ANNEX F Overview of security-related stabilisation activities entitled to DAC- and 'non-DAC'able' activities

A. WHAT SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES ARE ENTITLED TO DAC FUNDING? EXAMPLES OF PREVIOUS DANISH SUPPORT

OECD DAC official description of security-related activities	Examples of Danish stabilisation support	DAC funding
Security system management and reform (DAC code 15210). *Technical co-operation provided to parliament, government ministries, law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to assist review and reform of the security system and so improve democratic governance and civilian control. Technical co-operation provided to government to improve civilian oversight and democratic control of budgeting, management, accountability and auditing of security expenditure, including military budgets, as part of a public expenditure management programme. Budgetary actions taken in order to improve democratic control of defence funding and as part of public expenditure management programmes would be eligible – unlike, for example, providing technical co-operation to the army to introduce a new payroll system.*	*UNPOS in Somalia (2011-2014)* The overall purpose is to contribute to capacity building of Somali security sector structures. An important element hereof is the creation of central government institutions at capital level as well as security structures in the newly liberated areas of Southern and Central Somalia. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-1 akt.nr. 349*	Support to UNPOS: 1.000.000 DKK
	Africa Programme for Peace, phase II EASFCOM Component (2010-2013) The government of Denmark, within an amount of DKK 9.9 million agreed to support the implementation of EASBRICOM (now referred to as EASFCOM) component of the Africa Programme for Peace, phase 2 on a grant basis. The objective of the support was to ensure that EASBRICOM has capacity to undertake integrated peace operations through development of effective minimum operating capacity for the Civilian and Police components of the Eastern Africa Standby Force within the overall concept of the African Standby Force (ASF) developed by the African Union. The conceptual framework for the African Standby Force envisages a Civilian Component as well as standby roster that will aid the recruitment and deployment of Civilian experts. Meanwhile, the Police Component is composed of professional police officers seconded from Member States, either as individual experts or as Formed Police Units. *Jr.no. 104.Afrika.11-200-6.*	9.900.000 DKK
Civilian conflict prevention and peacebuilding (DAC code 15220), *including capacity building, monitoring, dialogue and information exchange; assistance to civil society to enhance its competence and capacity to scrutinise the security system so that the latter is managed in accordance with democratic norms and principles of accountability, transparency and good governance. This includes support to NGOs and other civil society organisations, the media, universities and research institutions. It excludes training in military skills. Assistance to the defence ministry or the armed forces, as they are part of government and not civil society, is excluded.*	*WG2 half-yearly meetings (2010-2014)* The main purpose of support to the international Working Group on Legal Issues (WG2) under the CGPCS is to promote the building up of rule of law and good governance on the Horn of Africa. The specific purpose is prevention of piracy off the Horn of Africa. This will take place through support to WG2 which is under Danish chairmanship. *Jr.no. 46.H.1-6-0-1-01*	DAC'ability = 50% of following expenses entitled to DAC funding: 1. Conference expenses (conference facilities, meals, refreshments, AV, transport, printing): 2. Expenses related to speakers from Western countries (Flight, hotel, per diem allowance, speakers fee etc.) 3. Expenses relating to prep process leading up to WG2 meetings: travel activity as WG2 Chair (participation in CGPCS-meetings and sub WG meetings relevant to the Wg2 agenda),

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OECD DAC official description of security-related activities	Examples of Danish stabilisation support	DAC funding
		accompanying UNODC to Somalia, negotiating of Post-Trial Transfer Arrangements in regional countries as WG2 Chair DAC'ability = 100 %: 1. African participation in WG2 meetings (Flight, hotel, and per diem allowance)
	Dialogue in Mali (2009) The purpose of the initiative is to contribute to the establishment of a constructive dialogue between the three largest ethnic groups in Northern Mali, and to actively include these in a civil, peaceful and preventive effort against known terrorist networks in Northern Mali. *Jr.no. 104.Mali.05-17*	1.250.000 DKK
	Regional program for Afghanistan/Pakistan – component 3 (2012-2014) Support for initiatives concerning regional reconciliation and dialogue, including "Track II Initiatives" (dialogue between unofficial actors) in the region; support for the peace and reconciliation process in Afghanistan; and support to UN Women's work with women, peace, and reconciliation. *Jr.no. 46.H.1-6-0-2*	Component 3: 22.000.000 DKK DAC
	Regional program for Afghanistan/Pakistan – Unallocated (2012-1014) Contribution to the NATO-Russia Council Trust Fund for Counter Narcotics Training of Afghan, Central Asian and Pakistani Personnel implemented by UNODC. The purpose is to increase the capacities of counter-narcotics officers and local training institutions in the beneficiary countries. *Jr.no. 46.H.1-6-0-2-19*	Unallocated funds: 1.500.000 DKK DAC
	Africa Programme for Peace, phase II (2010-2013) The aim of the programme is to contribute to peace and security as a basis for sustainable development in Africa. The rationale is that absence of violent conflict is a condition for sustainable development. The immediate aim of the programme is to strengthen the ability of selected African organisations to prevent and end crises and conflicts in Africa through active and result oriented leadership. The Danish support starts from the fact that African organisations are increasingly engaging in conflict prevention and mediation on the continent and from the fact that there is still demand for this from the continent and internationally – both in relation to institutional development and capacity building and in relation to efforts in concrete conflict situations. African leadership has proved itself crucial to the efficiency and legitimacy of conflict management efforts. This is underlined by the fact that the UN Security Council is increasingly following the same line as AU, ECOWAS and IGAD in its management of crises and conflicts on the continent. *Jr.no. 104.Afrika.11-200.*	250.000.000 DKK
Post-conflict peacebuilding (UN) (DAC code 15230). *Activities such as human rights and elections monitoring, rehabilitation of demobilised soldiers, rehabilitation of basic national infrastructure, monitoring or retraining of civil administrators and police forces, training in customs and border control procedures, advice or training in fiscal or macroeconomic*	***Regional program for Afghanistan/Pakistan – component 2 (2012-2014)*** Support to increased capacity of police, border control, law enforcement, and prevention of crime and terrorism. The Danish support is primarily through UNODC's and OSCE's regional and country programmes focused on border management and counter narcotics.	Component 2: 44.000.000 DKK DAC (11.000.000 DKK NON DAC)

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OECD DAC official description of security-related activities	Examples of Danish stabilisation support	DAC funding
stabilisation policy, repatriation and demobilisation of armed factions and disposal of their weapons, support for landmine removal.	*Jr.no. 46.H.1-6-0-2.*	
Demobilisation and disarmament (DAC code 15240). *Integration of demobilised military personnel into the economy; conversion of production facilities from military to civilian outputs; technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) – see below for SALW activities covered.*	**Serendi Rehabilitation Centre for Former Al-Shabaab Fighters** The rehabilitation centre is supported by the Norwegian MFA and lead by a Danish consultant and a Danish-Somali project manager. The purpose is to undermine the Al-Shabaab militia in a non-violent matter by providing alternative living conditions to defecting members. This is done through training and education. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-1-16.*	Support to the Centre: 2.000.000 DKK
Child soldiers (prevention and demobilisation) (DAC code 15261). *Technical co-operation provided to government – and assistance to civil society organisations – to support and apply legislation designed to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, and to demobilise, disarm, reintegrate, repatriate and resettle (DDRRR) child soldiers. Assistance to improve educational or employment opportunities for children so as to discourage their recruitment as soldiers and to build capacity (including advocacy) within civilian government and civil society to prevent children from becoming soldiers is eligible. On the other hand, support to the armed forces themselves is not eligible. Assistance that contributes to the strengthening of the military or fighting capacity of the armed forces is excluded.*	**UNICEF project for rehabilitation of former child soldiers/protection of women and children in CAR, DRC, Sudan and Uganda (2010-2012)** The overall aim is to UNICEF in its' work to increase the protection and rehabilitation of children affected by the violence by the Lord's Resistance Army in the Central African Republic, Sudan and Uganda. UNICEF aims to target children who have escaped LRA-captivity, but it is also expected that certain spill-over effects will affect women abducted by the LRA and local communities that have also suffered due to LRA-activities. *Jr. no. 104.A.1.b.1-2.r*	2.000.000 DKK
Public sector financial management (DAC code 15111). *Strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; tax assessment procedures; budget drafting; field auditing; measures against waste, fraud and corruption.*		
Legal and judicial development (DAC code 15130). *Constitutional development, legal drafting; institutional strengthening of legal and judicial systems; legal training and education; legal advice and services; crime prevention.*	**UNDP Governance and Rule of Law Programme (Puntland) (2013-2014)** DK supports the civilian police project and the judicial system with the purpose of ensuring stability and increased security in densely populated areas. The civilian police project has mainly focused on strengthening the institutional and technical capacity in Puntland but is looking at broadening the activities in order to also include newly liberated areas. The UNDP programme's support to the judicial system has focus on building capacity and developing the legislative frameworks in Puntland. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-1-13.*	Support to UNDP's programme: 5.000.000 DKK + earlier funding to UNDP Governance and Rule of Law programme (amount: 27 mio. DKK).
	UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch (Sahel, Horn of Africa) (2012-2014) The project seeks to promote the application of international human rights norms, standards and good practices as a contribution to the rule of law and in prevention of radicalisation and terrorism thereby laying the grounds for the promotion of growth, jobs, and opportunities for all. This is in line with UN policies and the EU's objective to assist countries to "build more effective and human rights compliant security and justice systems." This project is specifically aimed at training and capacity building of local authorities within justice and security sectors. Training will take place in selected countries in the Sahel region and the Horn of Africa. *Jr.no. 104.C.168-4*	15.000.000 DKK **Comment:** project entitled to DAC funding because of focus on stabilisation and development through capacity building, and training.
	Support to stabilisation efforts in Libya (2012-2014) The aim of the project is to contribute to the international and national stabilisation	15.000.000 DKK

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OECD DAC official description of security-related activities	Examples of Danish stabilisation support	DAC funding
	efforts in Libya after the conflict in 2011. The project focuses on three tracks that will help laying the grounds for democracy by strengthening the Libyan legal institutions. Strong legal institutions are necessary in order to ensure security and stability in Libya – and security and stability are necessary in order to ensure economic and democratic development. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-4-XX.*	
	Support to Somali/TFG police and renovation of prison in Puntland (2010-2011) The overall objective of the grant is to contribute to the stabilisation of Somalia, with emphasis on improving the protection of the population and the rule of law, including improving the capacity to imprison convicted pirates inside Somalia. Specifically, the grant will pay three months of salaries for 2,400 policemen in south-central Somalia and rehabilitate a prison in Puntland, which amongst others will house inmates convicted of piracy activities. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0.NBO*	10.000.000 DKK DAC
Government administration (DAC code 15110)*. Systems of government and institution building including parliament, local government, decentralisation; civil service and civil service reform. Includes general services by government (or commissioned by government) not elsewhere specified, e.g. police, fire protection and administrative buildings. This does not include work on defence/military capacity-related issues.*	***Country programme of South Sudan (2012-2014)*** The aim of the project is to contribute to a transparent, democratic, and responsible government that is capable of ensuring the right of the population to participation and equal access to social services. *Jr. no. 104.Sydsudan.28.*	215.000.000 DKK
Democratic participation and civil society (DAC code 15150)*. Community participation and development related to governance and accountability: co-operatives; grass roots organisations; development of other participatory planning and decision-making procedures and institutions.*	***Dialogue in Mali (2009-2012)*** The purpose is to increase tolerance, peace and understanding between different religious communities in Mali and to promote the effort of moderate forces to make Islamic customs compatible with modernization. The project is carried out by "Association Malienne pour la Paix et le Salut" (AMPS). *Jr. no. 104.Mali.5-16*	Transportation of delegates to Timbuktu, catering for the 300 delegates, margin of budget: 80.000 DKK
Small arms and light weapons (SALW) (DAC code 15240)*. Technical co-operation to control, prevent and/or reduce the proliferation of SALW. Development of laws, regulations and administrative procedures for the control and reduction of weapons proliferation; development of institutional structures for policy guidance, research and monitoring; public awareness campaigns on SALW; promotion of regional co-operation and information exchange on SALW programmes; weapons collection and destruction. Funding of action to seize arms by force is excluded. Engagement in weapons collection and destruction programmes by military personnel is excluded.*	***SALW. Support to Small Arms Survey (2010-2015)*** An important condition for the fight against illegal distribution of SALW is access to correct and precise information about the scale and character of SALW and to methods for fighting the distribution and the use hereof. Small Arms Survey was formed with the purpose of providing necessary information about SALW and ensuring the distribution of this information to relevant parties. Since 1999 Small Arms Survey has published more than 100 studies and has cooperated with bilateral and multilateral donors and NGOs relating to gathering and distribution of information. Moreover, Small Arms Survey is conducting the preparation of guidelines for the fight against SALW. *Jr. no. 46.H.20-1*	5.000.000 DKK
	Sudan Human Security Baseline Assessment (2007) The Small Arms Survey research team carried out a representative baseline assessment of the scale and distribution of small arms, and of the patterns and frequency of arms misuse and victimisation in western (Darfur), southern and eastern Sudan. The aim of the assessment was to deliver crucial background information, and strategic and practical guidelines to inform the design, implementation, monitoring/evaluation of any future or forthcoming disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) and civilian-based arms reduction initiatives in different regions in Sudan. *Jr. no. 104.C.15-8*	2.000.000 DKK

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OECD DAC official description of security-related activities	Examples of Danish stabilisation support	DAC funding
Land mine clearance (DAC code 15250). *Explosive mine removal for development purposes (other than in connection with UN peacebuilding)*	**Mine Action and Protection in Libya (2012)** The aim of the projects is to support mine clearance and stabilisation efforts in Libya for the purpose of protecting the population, including reducing the immediate risk that locals are hurt as a result of unexploded ammunition. The aim is to ensure that locals can return as a part of a safe rehabilitation response. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-4-06*	5.000.000 DKK

B. WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE NOT ENTITLED TO DAC FUNDING? EXAMPLES OF DANISH SUPPORT

Aspects of military reform. *Assistance that contributes to the strengthening of the military or fighting capacity of the armed forces is excluded.*	**Regional program for Afghanistan/Pakistan – component 1 (2012-2014)** Civil-military Engagement with the Pakistani Security Forces. Seminars and exchange between the Pakistani National Defence University and the Royal Danish Defence College. The purpose is to build military-military relationships to improve understanding of Pakistani security considerations and support Pakistani moves towards more balanced civil-military relations. *Jr. No. 46.H.1-6-0-2*	Component 1: 1.000.000 DKK NON DAC
	Support to the UN AMISOM Trust Fund (2011) DK has via the Peace and Stabilisation Fund supported AMISOM with 25 million DKK through UNSOA (United Nations Support Office for AMISOM). The DK funding has been used for equipment, medical treatment, support to the integrated *Operations Centre* in Nairobi, troop welfare, and transportation of troops and equipment. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-1-09*	25.000.000 DKK
	Call (2005-2015) In 1997 The Ottawa Treaty was adopted to ban the use of mines, which cause unnecessary harm and obstruct the socio-economic development of the affected countries long after the termination of the conflicts. Despite the fact that 156 countries have signed the convention there is still a lot of work to do to make the ban against the use of anti-personnel mines universal and to ensure that humanitarian mine activities benefit those who are most in need i.e. civilians who live in mined areas. It is a huge challenge to include armed Non-State Actors in the ban against anti-personnel mines and get the Deed of Commitment signed, which in principle is comparable with the text in The Ottawa Treaty. *Jr. no. 46.H.9-3-110.*	400.000 DKK Contribution to running expenses. Geneva Call is no longer listed on the OECD list of international organisations to which official contributions can be reported as official development assistance (ODA), either in whole or in part.
Aspects of police reform. *Training of police in routine civil policing functions can be claimed as ODA, but not training in counter-subversion methods, suppression of political dissidence, or intelligence gathering on political activities.*		
Counter-terrorism and training on counter-subversion. *Assistance that contributes to increased capacity on counter-terrorism is not included; however, activity that increases the oversight capacity of institutions, such as the parliament or external oversight institutions, could be included.*	**Strengthening Capacity to Counter Terrorist Financing in the Horn of Africa (PET-project)(2011-2012)** The project is being implemented in collaboration between the Kenyan Security Intelligence Service (NSIS), Kenyan civil society organisations and the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET) and is focused on capacity building within preventive anti-terror in Kenya. The goal is to provide training and capacity building of NSIS personnel and relevant counterparts, and to assist NSIS implement targeted measures to prevent radicalization and violent extremism at an early stage. *Jr.no. 46.H.1-6-0-1-07*	4.000.000 DKK **Comment:** project not entitled to DAC funding because of counter terror cooperation between intelligence services.

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	PSF Horn of Africa programme – component 3: Support to Ethiopian Financial Intelligence Centre (2011-2014) The component addressees some phenomena that continue to fuel the unstable situation in and around Somalia and which have local, regional and international impacts, namely illicit financial money flows and processes of radicalization that may result in violent extremism. The overarching aim of the component is to 'strengthen the region's ability to address radicalisation that may lead to violent extremism and to counter illicit financial flows in order to counter terrorism with a view to further the stabilisation and peace building efforts in the region".	Is currently under consideration. A request for advice is being made to DAC-secretariat
	Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation and Expertise in preventing Terrorism in East Africa (2011-2012) The overall objective of this project was strengthening of the law enforcement cooperation capacity of IGAD states, with a view to improving regional counterterrorism capacity and contributing to the regional security that will underpin equitable regional development. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-1-06*	4.433.578 DKK DAC and 492.620 DKK NON DAC
	UNODC - Support to Terrorism Prevention Branch (2004-2012) The project comprises technical assistance and consultancy to the anti-terrorism activities of states upon request from these states. The activities of the UNODC focus primarily on ensuring the legal frame for the fight against international terrorism. In the implementation of its activities the UNODC seeks to cooperate with regional and sub-regional organisations in order to build their capacity and ensure that joint resources are used most efficiently. *Jr. no. 104.C.168-1-102.*	49.608,34 DKK
	Regional Workshops in South Asia (UNCTED / CGCC) (2011-2013) The aim of the workshops is to develop and sustain a dialogue to discuss the role of the police, prosecutors, and other relevant officials in South Asia in countering terrorism and the challenges they face. The workshops will be designed for senior police officials, prosecutors, and other counterterrorism officials from South Asian countries. The key objective of the workshops is to foster habits of cooperation between law enforcement and other counterterrorism officials in South Asia. *Jr. no. 46.H.1-6-0-2-09*	5.000.000 DKK **Comment:** project not entitled to DAC funding

This matrix is meant as a supplement to existing guidelines. If any doubt, contact KVA (Quality Assurance and Financial Management of Development Cooperation).