAP), Women, Peace and Security is proposed once again as a priority area for the 2012 Annual Action Programme. As in the past, support is given to measures to promote gender considerations at all institutional decision-making levels and within civil society, in particular in relation with the mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. Activities could focus on (but not excluding other possibilities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowerment of women activists and women's organisations as well as of civil society staff to participate in peace and security</li> </ul>
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<sup>5</sup> Track I Mediation describes the field of official, high-level negotiations between the conflict parties; Track II Mediation is instead unofficial dialogue and problem-solving activities taking place in parallel with the formal, government processes of communication and negotiation.

<sup>6</sup> See in particular the list of international norms, standards and principles included in Annex 1 of the EU Guidelines on Children affected by armed conflicts.

	<p>processes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of mechanisms to better respond to gender based violence in situations of crisis and conflict (research-action on the role of customary law, better involvement of men, role of community, role of peacekeeping forces, etc.);</li> <li>• Exchange of practices on the development and implementation of National Action Plans (NAP) implementing UNSCR 1325 and 1820 in third countries;</li> <li>• Implementation of the EU Comprehensive approach on UNSCR 1325 and 1820.</li> </ul> <p><i>1.4 Children and Youth, Peace and Security</i></p> <p>Children are disproportionately affected by armed conflicts. With the weakening of traditional protection and support mechanisms, they are particular targets and easy prey for recruitments by armed groups, exploitation and trafficking networks. Their rights are regularly violated often in silence and in a climate of impunity. Long-lasting conflict environments also have a devastating effect on children and youth growing up knowing only violence with the consequent risk of creating “lost generations”, further perpetuating conflict. The impact of armed conflict on children and youth may sow the seeds for conflicts to continue or to re-merge. Moreover, in many countries, children and youth account for a very high percentage of the population but are often not given a proper voice or opportunities to contribute to shaping their societies. This component will support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions to prevent and reduce the active recruitment of children in armed conflicts and to supporting their reintegration, including accountability and redress measures;</li> <li>• Actions aiming to prevent other forms of violence against children in conflict or post-conflict contexts, in particular by combating trafficking and other crimes against children;</li> <li>• Actions aiming at reconnecting youth across geographic or ethnic divide, combating isolation and segregation, building interaction and trust;</li> <li>• Actions aiming at diverting youth from engaging in gangs and other forms of violence, or their recruitment by extremist groups;</li> <li>• Actions to ensure that national peace-negotiations and reconciliation processes are child-sensitive (effectively promoting and safeguarding the rights of children) and to ensure that the voice of children/youth is heard and their views adequately taken into account;</li> <li>• Actions to promote child and youth civic engagement, empowering them to play an active role in their communities and public affairs affecting them.</li> </ul> <p>Interventions will target children/youth in: countries affected by/emerging</p>
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	<p>from a conflict, countries affected by high level of violence, threatening peace and stability, countries in democratic transition, or where the lack of civic engagement and opportunities for participation in public life, is seen as a factor threatening peace. Particular attention will be given to children with disabilities and children from minority groups. All funded actions should underpin international instruments as well as agreed norms and principles for the protection of children<sup>6</sup>. In addition, they should contribute to the implementation of the EU Guidelines on Children and armed conflict and the EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child.</p> <p><i>1.5 Climate change, natural resources and conflict</i></p> <p>As recognised in the Council Conclusions on EU Climate Diplomacy adopted on 18 July 2011, scarcity of natural resources and environmental deterioration may exacerbate instability in fragile states, as well as pressures on international governance. While there is a general awareness of climate change impact, there is only limited knowledge about how this will concretely affect individual livelihoods. Formulating appropriate mitigation responses and advanced planning, including disaster preparedness, as well as adaptation measures at local and sub-national levels is crucial to minimise the security risk of climate change impact. Activities supported under this component should aim at empowering local civil society and community-based organisations to formulate and coordinate tailor-made mitigation and adaptation measures. Activities should contribute to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of socio-environmental analysis and risk planning at local level;</li> <li>• Climate information gathering, systematic observation and development of monitoring tools;</li> <li>• Exchange of information and dialogue at regional and national level to develop common understanding and avoid potentially contradicting policies;</li> <li>• Mitigation and adaptation measures to address the effects of climate change.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">*****</p> <p>Further (or alternative) priority areas may be selected on a case-by-case basis with a view to optimising the contribution of civil society in a specific country and following discussions with the relevant EU Delegations. All funded actions will ensure that gender aspects are mainstreamed and may include women or children-specific activities. Actions aiming at developing mechanisms to enhance coordination and operational cooperation between separate entities and organisations will be particularly encouraged.</p>
<b>Foreseen results</b>	a) Strengthened institutional and operational capacity of civil society actors with regard to the following priority areas: mediation, dialogue, transitional

	<p>justice and reconciliation; accountability, civilian oversight and media; women, peace and security; children, youth, peace and security; climate change, natural resources and conflict;</p> <p>b) Improved local non-state actors networking and advocacy skills, including increased civil society involvement in the five thematic areas relating to both long-term and short-term conflict prevention and peace-building;</p> <p>c) Established or enhanced dialogue between non-state actors and local or international institutions on subjects related to the five priority areas.</p>
<b>Selection criteria</b>	<p>The calls for proposals<sup>7</sup> for non-state actors<sup>8</sup> to be implemented by the EU Delegations will be established in accordance with the rules and principles set out in the Financial Regulation (Art. 115 (1)) and its Implementing Rules (Art. 176), and in close consultation with the selected Delegations, as appropriate. The selection of proposals will be made on the basis of, <i>inter alia</i>, the following criteria: i) beneficiary's technical knowledge and expertise; ii) beneficiary's operational and financial capacity to deliver and complete the proposed action.</p> <p>Detailed criteria will be defined in the "Guidelines for grant applicants" published for each selected country.</p>
<b>Award criteria</b>	<p>The calls for proposals for non-state actors shall be organised by the EU Delegations in accordance with the rules and principles set out in the Financial Regulation (Art. 115(2)) and its Implementing Rules (Art. 177). The award decision will be made on the basis of, <i>inter alia</i>, the following criteria: i) the relevance of the action and its compatibility with the objectives of the grant programme under which the call for proposals will be financed; ii) quality of the project; iii) expected impact and sustainability of the action; iv) action cost-effectiveness. Detailed criteria will be defined in the "Guidelines for grant applicants" published for each selected country.</p>
<b>Indicative amount(s)</b>	EUR 8,500,000
<b>Management mode/ choice of</b>	The action shall be implemented through direct centralised management. In order to foster, to the greatest extent possible, the capacity building of non-

<sup>7</sup> Calls for proposal managed by the EU Delegations will be published on the Delegations websites and on the following DEVCO webpage: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index_en.htm). In addition they will be also published on the Peace-building Partnership Portal: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tariqa/PeaceBuilding/>

<sup>8</sup> "Non state-actors" as defined by Art. 10.2 of the IfS Regulation 1717/2006.

<b>implementing partner</b>	<p>state actors at local level, and considering the need for adequate human resources to ensure effective implementation<sup>9</sup>, calls for proposals will be launched by selected EU Delegations (through subdelegations) in consultation with the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI).</p> <p>In the event that it does not prove possible to conclude such sub-delegations, the implementation of the calls for proposals will be ensured at HQ level by the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI).</p>
<b>Maximum co-funding rate</b>	<p>80% (representing the EU's contribution to the actions funded under the calls for proposals). However, the specific co-funding rate applicable to individual sub-delegated calls for proposals may be up to 90%, in duly substantiated cases, and subject to further discussions with the selected EU Delegations with whom FPI will define the specific criteria. This may apply in cases where a higher funding rate may attract more applicants with valid proposals in terms of relevance, quality, impact and cost-effectiveness.</p>
<b>Indicative timetable</b>	<p>It is expected that calls for proposals will be launched in the last quarter of 2012/first quarter of 2013 and will be finalised by the last quarter of 2013.</p>

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<sup>9</sup> Both recommendations are included in the 2009 stocktaking and scoping exercise of the Peace-building Partnership.

<b>PROGRAMME COMPONENT II: PROMOTING EARLY WARNING CAPABILITIES</b>
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**ACTION FICHE N° 2: BUILDING EARLY-WARNING CAPACITIES OF NON-STATE ACTORS WITH A VIEW TO CONTRIBUTING TO COHERENT INTERNATIONAL EARLY ACTION AIMED AT PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICTS AND BUILDING LASTING PEACE IN POST CRISIS SITUATIONS IN THIRD COUNTRIES**

<b>Background</b>	<p>Much early warning capacity lies with non-state actors, particularly in terms of their engagement and often extensive presence at field level. While the EU benefits from various information sources and disposes of several internal instruments (EU Delegations, SIAC, OSINT/Tariqa, EEAS geographical desks) – and while work is ongoing to enhance their coherence and efficient use – there remains scope to improve the possibilities for non-state actors to contribute to the EU’s early warning processes.</p> <p>As the EU Council stated in its Conclusions of 20 June 2011, EU early warning mechanisms should be reinforced and result from the synergetic and combined use of several information sources, including, in particular, <i>field based non-state actors</i> and EU Delegations inputs (emphasis added). Moreover, they should represent an essential analytic tool in identifying early responses and early actions.</p> <p>In addition, weakness in conflict analysis is one of the shortcomings clearly identified both in the 2011 IfS Programme-level Evaluation and in the Thematic Evaluation of the European Commission’s Support to Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building<sup>10</sup>.</p> <p>The support provided under this component should allow non-state actors to enhance and complement existing information sources and analytical capacity. The aim is facilitate the sharing of their expertise in information collection and analysis with policy makers and thus to contribute to mainstreaming conflict sensitive approaches.</p> <p>While there is a variety of civil society / public early warning systems in place at various levels (global, regional, sub-regional, national and in-country / local), more structured knowledge on these systems, their coverage and the existing gaps would also be beneficial.</p>
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<sup>10</sup> Evaluation of the Crisis Response and Preparedness Components of the European Union’s Instrument for Stability (Evaluation for the European Commission. July 2011); Thematic Evaluation of the European Commission Support to Conflict Prevention and Peace Building (October 2011) at: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation\\_reports/2011/1291\\_docs\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2011/1291_docs_en.htm)

<b>Objectives</b>	<p>The objective will be to reinforce the capacity of selected non-state actors with a global or trans-regional reach and their partners, to conduct early warning activities and conflict analysis and to channel the resulting information and recommendations into relevant policy-making fora. In this way, the action will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contribute to the establishment, development and reinforcement of early warning mechanisms, as well as access to publicly available early warning information in support of preventing or mitigating violent conflicts in third countries;</li> <li>• strengthen the overall capacity to analyse short, medium and long-term risks for conflict and to translate the analysis into early action and response;</li> <li>• enhance the mainstreaming of conflict sensitive approaches;</li> <li>• increase opportunities for civil society to influence response to conflict risk in a constructive and timely manner</li> </ul>
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>a) Systems for early warning and short-term conflict risk-analysis of crisis-affected situations or situations identified as ‘at risk’ (short and immediate analysis);</p> <p>b) Structured conflict analysis of root causes, risk factors, actors and their interests as well as agendas and options for actions in fragile and (post-) conflict (-prone) countries;</p> <p>c) Developing methodologies for early warning of conflict risk relevant to the mainstreaming of conflict sensitive approaches;</p> <p>d) Training of trainers on early warning analysis and conflict assessment.</p>
<b>Foreseen results</b>	<p>a) Strengthened institutional and operational capacity of non-state actors to provide and channel conflict analysis and early warning on countries in conflict affected or unstable contexts;</p> <p>b) More coherent, rational, structured and systematic use of early warning information for the purpose of developing options for concrete early action/response by relevant actors;</p> <p>c) Increased input of non-state actors’ field-based information to policy-makers.</p>

<b>Selection criteria</b>	The call for proposals <sup>11</sup> for non-state actors will be established in accordance with the rules and principles set out in the Financial Regulation (Art. 115 (1)) and its Implementing Rules (Art. 176). The selection of proposals will be made on the basis of, <i>inter alia</i> , the following criteria: i) beneficiary's technical knowledge and expertise; ii) beneficiary's operational and financial capacity to deliver and complete the action. Detailed criteria will be defined in the "Guidelines for grant applicants".
<b>Award criteria</b>	The call for proposals for non-state actors will be established in accordance with the rules and principles set out in the Financial Regulation (Art. 115(2)) and its Implementing Rules (Art. 177). The award criteria shall include the relevance of the proposal to the above-mentioned objectives and priorities, suitability of the proposed methodology to reach the above-mentioned objectives and expected results, organisation of work and composition of the proposed team, and cost-effectiveness of the proposed budget. Detailed criteria will be published in the "Guidelines for grant applicants".
<b>Indicative amount(s)</b>	EUR 5,000,000
<b>Management mode/ choice of implementing partner</b>	A limited number of non state-actors will be awarded grants through a call for proposals. Launch and implementation of the call will be ensured at HQ level by the Foreign Policy Instrument Service under direct centralised management.
<b>Maximum co-funding rate</b>	80% (representing the EU's contribution to the actions funded under the calls for proposals). However, the specific co-funding applied on a call basis may be increased to 90%, in a duly substantiated case. This may apply when a higher funding rate may attract more applicants with valid proposals in terms of relevance, quality, impact and cost-effectiveness.
<b>Indicative timetable</b>	It is expected that the call for proposals for Peace-building Partnership Support will indicatively be launched in the last quarter of 2012.

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<sup>11</sup> Calls for proposals managed by the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments at central level will be published on the following DEVCO webpage: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index_en.htm). In addition they will be also published on the Peace-building Partnership Portal: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tariqa/PeaceBuilding/>

**ACTION FICHE N° 3: PROMOTING REGIONAL PARTNERS' EARLY-WARNING CAPABILITIES AND STRENGTHENING THE LINKS BETWEEN 24/7 SITUATION ROOMS**

<p><b>Background</b></p>	<p>Powerful early-warning and situation awareness relies on interconnectivity across the world. In this respect, and having in mind ongoing initiatives previously funded by the Instrument for Stability, EU Council Conclusions from 20 June 2011 state that “the EU will continue to support local, regional, international partners, relevant non-governmental organisations and institutions for conflict prevention and resolution and the strengthening of peace efforts, as appropriate”. Furthermore, the Council noted that it “considers that early warning needs to be further strengthened within the EU, by better integrating existing early warning capacities and outputs from all sources, including from Member States, and drawing more extensively upon field based information from EU Delegations and civil society actors, in order to provide a more solid foundation for conflict risk analysis. Enhancing early warning will also enable the EU to work more effectively with partners regarding responsibility to protect and the protection of human rights” and that it “also emphasises that mutually reinforcing, beneficial and sustainable partnerships with key partners such as the UN, OSCE, NATO, World Bank, African Union and other international actors and individual countries such as the US need to be further strengthened”.</p> <p>Since the June Council conclusions, the EU has progressed on its situation awareness by creating the EU Situation Room, co-locating SITCEN duty section and EUMS Watch Keeping Capability. The EU Situation Room provides worldwide monitoring, current situation awareness, and front line service for the EU Delegations and CSDP Missions/Operations, as well as support to the political work of the EU Crisis Platform.</p> <p>24/7 standard communication established with other situation rooms throughout the world would enhance crisis response capabilities. The action proposed aims at contributing to early-warning capabilities from other regional entities (for example, African Union and African regional economic communities, ASEAN) and to foster the creation of an informal Situation rooms' Network.</p>
<p><b>Objectives</b></p>	<p>Strengthening regional and sub-regional organisations' early-warning capabilities to better respond to/prevent conflict and to prepare for post-conflict and post-disaster recovery leading to reduction of loss of human life and suffering.</p> <p>Enhancing links between the EU Situation Room and other existing similar entities so as to strengthen capacities to foresee and rapidly react</p>

	to emerging crises.
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>a) Further capacity-building, following on from previous support, to strengthen the early warning capacities of various regional (African Union, ASEAN, in particular) and sub-regional organisations (African regional economic communities), including in terms of interconnectivity;</p> <p>b) To strengthen knowledge transfer and exchange of information between the EU Situation Room and various strategic partner's Situation Rooms at two levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- technical level;</li> <li>- interpersonal level, in particular through a <i>Heads of Situation Rooms International Conference</i> convened by the EEAS and also gathering main NGOs active in early warning.</li> </ul> <p>Close co-ordination shall be ensured with the Commission's Emergency Response Centre/MIC. In the inception phase, the project will also liaise with the ENPI-funded Euromed Programme for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters (PPRD South) and the similar ENPI PPRD East Programme to explore synergies and avoid possible overlaps.<sup>12</sup></p>
<b>Foreseen results</b>	<p>a) Strengthened institutional and operational conflict &amp; disaster early-warning capacity of partner regional or sub-regional organisations;</p> <p>b) Reduced number of victims related to conflict in targeted regions through informed and proactive crisis response;</p> <p>c) Strengthened interconnectivity among early-warning actors.</p>
<b>Selection criteria</b>	In case of a call for proposals <sup>13</sup> for a national public sector body (or private law body with a public service mission) of an EU Member State, the call will be established in accordance with the rules and principles set out in the Financial Regulation (Art. 115 (1)) and its Implementing Rules

<sup>12</sup> Euromed Programme for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters (PPRD South) and the similar PPRD East Programme support capacity building for third countries in the European Neighbourhood such as the establishment of national risk maps and a risk atlas covering the whole region and a permanent network of national correspondents. Moreover, it is planned to upgrade the capacities of the Southern and Eastern Neighbourhood in prevention, preparedness and response, including for example risk-assessment and early warning systems.

<sup>13</sup> Calls for proposals managed by the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments at central level will be published on the following DEVCO webpage: [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/funding/index_en.htm). In addition they will be also published on the Peace-building Partnership Portal: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tariqa/PeaceBuilding/>

	<p>(Art. 176). The selection of proposals will be made on the basis of, <i>inter alia</i>, the following criteria: i) beneficiary's technical knowledge and expertise; ii) beneficiary's operational and financial capacity to deliver and complete the action. Detailed criteria will be defined in the "Guidelines for grant applicants".</p> <p>N/A in case of a contribution agreement under joint management</p>
<b>Award criteria</b>	<p>In case of a call for proposals for a national public sector body (or private law body with a public service mission) of an EU Member State, the call will be established in accordance with the rules and principles set out in the Financial Regulation (Art. 115(2)) and its Implementing Rules (Art. 177). The award criteria shall include the relevance of the proposal to the above-mentioned objectives and priorities, suitability of the proposed methodology to reach the above-mentioned objectives and expected results, organisation of work and composition of the proposed team, and cost-effectiveness of the proposed budget. Detailed criteria will be published in the "Guidelines for grant applicants".</p> <p>N/A in case of a contribution agreement under joint management</p>
<b>Indicative amount(s)/ operational duration</b>	EUR 3,000,000 / 3 years
<b>Management mode/choice of implementing partner</b>	<p>The <i>Heads of Situation Rooms International Conference</i> (see Priority b) will be implemented as a service contract under direct centralised management and in accordance with Article 167 of the Financial Regulation. The procurement procedure will be launched by the last trimester of 2012. The amount of the contract will be up to 300.000 EUR.</p> <p>In order to implement the other project activities, the FPI intends to award a grant under direct centralised management to a national public sector body (or private law body with a public service mission) of an EU Member State, to be selected through a call for proposals. The implementation of the call for proposals is likely to be ensured at HQ level by the FPI.</p> <p>In the event that it does not prove possible to conclude such a grant contract, the activities will be implemented through joint management<sup>14</sup> with an organisation of the UN family (such as UNDP), in accordance with Article 53 d) paragraph 1 b) of the Financial Regulation "wherever the Commission and the international organisation elaborate a joint</p>

<sup>14</sup> Joint Management within the context of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA), signed with the United Nations. The general conditions of the 2007 model of the AIDCO convention with International Organisations will be annexed to the contribution agreement, in order to ensure respect for the conditions provided for under article 43 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation on joint management.

	<p>project or programme”.</p> <p>The selection decision will be made on the basis of, <i>inter alia</i>, the following criteria: i) implementing partner’s technical knowledge and expertise; ii) its operational and financial capacity.</p>
<b>Maximum co-funding rate</b>	80% (representing the Commission’s contribution) in the case of grants and, if applicable, the contribution agreement; NA in the case of the service agreement.
<b>Indicative timetable</b>	<p>The procurement/grant procedure should be launched by the last trimester of 2012.</p> <p>If applicable the contribution agreement should be signed by the end of 2013.</p>

<b>PROGRAMME COMPONENT III: CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL RESOURCES AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY</b>
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**ACTION FICHE N° 4: CLIMATE CHANGE AND SECURITY IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

<b>Background</b>	<p>Over the past five years, climate change has moved from being a purely environment and development issue to one of national and international security. Climate change will alter the socio-economic foundations of society as it will transform constants into variables: from precipitation patterns to coastal erosion, glacial melting or heat waves, failure to adapt to these changes can produce societal instability and evolve into conflicts. In addition, the risk of mal-adaptation practices may also exacerbate existing conflicts or create new ones.</p> <p>At the global level, the UN General Assembly, Security Council and the UN Secretary General have addressed climate change as a security problem on several occasions. In September 2009, the UN Secretary-General published the report on “Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications”. The report, prepared in response to a UN General Assembly resolution (63/281), identified five channels through which climate change could affect security: vulnerability; development; coping and security; statelessness; and international conflict. Furthermore, in July 2011 the UN Security Council recognised that climate change is not only an aggravating factor of instability but a threat to international security <i>per se</i>. At Pan-European level, the 2007 OSCE Madrid Declaration recognised climate change as a long-term security and conflict challenge. At EU level, a Joint Paper by the High Representative and the European Commission on ‘climate change and international security’ in March 2008 highlighted the impact of climate change on international security, and underlined the EU’s unique position to respond to related impacts. In July 2011, the Council concluded that climate change is a threat to global growth, prosperity and stability with important security implications exacerbating tensions over land, water, food and energy prices and creating migratory pressures and desertification. The Council recognised the need for the EU to act quickly to help reduce systemic risks resulting from climate change before they trigger crises.</p> <p>The launch of the Eastern Partnership with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine in May 2009 underlined the strategic importance for the EU of political, security and economic developments, including climate change in this key strategic region. In this regard, multilateral cooperation is extended through a specific thematic platform</p>
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	<p>to include the involvement of partner countries in international discussions on future climate action and the promotion of regional action on mitigation and adaptation to climate mainstreaming<sup>15</sup>. A Flagship Initiative on Environmental Governance covering climate change including the development of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS), was launched in March 2010. The Strategy for a New Partnership adopted by the EU and Central Asian countries in June 2007 underscored the availability of water as a key strategic issue linked to climate change. An EU-Central Asia Environmental Dialogue has been established <i>inter alia</i> to mitigate the issue of water as a potential source of regional tensions.</p> <p>The Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) is an interagency consortium of international agencies with specialised and complementary mandates and expertise in providing an integrated response to environment and security challenges with a particular focus on conflict prevention and peace-building. The ENVSEC partners - OSCE, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, REC (Regional Environment Centre for Central and Eastern Europe) and NATO (as an associated partner) - work with local partners and networks (Ministries of Environment, Foreign Affairs, national and international think tanks, business, private-public initiatives and civil society organisations) to identify, prevent and address risks in Eastern Europe, South Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia.</p> <p>ENVSEC sees climate change as a threat multiplier and has already addressed the climate-security nexus in cooperation with the climate-security programme of OSCE (one of the six ENVSEC partners) which includes the substantive involvement of the European Environment Agency. ENVSEC activities in the wider EU Neighbourhood range from forward-looking assessments of the impact of climate change on natural resources, energy and food availability and their repercussions up to 2050 (e.g. food security vs. climate change scenarios in Eastern Europe), capacity building for adapting to climate change at different levels (Central Asia), assessments of climate change and vulnerability of selected economic sectors (South Caucasus), to fostering dialogue on climate change as a security challenge in South Eastern Europe. ENVSEC also promotes cooperation on climate change adaptation in trans-boundary river basins, including coordinated responses to crises and extreme weather events. In this context, it is opportune to capitalise on the ENVSEC momentum by aligning its work with EU policies and instruments in this key macro region. Within ENVSEC, OSCE has</p>
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<sup>15</sup> Commission Staff Working Document accompanying the Communication to the European Parliament and the European Council on the Eastern Partnership, SEC (2008) 2974/3 of 3 December 2008.

	particular implementation experience in capacity development for decision-making on environmental risk management, security and climate-change adaptation in regions of frozen conflict and within trans-boundary river basins.
<b>Objectives</b>	The long term objective is to support regional stability through trans-boundary cooperation on climate change adaptation. The proposed action contributes to this objective by enabling policymakers, governments, Heads of State and security institutions to garner a much more accurate understanding of the issues at stake and allow for more informed long-term decision making.
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>- Enhance the understanding of climate change as a security challenge in the wider EU Neighbourhood (Eastern Europe, South Caucasus, Central Asia)</p> <p>- Prevent risks of mal-adaptation by building the capacity of policy makers and the local community to respond effectively and in a timely manner to diverse climate change challenges.</p> <p>ENVSEC approach is particularly well suited to address climate change and security-related challenges, which cut across regions and require enhanced trans-boundary cooperation.</p> <p>Consequently, three types of action will be prioritised:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Joint intra- and inter-country climate change impact/vulnerability assessments</b> and identification of linkages between climate change and conflict in the wider EU Neighbourhood. This will include providing support to identify, prioritise and implement country/region/river-basin wide adaptation strategies using participatory, action oriented and interactive approaches;</li> <li>2. <b>Policy practice and capacity building with the aim to:</b> engage international, national and local authorities, academia, business, public-private initiatives and civil society of the involved countries in developing and shaping specific responses to security threats from climate change, including trans-boundary cooperation mechanisms for climate change adaptation and other suitable long-term peace-building and conflict prevention mechanisms; organise thematic training seminars on the impact of climate change on peace and international security for all interested country stakeholders, including the EU, the UN and experts from transition economies, to equip them with skills and</li> </ol>

	<p>tools needed to understand, anticipate, prevent, and mitigate potential security risks resulting from climate change.<sup>16</sup>In doing so, to empower the participating countries and communities to pursue this approach beyond the duration of EU-ENVSEC support;</p> <p>3. <b>Communication, exchange and outreach:</b> through ENVSEC channels, tools and mechanisms (17 OSCE field missions, REC, UNDP and UNEP country and regional offices, network of ENVSEC national focal points and the 32 operating Aarhus Centres<sup>17</sup>), and EU Delegations/Missions, the purpose of these activities is to explore and explain the security impacts of anticipated climate change. This will also include support, as necessary, to mediation, confidence-building and conflict prevention measures, particularly in cases of dispute within the planning and/or implementation of adaptation projects as well as facilitating cooperation over shared natural resources. It will also involve dissemination of information on results achieved at EU level and globally in order to propagate and scale up the approach and encourage similar actions.<sup>18</sup></p> <p>As a consortium of six partners, ENVSEC can access a wide range of programmes, funds, specialised knowledge and outreach to address the security-climate change nexus in an integrated way from the environmental, human, economic, social and political perspectives.</p> <p>In the inception phase the project will liaise with the ENPI Clima East project to be implemented by the EC in 2012-2016 in the six ENP East countries and the Russian Federation to establish synergies and avoid possible overlaps.<sup>19</sup></p>
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<sup>16</sup> UNEP, one of the six ENVSEC partners, is working closely with the EU on natural resources, conflict and peacebuilding, through a joint programme funded through the Instrument for Stability and coordinated by the UN Framework Team for Preventive Action. UNDP, which also works closely with the EU on these issues, co-ordinates the UN Framework Team.

<sup>17</sup> The Aarhus Centres funded through ENVSEC support the implementation of the Aarhus Convention (1998) on the right to access environmental information, participate in environmental decision making and access to justice in environmental matters and act as public outreach facilities for the ENVSEC Initiative.

<sup>18</sup> This component will also build on the work conducted by ENVSEC partners across the world, such as the UN Framework Team for Preventive Action.

<sup>19</sup> Both actions are fully complementary. “*Clima East: Supporting Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Russia and ENP East countries*” is a programme to support climate change policies in countries of the Eastern part of European Neighbourhood (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine), as well as in the Russian Federation, via the three programme components: (i) technical assistance and improved information on the EU climate acquis and selected regional climate change issues; (ii) supporting Emission Trading (ETS) schemes as a key

<b>Foreseen results</b>	<p>The foreseen results of the three priorities are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a series of regional and/or country-specific participatory assessments of security impacts of climate change in the wider EU Neighbourhood, resulting in an enhanced understanding of thematic and transversal issues related to and consensus on the impacts of climate change on security;<sup>20</sup></li> <li>2. a country/river-basin/region-specific adaptation strategy to address the overall or specific security impacts of climate change, developed through cooperation with local stakeholders and neighbouring countries thereby enhancing capacity for independent planning. This will include implementation of adaptation strategies jointly developed by riparian countries in trans-boundary basins within several ongoing ENVSEC projects which also assist third countries to implement relevant EU Directives;</li> <li>3. an increased awareness of the security impacts of climate change which will support a knowledge and evidence-based public participation as well as informed decision-making by relevant authorities and agencies in the wider EU Neighbourhood.</li> </ol> <p>In summary, the action will empower the participating countries, communities and other relevant stakeholders to pursue an integrated approach to climate change and security beyond the duration of EU-ENVSEC embracing a broad dissemination of results achieved across the macro-region – Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia.</p> <p>The choice of specific regions for intervention will be based on the initial screening of challenges, issues and interest expressed for in-depth work. It is anticipated that three to four countries in the different sub-regions identified above can be covered in consultation and cooperation with EU Delegations.</p>
<b>Selection criteria</b>	N/A
<b>Award criteria</b>	N/A
<b>Indicative amount(s)/</b>	EUR 1,500,000 / 3 years

instrument for cost-effective reduction of green house gas emissions; and (iii) ecosystems-based approaches on climate change, including through pilot projects.

<sup>20</sup> Lessons can be learned from recently developed tools and methodologies, such as UNEP study on the linkages between climate change, conflict and migration in the Sahel.

<b>operational duration</b>	
<b>Management Mode/ Choice of Implementing Partner</b>	Joint management with the OSCE (on behalf of ENVSEC - Environment and Security Initiative), in accordance with Article 53 d) paragraph 1 b) of the Financial Regulation “wherever the Commission and the international organisation elaborate a joint project or programme”.
<b>Maximum co-funding rate</b>	80% (representing the Commission’s contribution to the jointly managed action)
<b>Indicative timetable</b>	The Contribution Agreement should be signed by the end of 2012

### **ACTION FICHE N° 5: PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ARTISANAL DIAMOND DEVELOPMENT**

<b>Background</b>	<p>The role of natural resources in fuelling, motivating and perpetuating violent conflicts is being increasingly recognised in long-term strategies for conflict prevention, resolution and peace building.</p> <p>With a view to continuity, it is proposed to continue engaging in actions on the Natural resources and conflict thematic as already done under the 2008, 2010 and 2011 Annual Action Programmes.</p> <p>Under the previous phases of the project “Natural Resources and Conflict”, the EU has been working with the UN Interagency Framework Team for Coordination on Preventive Action implementing actions in the fields of Land and Conflict; Scarcity, Environmental Degradation and Climate Change; and Extractive Industries and Conflict. The Peace-building Partnership under the 2012 Annual Action Programme builds on such three previous phases and focuses on the Kimberley Process, which nears its tenth year anniversary.</p> <p>The EU has actively supported actions by the Kimberley Process<sup>21</sup>, seeing it as an active instrument for conflict prevention which can promote peace and international security, with the aim to contribute actively to the fight against conflict diamonds and support sustainable</p>
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<sup>21</sup> The Kimberley Process requires participating countries to certify their shipments of rough diamonds as “conflict free” through clear accounting and tracking. Diamonds must be legally mined and sold from source to export.

	<p>use of natural resources for development.</p> <p>In light of recent developments, of the increasing challenges regarding the diamond industry practices underlying its supply chain, and of the need for continued progress and cooperation among all stakeholders, the EU intends to support the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme against the international traffic in conflict diamonds in a limited number of countries that will be identified on the basis of the complementarity or synergy with other EU funded activities; the political relevance and immediate need for the PbP support.</p> <p>The Kimberley Process chair for 2012, the United States of America, has asked the EU to further contribute to international efforts in supporting artisanal diamonds development. The United States Agency for International Development - the principal U.S. agency to extend assistance to countries recovering from disaster, trying to escape poverty, and engaging in democratic reforms - launched the “Property rights and artisanal diamond development” initiative in CAR in 2007 and in Liberia in May of 2010. In March 2001, the World Bank launched the Communities and Small-Scale Mining (CASM) initiative in response to an urgent plea persistently made at every international meeting on small-scale mining, for improved coordination between the various institutions working in this sector and for better integrated, multi-disciplinary solutions to the complex social and environmental challenges facing small-scale mining communities. CASM has created a knowledge-based community and strong network of miners, communities, government officials, development agencies and non-profit organizations, seeking to become a more active promoter and advocate of “good practice” for meeting the poverty challenge and building the basis for more sustainable communities and economies.</p> <p>To the extent possible the Action will benefit by being linked or at least take in account the EU funded actions and the international community efforts in contiguous fields. The project will aim to increase the amount of diamonds entering the formal chain of custody while improving the benefits accruing to mining communities through an approach of promoting legal mining and strengthened property rights at the grass roots level. It will also work at the governance level to review and reform policies on formalisation, support to artisanal miners and production tracking.</p>
<b>Objectives</b>	Activities under this action should bring greater quantities of alluvial diamonds into the legal chain of custody and improve the livelihood options of local populations.
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>This support component will focus on the following priorities :</p> <p>a) Customary land and natural resource rights in target areas are</p>

	<p>identified, clarified, and formally recognised.</p> <p>b) System for reliable tracking of production and initial sale information is strengthened and appropriated by the governments of the target countries.</p> <p>c) Benefits of mining activities to local communities increase and food production is diversified and intensified.</p> <p>d) Capacity to prevent and mitigate environmental impacts of artisanal mining is strengthened.</p> <p>e) Access and availability of information on artisanal diamond mining to stakeholders is increased.</p>
<b>Foreseen results</b>	<p>a) The action certifies local artisanal mining claims through a community-based validation process and the GPS mapping of mining pits. The certificates of property formalisation are used by the mining and the judicial authorities to solve property conflicts. They create a dynamic tenure market and increase the likelihood of mining investment. The action also supports the government in policy review and reform to improve artisanal mining formalisation and land valorisation in the areas of artisanal mining taxation, land tenure, and customary rights;</p> <p>b) The action helps the governments introducing a mine-to-export production tracking system based on the registry of GPS-mapped mining pits, hence providing mining authorities with a solid tool to combat fraud and to better gauge the potential of geological deposits. The action transfers competencies to the host governments especially on the use of GIS software and mapping;</p> <p>c) Activities fall into two broad categories: mining support and alternative livelihoods. To support mining operations through transparent and legitimate funding is a key aspect of formalisation: to this aim, the action supports artisanal miners in the organisation of savings associations, introduces community-run equipment rental pools, and tries to develop a microfinance scheme. The action also trains miners to value diamonds to help obtaining fairer prices, and to operate smarter mining techniques. Activities of alternative livelihoods are closely linked to result d), but the action provides an additional support to women's economic groups under this component;</p> <p>d) The action's highly successful scheme consists in converting exhausted mining pits into three types of productive agricultural units: fishponds, vegetable gardens and agro-forestry. This scheme, which generates sustainable income while mitigating environmental damages, is made sustainable by the establishment of local business units</p>

	<p>providing agricultural inputs. In addition, the action trains artisanal miners to regenerate small watercourses impacted by artisanal mining;</p> <p>e) Two impact groups are targeted: artisanal miners and the public at large. The action raises the knowledge and awareness of artisanal miners on key issues such as the mining law, income diversification, gender promotion and environmental protection. It also develops countrywide sensitisation campaigns on legal mining and legal sales. In addition, the action reaches out the public at large through the production and diffusion of radio programmes, films and newspaper articles on artisanal diamond mining, including at the Kimberley Process.</p>
<b>Selection criteria</b>	N/A
<b>Award criteria</b>	N/A
<b>Indicative amount(s)/duration</b>	EUR 1,000,000 / 2 years
<b>Management mode/ choice of implementing partner</b>	<p>The project is expected to be implemented under joint management by the World Bank, in accordance with Article 53 d) paragraph 1 c) of the Financial Regulation ‘where the funds of several donors are pooled and are not earmarked for specific items or categories of expenditure, that is to say, in the case of multi-donor actions’.</p> <p>If the World Bank is deemed as inappropriate for the implementation of the project in the selected countries, the project will be implemented through award under negotiated procedure for a maximum of three service contracts in accordance with Article 167 of the Financial Regulation and Article 242 paragraph 1 f) of the Implementing Rules ‘where for technical reasons, or for reasons connected with the protection of exclusive rights, the contract can be awarded only to a particular service provider’. In this case the procurement procedure would be launched by the first trimester 2013.</p>
<b>Maximum co-funding rate</b>	80% (representing the EU’s contribution to the action)/ NA in case of service contract
<b>Indicative timetable</b>	The action should be contracted by the end of 2013.

**PROGRAMME COMPONENT IV: RE-INFORCED CO-OPERATION ON BUILDING PRE- AND POST-CRISIS CAPACITY WITH EU MEMBER STATES**

**ACTION FICHE N°6: TRAINING OF CIVILIAN EXPERTS FOR CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND STABILISATION MISSIONS**

<p><b>Background</b></p>	<p>Successful civilian crisis management and stabilisation missions rely on the availability of well-prepared individuals which in turn depends on highly qualified training activities designed for such purpose.</p> <p>While within the EU, the Member States have the lead role in training personnel for participation in civilian crisis management missions, the European Commission has to date provided significant complementary support for training efforts in the framework of initially the ‘EC Project on training for civilian aspects of crisis management’ and more recently the IfS supported project known as ‘Europe’s New Training initiative for Civilian Crisis Management (ENTRi)’. Since 2001 EU support has helped training activities for civilian crisis management, also including sharing of professional expertise among training actors, the elaboration of standard curricula and the establishment of training certification procedures.</p> <p>The ENTRi action is the latest and unique capacity-building programme that was initiated in early 2011 under the 2010 Peace-building Partnership Annual Action Programme. The main focus lies on the preparation and training of civilians, from EU Member States and third countries, which are either going to, or already working in, crisis management missions worldwide. Such missions include those of the European Union (EU), United Nations (UN), Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the African Union (AU). ENTRi is a 2.5 million Euro initiative funded by the European Commission (80%) and co-funded by its 13 implementing partners (led by Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze (ZIF)). Each of the implementing partners, mostly public sector training bodies, is from a different Member State of the European Union<sup>22</sup>. The programme is managed by the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments of the European Commission in close cooperation with the European External Action Service, including</p>
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<sup>22</sup> Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom.

	<p>through the guidance provided by a Steering Group.</p> <p>As foreseen under the current phase, pre-deployment and specialisation courses are planned from May 2011 until the end of 2012 to the benefit of up to 800 participants who are selected according to clear criteria. The large variety of institutions, nationalities, and backgrounds of the selected participants (including civilians, police officers and some members of the armed forces) ensures a rich mix of individuals and represents the added value of the programme<sup>23</sup>.</p> <p>The added value for training organisations is that ENTRi is facilitating and strengthening the opportunity for institutions to implement training together, share experiences, trainers, and expertise.</p> <p>As ENTRi is the only European multi-country specialised programme providing training activities to foster European and international harmonised approaches to capacity-building for civilian crisis management and stabilisation missions, and considering that its current activities will end in January 2013, it is envisaged to provide continuing support under the 2012 Annual Action Programme for the 3 year period following the current operations end date.</p> <p>Taking into consideration the positive appreciation by the ENTRi Steering Group (including representatives of Commission and EEAS services) of the first year of implementation of ENTRi in 2011, the main objectives and priorities are generally maintained under this new Action Programme. Lessons learned from the initial ENTRi programme will further inform the more detailed definition of the follow-on programme in due course.</p> <p>In order to consolidate the emphasis and achievements of the first phase on ensuring that a high percentage of those trained are actually deployed, a second phase will renew such emphasis, further informed by experience from the first phase.</p>
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>This action aims to support the provision of enhanced training opportunities for a broad range of targeted personnel requiring preparation for participation in EU and other international civilian crisis management type missions.</p> <p>Among the specific objectives, particular attention will be given to the</p>

<sup>23</sup> ENTRi courses are accessible to those individuals either going to, or already working in, crisis management missions for organisations such as the European Union (CSDP missions), United Nations (UN), Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the African Union (AU).

	<p>following:</p> <p>a) operational training at the pre-deployment stage to ensure optimal links between training and actual deployment,</p> <p>b) improvements with regard to the harmonisation and coherence of civilian training activities in Europe and beyond.</p>
<b>Priorities</b>	<p>a) To deliver pre-deployment courses to experts already selected for deployment, with a target of around 90% of the personnel trained being deployed;</p> <p>b) To deliver a wide range of specialist training courses, with a minimum target of at least 60% of the personnel trained being deployed at an early stage;</p> <p>c) To involve and train female participants and ensure gender specific sessions and gender balance among the programme trainers;</p> <p>d) To promote and facilitate enhanced European and wider international harmonisation and standardisation of courses and approaches to training for such missions, with the view to create synergies between European and international institutions such as the UN or the OSCE;</p> <p>e) Outreach to Member States not yet participating in the systematic preparation of civilian mission personnel;</p> <p>f) Delivery of around 20 pre-deployment and a further 20 specialist training courses;</p> <p>g) Development of training courses, of which at least four will be C3MC certified<sup>24</sup>;</p> <p>h) Comprehensive workshop on (a) harmonisation and standardisation, and (b) good practice and lessons learnt, for a wide range of stakeholders.</p>
<b>Foreseen results</b>	<p>a) Enhanced capacity to deploy specialised and highly prepared personnel to EU and other international civilian crisis management type missions;</p> <p>b) Improved harmonisation and coherence of civilian training activities in</p>

<sup>24</sup> C3MC certification is special certification procedure which is part of ENTRi. In the past, 14 core and specialisation courses have been certified and given the C3MC label established by the European Group on Training (EGT). The aim of the ENTRi project is to continue the certification of courses by using and updating the C3MC standards developed in the past.

	Europe and beyond.
<b>Selection criteria</b>	N/A
<b>Award criteria</b>	N/A
<b>Indicative amount(s)/ operational duration</b>	EUR 3,000,000 / 3 years
<b>Management mode/ choice of implementing partner</b>	<p>Grant to be awarded directly to Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze (ZIF), as the current leading implementing partner of ENTRi (outside the scope of a call for proposals), on the basis of Article 168, paragraph 1(c)<sup>25</sup> and (f)<sup>26</sup> of the Financial Regulation (FR) under direct centralised management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ENTRi is the sole existing multi-state programme at European level specialised in the field of training activities for civilian crises management and stabilisation missions;</li> <li>2. ENTRi is the only programme led by a consortium that groups together 13 EU Member States as implementing partners from across Europe and discussions are taking place with other potential partners which it is hoped will join the current ones;</li> <li>3. ENTRi is the only Programme providing for a specialised certification procedure for training courses in civilian crisis management, the so-called C3MC label previously established by the European Group on Training (EGT);</li> <li>4. ENTRi adopts an inclusive approach as the training activities are open to participants of all nationalities, be they represented among the 13 implementing partners or not;</li> <li>5. Another ENTRi's unique aspect is the inclusion of a vibrant mix of organisers (at least two training institutions from different EU</li> </ol>

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<sup>25</sup> Article 168, paragraph 1(c), of the Commission Regulation N° 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 "laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation N° 1605/2002", as amended by Commission Regulation N° 478/2007 of 23 April 2007, establishes the cases in which grants may be awarded without a call for proposals, and being, among others, in the case of "bodies with a de jure or de facto monopoly, duly substantiated in the award decision".

<sup>26</sup> Article 168, paragraph 1(f), of the Commission Regulation N° 2342/2002 of 23 December 2002 "laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation N° 1605/2002", as amended by Commission Regulation N° 478/2007 of 23 April 2007, establishes the cases in which grants may be awarded without a call for proposals, and being, among others, "for actions with specific characteristics that require a particular type of body on account of its technical competence, its high degree of specialisation or its administrative power, on condition that the actions concerned do not fall within the scope of a call for proposals".

	<p>Member States) and participants;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. ENTRi is highly specialised as it only works on crisis management and stabilisation missions training;</li> <li>7. ENTRi builds on 6 years of experience and benefits from the expertise of some of the most specialised trainers in the sector;</li> <li>8. ENTRi's technical value is demonstrated by its increasingly prominent profile both within and outside Brussels and the increasing requests for participation. ENTRi currently receives many more requests to accept participants for training than it is currently able to respond to. Supporting the development of ENTRi's capacity will allow, in turn, for a greater number of trained participants;</li> <li>9. ENTRi is well designed to bring together participants to its courses with different backgrounds, nationality and specialisation;</li> <li>10. ENTRi is managed by a unique consortium of 13 highly specialised implementing partners, with exceptional technical aspects which is led by Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze (ZIF);</li> <li>11. For these reasons, Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze (ZIF), as the current consortium lead implementing partner, is the natural interlocutor of the European Commission to further develop the ENTRi programme. Moreover, it is important that continuity is maintained as lessons learned in the early stage of the process are now being applied. Consequently, the direct grant to ZIF will permit to reach the above objectives. Due to the above-mentioned specific characteristics, the ENTRi programme can only be offered by ZIF and its partners, on account of its unique technical aspects, high degree of specialisation and its administrative power and capacity to attain the objectives of this action as mentioned above.</li> </ol>
<b>Maximum funding rate</b>	co- 80% (representing the Commission's contribution to the action)
<b>Indicative timetable</b>	The action should be contracted by early 2013 to facilitate a seamless transition from the current first phase of the action.