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To: Political and Security Committee (PSC)
Subject: Second Progress Report on the 2019-2021 EU-UN priorities on peace operations and crisis management

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Second Progress Report on the 2019-2021 EU-UN priorities on peace operations and crisis management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EEAS Reference</th>
<th>EEAS(2019)1335</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Title / Subject</td>
<td>Second Progress Report on the 2019-2021 EU-UN priorities on peace operations and crisis management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ref. prev. doc.</td>
<td>EEAS(2019)542</td>
</tr>
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Second Progress Report on the 2019-2021 EU-UN priorities on peace operations and crisis management

This is a progress report on the implementation of "Reinforcing the UN-EU Strategic Partnership on Peace Operations and Crisis Management: Priorities 2019-2021" (doc. 11041/18) from 1 May 2019 to 30 November 2019, providing an overview of: i) main achievements and challenges; ii) key lessons learnt and way ahead; iii) main conclusions from the 20 November 2019 EU-UN Steering Committee on Crisis Management; and iv) main conclusions from the 21 November joint EU-UN Workshop on Promoting Women’s Meaningful Participation in Peace Operations, Crisis Management and Peace Processes. More details are available in the annexed matrix and in the attached report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the reporting period, there has been good progress on the implementation of the 2019-2021 UN-EU priorities on peace operations and crisis management. Cooperation has been strengthened between missions and operations in the field, on the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda, and also with regard to conflict prevention. On the political and strategic levels EU-UN cooperation on peace and security continues to evolve as well. The last meeting of the EU-UN Steering Committee on Crisis Management took place on 20 November 2019 in Brussels. It focused on cooperation between UN and EU missions and operations in Mali and the Sahel including the G5 Joint Force, Central African Republic (CAR), Somalia, Libya, and Iraq, while addressing also Sudan, the rule of law and policing, and the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda as a cross-cutting issue. The close and good cooperation on all levels was praised by both the UN and the EU side. USG Lacroix briefed the PSC on 21 November and reconfirmed the excellent EU-UN cooperation on crisis management.

OVERVIEW:

i) Main achievements and challenges

1. During the reporting period the EU and the UN continued to enhance information and analysis exchange on many levels. Examples include DSG Serrano briefing the UN Security Council on Libya, MD Vervaeke and subsequently Director Tomat briefing the Security Council on CAR. USG Lacroix attended the Helsinki Informal Defence Ministerial. The SRSG for DRC and Head of MONUSCO briefed the PSC.

2. The EU and the UN continued coordination on political messages and strategic communication. DSG Serrano and UN USG Lacroix (together with EUSR for Sahel Losada and DMD for Africa Markussen) jointly visited Mali in June 2019, where they exchanged with the Malian authorities on ways to enhance support. They also agreed to strengthen EU-UN cooperation and coordination in the country. A joint EU-AU-UN visit to CAR early October showed a united vision and passed common messages to the interlocutors.
3. The cooperation on planning of missions continued. The UN was extensively consulted during the conduct of strategic reviews of EUTM Mali, EUAM Iraq and EULEX Kosovo. For the first time the EEAS invited UN DPO to join a scoping mission in CAR as part of the strategic planning of the EU Advisory Mission to the country.

4. Enhanced cooperation in the field also continued. A technical arrangement on MINUSCA’s support to EUTM-RCA was signed in July. Close cooperation continues between EUTM Somalia and UNSOM on security incidents, MEDEVAC and crises.

5. With regard to Women, Peace and Security, one of the new priorities identified on EU-UN cooperation 2019-2021, a joint EU-UN Workshop was held in Brussels on 21 November on "Promoting Women’s Meaningful Participation in Peace Operations, Crisis Management and Peace Processes". It attracted a wide array of participants, including practitioners from the field, and generated considerable interest among EU Member States and partners. The discussions will be summarised in a short report, including concrete and actionable recommendations for the EU and UN, and their Member States on how to better promote women's meaningful participation in peace operations, crisis management and peace processes (see meeting report below).

6. The joint Initiative on the Regional Acceleration of UNSC Resolution 1325/RAR was launched by UN, EU, AU and NATO and with OSCE as observer, at a well-attended side-event on 30 October in New York hosted by the EUDEL in the margins of the annual UNSC WPS week.

7. A UN-EU-AU Central African Republic peace process analysis with an integrated gender perspective (within its regional context) is being finalised. Preliminary findings were presented at the EU-UN Steering Committee on 20 November. There is a launch event planned in the first half of 2020 in Addis Ababa.

8. The EU-UN Senior Officials Workshop on Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination (CMCoord), International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Protection of Civilians (PoC) in Mali/Sahel was held in Brussels on 1 October 2019. All speakers underlined that an effective dialogue between humanitarian and military actors is the prerequisite for successfully tackling of current and future challenges in response to conflicts and national disasters. The EU and the UN agreed to continue cooperation on CMCoord, IHL and PoC. This discussion will be followed by an event organised by OCHA in Geneva in February 2020 (see report in the annex).

9. Cooperation on the rule of law and policing has also strengthened, including a mapping exercise of EU-UN cooperation in the field and EU participation in UN Police (UNPOL) training architecture.

10. The EU through FPI provides assistance to security sector reform in CAR and Mali, as well as supports conflict monitoring in Libya.

11. Discussions on strengthening cooperation between the UNOCC and the SitRoom took place as well as two encrypted VTCs (DELETED).

12. The negotiation of the UN-EU framework agreement on mutual support has reached agreement at working levels on the last outstanding questions (financial arrangements). Once
internal approval procedures have been completed, the EU and UN look forward to the signature of this agreement.

**ii) Lessons learned and way ahead**

1. **Good cooperation and many positive developments** in the reporting period. The UN sees the EU as a strategic partner and is clearly willing to continue enhanced cooperation both on strategic level and in the field.

2. There has been little progress on cooperation on the topic of **transition** during the reporting period, mainly due to the fact that the area is still an relatively new part of the EU-UN agenda. **DELETED** EU should consider options for cooperation.

3. There are **opportunities for strengthening information exchange outside of mission areas**, including via ad hoc/or regular encrypted VTCs on current or future crises.

4. **Climate and defence** (UN term: climate and security) could be another area where the EU and the UN could also explore opportunities for cooperation.

5. The **new EU civilian mission in CAR** will have to be smoothly integrated into the ongoing close EU-UN cooperation on the field.

6. The overall interest both from Member States and from partners in the **joint EU-UN Workshop on Promoting Women's Meaningful Participation in Peace Operations, Crisis Management and Peace Processes** indicates that this event should be **followed up by regular informed exchanges and discussions**. EU Member States have already raised an interest in continuing these discussions in relevant Council working groups, also feeding into the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, where among other actions a target for higher women’s participation in military and civilian operations and missions is to be established by EU member states.

**iii) UN-EU Steering Committee on Crisis Management, 20 November 2019, Brussels**

1. The UN-EU Steering Committee on Crisis Management was chaired by DSG Pedro Serrano and UN Under Secretary-General (USG) for Peace Operations Jean-Pierre Lacroix. Participants from the EEAS included MD Pawel Herczynski, MD Africa Koen Vervaeke, MD Lotte Knudsen, CivOpCmdr Vincenzo Coppola, Brigadier General Bart Laurent, EEAS PAG Mara Marinaki, DMD Colin Scicluna, Director Stefano Tomat, EUSR for the Horn of Africa Alexander Rondos, Political Adviser to EUSR Sahel Frederic Mathieu and other colleagues from EEAS. The Commission was represented by DG ECHO Monique Pariat, FPI Head of Division Marc Fiedrich and DEVCO Acting Director Francesca DiMauro. On the UN side, UN USG for Peace Operations Jean-Pierre Lacroix led the Delegation, with the participation of Deputy Director of UN Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) Hervé Lecoq, Director of the OCT Raffi Gregorian, plus several colleagues from DPO, DPPA, UNOCT, UN Women, UNDP and UNOHCHR. UN USG DPPA Rosemary DiCarlo joined in via VTC, with the participation of DPPA Directors.

2. Throughout discussions the UN welcomed and expressed appreciation for the EU's support - operational, political and financial. There was broad agreement on the assessment of and way forward in the various crisis theatres. Ongoing good cooperation on the ground was repeatedly underlined.
3. In the opening, parties reviewed the implementation of previously agreed actions, while potential new areas of cooperation were also mentioned. They agreed on the more frequent use of encrypted VTC-link (between EU Sitroom and UNOCC), considering involving partners such as AU when relevant. EU side suggested exploring opportunities for cooperation on small arms and light weapons and on climate and security/defence, as well as on continued systematic support to multilateralism. The EU and the UN both referred to "transitions" several times, agreeing that more should be done together when it comes to preparing for transitions. DG ECHO presented the main conclusions of the Senior Officials Workshop on Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination. The parties agreed to consider possibilities for a high-level trilateral EU-UN-AU visit to Addis Ababa to try to identify opportunities for further trilateral cooperation on peace and security.

4. On Mali and the Sahel, the parties agreed on the importance to continue joint messaging on the political process. DELETED.

The EU stressed the necessity to involve the broader region and ECOWAS into the discussion in order to prevent further spreading of the conflict, notably with regards to possible support from G5 Sahel Joint Force capabilities. The need to have realistic expectations of what the G5 Sahel Joint Force (G5SJF) can achieve was highlighted. The UN Office for Counter-Terrorism gave an overview of their activities and proposed to follow up jointly on technical capacity-building efforts. UN would later share their methodology for measuring impacts with regard to the training of security forces.

5. The EU and the UN agreed on jointly reminding CAR actors of their responsibilities and to continue jointly monitoring the DDR process. There was a shared narrative on sanctions, but it is important to operationalize it, also with the involvement of the AU. The UN-EU-AU peace process analysis with an integrated gender perspective was discussed with a view to launching it during the first half of 2020. The possibility of similar studies with regard to other missions was mentioned. EU will continue informing the UN about the planning and setting up of the EU civilian mission in CAR.

6. On rule of law and policing, the EU side raised the idea of carrying out a joint analysis to identify conflict risks in Ivory Coast. UN agreed and proposed to involve human rights aspects as well. The UN proposed to involve the EU more into the UN training architecture of the UN related to the operationalization of the Strategic Guidance Framework. The EU was invited to a conference dedicated to IT and future technologies to be held in January 20-21 2020 in Valencia.

7. On the women, peace and security agenda, expectations were shared for the joint EU-UN workshop of Women’s meaningful participation in peace operations, crisis management and peace processes (21 November 2019). The parties discussed the outcomes of the mapping of ongoing WPS cooperation in the field and the next steps, as well as Regional Acceleration of UN Resolution (RAR) 1325 initiative for enhanced cooperation on WPS at all levels. The need for continued follow-up was underlined on WPS mainstreaming, also in view of next year’s 20th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

8. With the participation of USG DiCarlo by VTC, the EU and UN shared an overview on Sudan, Somalia, Libya and Iraq, where views largely converged on the assessment of the respective
political situations. The EU informed about the recent visit of Sudan’s Prime Minister to Brussels and the interest of the EU to support the transition process with development and stabilization projects as well as with humanitarian aid. The UN will send a mission in early December that will coordinate with the EU. UN OCT informed about the counterterrorism travel program soon to be launched in the country. On Somalia, the EU and the UN agreed on continuing the joint messaging, in particular seeking sustained dialogue between the government and the federal member states. EU informed about the upcoming strategic review of the three missions and operations present.

9. The parties discussed the developments related to Libya, including the ongoing senior officials’ meeting in Berlin. The EU raised the importance of strengthened role of the Libya Quartet. The parties shared concerns on the worsening security situation. On Iraq, there was a shared assessment on the difficult internal situation and the need for the unified messaging from the international community. The UN and the EU agreed that the country’s political class had to find a political solution to the crisis. There was a broad agreement that early elections would not necessarily solve the crisis. On security sector reform, there is no chance for immediate progress, but it is important to send united messages to the authorities.

10. The informal lunch provided an opportunity for a broader informal discussion on the challenges to multilateralism.


1. Over hundred experts and practitioners from all over the world gathered in Brussels on 21 November for a joint EU-UN workshop to exchange lessons learned and good practices on how to increase the number of women in peacekeeping and crisis management, and how to advance women's meaningful participation in peace operations and peace processes. Speakers included former and current women mission leaders and senior gender advisers from EU CSDP and UN field missions as well as from the Office of the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General, women peacekeepers from South Africa, Namibia, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Vietnam, Canada and Australia, a member of the Swedish Women's Mediation Network, the African Union, and senior academics as well as civil society leaders. The wide participation was made possible by support from Ireland, the Netherlands and the Centre for International Peace Operations – Germany, the Folke Bernadotte Academy – Sweden, Australia and Canada. A reception was hosted by the Finnish Rotating Presidency.

2. On behalf of SG Helga Schmid, MD CSDP-CR Pawel Herczynski gave opening remarks alongside UN Under-Secretary-General for Peace Operations Jean-Pierre Lacroix and Deputy Director Hervé Lecq from the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs. This was followed by panel discussions on enabling factors and good practices to help overcoming barriers to women's meaningful participation, including among others UNFICYP Force Commander Maj. Gen. Cheryl Pearce, former Head of Mission from EUCAP Sahel Niger Kiirs Henriksson, former Commanding Officer from the UN Force Intervention Battalion in the DRC Lt. Col. Tiisetso Sekgobela, the CPCC Deputy Civilian Operations Commander/Chief of Staff Birgit Loeser, Senior Gender Adviser from the Office of the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-
3. With a focus on 'the how', subsequent **working group discussions** including gender advisers from EU and UN missions, gender experts from UN troop and police contributing countries, researchers and civil society leaders, identified practical and concrete ways in which international organisations and troop/police contributing countries can do more to deliver on their commitments to promote women's meaningful participation in peace operations, crisis management and peace processes. Among other, the following questions were addressed: what good practices and experience can we draw upon for deploying more women and promoting gender parity and equality? What barriers exist and how can we remove them in order to ensure meaningful and equitable increase of women? How can peace processes be made more inclusive for women? How can women-led peace processes at local levels be better connected with national peace processes?

4. The discussions brought to the fore the need to work on the more technical aspects (infrastructure, recruitment policies, family benefits) that amount to creating a more enabling environment for women in what remains mainly male dominated areas. In the meantime, there is a need for a cultural shift (norms, attitudes, behaviour) in order to ensure an inclusive environment. While the former will help to recruit more women, the latter is about retaining talent and ensuring that women are allowed to make a real difference. This requires strong leadership, as well as good stories and role models – "You cannot be what you cannot see". It also requires enhanced information sharing and exchange of experiences between all actors – an open and a frank dialogue between all stakeholders on both challenges and opportunities. Concerns were raised with regard to risk of reinforcing gender stereotypes and the instrumentalisation of women's participation (whereby women are included with the expectation to achieve and do certain "things that only women can do", rather than on equal terms with their male colleagues). Thus, the need was highlighted to balance the pre-dominant and often un-substantiated effectiveness argument (re-enforcing gender stereotypes) for engaging more women with a rights-based approach. Also, the importance of ensuring the buy-in and commitment of all colleagues – women and men – was repeatedly underlined; gender equality is not a 'women's issue'.

5. Some examples of more practical recommendations that came out of the discussion groups (and which will be elaborated in the summary report) include considering the mission environments, taking into account the actual diversity of staff rather than assuming an all-male composition. This could entail reviewing the mission infrastructures such as putting in place separate physical facilities (male/female toilets and showers) and providing equipment (body armour and rifles) suitable for all body types. But it also entails ensuring an accommodating work environment based on non-discrimination and free from gender-based violence and harassment. Another key element is the recruitment and staffing of missions where both the conditions and requirements need to be reviewed to be gender-sensitive, while ensuring that the relevant selection criteria and career development based on equal opportunities for women and men. A related aspect is leadership where accountability could be established in relation to performance assessments; it is assumed that the more leaders are requested to report on their performance regarding the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security agenda, the more likely concrete commitments and action would follow. On peace processes, experiences were shared about the use of innovative solutions to ensure the meaningful and inclusive participation of women, such as setting-up parallel advisory structures, quota systems and setting up/engaging women's networks; however, important challenges were
noted related to both the instrumentalisation and marginalisation of the roles of women, versus their actual inclusion, in not only the institutions, but also in power-sharing.
### Priority 1: Women, Peace and Security (WPS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions</th>
<th>State of Play (Activities &amp; outcomes)</th>
</tr>
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| a) Establish a collaborative platform to enhance coherence and integration of gender perspectives throughout the Partnership on peace operations and crisis management. | • The EU-UN joint mapping to assess on-going cooperation between EU crisis management and UN peace missions on WPS-related activities was carried out by EEAS in close cooperation with DPPA and DPO in September. Thirteen UN and EU missions and operations that are deployed in parallel provided input on their activities and identified good practices. A summary of the outcomes was presented to the Steering Committee on 20 November.  
• EEAS contributed to the UNSG's 2019 report to the Security Council on Women, Peace and Security.  
• Two Somali Ministries together with EUCAP Somalia and UNSOM/ROLSIG convened a Consultative Conference for Women in the Maritime Sector (4 September 2019). The event raised awareness on 1) needs and challenges faced by women working in the maritime domain; 2) the importance of undertaking training courses in the field of blue economy; 3) need for women taking up maritime leadership roles for a transformative change at institutional level; 4) encouraging civil society to play a key role in fostering women’s participation in maritime development and planning processes. As a follow-up, Somali Ministry officials met with EUCAP Somalia and UNSOM to advance the actions coming out of the Conference. A follow-up meeting has been agreed with associated agencies and international partners on 20 October.  
• A joint EU-UN workshop was held on 21 November 2019 on Promoting Women's Meaningful Participation in Peace Operations, Crisis Management and Peace Processes: Enabling Factors and Good Practices, where experts exchanged lessons learnt and good practices on how to increase the number of women in peacekeeping and crisis management, as well as how to advance women's meaningful participation in peace operations and peace processes, in line with UN SCR 2242(2015). For more information, see annexed meeting report. |
| b) The Regional Acceleration of Resolution | • In July 2019 the Terms of References (ToRs) for the Regional Acceleration of |
c) Regular joint event in the margins of the UN Security Council debate on WPS

- The joint RAR1325 Initiative was formally launched on 30/10 at a side-event hosted by the EUDEL in New York in the margins of the UNSC WPS week, with the participating organisations UN, EU, AU and NATO and with the OSCE as observer.

**Priority 2: Strengthen cooperation between missions and operations in the field**

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| a) Define concise and specific mandates, which identify areas of possible cooperation and foresee mutual support where relevant. | **Mali:** Following close consultations between the EEAS, the UN Secretariat and the penholders, the renewed mandate for MINUSMA includes a detailed section on EU contribution which: a) encourages the EU (EUSR for Sahel, EUTM Mali and EUCAP Sahel Mali) to continue supporting SSR and the re-establishment of state authority and presence; and b) requests the SG to enhance cooperation between MINUSMA and the EU mission and operation, including by developing further complementarity and by exploring modalities for potential mutual support. As per current mandate, these will be reflected in the on-going strategic review of EUTM Mali. A technical arrangement already exists between MINUSMA and EUTM for mutual support; it is used and implemented when needed and is assessed sufficient and flexible enough to coordinate the activities.

**Libya:** DSG Serrano was invited to brief the UN Security Council as part of a short informal interactive dialogue, requested by RU, on the renewal of UNSCR 2292 (UNSMIL). All Council members supported the renewal of the resolution and noted that the EU was the only regional organization supporting the inspections (7 June 2019).

**EEAS contributed to the SG's Report** on the implementation of the UN SCR 2437(2018) on Libya (in July 2019).

**CAR:** MD Vervaeke was invited to brief the UN Security Council on the situation in CAR together with the new SRSG and Head of the MINUSCA Mankeur Ndiaye, and the AU Special Representative Matias Bertino Matondo (21 June 2019). Subsequently **EEAS Director Tomat briefed the UN Security Council on the situation in CAR**, including on MINUSCA mandate revision and UN-EU partnership (25 October 2019).
• Sahel G5 Joint Force: MD Vervaeke was invited to brief the UN Security Council on G5 Sahel Joint Force (20 November 2019).

b) While continue negotiations on a UN-EU Framework Agreement on mutual support, establish points of contacts in support of in-theatre cooperation on field support.

• Negotiations on the UN-EU Framework Agreement for Provision of Mutual Support continue. Following an EU-UN VTC (25 July 2019) focusing on Article 7 (Financial Arrangements), new language shared by the UN (11 September 2019) has been agreed at working level. This represents a significant breakthrough. Discussions with the Member States were held in Athena Special Committee (23 October 2019), the next step will be a discussion in RELEX once the internal approval procedures have been set out.

• CAR: A Technical Arrangement on MINUSCA' support to EUTM-RCA and MINUSCA Bouar has been negotiated and signed (2 July 2019).

• Work on a renewal of the Joint UN-EU Support Plan on SSR is currently ongoing, delineating tasks in the overall SSR between MINUSCA/UNPOL, EUDEL, EUTM and a possible EUAM.

• EUTM RCA relocation to Camp M’Poko is delayed to the end of March 2020. A MPCC/Athena/EUMS joint delegation visited Bangui (to negotiate further MINUSCA support in Camp UCATEX if needed) (15-18 October 2019).

• Somalia: Close cooperation between EUTM-S and UNSOM on security incidents, MEDEVAC and crises. Crisis management exercises on an annual occasion are conducted in order to find synergies and best practices. A Memorandum of Understanding between EUTM-S and UNSOS, including UNSOS support on MEDEVAC to ROLE3, has been established.

c) Strengthen cooperation on planning and ensure the inclusion of issues related to gender, children in armed conflict and IHL into existing planning.

• The UN was extensively consulted (both mission-level, UNLOPS and HQ) during the conduct of strategic reviews of EUTM Mali, EUAM Iraq, EULEX Kosovo.

• The EU Delegation to the UN in New York and Indonesia, in partnership with Save the Children, co-hosted a side-event at the UN in New York, called the "International Day of UN Peacekeepers", focusing on child protection in peacekeeping. The event was organised in the context of Fifth Committee negotiations on peacekeeping budgets, and the panellists appealed to UN Member States to assign resources to child protection that match political commitments (29 May 2019).
**Limited**

- EEAS invited UN Liaison Office for *Children and Armed Conflict* to brief CSDP Human Rights and Gender Advisers and Focal Points at their annual meeting in Brussels (19-21 June 2019).
- **DSG Serrano met with UN SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict Ms. Virginia Gamba** and discussed child protection issues on in Brussels (16 October 2019). **SRSG Gamba also met with EU TMs on her visits to Mali and Somalia** between July and October 2019.
- **CAR:** EEAS invited UN DPO to join a mission to the Central African Republic that took place in the context of the drafting of EUAM CAR Draft Crisis Management Concept on 24-28 September 2019. This was the first time the UN was invited at such an early stage in the planning process.

**d) Explore opportunities for cooperation on strategic communication.**

- The **factsheet** made for the launch of the 2019-2021 EU-UN priorities entitled "Reinforcing the EU-UN Strategic Partnership on Crisis Management" is used for strategic communication purposes.

### Priority 3: Transitions

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<td>a) Assess how to best act in complementarity during the planning and execution of the transition of UN and EU missions and operations.</td>
<td><strong>A Joint UN-EUMS Logistic Table-Top Exercise based on a transition scenario</strong> from an EU military executive operation to a UN peacekeeping operation was held (21-24 May 2019). The workshop confirmed a mutual commitment to continued close collaboration in this area and enhanced the mutual understanding of challenges and opportunities for cooperation in the field. It was agreed to consider ways in which to bring this practice and partnership to the field level, and to engage in a more complex and challenging exercise in 2020, engage also with stakeholders from outside the UN-EU logistic community.</td>
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<td>b) Explore possibilities for enhancing or forging new partnership on transition.</td>
<td><strong>EEAS (SECDEFPOL.2) attended a Wilton Park conference on improving UN transitions, held in association with the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the UN Transitions Project</strong> (9-11 October 2019). EEAS met with colleagues from the UN Transitions Project in the margins and agreed to explore opportunities for cooperation in the months to come. EEAS also met (telecon) with UN DPO/DPET colleagues in advance of the conference to consider options for cooperation.</td>
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| Priority 4: Facilitate EU MS' contributions and support to UN peace operations and A4P |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Actions                                      | State of Play (Activities & outcomes)          |
| a) Explore possibilities for informal rotational systems, support for rapid response bridging operations and transitions, and re-hatting when relevant. | EEAS continues to follow closely (and support as appropriate) discussions on the 2018 IE food for thought paper on EU Member States' contributions to UN peacekeeping (rotations). |
|  | EEAS (SECDEFPOL.2) met with Adam Smith, Team Leader, Strategic Force Generation Cell, UN DPO on 9 October 2019 to discuss rotational arrangements, and attended a lunchtime discussion of the UN DPO-commissioned study, Lessons Learned Study on Recent European and Canadian Military Deployments to UN Peacekeeping Missions in Africa (2013-2019) (including recommendations on rotational arrangements). |
| b) Explore possibilities for EU MS to make 'smart pledges' and how EEAS could help build partnership among EU MS and partner countries (T/PCCs) to combine contributions. | Peacekeeping was on the agenda of the EU-Canada Dialogue on UN issues, including the UN-EU partnership on peace operations and crisis management (15 July 2019). It was agreed to continue engagement on Women, Peace and Security, notably on the UN-EU Workshop on Promoting Women's Meaningful Participation in Peace Operations, Crisis Management and Peace Processes on 21 November, which Canada supported, notably within the framework of the Elsie Initiative. |
|  | At the EU-Brazil Dialogue on UN issues it was agreed to explore possibilities of joint work on trainings to peacekeepers on gender violence, sexual exploitation and abuse in conflicts (10 October 2019). |
| c) More systematic exchanges to facilitate the use of capabilities in support of UN peace operations, incl. within | EEAS (SECDEFPOL.1) has developed close contacts with relevant counterparts as the implementation of the Action Plan for the Civilian Compact gradually takes |
PESCO and EU civilian capability development efforts. shape, including consulting OROLSI and UNODC on the mini-concepts on organised crime. Regular meetings have been held to further brainstorm on opportunities for strengthened cooperation in this regard.

### Priority 5: Conflict prevention in peace operations and support to political processes

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| EEAS (ISP.1) participated in a **DPO-DPPA workshop on Stabilisation and UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions** in New York aimed at discussing what stabilisation means in UN peace operations and how it should be conducted. The necessity for further clarity of term "stabilisation" was stressed (18-19 June 2019).

- **Mali**: DSG Pedro Serrano and UN USG Jean-Pierre Lacroix, joined by EUSR for the Sahel Angel Losada, DMD for Africa Birgitte Markussen, and the UN SRSG Annadif, carried out a **joint visit to Mali**. The objectives of the joint visit was a) to exchange with Malian authorities and other key stakeholders on ways to enhance support by the UN and the EU to accelerate the implementation of the peace agreement and the restoration of state authority in northern and central Mali; b) to strengthen the partnership between the two organizations in the country. The delegation met with Government authorities at the highest level, signatory armed groups, political actors, civil society, women groups and international partners (19-21 June 2019).

- **CAR**: Joint EU-UN-AU (MD Vervaeke - DSG Lacroix – Csr Chergui) **mission visited CAR**. A joint statement was issued at the visit. The EU, UN and AU could present a united vision and pass common messages to the interlocutors on the importance of the implementation of the Peace agreement and the elections. Coordinated AU/EU/UN support to the training and deployment of the mixed units (USMS) foreseen in the peace agreement (4-7 October 2019).

- **Somalia**: EUCAP Somalia continued **close collaboration and joint messaging with UNSOM in order to promote the maritime security agenda** with the FGS, which resulted in a joint presentation of a non-paper providing the FGS with options for the establishment of a federal Somali model to deliver coast guard functions. Close coordination between EUCAP Somalia and UNSOM, as well as...
**Limited**

UNODC remains crucial in support of maritime police units along the Somali coast. Furthermore, **EUCAP Somalia and EUTM Somalia closely align their effort with UNSOM** in support of the Somali security sector reform and implementation of the Somali Transition Plan.

### b) Continue to enhance information and analysis exchange.

- **UN USG for Peace Operations Jean-Pierre Lacroix joined discussions in the Informal Defence Ministerial meeting** in Helsinki (28-29 August 2019), focusing on AI and on climate and defence.
- **DSG Serrano attended the annual Seminar for Current Special and Personal Representatives and Envoys of the UN Secretary-General**, hosted by the UN SG in Geneva, notably the first (half) day's sessions on: Regional Action and Enhancing UN Counter-terrorism efforts in the field. (30 May 2019)
- **UN Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect, Karen Smith, briefed the annual meeting of focal points on the responsibility to protect** (RtoP) and had meetings with DG HOME and DG JUST. (13-15 May 2019)
- **SRSG for DRC and Head of MONUSCO Leila Zerrougui briefed the PSC** on and had meetings with DSG Serrano, MD Vervaeke, DSG Belliard and DG ECHO. (16-18 October 2019)
- A VTC with Ian Sinclair, head of the UNOCC, was an opportunity to continue **discussions between UNOCC and the SitRoom** on the strengthening of their cooperation, identifying shared interests (on country situations and thematic issues) as well as training opportunities to share (14 November 2019). Elizabeth Lercara Chester, Deputy Director of UNOCC visited Brussels (12 July 2019), holding meetings with numerous stakeholders within the CSDP structures. Meanwhile, regular UNOCC-EU SitROOM encrypted VTCs were held to discuss topics of mutual interest (July: Mali, November: exchange of information on respective crisis management protocols).

### c) Assess human rights and IHL compliance framework for G5SJ.

- **Mali/Sahel**: UN and EU senior civilian and military experts, ICRC and other key humanitarian actors shared their experiences of **humanitarian civil-military coordination (CMCoord)**, exchanged lessons learnt and best practices from the field, focusing on Mali/Sahel (1 October 2019). The workshop also looked at linkages with IHL/ influencing combatants’ behaviour, Protection of Civilians.
Limited

(PoC), as well as touching on gender/Women, Peace & Security and Humanitarian Access. The workshop attracted not only experts from the field (ICRC, OCHA, NRC, CIVIC, etc.), but also high-level participants (DG ECHO, MD CDSP, EUMC, MINUSMA Force Commander). During the workshop, the EU and the UN agreed to continue their commitment to CMCoord, IHL and PoC, including in the context of the UN-EU Steering Committee on Crisis Management. OCHA offered to host a follow-up event in February 2020 in Geneva, in the context of the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships week.

- EU-UN-AU project in support of establishing a Human Rights Compliance Framework with the UN OHCHR: EEAS and DEVCO in Brussels met with Chloé M. Baszanger, Chief Peace Missions Support Section and other OHCHR colleagues on the implementation of Human Rights Compliance Framework for AU peace operation (30 May 2019 and 18 November 2019).
- The EU and OHCHR organised a briefing for the Member States on the establishment of the G5S Joint Force compliance framework and held the first meeting of the Monitoring Committee to exchange views on the progress achieved, obstacles and challenges faced by the project which the EU support with 17 M euro via the African Peace Facility (27-28 June 2019).

c) Identify opportunities for cooperation in mediation support in mission settings.

- Libya: The EU through FPI has supported the UNSMIL-led national conference since January 2018, in particular through the process of so-called town-hall meetings, but also through mediation support activities to de-conflict intercommunity relations in the South. Support has also covered the logistics for the National Conference foreseen to pave the way towards reconciliation in April 2019. As this is now on hold, corresponding resources are on stand-by until more favourable conditions can be re-established.
- CAR: The EU through FPI provides multi-track mediation support to the peace process in close alignment with the AU Initiative-led process. Engagement with MINUSCA is ongoing.

Priority 6: Cooperation on policing, the rule of law, and Security Sector Reform (SSR)

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<th>Actions</th>
<th>State of Play (Activities &amp; outcomes)</th>
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<tr>
<td>a) Strategic Guidance Framework for International Police</td>
<td>• Regular CPCC-UNPOL VTC to discuss cooperation on the development of</td>
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### Peacekeeping (SGF):

i) UN & EU missions to promote SGF w relevant partners.

ii) Complementing SGF on justice and correctional services.

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| Peacekeeping (SGF): | common curricula and training requirements for the SGF: VTCs took place before summer and will be followed up in November 2019 to amplify a more systematized operational cooperation also on the SGF and including OROLSI-JSC.
| | • CPCC participated in a **SGF Workshop** organised by the UN DPO (PD/Police Division and ITS/Integrated Training Service) hosted by SPC/Standing Police Capacity, at the UNGSC in Brindisi on 11-14 June. The aim was to present the UN Police Training Architecture, agree on training modules, and create curriculum development groups. This resulted in a number of CPCC engagements including with the SGF/Police Training Architecture (to be liaised closely with ESDC), and on curriculum development. This was followed up by **CPCC/CivOpsCdr participating in IAPTC meeting in Lima, Peru** (8-10 October 2019).
| | b) Strengthen and advance cooperation on policing, rule of law and SSR
| | • EEAS (CPCC) has carried out a **mapping of UN-EU cooperation** in the field, noting in particular regular contacts between UN-OROLSI officer and EU CSDP operational advisers. The VTCs taken place with UNPOL and SPC and the dialogue with OROLSI/JSC have led to more concrete and tangible follow-up at working level in-between SC meetings.
| | • **Somalia**: The EU through FPI implements actions in coordination with EUTM Somalia and EUCAP Somalia, including **Capacity Building for the Somali Security Forces**. Additional support to the Somali security forces in light of the AMISOM transition plan is being identified, in coordination with the support provided by the African Peace Facility. The group CA 2A is used to coordinate with other donors.
| | • **CAR**: The EU through FPI provides **assistance to Security Sector Reform by supporting the deployment of the armed forces and internal security forces out of Bangui, specifically to the Bouar Region**. In the Rule of Law sector, FPI supports the **Special Penal Court in instructing cases and assists in the promotion of transitional justice at local level**. All actions are closely coordinated with MINUSCA.
| | • **Libya**: The EU through FPI has launched **support to Security Sector Governance issues in direct response to needs identified by UNSMIL**. In the past this has involved building Libyan capacities to ensure the implementation of a UN
facilitated ceasefire between militias in Tripoli. In the light of the current fighting in Tripoli and the region, this support now provides for conflict monitoring with a view to improve civil protection.

- **Mali:** The EU through FPI (CBSD) provides **assistance to Security Sector Reform by supporting the deployment of civilian capacity of the Malian defence forces (nursery) in the central area**, in line with the MINUSMA efforts, and **by providing additional security to the Mopti airport** (through UNOPS), in full cooperation with MINUSMA.

- At the global level, the EU through FPI also makes available a **Security Sector Governance Facility**, which currently contributes for example to the revision of the UN facilitated Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS).

c) Take forward partnerships relating to civilian rapid response based on EU Civilian Core Responsiveness Capacity, UN Standing Police Capacity, UN Justice and Corrections Standing Capacity and UN SSR roster of experts.

d) Deepen EEAS-OROLSI cooperation on rule of law and SSR.

- As a follow-up to the joint EEAS - OROLSI-DPO meeting held on Strengthening Rule of Law and Security Institutions to Prevent Violent Conflict (1-2 April 2019) in Brussels, ISP and OROLSI are working on a common analytical tool that will be used to jointly identify internal conflict factors to rule of law and security institutions. Once finalised, this tool will be tested on a concrete case.

- EEAS (ISP.1) participated in the annual meeting of the UN SSR Chiefs and advisers, all heads of SSR divisions in UN peace operations (PKOs and SPMs) and UN senior SSR advisors in some non-mission settings, in New York (12-14 June 2019), with particular focus on the role of SSR in peace processes, fight against corruption in the security sector, the role of Non State Actors in security and the role of SSR in conflict prevention. The EEAS presented EU-UN cooperation and proposed to enhance collaboration by jointly developing methodological tools and deepening field level cooperation through for example joint scoping missions to inform future actions.
### Priority 7: Cooperation with and support to African peace operations

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| a) Explore together with the AU, possible initiatives to deepen trilateral cooperation between the EU, UN and AU on peace operations, conflict prevention and crisis management in Africa, focusing on areas likely to result in political and/or operational progress. | - EEAS (ISP.1) and the EU DEL NYC, in the margins of the Annual meeting of UN SSR Chiefs and advisers (12-14 June) in New York, together with UN-OROLSI, organised a **special session on the UN-EU Partnership on SSR in Africa**.  
- **Somalia**: The UN (through UNSOS), and the EU (African Peace Facility) are providing **coordinated support to AMISOM**. UN, EU and the AU have participated in joint reviews of AMISOM and operational readiness assessments of Somali Security Forces.  
- **CAR**: The EU - in agreement with the UN - will support an AU military observers' mission to be deployed in the last quarter of 2019.  
- An **UN-EU-AU CAR peace process analysis with an integrated gender perspective (within its regional context) is conducted**. Preliminary findings were presented at the EU-UN Steering Committee on 20 November and the final report is foreseen to be completed by the end of the year. |
| b) Explore further opportunities for closer cooperation on the development of a regional approach to the G5 Sahel and the Horn of Africa. | - The EU through FPI, supports the operationalisation of the G5 Sahel Police Component in close coordination with the UNODC. For the Mali police component, the coordination is fully effective with MINUSMA (UNPOL).  
- The EU through the APF supports the strengthening of peace and security structures of the G5 Sahel, including the Collège de Défense of the G5 Sahel. Discussions are ongoing with UHCHR to ensure that the curriculum of the Collège includes human rights and international humanitarian law modules. |
| c) Convene a quadripartite UN, EU, AU, League of Arab States (LAS) workshop to review the potential for synergies in supporting peace operations in Africa. | |
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#### Priority 8: Training and capacity building

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<td>a) Within the context of providing training to the G5SJF, on case-by-case basis and subject to the mandate of the EU mission/operation, provide training support and capacity building to UN mission personnel and targeted TCCs, consistent with UN PK training policies, SOPs and guidelines, and respective organisation's mandate remit and available resources.</td>
<td>Defence Sector Reform is part of the ongoing work of the ESDC SSR Executive Academic Board (EAB). ESDC is considering dedicating a specific session on this. (DSR is also part of ESDC Core Courses on SSR.) EEAS (ISP.1) attended the UN annual senior DDR/CVR Officers meeting in New York (17-21 June 2019), presenting the role of the EU in DDR support. UN member states also participated. The EU is now supporting the development a new module on DDR and violent extremism to be added to the new Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS).</td>
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<td>b) Establish an informal working group on defense sector reform to better link training for armed forces with advice, mentorship and assistance in support of deployment.</td>
<td>The ESDC conducted a survey from 8 May to 14 July 2019 in order to map the training activities provided by EU Member States for, and on, UN peacekeeping. This assessment was intended to map in what way EU Member States are contributing to UN peacekeeping training. EAS is currently exploring ways for further use of the findings. UNLOPS’ continued facilitation of a UN segment into ESDC pre-deployment training modules.</td>
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<td>c) Explore how the EEAS could help facilitate support from EU MS for pre-deployment training on human rights, IHL and gender, as well as other relevant trainings (IED threat mitigation), to P/TCCs consistent with UN peacekeeping training policies, SOP and guidelines.</td>
<td>UN will be invited to the EU Integrated Resolve 2020 Crisis Management Exercise. The draft Exercise Specifications (EXSPEC) will be presented to Member States on the 11th December during the Initial Planning Meeting. EUMS OPR for MILEX 19 maintains fluent contacts with the UNLOPS in Brussels to integrate UN inputs from the early stages of the planning, in order to practice the design of appropriate scenarios and mechanisms for EU-UN cooperation.</td>
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<td>d) Identify opportunities for UN engagement in EU exercise scenarios (for ex. MILEX or Multi-layer Exercise) with a view to broadening situational awareness on processes and planning methodologies.</td>
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<td>The contribution of United Nations Liaison Office for Peace and Security in Brussels in the planning of MILEX 20 has been envisaged from the initial planning phase on.</td>
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<td>The UN Office for Military Affairs in the Department of Peace Operations provides UN Liaison Office in Brussels with guidance and feedback during the planning phase and will continue providing support during the conduct phase of this exercise.</td>
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<td>e) Coordinate work on existing DPO training mechanisms in IED threat mitigation, explosive ordnance disposal and weapons and ammunition management to increase efficiency and synchronise training approaches through consistent UN-EU curricula.</td>
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<td>In Mali and Somalia EU Training Missions are contributing to capacity developments for IED threat mitigation and explosive ordnance disposal in accordance with UNMAS' efforts.</td>
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