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To: Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

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Subject: JOINT STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Updated toolset for EU Conflict Analysis and Conflict Early Warning Objectives, processes and guidance

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Delegations will find attached document SWD(2023) 295 final.

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HIGH REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE UNION FOR  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND  
SECURITY POLICY

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**JOINT STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

**Updated toolset for EU Conflict Analysis and Conflict Early Warning  
Objectives, processes and guidance**

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## Context

For decades, the European Union and its Member States have sustained their commitment to conflict prevention and peace, through early warning, conflict sensitivity, and conflict analysis.

- **Article 21(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union** explicitly refers to conflict prevention as a primary objective of the EU's external action.
- The **2011 Council conclusions on Conflict Prevention**<sup>1</sup> underlined the EU's mandate to engage in a timely manner, and the need to strengthen the EU's conflict Early Warning capability.
- The **2016 EU Global Strategy** called for redoubled efforts on prevention, and to follow early warning with early action.<sup>2</sup>
- The **European Consensus on Development**<sup>3</sup> and **Joint Communication on 'A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's External Action'**<sup>4</sup> highlight the importance of early warning and early action to prevent conflict and promote peace, resilience and human security. They also stressed the need for the EU and Member States to integrate conflict sensitivity in all their work, to maximise the positive impact on peace.
- The **2018 Council Conclusions on the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crisis**<sup>5</sup> welcomed adjustments made to the **EU conflict Early Warning System** to enhance its inclusiveness, and furthermore stressed the importance of conducting systematically joint conflict analyses.
- Art. 12.2.b of the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI-GE) regulation** formalised the requirement to ensure conflict-sensitive EU programming and external action in fragile and conflict-affected contexts, through conflict analysis.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Council of the European Union, Council conclusions on conflict prevention, 3101/11 Foreign Affairs Council, Luxembourg, 20 June 2011, [https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/122911.pdf](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/122911.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> A Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, 15 December 2019.

<sup>3</sup> Doc 9459/17.

<sup>4</sup> SWD(2017) 226, 227 final.

<sup>5</sup> Council of the European Union Council Conclusions on the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crises, 5413/18, 22 January 2018.

<sup>6</sup> The article states "when drawing up the programming documents for partner countries and regions in situations of crisis, post-crisis or fragility and vulnerability a conflict analysis shall be conducted to ensure conflict sensitivity [...]"

- The **2022 Strategic Compass** called for strengthened analysis capacities and early warning systems, including through horizon scanning and gender-responsive conflict analyses.<sup>7</sup>
- The **2023 Civilian CSDP Compact** underlined the need for civilian CSDP to build on early warning and conflict analysis, and the added value of civilian CSDP in conflict prevention.
- The **Joint Communication on ‘A new outlook on the climate and security nexus: Addressing the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on peace, security and defence’** calls for strengthening the existing focus on climate, environment and natural resources in early warning and conflict analysis.

Building upon this policy foundation, the EU has contributed to conflict prevention and conflict sensitivity as emerging norms in peacebuilding. Violent conflict at its doorstep prompted the EU to undertake unprecedented action on security and defence. While supporting Ukraine in its fight for freedom and sovereignty, the EU remains fully committed to other fragile and conflict-affected parts of the world.

If current trends persist, by 2030 up to two-thirds of the global extreme poor will be living in countries affected by high levels of violence. Strengthening the **EU’s role as a global peace actor**, as enshrined in EU Treaties, goes hand-in-hand with a strong commitment to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, multilateralism and cooperation with partners.

The absence or failure of conflict prevention undermines the credibility of diplomacy, contributes to humanitarian needs and forced displacement and ultimately reverses decades of development efforts. In a context of geopolitical competition and inter-state tensions, the nature of violent conflict is continuously evolving. This requires constant recalibration of peacebuilding approaches.

**Sound conflict analysis and early warning present an indispensable first step for effective prevention, conflict sensitivity, resilience and peacebuilding.** The European External Action Service (EEAS) together with the European Commission services have implemented the **EU conflict Early Warning System (EWS)** since 2014, with 5-6 priority countries selected annually.

For a decade, the EWS has systematically flagged countries at risk of conflict, improved our understanding of structural conflict risks and identified opportunities for EU conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

In 2020, the EEAS and the Commission services designed a **Conflict Analysis Screening (CAS)** instrument to fulfil the requirements of the NDICI-GE on conflict sensitivity in EU programming and implementation. The tool built on a 2020 Guidance Note, which establishes the broad parameters for EU conflict analysis based on international best practice.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Council of the European Union, A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence, 7321/22 Foreign Affairs Council, Brussels, 21 March 2022.

<sup>8</sup> Guidance Note on the Use of Conflict Analysis in Support of EU External Action, 2020: [https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/guidance\\_note\\_on\\_eu\\_conflict\\_analysis\\_final\\_-280421.pdf](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/guidance_note_on_eu_conflict_analysis_final_-280421.pdf).

Conflict Analysis Screenings have been designed as a joint process led by EU Delegations.<sup>9</sup> Considering their impact, both the EWS and CAS have helped shape political engagement (e.g. the political framework for crisis approaches -PFCAs-, crisis management concepts -CMCs-); influencing EU programming (e.g. multiannual indicative programmes, rapid response action); identifying opportunities for EU mediation support and shaping EU electoral support and observation.

Between 2020 and 2023, the EWS and CAS process produced over 65 reports to strengthen evidence-based decision-making, identify opportunities for EU conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and ensure the conflict sensitivity of EU programming. The analyses involved staff from EU Delegations, EEAS and Commission Headquarters and Member States, raising their awareness of potential conflict risks and the importance of timely EU action.

**This Joint Staff Working Document (JSWD) presents an update of the EU toolset for conflict Early Warning, conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity, which rationalises the existing instruments and better aligns them with EU foreign policy and programming priorities.** This will help respond to the changing nature of violent conflict, with the rise of regional spill-over, and create new efficiencies.

The most notable changes include the **integration** of the Conflict Analysis Screening and the EU conflict Early Warning System into a single tool, with **simplified country selection**, increased focus on **timely action**, and **choice of the most suitable analytical tool**.

The approach will be **more flexible** and **responsive to EU political and operational needs**, for example by allowing for regional conflict analysis. The EU is also aiming to improve its capacity to initiate analyses based on urgent needs. While analyses start on a rolling basis throughout the year, the full cycle will be faster than before, more flexible, and better sequenced.

The rollout of Conflict Analysis Screenings since 2020 has underlined the need to ensure appropriate sequencing with the EU conflict Early Warning System as complementary but parallel processes. While both processes have different origins, goals, and methodologies, they share similar features that justify further integration. The latest changes help to ensure a more integrated, data-driven and action-oriented approach to EU conflict Early Warning and conflict analysis that meets the needs and expectations of Member States and EU Delegations.

This document describes the objectives, key principles and phases of the revised EU conflict EWS and conflict analysis. It replaces the previous joint staff working documents on EU conflict EWS.<sup>10</sup> The new approach is in line with the requirements of Art 12.2 (b) of the NDICI GE Regulation, and follows the lines set out in the EU Global Strategy and the Strategic Compass.

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<sup>9</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 June 2021 establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, Art. 12.2(b).

<sup>10</sup> SWD (2016) 3 final, SWD (2017) 282 final, SWD (2021) 59 final.

## Objectives and key principles

Conflict analysis and risk assessment inform and shape EU foreign and security policy and programming, in particular EU conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, as well as conflict sensitivity in programming. Analysis feeds into the design of recommendations, including specific measures to mitigate conflict drivers and conflict sensitivity risks, and opportunities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The ensuing reports (“action plans”<sup>11</sup>) include the joint analyses while at the same time, specify clear timelines for concrete action.

Several key principles guide the EU’s approach to conflict analysis and conflict Early Warning:

1. **Evidence-based and data-driven** priority selection, including the use of quantitative conflict risk data from the EU Global Conflict Risk Index, among other sources.
2. **Inclusion**, with the active involvement of all relevant EU actors, including the political and cooperation sections at EU Delegations, EEAS, and relevant Commission services, as well as Member States. In-country EU actors are consulted, including EU Special Representatives (EUSRs) teams and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations, to perform a joint assessment. Where relevant, the analyses draw on input from civil society, UN, international and regional organisations and like-minded countries.
3. **Conflict sensitivity** of EU engagement in fragile and conflict-affected countries. Conflict-insensitive action may worsen political, social and economic instability. The EU definition of conflict sensitivity is contained in the 2020 EU Guidance Note on Conflict Analysis.<sup>12</sup>
4. **Gender sensitivity and mainstreaming**. This includes implementing the Gender Action Plan III and the **Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda**.
5. **Timely analysis**. Effective conflict analysis and risk assessment starts at the earliest signs of future violent conflict or tension. The EU uses conflict analysis at any stage of the conflict cycle or continuum, from unstable or negative peace, where the risk of violence is substantial but latent; to imminent risk, ongoing conflict or post-conflict situations, to prevent an escalation or recurrence of violent conflict.
6. **Recurrent analysis**. Updates may be necessary to ensure that findings inform timely and effective EU policy, diplomacy, strategic planning, programming and operational engagements, as risks and conflict dynamics evolve constantly.

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<sup>11</sup> Action plans replace documents formerly known as Conflict Analysis Screening (CAS) reports and Conflict Prevention Reports (CPR).

<sup>12</sup> 2020 Guidance Note on the Use of Conflict analysis in Support of EU External Action, Ares(2021)23790359480556 - 1235/046/2021.

## **Key phases of EU conflict Early Warning and conflict analysis**

The new cycle is structured into four phases: (1) Selection process, (2) Identifying the analysis type, (3) Undertaking the analysis and (4) Implementation, reporting, monitoring and updates<sup>13</sup>.

### **1. Selection process**

The selection of priority countries or regions follows a structured, streamlined and consultative process.

The selection draws on quantitative data from the **Global Conflict Risk Index (GCRI)** including Regional Risk Tables (RRTs). The GCRI combines the probability and intensity of violent conflict over a period of up to 4 years, based on structural indicators that have a strong correlation with violent conflict.

EU internal assessments, including Horizon Scanning notes, intelligence-based Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity (SIAC) analysis and expertise from the EU Intelligence and Situation Centre (INTCEN)/EU Member States Intelligence, complement the primary sources. The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) and publicly available conflict risk indices further inform country selection and the analysis.

In selecting priorities, the EEAS and the Commission services focus on countries and regions where there is:

- **Latent or acute risk of violent conflict or ongoing violent conflict.** The proposed countries should feature in the top 3 categories of the GCRI: high risk, moderate-high or moderate-low, with particular focus on increased risk and recent political instability;
- **Strong EU strategic interests, leverage and presence;**
- **Opportunities for preventive or remedial action;**
- **Geographic and/or thematic programming** under NDICI-GE, as well as non-programmed action when countries are already in conflict and crisis (e.g. special measures, rapid response action, peacebuilding, etc.).

The EEAS, together with relevant Commission services, jointly propose an initial annual list of priorities (up to 20 countries or regions) that meet basic selection and exemption criteria. Countries or regions that have recently (less than 3 years ago) gone through a conflict analysis or assessment are exempted from a new analysis, but may go through an update (see Phase 4).

The initial list of proposed priorities features countries or regions organised **along geographic regional clusters**, with possible analysis type(s) identified for each country or region (see section 2. *Identifying the analysis type*). The initial prioritisation is followed by written **consultation** of relevant geographical and thematic departments in the EEAS and the

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<sup>13</sup> See Annex 2 for a detailed timeline of the full cycle.



Commission services. Departments represented in the Conflict Prevention Lead Persons (CPLP) network are invited to submit feedback on the country preferences, mission requirement and proposed **analysis type**.

An inter-service meeting at Director level **validates** up to a maximum of **10 annual priorities**, involving further consideration of the EU's political and strategic interests and values and partner countries' needs. Other selection considerations include the EU's leverage to promote conflict prevention, mitigating conflict drivers and ensuring conflict sensitivity. Senior management (at SG/DG level) approves and formally communicates the validated selection through a written note to EU Delegations and relevant geographical departments in the EEAS and the Commission. The EEAS shares the selection of priorities with the Political and Security Committee (PSC), thereby concluding the selection phase.

Beyond the annual data-driven prioritisation, EEAS Managing Directorates and Commission services can request (in total **up to 5 additional priorities** throughout the year, based on evolving conflict dynamics (e.g. when approaching elections at risk) as well as political or operational needs (e.g. to inform a new strategy or CSDP action, programme planning or mid-term review). There is also flexibility to deprioritise, should the above-mentioned selection criteria no longer apply to a country or region.

All selected priorities benefit from dedicated coordination and follow-up by EEAS and Commission HQ, as well as EU Delegations, and possible external expert support provided notably through a framework contract<sup>14</sup>.

## **2. Identifying the type of analysis**

For each selected priority, the best-suited type of analysis will apply:

- A **Structural Country Assessment (SCA)** is suited for priority countries with a latent risk of violent conflict in the coming 4 years. As a conflict risk assessment methodology, SCAs prioritise structural risks in 10 fields: legitimacy; rule of law; security; inter-group relations; human rights; civil society & media; society; climate & environment; economy, and regional stability. The reports primarily identify options for (mid/long-term) conflict prevention.
- A **Conflict Analysis Screening (CAS)** is applicable across the conflict cycle, including in post-conflict countries, but is particularly well-suited for analysing acute risk or ongoing violent conflict, including localised conflict. CAS exercises identify conflict drivers, actors, scenarios, opportunities for (short/mid-term) EU conflict prevention and conflict sensitivity recommendations. The methodology features in the programming guidelines and was designed to comply with NDICI-GE requirements on conflict-sensitive programming.

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<sup>14</sup> Framework service contract EEAS/2020/op/0068 – expert support in preparing literature reviews, facilitating interactive workshops and drafting work plans, as well as input to action reports.

- **Regional Conflict Analysis** aims to address the growing demand by EU Delegations for analysis on transnational threats, inter-state tensions, actual or potential spillovers and options for regional EU engagement. The methodology for this will build on the CAS methodology, while involving EUSRs, EU Delegations and other types of EU field presence.

The types of analysis above can emphasise **specific thematic issues** of interest or specific conflict risks (e.g. elections, climate, violent extremism, hybrid risks or economics and conflict) for which EU conflict analysis methodologies are available or forthcoming. All conflict analyses should be gender sensitive and relevant for the Women, Peace and Security agenda. A specific methodology for gender-responsive conflict analysis will be designed, as called for by the Strategic Compass.

### 3. Undertaking the analysis

The analysis phase requires EU Delegations and EEAS and Commission HQ staff to **identify options for preventive action, conflict-sensitive engagement and peacebuilding, based on a joint analysis of conflict risks and dynamics**.

The analyses rely upon existing methodologies, involving data collection and a participatory process, with a central role for the Delegations in selecting the analysis type, and support from external experts where necessary. The analysis will happen either virtually, in a hybrid format, or through an inter-service mission (depending on the type of analysis, confidentiality risks, available budget and the preference of the Delegation).

Together with Delegations and other relevant bodies, the EEAS and the Commission services also agree on **tailor-made timelines** to carry out the analysis on the priority countries **in the year following prioritisation**. Priorities and plans are presented to the relevant Council working groups to ensure the active participation of locally accredited Member States.

The relevant department in EEAS and Commission services will provide methodological guidance and other relevant support to the Delegations, through inter-service missions when appropriate, depending on the type of analysis. As both CAS and SCA are joint shared analyses at EU level, the broadest possible participation of EU departments and Delegations is key, facilitated through participatory approaches, such as workshops.

The analyses will build on existing EU and external materials and tools to avoid duplication and strengthen synergies<sup>15</sup>. The external expert, with input from the Delegation and geographical divisions and units, will complete an overview of current and planned EU and Member States engagements. Relevant actions should include a mapping covering a broad

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<sup>15</sup> Existing instruments and documents that conflict analysis will inform, or draw upon, include **EU threat assessment** (intelligence based), the **risk management framework (RMF+)**, **EU political frameworks for crisis approach** (PFCAs) and related documents such as frameworks that describe the EU's integrated approach to managing a particular crisis.

range of conflict prevention, peacebuilding, development, security, humanitarian and diplomatic engagements.

With support from the EEAS and the Commission services, EU Delegations<sup>16</sup> will prepare **action plans** in selected countries, formulating concrete recommendations on short, medium and long-term conflict prevention, conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding. The plans are drafted in consultation with Headquarters, in line with the Integrated Approach and relevant policy frameworks (in particular Political Frameworks for Crisis Approach, PFCAs), and with support from external experts if deemed useful. The purpose of the action plans is to link analysis and recommendations and, in line with other relevant frameworks, to guide such action and available instruments.

Key elements covered by the action plans include:

- Conflict context at any stage of the conflict cycle/continuum, describing the current state of conflict(s) or overall risk levels.
- Prioritised structural or proximate causes of (potential) violent conflict.
- Main conflict sensitivity risks.
- Recommendations for conflict prevention, conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding.

Final action plans, or summaries of them, are validated by an inter-service Steering Group at Head of Division/Unit level and discussed in the relevant Council geographic working groups, to encourage Member State engagement and cooperation in carrying out the proposed action.<sup>17</sup>

In terms of classification, action plans are rated ‘EU Limited’, sensitive but unclassified, as a default. EU Delegations can indicate the need for classification, depending on the sensitivity of the documents. If a plan is classified, an unclassified summary will be prepared for further dissemination. The plans will benefit from increased distribution, especially via existing knowledge management platforms.

#### **4. Implementation, reporting, monitoring and updates**

Country or region-specific inter-service meetings will serve to convene EEAS and Commission geographic and horizontal departments, EU Delegations, CSDP structures and EUSRs, and possibly experts, and to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations.<sup>18</sup>

To ensure sustained engagement and timely action, selected priorities are subject to **continuous monitoring** for 2 years once they are selected (as per Phase 1). Monitoring ensures that recommendations lead to timely and effective action, shape political engagement, inform strategic planning, steer conflict-sensitive programming and trigger concrete action.

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<sup>16</sup> Involving both political and cooperation sections.

<sup>17</sup> The communication on recommendations, currently at the Council, as well as monitoring and follow-up, will respect the Commission’s right of initiative on programming.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibidem*

When this monitoring indicates a need to complement ongoing activities, a Regional Integrated Approach Cluster (RIAC) could be organised to consider the full range of the EU's external action tools, as well as measures proposed by the Member States.

Due **consideration should be given** to the adherence to the NDICI-GE Regulation on conflict-sensitive programming. Where useful or necessary, analyses may be followed-up by further conflict sensitivity assessments to ensure do-no-harm approaches, to minimise potential negative impacts and to support inclusive peacebuilding.

The specific monitoring of the extent to which the recommendations are integrated into programming documents will be further developed by the Commission services and the EEAS, and linked to relevant risks and mitigating measures in the Risk Management Frameworks, as appropriate.

Two years after the action plan, EU Delegations will draft a Heads of Missions (**HoMs**) **report** in consultation with Member States' in-country missions. The report will assess the implementation of previously identified recommendations compared with progress indicators, develop adjustments and pinpoint new opportunities for engagement. The presentation of the EU HoMs report at the relevant Council working group(s) concludes the prioritisation for a given country or region.

On request by the geographic EEAS Managing Directorates and relevant Commission services, **updates of the action plan** take place for **(up to) 5 countries annually**. Updates aim to identify evolving conflict risks and conflict sensitivity considerations, monitor implementation progress and review the recommendations for preventive action and peacebuilding.

Unlike the HoMs reports that focus primarily on progress implementing the recommendations, action plan updates also consider evolving conflict risks and dynamics, and help answer the need for recurrent conflict analysis. The timeline for conducting updates is shorter than the initial analysis, while still reflecting a joint process and leading to an updated version of the action plan.

## Annex 1 – Reference documents

- **Article 3 of the Consolidated Version of the Treaty on European Union** (“The Union's aim is to promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples”).
- **Article 21(2)(c) of the Treaty on European Union** explicitly refers to conflict prevention as a primary objective of the EU’s external action.
- The **2011 Council conclusions on conflict prevention**<sup>19</sup> underlined the EU’s mandate to engage in a timely manner, and the need to strengthen the EU’s conflict Early Warning capability.
- The **2016 EU Global Strategy** called for efforts to be redoubled on prevention, and for early warning to be followed by early action, including through preventive diplomacy and mediation.
- The **European consensus on development**<sup>20</sup> and the **joint communication on ‘A strategic approach to resilience in the EU’s external action’**<sup>21</sup> highlight the importance of early warning and early action to prevent conflict and promote peace, resilience and human security.
- The **2018 Council conclusions on the integrated approach to external conflicts and crisis**<sup>22</sup> welcomed adjustments made to the EU’s conflict Early Warning system, to make it more inclusive, also through greater Member State involvement.
- The **2020 guidance note on the use of conflict analysis in support of EU external action** sets out the key features of an integrated, joint conflict analysis and presents the broad characteristics of a structured but flexible methodology for conducting a comprehensive EU-led conflict analysis to engage in targeted conflict prevention efforts and conflict-sensitive external engagements.
- Art. 12.2.b of the **NDICI-GE regulation** formalised the requirement to ensure conflict-sensitive EU programming and external action in fragile and conflict-affected contexts, through conflict analysis.<sup>23</sup>
- The **2022 Strategic Compass** called for strengthened analysis capacities and early warning systems, including through horizon scanning and gender-responsive conflict analyses, as well as enhanced partnerships with the UN, OSCE, African Union and ASEAN on conflict prevention.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Council of the European Union, Council conclusions on conflict prevention, 3101/11 Foreign Affairs Council, Luxembourg, 20 June 2011,

[https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/122911.pdf](https://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/122911.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Doc 9459/17

<sup>21</sup> SWD(2017) 226, 227 final

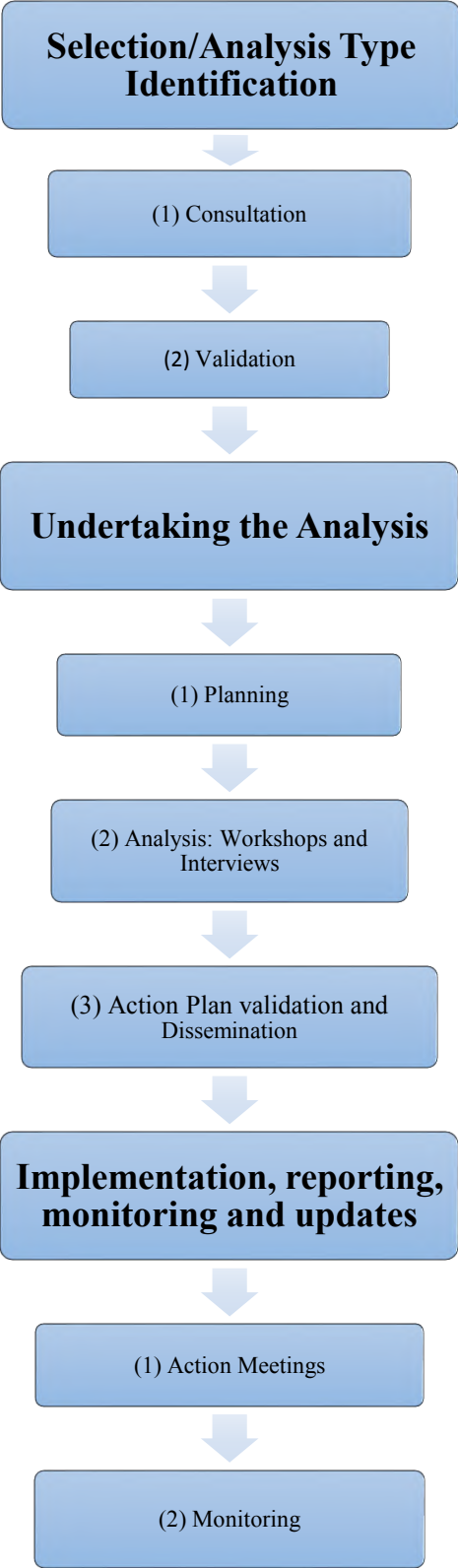
<sup>22</sup> Council of the European Union Council Conclusions on the Integrated Approach to External Conflicts and Crises, 5413/18, 22 January 2018.

<sup>23</sup> The regulation contains numerous paragraphs and articles referring to conflict sensitivity requirements and its key article states “when drawing up the programming documents for partner countries and regions in situations of crisis, post-crisis or fragility and vulnerability a conflict analysis shall be conducted to ensure conflict sensitivity [...]”.

<sup>24</sup> Council of the European Union, A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence, 7321/22 Foreign Affairs Council, Brussels, 21 March 2022.

- The **2023 civilian compact** underlined the need for civilian CSDP to build on early warning and conflict analysis, the utility of civilian CSDP in closing the gap between early warning and early action, and the added value of civilian CSDP in conflict prevention.
- The **2018 Council Conclusions on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), the EU Gender Action Plan III (2020-2025) and the EU Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2019-2024)** set out the main commitments, standards and indicators of the EU on the matter and are important references for conflict analysis and early warning.

**Annex 2 – Timeline of the new cycle**



## Annex 3 – Who does what

	<b>Selection and identification of analysis type</b>	<b>Analysis</b>	<b>Implementation, reporting, monitoring and updates</b>
<b>EEAS conflict prevention team (CPT)</b>	<p>Coordinate the overall EU toolset for EU conflict early warning and conflict analysis in line with the Integrated Approach.</p> <p>Compile supporting conflict risk information and prepare initial list of priorities with proposed analysis type.</p> <p>Coordinate input to prioritisation and final selection, in close consultation with EEAS geographic divisions.</p>	<p>Co-facilitate the analyses and mobilise EEAS participation</p> <p>Oversee drafting and review of action plans and mobilise expertise as necessary, including SIAC assessment.</p> <p>Co-facilitate inter-service missions as appropriate.</p>	<p>Coordinate inter-service meetings and support discussion on progress reporting.</p> <p>Encourage follow-up through preventive diplomacy and design of peace, security and defence policy.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate impact of the analysis on external action.</p>
<b>INTPA, NEAR, FPI</b>	<p>Coordinate inputs to prioritisation, final selection and choice of tool, in close consultation with Commission geographic units and other units as appropriate.</p> <p>Participate in the CPLP meetings in relation to the country selection and choice of tool.</p> <p>Represent respective DG at inter-service meeting at Director level.</p>	<p>Co-facilitate the analyses and mobilise Commission participation.</p> <p>Ensure inclusive Delegation participation and relevance of the analysis for the programming phases.</p> <p>Review of joint analyses and action plans to ensure relevance to conflict sensitive programming.</p> <p>Contribute to the review and quality assurance of action plans.</p> <p>Co-facilitate workshops in inter-service missions as appropriate.</p>	<p>Ensure follow-up, including through programming phases (multi-annual indicative programmes, annual actions plans, action documents) and mid-term reviews (related to the programming cycle), as appropriate.</p> <p>Monitor the incorporation of recommendations and conflict sensitivity perspective into programming through quality review processes, co-creation and ad-hoc reviews as appropriate.</p>
<b>EU Delegations; other field presence (missions and operations, field offices, FPI regional teams, etc.)</b>	<p>Help to finalise the selection of the analysis type during the formal planning session.</p>	<p>With support from HQ and possibly experts, conduct the analysis with staff from all EU Delegation sections and help to identify relevant recommendations.</p> <p>Co-facilitate inter-service missions as appropriate and advise on meetings with relevant international actors.</p> <p>Draft the action plan, with input and support from the Commission services and the EEAS.</p>	<p>Prepare substantive HoMs report, together with Member States present in the country 2 years after the action plan adoption.</p> <p>Sustained monitoring of the risks and actions identified.</p> <p>Consideration of risks and recommendations in relation to the updating of the Risk Management Frameworks.</p>
<b>Other EEAS and Commission departments</b>	<p>Compile and review information on conflict risk and drivers, carry out relevant internal consultations and indicate consolidated preference for proposed priority countries.</p>	<p>Participate in the analysis.</p> <p>Review draft action plans, based on the analysis.</p> <p>EEAS geographic departments present the action plan in the relevant Council working group.</p>	<p>Report on progress, identify opportunities and liaise with EU Delegations to implement (or adapt) the action plans.</p>
<b>Council/ Member States</b>	<p>Attend presentation on EU priorities in the Council.</p>	<p>Member States' embassies in-country are invited to participate in the analysis.</p> <p>Attend Council working group discussion on action plan.</p>	<p>Member States may propose bilateral / joint preventive action.</p>