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ANNEX II

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 – Part 1 in favour of ENI South countries

Action Document for 2017 Security Package

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	2017 Security Package CRIS number: ENI/2017/040-259 (South) and ENI/2017/040-494 (East) financed under the European Neighbourhood Instrument	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	The action shall be carried out at the following location: Neighbourhood South countries for all components Neighbourhood East and South countries for components 2 and 3. In duly justified cases, countries outside the Neighbourhood (countries of the Sahel and Enlargement countries) may be added. ¹	
3. Programming document	Programming of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) - 2014-2020. Regional South and East Strategy Paper (2014-2020) and Multiannual Indicative Programme (2014-2017)	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Building a partnership for liberty, democracy and security	DEV. Aid: YES
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 9 million Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 9 million Budget line: multi Neighbourhood South Regional: 22.04.01.03 (EUR 7 million)	

¹ The inclusion of third countries not being part of the Neighbourhood is based on Article 16 of the ENI regulation 232/2014 specifying: "Participation by a third country not covered by Article 1 : 1/In duly justified circumstances and in order to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of Union financing or to foster regional or trans-regional co-operation, the Commission may decide, on a case-by-case basis, to extend the eligibility of specific actions in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 to countries, territories and areas which would not otherwise be eligible for financing."

	Neighbourhood East Regional: 22.04.02.03 (EUR 2 million)			
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Project Modality Direct management with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA). Indirect management with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).			
7 a) DAC code(s)	15210 - Security system management and reform			
b) Main Delivery Channel	52000 – Other			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	☐	☐	X
	Aid to environment	X	☐	☐
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	X	☐	☐
	Trade Development	X	☐	☐
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	X	☐	☐
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	X	☐	☐
	Combat desertification	X	☐	☐
	Climate change mitigation	X	☐	☐
	Climate change adaptation	X	☐	☐
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Not applicable			
	Primarily The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Target 16 " <i>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</i> ", and SDG 10, target 7 " <i>Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</i> ". Subsidiary, it also targets SDG 3 " <i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</i> ".			

SUMMARY

The action comprises 3 components with a common objective of building trust and increasing co-operation between security actors of the region.

(i) EU4Border Security: The action seeks to enhance border security in the Southern Neighbourhood, by fostering bilateral and regional co-operation.

The project will familiarise Southern Neighbourhood countries with the mandate and work of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA), commonly referred to as FRONTEX, and increase their capacity to undertake risk, strategic and operational analysis with a view to strengthening border security. It will also support regional information sharing,

making use of EBCGA tools and contribute to the fight against security threats, in particular organised crime and terrorism. The project will enhance operational capacities by providing operational and country specific capacity building support based on needs identified by the partner countries. The proposed allocation is EUR 4 million. Direct award of a pillar assessed grant to the EBCGA.

(ii) EU4Monitoring Drugs: The objective is to enhance the capacity of European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) East and South countries to monitor drug markets. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) will build on a previous European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)-funded pilot project with several European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) South and East countries over 2014-2016, which raised a real interest for working closer with this agency. It is proposed to scale up this co-operation with an ENP-wide project, mirroring the work of the agency at EU level, i.e. combining support for a better monitoring of drug markets, making the information public and identifying practical recommendations to combat the phenomenon. The EMCDDA has been providing an evidence-based analysis of the drug markets (supply and demand) in the EU for 20 years, and making recommendations for action. The proposed allocation is EUR 3 million (EUR 2 million from ENP South and EUR 1 million from East regional allocations). Direct award of a pillar assessed grant to the EMCDDA.

(iii) Building Integrity programme: The EU will contribute to NATO's Building Integrity (BI) Programme. This support will build on the security sector reform (SSR) Communication and the July 2016 joint EU-NATO declaration² that calls for a closer mutual co-operation, with a particular focus on EU's neighbours. It is also an opportunity to test a new approach for our co-operation with military actors, with a focus on improving their governance. The NATO's BI Programme provides practical tools to help participating countries strengthen integrity, transparency and accountability and reduce the risk of corruption in the defence and security sector. Participation of ENP countries will be on a voluntary basis. This project will be implemented through a delegation agreement with NATO (direct award) of a maximum amount of EUR 2 million (EUR 1 million from ENP South and EUR 1 million from ENP East regional allocations).

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

1.1.1 EU Policy Framework

EU4Border Security: The review of the ENP³ states that "proactive engagement with partners in the Neighbourhood is necessary to address the root causes of cross-border threats and to contribute to securing common borders".

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency extended mandate now includes addressing "future threats at those (external) borders, thereby addressing serious

² Joint declaration by the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, and the Secretary General of NATO, Jens Stoltenberg. 8 July 2016.

³ Joint Communication JOIN(2015)500 final "Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy".

crime with a cross-border dimension" (Art 1).⁴ The agency has a mandate to "facilitate and encourage technical and operational co-operation between Member States and third countries" (Art 54.1). It can also benefit from Union funding (eg ENI, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)) for "technical assistance projects in third countries" (Art 54.9). The EBCGA currently manages Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) and ENI funds for such (regional) projects in the Eastern Neighbourhood and in the Western Balkans (also in Sub-Saharan Africa with funding from the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, IcSP).

EU4Monitoring Drugs: The revised ENP reads that "the EU will continue to work with partner countries on (...) drug co-operation and support them on the implementation of integrated and balanced national drug policies."⁵

The EU Drug Strategy 2013-2020⁶ recognises the need to build demand and supply reduction capacity, support policy development, and strengthen co-operation; including sharing best practices and where appropriate participation in the work of relevant EU agencies. Building on the findings of the evaluation of the EU Drugs Strategy for 2013-2020 and the Action Plan for 2013-2016⁷, the new action plan on drugs 2017-2020⁸ reconfirms the importance of the international co-operation with third countries.

Building Integrity: With its focus on enhancing the governance of the defence and security sector, the Building Integrity programme supports the core objective of the EU Communication on Security Sector Reform⁹. The Building Integrity programme targets the defence sector, for which NATO has a demonstrated expertise. The BI programme is in line with the revised Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC) guidelines on peace and security (2016)¹⁰. Last, this EU contribution to a NATO programme will be a deliverable of the EU-NATO ministerial declaration of July 2016, and more specifically of the measure 7.3 of the Council Conclusions for the implementation of the joint declaration: "Identify possibilities for EU and NATO to participate in their respective projects and practical partnership programmes."¹¹

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

EU4Border Security:

⁴ REGULATION (EU) 2016/1624 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 September 2016.

⁵ Joint Communication JOIN(2015)500 final "Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy".

⁶ OJ C 402, 29.12.2012.

⁷ OJ C 351, 30.11.2013

⁸ Communication COM(2017) 195 final "Evaluation of the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020 and of the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2013-2016: a continuous need for an EU Action Plan on Drugs 2017-2020".

⁹ Joint Communication JOIN(2016) 31 final "Elements for an EU-wide strategic framework to support security sector reform".

¹⁰ Revised reporting directives on ODA in the field of peace and security – OECD DAC High Level Meeting – Communiqué – 19 February 2016.

¹¹ Council Conclusions on the Implementation of the Joint Declaration by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, Brussels, 6 December 2016, 15283/16.

The target groups are the national authorities of the Neighbourhood South Countries which are responsible for border management. More than the management of migratory flows, too often perceived as driven by EU interests, there are indications that those countries would be more inclined to co-operate with the EBCGA on border security.

As per its revised mandate, the EBCGA is entrusted with applying and promoting the concept of Integrated Border Management. It has the necessary technical competence for implementing EU common standards and practices. The EBCGA is already involved in technical assistance projects targeting the competent authorities of identified third countries/regions.

The EBCGA has concluded working arrangements with 18 countries (none in the Neighbourhood) and, as mandated by its Management Board, is in various stages of negotiations with Libya, Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia.

The EBCGA has established co-operation with a number of African countries in the framework of the Africa Frontex Intelligence Community (AFIC) which includes Morocco. Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia expressed their interest to join AFIC.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

The EU Strategy on drugs (2013-2020) explicitly identifies ENP countries as a priority for international co-operation. Relying on existing EMCDDA experts and partners such as the European Police Office (Europol), EMCDDA will deliver capacity building support to ENP East and South countries, whose government authorities will be the direct beneficiaries. The final beneficiaries are citizens both in those countries and the EU.

Building Integrity (BI):

The BI Programme provides practical tools to help participating countries strengthen integrity, transparency and accountability and reduce the risk of corruption in the defence and security sector. It promotes good practice, processes and methodologies, and provides countries with tailored support to make defence and security institutions more effective.

The direct beneficiaries are the ministries of defence, related security structures and institutions that play a direct role in the governance of the security sector. The final beneficiaries are the citizens in general.

The BI Programme is tailored to meet national needs and requirements. It is demand-driven and participation is on a voluntary basis. It is open to all NATO Allies and partners (members of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, the Mediterranean Dialogue, Istanbul Co-operation Initiative and partners across the globe). Requests from other countries are reviewed by NATO on a case-by-case basis. More than 19 countries are currently engaged in the Self-Assessment Questionnaire and Peer Review Process, among which the following Neighbourhood countries: Armenia, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Tunisia.

1.1.3 *Priority areas for support/problem analysis*

EU4Border Security:

In the Southern Neighbourhood, there is an identified need to improve the collection, sharing and analysis of data with the aim of enhancing situational awareness. Furthermore, these countries do not follow a common methodology when it comes to sharing of information and there is no secure platform in place for this purpose. The analytical, preventive and operational reaction capabilities and capacities of third countries' authorities in the fight against criminal networks responsible for migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings remain insufficient to tackle these and other cross-border crimes, including terrorism, systematically. A further challenge is building meaningful trust and networking among key countries and sub-regions that would enable them to enhance co-operation and share information regionally.

Several ongoing EU projects in the Southern Neighbourhood concentrate on the management of migratory flows, with the risk of this being perceived as driven by the sole interest of the EU. The EBCGA new mandate offers new entry points, such as border security, an area where partner countries would be more willing to engage with the EU as they would draw direct benefits for themselves.

Strengthening operational and technical co-operation on border management with non-EU countries around the Mediterranean is a high priority. The priority focus is on providing training and improving national training capacities, tailored to the specific needs of each partner country. The objective is to enhance the ability of agencies involved in border management to improve security, protect vulnerable individuals (e.g. asylum seekers, victims of human trafficking), prevent cross-border crime, fight corruption, and enhance respect for rule of law and human rights.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

In the Southern Neighbourhood, Morocco is the main source of cannabis resin for Europe and one of the world's largest producer and exporter countries. Cannabis resin is also produced in and exported from Lebanon, though to a lesser extent. Routes established to traffic cannabis in Morocco and Algeria are increasingly being used for the trafficking of cocaine to the EU, alongside other illicit goods and human beings. A number of countries of the Eastern Neighbourhood emerge as heroin and opiates 'trafficking routes'. For instance, opiates produced in the Golden Crescent are trafficked from Iran to Ukraine or Moldova via Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; heroin is also trafficked from Afghanistan's northern borders – destined for the consumer markets in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, which have been expanding over the last 10 years.

The situation in the Neighbourhood countries is diverse concerning their national drug strategies: some have one, like Lebanon that adopted one recently, some don't, and the content and quality vary a lot. Several of these countries are eager to enrich their knowledge of the EU drug policy and of the national strategies in EU countries, and also to be assisted in reviewing their national drug strategies, action plans and drug legislation, or drafting new ones.

The following priority areas for support have been identified in the field of drug supply: supply reduction activities in drug-market related hotspots and trafficking routes to and from the EU; illicit drug production in neighbouring countries and role of EU actors; precursor flows; financial impacts of drug markets and role of corruption; links between terrorism and drugs; links to trafficking of other illicit goods and smuggling of people; and, rule of law and implications for the EU. This

will be implemented in close co-operation with Europol. On the demand side, work will focus on: epidemiological assessments including prevalence of use by country, age and sex on drug-related harms, including blood-borne diseases, mortality; responses and policies focussing on drug treatment systems including the role of harm-reduction and rehabilitation, reaching out to young people and other user sub-groups; and, drug prevention and accessible and affordable treatment for migrants, refugees and displaced people.

Building Integrity:

Corruption and poor governance undermine the development of societies and the institutions responsible for defending national sovereignty and protection of people. Combined they destabilise nations/regions and increase the complexity of every security challenge that governments face, obstructing any sustainable solution (or the way towards a sustainable peace). In this context, NATO and the European Union are bordered to the East and to the South by regions decimated by year of conflict, political instability, poor governance and high levels of corruption. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and OECD surveys/studies confirm that corruption is one of the major challenges facing national authorities as they attempt to lay the foundations of new democratic, accountable and transparent systems. Corruption, poor governance and lack of trust are part of the drivers pushing migrants from Europe's Southern and Eastern Neighbourhood regions to EU borders. Whilst some progress has been made, in terms of reforms in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and Eastern Neighbourhood countries, NATO's experience on the ground in the Balkans, Georgia and Ukraine confirms that corruption and poor governance in the defence and security sector represent security challenges that undermine democracy, rule of law and economic development, erode public trust in defence institutions. The defence sector is often overlooked or excluded by international organisations who have limited defence sector expertise. NATO's BI programme complements efforts led by EU and others providing a whole of government approach tailored to the needs of individual nations

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Risk of political tensions between partner countries.	M	Balancing bilateral support and regional activities Communication and visibility to take this risk into account Close steer by the EC
Political instability within some of the partner countries.	H	Non-inclusion of countries in crisis will not hamper project implementation, as this is a regional project that can be flexible in the countries it targets.
Lack of commitment to project implementation.	M	Partner countries can choose between different levels of partnerships and participation is on a voluntary basis.
Lack of synergies between this	M	Constant interactions and dialogue

action and other EU-funded programmes at national and regional level and the work of international organisations.		between the project implementer and EU HQ services, EU Delegations and other relevant partners
Lack of willingness from the beneficiary countries to commit to the rule of law and human rights aspects.	M	Compliance with rule of law and human rights will be monitored and closer engagement will be pursued with those partners demonstrating clear political will and determination for change management.
Lack of gender awareness, gender sensitivity, gender understanding increase existing gender inequality.	M	Include gender analysis and gender desaggregated data. Make sure there is gender balance among beneficiaries of the action.
Assumptions		
Partner countries are willing to reach a higher degree of co-operation within the region and with the EU. Partner countries will demonstrate national ownership, which is requisite for sustainability of the project deliverables.		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

EU4Border Security:

Not all partner countries have the same needs and are facing the same challenges. Furthermore, not all countries are willing to reach the same level of co-operation with EU.

It should be avoided that the project is seen by partner countries solely as a tool for the EU to pursue its own interests in border management and security.

The grant contract¹² promoting the participation of ENP countries in the work of EU agencies, awarded to the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), in partnership with the EBCGA, resulted in positive dynamics for the relationship between the EBCGA and Morocco (with the preparation of working arrangements). This pilot project showed that familiarising partner countries with what the EBCGA can offer them can be instrumental to build trust and pave the way for a more ambitious co-operation. Partner countries must be given the opportunity to understand what direct benefits they can draw from EU support, which must be tailored to each country's needs, so that the approach is differentiated and demand-driven.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

¹² ENPI/2013/325-501: "Promoting the participation of Jordan in the work of EASO as well as the participation of Morocco and Tunisia in the work of EASO and the EBCGA."

¹² ENPI/2013/325-486: "EMCDDA-ENPI first technical co-operation project: towards a gradual improvement of ENP partner countries capacity to monitor and to meet drug-related challenges."

The lessons learnt from the EMCDDA-ENP pilot project¹³ have informed the drafting of this proposal, mainly adopting a flexible and dynamic approach to project implementation with the capacity to refocus activities if justified by the circumstances.

The action also draws on the EMCDDA considerable expertise of establishing ongoing multidisciplinary networks as a basis for data collection, analysis and dissemination in drug related issues. The EMCDDA approach to data collection is holistic and incorporates both the supply and demand sides, which reflects the EU balanced policy approach to the drug problem. Engagement in data collection in this framework can therefore have a normative impact and support the development in non-EU countries of more balanced, effective and evidence informed drug policies and actions.

Building Integrity:

The BI programme was launched in 2007 adopting a step by step approach. It will complete its third phase by the end of 2017. The programme is demand driven and adjusted to reflect the needs of participating countries. Phase I, II and III were conducted without interruption; ensuring continuity of expertise, information sharing and developing a community of practice. These efforts have laid the foundation for a scalable programme covering the present action. In 2014, 11 countries engaged in the BI programme were invited to provide feedback on their experiences. The results are very encouraging and highlight a wide range of positive changes supported by the BI Programme and most importantly, a commitment to the implementation of the agreed BI Education and Training Plan.¹⁴

BI support is tailored to individual nations and is focused on enhancing transparency and providing peer to peer contacts to build capacity. BI is supporting a generational programme of change and learning aimed at developing national capacity to conduct analysis, identify gaps and work on solutions. For example BI is supporting the development of a Defence institution Building Centre in Georgia and has already developed a BI Reference Curriculum.

Efforts should be self-sustaining and in this regards NATO has some examples of neighbours helping neighbours. The Peace Support Operation Centre in Sarajevo provides a residential course as well mobile training teams to support individual nations (Montenegro, Georgia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine). Serbian experts contributed to peer to peer contacts focused on promoting good practices in procurement in Armenia and Ministry of Defence Georgia supported activities in Ukraine aimed at enhancing management of financial resources.

A review will be under taken at the end of this year. A further review is foreseen in 2020.

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"BUILDING INTEGRITY REPORT ON NATIONS ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF BUILDING INTEGRITY AND CONTRIBUTION TO CAPACITY BUILDING", PPC-N(2014)0087, May 2014.

The following lessons were learnt from the previous phases: i) need to take into account cultural specificities and differences; ii) developing new capacity in any institution requires a strategic vision and patience; iii) the programme must remain flexible and respond quickly when new opportunities present; iv) including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) is a key component to embedding transparency, accountability and integrity in the public sector.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor co-ordination

EU4Border Security:

This component will complement and build on on-going EU support in the Neighbourhood South at bilateral (Lebanon, Tunisia and Jordan) or regional level.

Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN) connects the EBCGA with Member States' risk analysis and intelligence experts. The FRAN provides the framework for sharing knowledge, carrying out joint analytical work and producing analytical and strategic reports on the current state of play at the external borders. The EBCGA currently manages four regional intelligence-sharing communities similar to FRAN with non-EU countries and they include: the Western Balkans Risk Analysis Network (WB-RAN), Eastern European Borders Risk Analysis Network (EB-RAN), Turkey-EBCGA Risk Analysis Network (TU-RAN) and Africa-Frontex Intelligence Community (AFIC). The AFIC network is financially supported by the EU¹⁵ and is set to progressively expand from West Africa and Morocco to North Africa in general.

Eurosur (European Border Surveillance System), managed by the EBCGA, is the information-exchange framework designed to improve the management of Europe's external borders. The EU launched the Seahorse initiative to improve the capability of the relevant authorities of the target countries to monitor irregular migration by sea, to prevent and combat smuggling of migrants and trafficking of human beings and to prevent the loss of human lives at sea. Seahorse started with the Atlantic network and now the Mediterranean Seahorse project is to set up a Mediterranean network covering Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, that is to be connected with Eurosur. Implementation is severely delayed due to the situation in Libya and the fact that Tunisia, Egypt and Algeria have been repeatedly invited to join Seahorse Med, but so far without success.

As part of the Eurosur Fusion Centre (EFS), the EBCGA provides a tailored map application for situation monitoring purposes to EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in Libya. In the framework of EFS, the EBCGA provides metrological services to the Libyan coast guards via the SMART platform, which belongs to European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Med. The EBCGA also provided training on law enforcement issues to 50 coast guards in December 2016.

Finally the EBCGA implements two other projects with ENI and IPA II funding:

- Eastern Partnership Integrated Border Management Capacity Building Project (EaP)

¹⁵ By the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.

- Regional Support to Protection-Sensitive Migration Management in the Western Balkans and Turkey.

Since the EBCGA is implementing partner in most of the actions, the possible overlap with other ongoing or planned activities has not been mentioned as a risk.

The project will build on and create synergies with other EU-funded bilateral border management projects, mainly in Tunisia and Lebanon.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

Developing synergies with those already working in the Neighbourhood, such as the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group will be central to this work. The South Programme II "Towards a Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Southern Mediterranean" implemented by the Council of Europe (with ENI funding) also contains some limited support to the Pompidou Group.

The action also complements ongoing projects financed by the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace along the Heroin route and the Cocaine route by providing strategic analyses and threat assessments.

Engagement with other EU institutions in the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) field such as Europol, The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (Cepol) and the EBCGA as well as relevant international organisations will also be a priority. A mapping exercise, with regular review, will identify appropriate national partners.

Overall the action has been developed to building on existing national and regional approaches, promote the comprehensive and balanced EU approach on drugs as well as facilitating synergies with the EU policy cycle for organised and serious international crime and the European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT).

Building Integrity:

EU funding will be complementary to resources contributed to the Building Integrity Trust Fund and in kind resources provided by NATO. The programme will seek to create synergies with EU-funded projects on good governance conducted at bilateral level. NATO will maintain its ongoing structured dialogue with key institutions promoting good governance such as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Centre for Integrity in the Defence Sector (CIDS) and Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), as well as NATO education and training systems. Also NATO will ensure that the Building Integrity Programme is complementing the NATO "Defence and Related Security Capacity Building (DCB) Initiative" for those partner countries that would be eligible for both NATO support activities.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

EU4Border Security:

Human rights and the respect of rule of law are amongst the fundamentals of border management. By increasing the number of detections and interdictions at the border, this component indirectly contributes to a better protection of potential victims, mostly vulnerable groups, and victims from trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of migrants.

Due respect will be paid to gender-specific needs and vulnerabilities. Recognising that women and children are among the most vulnerable, and understanding that both men and women may be vulnerable, exploited and be potential victims of trafficking and other forms of cross border crime, the training sessions will equip participants with tools to address their needs in a gender-sensitive way. Furthermore, through the familiarisation with the EBCGA's work and the capacity building exercises, the beneficiary countries will be better aware of EU practices in the field of protection of vulnerable migrants, especially women and children. The project will also encourage gender-balanced representation of trainers and will pay particular attention to the participation of women in its activities.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

By providing more strategic analytical and intelligence-led responses to the drug problem, this component contributes to the protection of vulnerable groups involved in the drug supply or as consumers.

Building Integrity:

The aim is to increase national capacity to meet the security needs of the people, to counter transnational threats, including terrorism and contribute to regional and international security and stability, in full compliance with democratic governance and oversight, rule of law, and respect for human rights.

The Building Integrity Programme supports the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and related resolutions, and has integrated a gender perspective into its methodology and practical tools.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives

This programme is relevant for the United Nations Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target 16 "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels", but also promotes progress towards Goal 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages".

The 3 components have a common objective of building trust and increasing co-operation between security actors of the region.

EU4Border Security:

Overall objective: To contribute to enhancing border security in the Southern Neighbourhood, through bilateral and regional co-operation, while facilitating bona fide travel.

Specific objective:

- To increase the capacity of Southern Neighbourhood countries for integrated border management.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

Overall objective: To contribute to improving national and regional responses of Neighbourhood countries to security and health threats posed by contemporary drug markets and related issues.

Specific objectives:

- To identify, analyse and report effectively to ongoing, emerging and future trends of the drug markets in the Neighbourhood;
- To enhance regional co-operation in the area of drug monitoring amongst Neighbourhood countries and with EU Member States.

Building Integrity:

Overall objective: To contribute to improving national, regional and international security and stability by reducing the risk of corruption in the defence and security sector.

Specific objectives:

- To improve the knowledge on good governance in the defence and security sector and recognition of corruption as a security risk;
- To strengthen engagement with local democratic institutions by providing improved access to BI information and opportunities to take part in related events.

4.2 Expected results and main activities

EU4Border Security:

Expected results:

- ENP South countries' border authorities are aware of the co-operation they can engage in with the EBCGA, and the foundation has been laid for further discussion on Working Arrangements;
- ENP South countries' border authorities have increased capacity to undertake risk and intelligence analysis and are aware of the benefits that joint analytical work and participation in a risk analysis network may bring;
- Enhanced capacity of the partner countries' border authorities to detect both cross-border criminality at the borders and the movement of travellers potentially involved in terrorism activities (FTFs) is enhanced;
- The operational situational awareness of the participating countries is improved and the information sharing, utilising tools provided by the EBCGA, among them, as well as with the EBCGA is increased.

Main activities:

- Prepare a plan of action for the familiarisation of the ENP South countries' border authorities. The countries are at different stages with regard to their bilateral co-operation with the EBCGA. This requires the development of plans based on the current level of co-operation, and with due consideration for the political and security implications of the action.
- Organise study visits to the EBCGA HQ, other EU agencies, and/or operational sites within EU Member States;

- Organise study visits to EBCGA-associated EU Member States partnership academies to get acquainted with the co-operation platform developed at EU level;
- Provide comprehensive capacity building support for selected target groups (national authorities responsible for border management). With a view to developing sustainable capacity building activities, a priority will be to map out the existing training capacity and needs of training institutes/academies and similar bodies in partner countries in the field of law enforcement and border management, identify the gaps in the training currently provided on border security and more broadly border management, and facilitate regional co-operation between national centres, as well as co-operation with the training centres of EU Member States. Conduct training sessions for relevant stakeholders, in line with international norms and standards. Develop a network of national training institutes at the regional level inspired by the EBCGA and utilising the EBCGA tools and Member States partnership academies.
- Develop enhanced co-operation via the participation at the EBCGA's National Training Co-ordinators and Partnership Academies networks.
- Organise staff exchanges for the staff of national and regional training academies (trainers, including for multipliers), both in the region and with EU Member States;
- Organise visits to Border Control Posts in the region (could be in the framework of one of the workshops);
- Develop further, inspired by and in synergy with AFIC and other regional networks, the capacity to collect and analyse information aimed, among other purposes, at enhancing the capacity of border guards to detect cross-border criminality and contributing to preventing terrorism.
- Develop proper referral mechanisms at the national level to ensure adequate follow-up to the actions carried out by border guards.

In accordance with the EU treaties and the revised reporting directives for Official Development Assistance (ODA) on peace and security, the capacity building activities foreseen in this action, in support of partner countries' border authorities, should pursue a civilian objective and cannot directly reinforce the capacity of the military branch.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

Expected results:

- Capabilities and needs in each of the beneficiary countries to respond to the drug problem are initially assessed;
- Strategic analyses of the drug situation in the ENI countries are conducted;
- Beneficiary countries are trained on EMCDDA data collection tools and methods;
- Threat assessments on key drug-related issues are made available;

Main activities:

- Management and methods: This activity area will develop and document the project tools necessary for the successful implementation of the action, such as the stakeholder engagement strategy, the audit of and management of the co-operation arrangements with key partners etc. It will also provide a topic identification, risk

management and planning capacity to permit the responsive and flexible approach to implementation and project development;

- Networks: An expert network will be built to improve capacities and capabilities. It will involve: the establishment of regional information hubs; identifying appropriate experts from a wide variety of disciplines; and their effective engagement;
- Expertise: Technical expertise will be strengthened using existing EMCDDA methods e.g. early warning, signal detection and threat assessment, web survey, trendspotting; and standard tools e.g. EMCDDA data collection instruments;
- Co-ordination, communication and foresight analysis: the project will rely on rapid and open communication, mediation and consensus, bringing together the network as well as relevant stakeholders and experts from the EU and ENP countries. Data and information will be used to improve the assessment of the current and future threats stemming from drug market-related activities in the Neighbourhood. The methodology will integrate various elements, including projecting trends, acknowledging different scenarios, analysing risks and incorporating uncertainty;
- Response preparedness: Key players will be trained and supported to define and undertake rapid responses in the areas of tackling both drug supply and drug demand. They will be supported through review meetings seeking high level advice from key EU experts and decision-makers and result in briefings (restricted if necessary) for Commission services and EU Member States.

Building Integrity:

Expected results:

- Community of practice is further enhanced and maintained, effectively linking nations and institutions committed to strengthening transparency, accountability and integrity in the defence and related security sector.
- BI Action Plans for each of the participating countries;

Main activities:

Training and Education:

The programme will offer a range of residential courses and seminars as well as mobile training teams and e-learning. These are focused on the risk of corruption, the impact on the defence sector and on operational effectiveness. Topics covered include:

- Democratic control and engagement including role of parliament and civil society;
- National anti-corruption laws and policy including links with UN, OECD & Council of Europe;
- Anti-corruption policy in the defence and security sector and identifying risks;
- Personnel- behaviour, policy, training and discipline including codes of conduct;
- Planning and budgeting including acquisition and disposal of assets;
- Planning and executing of operations including military doctrine;
- Procurement – legislation and oversight mechanism;

- Engaging with defence companies and other suppliers; and
- Impact of corruption on gender in the context of defence and security.

The BI programme has also developed a reference curriculum. It is aimed at educators and trainers of civilian and military staff working in the defence and related security sector, including the armed forces. It is a guide for nations who are engaged in revising their own national curricula to incorporate BI themes, or developing new courses to meet national BI requirements.

Exercises:

The BI programme will conduct a Joint Simulation Exercise focused on impact of corruption on humanitarian and stabilisation operations. This includes understanding the causes of corruption, corruption as a driver of conflict and consequence of conflict.

Peer to Peer contacts:

Peer to Peer contacts to share information and promote best practices through workshops, study tours and expert team visits.

Tailored Support:

Tailored support is provided to nations completing the BI Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) and taking part in a Peer Review: The SAQ is a diagnostic tool; it is a snapshot of existing procedures and business practices within the Ministry of Defence. The Peer Review constitutes a confidential platform to validate the SAQ findings, identify good practices and gaps. Peer Reviews are composed of subject matter experts drawn from NATO and nations. The report and recommendations provide the basis for developing a tailored programme of support.

4.3 Intervention logic

EU4Border Security:

Due to the heterogeneity of the region, it is not expected that all countries participate in all project activities: a tailored and differentiated approach will be adopted. Each beneficiary country will choose which activities to be involved in, depending on its priorities and interest in engaging, as well as on the level of previous and ongoing co-operation with the EBCGA. The European Commission will also keep a permanent dialogue with the EBCGA to identify which countries should be given priority, taking into account the magnitude of security threat for the EU. While recognising that previous co-operation between the EBCGA and some countries in the Southern Neighbourhood has proven challenging, it is important to capitalize on previous efforts, placing the emphasis on support activities that can deliver direct benefits for the beneficiary countries, with the objective of building trust and raising their interest for a regular co-operation with the EBCGA.

EU4Monitoring Drugs:

EU4Monitoring Drugs will provide a flexible and dynamic analytical platform to identify and report on drug related threats. It will also deliver capacity building support to ENP East and South countries. It builds on the positive achievements from a previous pilot project and on the EMCDDA proven track record of providing timely strategic and situational analysis on drug related threats.

There will be an initial assessment of capabilities and needs in each of the beneficiary countries in order to prepare a bespoke programme for capacity building and delivery plan.

Using the EMCDDA's tested methodologies, in addition to capacity building activities within the region, experts from Neighbourhood countries will be invited to attend EMCDDA expert meetings and conferences. Project deliverables will include reports on the drug situation in the region, threat assessments on key drug-related issues and if possible within the scope of the project, a set of tailored drug policy recommendations for each beneficiary country.

The project will contribute to the fight against security threats, in particular organised crime and terrorism.

Reflecting the EMCDDA's experience of successful partnership, a central element of EU4Monitoring Drugs will be its stakeholder and network engagement strategy. Engagement from the policy to the operational level is envisaged with the EU4Monitoring Drugs network including appropriate representatives from the following areas: security, police, customs & border control, forensic science, research and civil society.

Building Integrity:

The participation of any country in the BI Programme is strictly on a voluntary basis. As an initial step, the participating country has to complete a Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ), a diagnostic tool that helps to examine existing tools and procedures aimed at reducing the risk of corruption, as well as to identify gaps and areas of improvement. It is followed by a peer review and in-country consultations: the Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) is reviewed in-country with representatives of the Government, Parliament, civil society, media and academics. A Peer Review Report identifies good practice as well as recommendations for actions. Next, many countries proceed with the development of a national action plan. The BI programme also includes training and education support.

The NATO Building Integrity programme has developed a strong relationship with a range of civilian stakeholders who support the development and implementation of BI. This includes international organisations, NGOs, think tanks and the private sector. Wherever possible, the BI programme aims to strengthen engagement with local democratic security sector governance institutions, providing them with access to BI material and events and encouraging Ministries of Defence to engage with these stakeholders.

Given the political importance, during implementation, the selection of countries to be supported with EU funding and what activities to perform will be vetted by the European Commission, in close coordination with other relevant EU services.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner countries, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 36 months.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this Decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1 *Pillar Assessed Grant: direct award "EU4Border Security" (direct management)*

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

See section 4.2.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (EBCGA).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible and in accordance with Article 190(f) of the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified for the following reason: the Agency, specialized in European border management in line with the EU fundamental rights charter, is entrusted with applying and promoting the concept of Integrated Border Management and has the unique knowledge, technical competence, and high degree of specialisation for implementing EU common standards and practices in the field of border management.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives set up for this component; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 100% of the eligible costs of the action.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Second quarter of 2018.

5.3.2 *Pillar Assessed Grant: direct award "EU4Monitoring Drugs" (direct management)*

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

See section 4.2.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the European Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible and in accordance with Article 190(f) of the rules of application of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified for the following reason: the Agency has the unique knowledge, technical competence, and high degree of specialisation in the monitoring of illicit drug use and trafficking. Promoting scientific excellence, the Agency has developed the appropriate infrastructure and tools to collect country data in a harmonised way, primarily in Europe.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives set up for this component; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 100% of the eligible costs of the action.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

Fourth quarter of 2017.

5.3.3 Indirect management with an international organisation "Building Integrity"

A part ("Building Integrity") of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) International Staff, in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails providing practical tools to help participating countries strengthen integrity, transparency and accountability and reduce the risk of corruption in the defence and security sector.

This implementation modality is justified by the fact that the Building Integrity (BI) programme is run through a trust fund managed by NATO International Staff. The programme will be completing its 3rd phase by the end of 2017, with a 4th phase due to start in 2018.

The entrusted entity would carry out budget-implementation tasks necessary to achieve the results outlined in section 4.2.

The entrusted international organisation is to notify the European Commission of its intention to undergo an ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 and to successfully complete this assessment before a delegation agreement is signed.

In case NATO's pillar assessment is not satisfactory nor concluded on time, the following measures will be taken;

- EUR 1 million from ENI regional South budget line will be reallocated to EU4MonitoringDrugs and to EU4BorderSecurity;
- EUR 1 million from ENI regional East budget line will be decommitted from this Financing Decision.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amounts in EUR)	
	ENI regional East	ENI regional South
5.3.1. – "EU4Border Security" – Direct grant to EBCGA (direct management)	0	4,000,000
5.3.2. – "EU4Monitoring Drugs" – Direct grant to EMCDDA (direct management)	1,000,000	2,000,000
5.3.3. – "Building Integrity" – Indirect management with NATO	1,000,000	1,000,000
Totals	2,000,000	7,000,000

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

EU4Border Security: This programme will be directly implemented by the EBCGA. The European Commission will supervise the grant in close liaison with the EU Delegations in the ENP South Partner Countries. A Steering Committee will be established with the participation of the relevant Commission Services, especially those to which EU Agencies report.

EU4Monitoring Drugs: This programme will be directly implemented by EMCDDA. The European Commission will supervise the grant in close liaison with the EU Delegations in the ENP East and South Partner Countries. A Steering Committee will

be established with the participation of the relevant Commission Services, especially those to which EU Agencies report.

Building Integrity: This programme is managed by NATO International Staff. NATO is responsible for the overall management of the programme in close relation with the lead contributors to the trust fund. EU with its contribution will be part of the lead nations in the dedicated Trust Fund and as such will be part of the Management Board. Given the political importance, during implementation, the selection of countries to be supported with EU funding and what activities to perform will be vetted by the European Commission, in close consultation with other relevant EU services.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that these are innovative approaches.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partners at least 3 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner countries and other key stakeholders. The implementing partners and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner countries, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be

taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing Decision.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing Decision.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner countries, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

More specifically:

- Building Integrity programme: Communication and EU visibility will be handled on a case-by-case basis, to take due account of the political sensitivities,
- Both the EBCGA and the EMCDDA will be using their regular communication channels and tools. The mere fact that they are EU bodies will guarantee that EU visibility is ensured at all times.

6 PRE-CONDITIONS

"Building Integrity":

The Building Integrity (BI) Programme is operated through a trust fund managed by NATO International Staff. An EU contribution to this dedicated trust fund will be possible only after NATO has passed the EU's pillar assessment, which is a pre-requisite for a delegation agreement.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing Decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: EURImpact	To build trust and increase co-operation between security actors of the region EU4Border Security: To contribute to enhancing border security in the Southern Neighbourhood, by fostering bilateral and regional co-operation. EU4Monitoring Drugs: To contribute to improving national and regional responses of Neighbourhood countries to security and health threats posed by contemporary drug markets and related issues Building Integrity (BI): To contribute to improving national, regional and international security and stability by reducing the risk of corruption in the defence and security sector	EU4Border Security: - % of number of incidents reported originating from the region to the network and the EBCGA. EU4Monitoring Drugs: - degree of integration of recommendations of strategic threat reports into national policies Building Integrity: - number of countries having translated the action plans into policy guidance and reform	EU4Border Security: - data subject to confidentiality at this stage - to be defined by the EBCGA in the preparatory phase EU4Monitoring Drugs: 0 Building Integrity: 0	EU4Border Security: To be defined during inception period EU4Monitoring Drugs: To be defined during inception period Building Integrity: - 5 countries	EU4Border Security: The EBCGA statistics EU4Monitoring Drugs: Policy documents of the partner countries Questionnaires to beneficiary countries Building Integrity: Minutes of NATO Committee meetings Self-assessment questionnaires	

Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	EU4Border Security: To increase the capacity of Neighbourhood South countries authorities for integrated border management; EU4Monitoring Drugs: - To identify, analyse and report effectively to ongoing, emerging and future trends of the drug situation; - To enhance regional co-operation in the area of drug monitoring amongst Neighbourhood countries and with EU Member States Building Integrity: - To improve the knowledge on good governance in the defence and security sector and recognition of corruption as a security risk; - To strengthen engagement with local democratic institutions by providing improved access to Building Integrity information and opportunities to take part in related events;	EU4Border Security: - number of requests for capacity building, study visits, staff exchanges - number of countries involved in the network activities EU4Monitoring Drugs: - number of joint strategic threat reports developed by the countries with support from the project - number of regional activities bringing together beneficiary ENI countries Building Integrity: - number of requests on a voluntary basis to perform Self-Assessment Questionnaire and Peer Reviews	EU4Border Security: 0 EU4Monitoring Drugs: 0 Building Integrity: 0	EU4Border Security: To be defined during inception period EU4Monitoring Drugs: To be defined during inception period Building Integrity: - 5 countries	EU4Border Security: Project progress reports EU4Monitoring Drugs: Project progress reports Reports from individual regional events Project progress reports Building Integrity: Minutes of the Lead Nations Meetings Meetings with NGOs and civil society Report on NATO Implementation on UNSCR 1325 Project progress reports	Partner countries are willing to reach a higher degree of co-operation within the region and with EU. Partner countries will ensure sustainability and durability to the respective projects by making available the necessary human, financial and material resources.

Outputs	EU4Border Security: - The countries are aware of the co-operation they can engage with the EBCGA, and the foundations for further discussion on Working Arrangements; - The countries have increased capacity to undertake risk analysis and are aware of the benefits that a participation in a risk analysis network may bring; - Enhanced capacity of partner countries to detect both cross-border criminality at the borders and the movement of travellers potentially FTFs; - The situational awareness is improved and the information sharing, utilising tools provided by the EBCGA is increased; EU4Monitoring Drugs: - Capabilities and needs in each of the beneficiary countries assessed; - Strategic analyses of the drug situation in the ENI countries conducted; - Training on EMCDDA data collection tools and methods delivered; - Threat assessments prepared on key drug-related issues. Building Integrity: - Enhanced community of practice linking nations and institutions committed to strengthening transparency, accountability and integrity; - BI Action Plans for each of the participating countries;	EU4Border Security: - # of regular EBCGA's activities / events with the participation of at least one beneficiary country - Average # of beneficiary countries participating in the EBCGA activities / events when invited - number of staff trained and number of training courses in aspects related to border management - number of network meetings EU4Monitoring Drugs: - number of people trained and number of trainings per topic - number of network meetings Building Integrity: - Number of Self-Assessment Questionnaire and Peer Reviews completed - number of people trained and number of trainings per topic - number of BI action plans developed with the support of this action	EU4Border Security: 0 EU4Monitoring Drugs: 0 Building Integrity: 0	EU4Border Security: To be defined during inception period EU4Monitoring Drugs: To be defined during inception period Building Integrity: To be defined during inception period	EU4Border Security: Project progress reports EU4Monitoring Drugs: Project progress reports; Fact findings mission reports; Reports from key events; Evaluation of training activities; Agendas and minutes of meetings. Building Integrity: BI Peer Review Reports and national BI Action Plans.	
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