

# **Denmark's Integrated Peace and Stabilisation Engagements 2017**

**The Whole-of-Government Steering Committee**

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE • THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE • THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

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## SUMMARY

Conflicts and instability far from Denmark's borders create challenges in Europe and Denmark, for example in the form of migration and terrorism. These constitute major challenges that cannot be fundamentally addressed overnight, but must instead be tackled with a long-term perspective and through a broad spectrum of efforts, using a range of foreign, security, defence and development policy tools. Peace and stabilisation efforts at the nexus between security and development are a tool in this context, and integrated peace and stabilisation programmes therefore remain a priority in Danish foreign and security policies. These efforts contribute to preventing conflicts in fragile countries and regions, but also contribute to stabilising areas that have already been affected by conflict.

As is stated in the Government's Foreign and Security Policy Strategy 2017-2018, Denmark will continue to respond to sudden crises and needs and engage in peace and stabilisation efforts with resources from the Peace and Stabilisation Fund. This annual report outlines the most important activities and developments in the Danish integrated stabilisation engagements in 2017, with a special focus on the activities carried out through the Peace and Stabilisation Fund (PSF).

In 2017, peace and stabilisation activities were conducted in a number of the hot spots around the world, specifically Syria-Iraq, the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Afghanistan-Pakistan. In addition, activities were also focussed on a number of thematic priority areas such as anti-radicalisation and the prevention of terrorism in the Middle East, maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, and the UN's capacity for conducting stabilisation and peacekeeping activities. Finally, resources were allocated to enable a response to crises or needs that arise suddenly, for example in Libya. Overall, a total of approx. DKK 350 million in resources from the PSF went to support initiatives in 2017.

The engagements that took place through the Fund in 2017 were implemented by a number of Danish public authorities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Defence Command Denmark, the Danish Home Guard, the Danish National Police, the Danish Se-

curity and Intelligence Service, as well as the Centre for Biosecurity and Biopreparedness, and were generally carried out in cooperation with international partners.

The Fund's largest programme in terms of finances is the regional stabilisation programme for Syria and Iraq, which was launched in 2016 and runs through to the end of 2018. Taking into account the current needs in both Syria and Iraq and the cooperation within the framework of the international coalition against Daesh, the programme targets the immediate stabilisation needs in the region. Demining and basic services contribute to making it possible for displaced persons to return to newly-liberated areas in Iraq. In Syria, the programme has focused on supporting the police, the civil emergency services and service providers in opposition-controlled areas, as well as on promoting an inclusive political dialogue. In the wake of the liberation of Raqqa, the programme was also able to support the removal of explosive hazards.

The current stabilisation programme for the Horn of Africa focuses geographically on Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia, and runs through the middle of 2018, when a new phase of the programme is expected to be launched. One of the overarching goals is to strengthen the regional peacekeeping capacity, and in this context Denmark supported a major field training exercise for the Eastern African Standby Force (EASF) in 2017. Moreover, in 2017 Denmark again contributed to the Somalia Stability Fund, which strengthened its strategic focus through, for example, a new approach to ensuring the inclusion of women.



*The picture shows Ethiopian forces being trained in CIMIC by Danish and British instructors in autumn 2017.*

The programme for Afghanistan-Pakistan was initiated in 2015 and ran through the end of 2017.

In 2017, the programme continued to focus on, among other things, support to developing and operating the Afghan police forces, support functions for the Afghan army, and training Afghan officers. It has been decided that the programme's engagements in Afghanistan are to be extended with a third phase running from 2018 to 2020.

Through the regional peace and stabilisation programme for the Sahel, which runs through the middle of 2018, Denmark continued to support in 2017 the regional training centre École de Maintien de la Paix (EMP) in Bamako by, for example, deploying training instructors from the Danish Home Guard. With resources from the Fund's reserve pool, it was also decided to support the establishment and build-up of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, which is a regional force that is to contribute to the stabilisation of the Sahel region with forces from Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mauritania. Denmark also contributes to strengthening the democratic control of the forces, for example by conducting courses for parliamentarians. It has been decided to launch a new phase of the Sahel-programme in mid-2018.



*A training instructor from the Danish Home Guard contributed in 2017 to an evaluation of a course at the École de Maintien de la Paix in Bamako with the aim of the course achieving UN certification.*

At the beginning of 2016, the Fund launched a pilot programme aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism (Countering Violent Extremism, CVE) in the Middle East. The focus of the programme, which involves initiatives in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, is on strengthening the capacity of Daesh frontline states to prevent and combat terrorism. By strengthening the capacity of local authorities to check recruitment for and financing of terrorism, Denmark contributed to

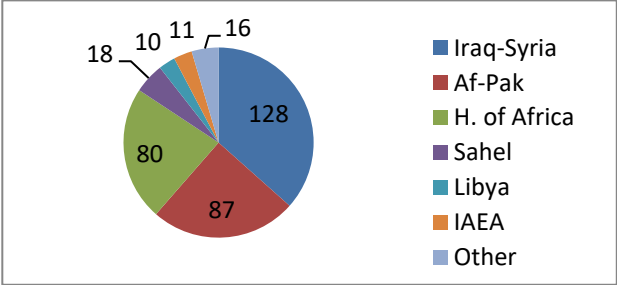
limiting the spread of violent extremism in the region. Since mid-2016, the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has had a regional programme coordinator placed in Amman, Jordan.

Through the PSF, a small pool of resources has also been allocated for strengthening the UN's capacity within stabilisation and peacekeeping. In 2017, Denmark supported, among other things, the UN Medical Division in an effort to develop the sanitation services under the UN peacekeeping missions.

Moreover, in 2017 the Fund provided support for promoting maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea. This was done, for example, by deploying a maritime adviser from the Danish Defence to Nigeria as well as through the Danish Frogmen Corp's capacity building of partner units from Nigeria and Cameroun.

In addition, with resources from the Fund's pool for unforeseen needs, in 2017 Denmark supported the UN's efforts to contribute to the stabilisation of select municipalities in Libya and to promote the legitimacy of the coalition government among the Libyan people. The focus was on, for example, rebuilding infrastructure damaged through conflict, building the capacity of local authorities and on strengthening local capacities for conflict resolution and mediation. In 2017, the Fund additionally supported the International Atomic Energy Agency's work, including with regard to monitoring the Iran nuclear agreement.

Figure 1: The distribution of the Fund's resources (in DKK million) by regions and programmes in 2017



Apart from the activities conducted through the PSF, Danish civilians have also been deployed on crisis management missions and on election observation missions financed through the Peace and Stabilisation Response (PSR). In 2017, the PSR deployed or extended the deployment of 45

long-term advisers to crisis management missions in, among other places, Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Somalia, the Sahel (Niger/Mali) and Ukraine. Moreover, 83 election observers were deployed on observation missions in 2017, for example to Kosovo, Honduras, Nepal, Turkey, Georgia and Armenia.

In 2017, the Danish National Police had 26 police officers deployed as police advisers on crisis management missions and stabilisation activities in, among other places, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Somalia, Turkey/Syria, Lebanon and Kosovo. In addition, the Danish National Police deployed a total of 27 police training instructors in 2017 on short-term training assignments in, for example, Ukraine and Iraq.

### THE PEACE AND STABILISATION FUND

The Peace and Stabilisation Fund enables a broad spectrum of stabilisation activities as well as reconstruction and capacity building projects in the nexus between security and development. The Fund was established in 2010 with a combination of development and non-development funds from the Danish Ministry of Defence and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. With the associated inter-ministerial Whole-of-Government Steering Committee with representatives from the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, the Fund has helped to promote the integration of Danish engagements in fragile and conflict-affected states.

The Fund's resources are distributed across a number of regional programmes, specifically with a focus on Syria-Iraq, the Sahel, Afghanistan-Pakistan and the Horn of Africa, along with a number of thematic focus areas, such as countering violent extremism, maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, and the UN.

In 2017, the Fund held DKK 368 million, of which approx. 75% was development assistance. There were three sources of financing through the Fund:

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' development resources (ODA),
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs' and the Ministry of Defence's non-development resources (non-ODA),

- The Ministry of Defence's non-development resources (non-ODA).

Table 1: PSF-financing (in DKK million) in 2017

Source of financing <sup>1</sup> (DKK million)	Frame-work	Used	Unused
MFA (ODA)	274.1	259.1	15.0
MFA and MoD (non-ODA)	22.1	22.1	0.0
MoD (non-ODA)	71.8	69.9	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>368.0</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>16.9</b>
1 MFA (\$06.32.08.80) reflects commitments, while the other two pools reflect disbursements.			

It must be noted that DKK 15 million from the Syria engagement was planned to be released in 2017 but was held back due to an investigation based on a suspicion of corruption within the programme. The investigation has since that time concluded that there was no basis for the allegations. The support to the partner is expected to be resumed at the beginning of 2018.

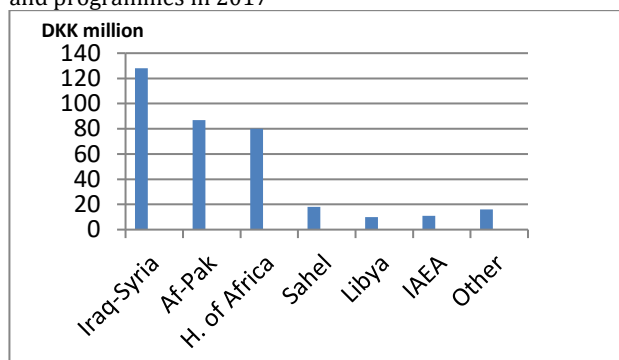
### SUPPORT DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO PROGRAMMES IN 2017

In 2017, the majority of the Fund's resources went to the regional stabilisation programme for Iraq-Syria with disbursements totalling approx. DKK 128 million, while the programme for Afghanistan-Pakistan conducted activities for approx. DKK 87 million. The programme for the Horn of Africa received approx. DKK 80 million. In addition, the Fund also financed the regional stabilisation programme for the Sahel with approx. DKK 18 million as well as the programme for preventing violent extremism (CVE) in the MENA region with approx. DKK 10 million.

Lastly, the Fund also financed, for example, an engagement in Libya totalling DKK 10 million as well as providing approx. DKK 11 million to activities through the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), partly for the agency's work of monitoring Iran's compliance with its obligations set out in the international nuclear agreement (JCPOA). Initiatives for developing the UN's capacity for peacekeeping and for promoting maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea were also supported with approx. DKK 3 million respectively from the PSF.



Figure 2: The distribution of the Fund's resources by regions and programmes in 2017



With regard to 2018, the PSF holds resources totalling more than DKK 400 million. Within the framework of the new Danish Defence Agreement 2018-2023, it was decided the Ministry of Defence's contribution to the PSF would be gradually increased during the period of the agreement from approx. DKK 84 million to DKK 150 million in 2023.

## REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

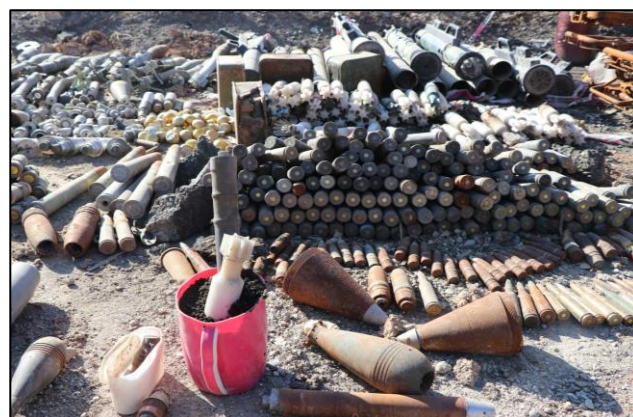
### SYRIA-IRAQ

The purpose of the current regional stabilisation programme for Syria and Iraq (2016-2018) is to contribute to combating Daesh and other extremist elements in both countries as well as to promote an inclusive political resolution to the conflict in Syria and a more stable and inclusive Iraq. The three-year programme builds on the partnerships and results which were established and achieved through the previous stabilisation programmes in Syria and Iraq. In keeping with the current needs in both countries and the cooperation within the framework of the Global Coalition to defeat Daesh, the programme first and foremost targets the immediate stabilisation needs in the region along with support to moderate stakeholders who can constitute an alternative to extremism.

The total budget for the period 2016-2018 is expected to amount to approx. DKK 526 million, which, in addition to the contribution from the Peace and Stabilisation Fund, includes DKK 20 million from the Danish-Arab Partnership Programme as well as DKK 135 million from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' development resources.

During 2017, DKK 128 million was distributed specifically from the Fund to the programme's three thematic focus areas: 1) political dialogue and peacebuilding, 2) resiliency and rapid response, and 3) community security and governance. The following initiatives carried out in 2017 can be highlighted:

- Continued support to the UN-led political process and the cohesion among the peace initiatives in Syria. Apart from the UN's Special Envoy to Syria (UNDPA), the programme thus supports two civil society organisations, Baytna and The Day After, which can contribute to anchoring a political peace agreement and promoting a democratic Syria.
- Booby traps and other explosive devices continue to constitute a critical hindrance to effective stabilisation efforts and to the opportunities for internally displaced persons to return to areas which have been liberated from Daesh. In 2017, Denmark supported the UN's mine action organisation (UNMAS) in Iraq, including with initiatives in liberated areas such as Al Anbar and Nineveh. The large number of areas liberated from Daesh in the course of 2017 has increased the need for mine action, and Denmark has therefore also supported mine action efforts through specialised organisations in both Syria and Iraq (Tetra Tech and Janus/Sterling).



Explosives found around the Al-Shifa hospital in Mosul.

- The UN's Funding Facility for Stabilisation (FFS) conducts a number of acute stabilisation activities in close cooperation with the Iraqi government and with local authorities in the newly-liberated areas. The projects are

implemented within areas such as public infrastructure, including for example water and electricity, capacity building of local authorities, initiatives targeting jobs and re-establishing local economies as well as local efforts at reconciliation. Similarly, Denmark supports basic stabilisation efforts in liberated areas inside Syria through the Syria Reconstruction Trust Fund (SRTF).

- The Access to Justice and Community Security Programme (AJACS) supports and builds the capacity of moderate civil stakeholders, including especially Syria's Free Police, in order to maintain security as well as uphold law and order in opposition-controlled and newly-liberated areas in Syria. The programme is also supported by a number of other donors. Despite the reduced room for manoeuvre throughout 2017 in the areas in which AJACS operates, the programme continued in 2017, and it is expected to deliver critical stability and security to the civilian populations in extremely vulnerable areas. Charges of corruption led to new disbursements to AJACS being temporarily withheld in 2017. An investigation of the circumstances has, since then, concluded that there was no basis for the allegations, which gives cause to expect that the support will be resumed at the beginning of 2018.
- "The White Helmets" arose as a grassroots movement in reaction to the air strikes against civilian areas in Syria and has, since 2013, delivered a number of critical rescue and emergency services, primarily in opposition-controlled areas. The organisation is supported by Denmark along with a number of other donors.



*"The White Helmets" on a fire fighting assignment in Syria.*

In addition, in 2017 Denmark also supported "The International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Those Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes in Syria" (IIIM), the task of which is to collect, process and evaluate evidence with a view to a potential legal tribunal in Syria.

In 2017, support was also provided to the UN's programme for reconciliation in Iraq. The purpose of the programme is to begin a comprehensive Iraqi-led process of reconciliation, particularly in the areas previously controlled by Daesh. The process is intended to promote conditions for a lasting and stable peace in Iraq and prevent a resumption of conflict.

Lastly, in 2017 a decision was made to continue the Danish support to the UN's efforts to support the reforms of the Iraqi security sector following approval from the Iraqi National Security Council in July 2017 of a new security sector reform programme. The UN supports the reform programme and has focused on, among other things, the inclusion of the Iraqi parliament and civil society in the supervision of the Iraqi security sector. Furthermore, the UN is coordinating the additional international support for security sector reforms in Iraq. Denmark supports the UN's efforts through financing and with a Danish police adviser who is working with the programme in Baghdad.

## **HORN OF AFRICA**

The programme for the Horn of Africa, covering the period 2015 to mid-2018 and focusing on Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia, continued implementation in 2017. The programme comprises three thematic programmes: 1) stabilisation of Somalia,

2) strengthening of regional peacekeeping capacity, and 3) strengthening of capacity to counter regional threats, including violent extremism and transnational crime. The programming of a new phase of peace and stabilisation engagements in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia after mid-2018 is underway.

Among activities in 2017, the following can be highlighted:

- Support to UN work on strengthening the justice and security sector and combating maritime crime in Somalia, including piracy – partly through support to the security architecture, coastguard, law courts, prisons and transfers of convicted pirates to Somalia. As part of these efforts and in cooperation with the UN, Denmark has donated three patrol vessels to the Seychelles, which were delivered in 2017.
- Support to the Somalia Stability Fund achieved substantial results in 2017 with its focus on stabilisation and state building. The Fund has enhanced its strategic focus on reconciliation and efforts aimed at improving the relationship between the federal government and the federal states. In addition, 70 stabilisation-related infrastructure projects were launched based on local priorities. A new initiative targeted at socioeconomically vulnerable coastal areas is to address the fundamental causes of piracy.
- Support to engagements that educate and reintegrate al-Shabaab defectors into the community. In 2017, these efforts focused particularly on the exit process and reintegration of defectors. In addition, educational activities, including vocational education and training, were further strengthened with the aim of providing alternative occupations for ex-militants.
- Support to AMISOM, which conducted a number of activities in 2017. This support is channelled through the African Union and focuses on capacity building of national, regional and local government structures, implementation of quick-impact projects, civil-military coop-

eration, capacity building of Somalia's national police as well as preventing and countering violent extremism.

- Support to the Eastern Africa Standby Force (EASF) in cooperation with the Nordic countries and the UK. In 2017, Denmark helped facilitate, among other things, the implementation of EASF's field training exercise. The exercise was conducted in November-December 2017 in Sudan with participation of approx. 1,200 people from all ten member countries within EASF's three components (military, police and civilian). In addition, EASF is continuing to build its institutional capacity, including early warning systems.



*As part of the support for EASF, a Danish-sponsored police training course for middle-managers was held between 14 June and 1 July 2017 in Kenya with 20 participants, including six women, from nine EASF member countries.*

- Support to training of regional forces, including regional training centres in Kenya and Ethiopia. In addition to contributing a military adviser at the International Peace Support Training Centre in Kenya, Denmark also contributed to financing a number of courses on for instance holding elections and child protection and negotiation. In collaboration with the UK, Denmark deployed instructors who supported training of personnel in civil-military cooperation (CIMIC) and countering improvised explosive devices (C-IEDs) ahead of the forces' deployment to the AU mission in Somalia, AMISOM.
- Capacity building of the Ethiopian authorities within prevention and eradication of money laundering and financing of terrorism in the region. The project has assisted Ethiopia in conducting a national risk assessment. Similarly, the project has supported local partners



in developing training material, including manuals used by financial institutions. Particular focus is on handling evidence material, training and trust-building activities as well as information campaigns about risks in connection with illicit money flows. The State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime contributes with expertise.

- Support to the Danish Security and Intelligence Service's capacity building of public authorities in Kenya to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism. The project has shown positive momentum and a strong locally operational ownership among the Kenya partners. In 2017, 18 Kenyan police officers from the national security intelligence service received training in Copenhagen. The training focused on the Danish model for preventing crimes and tackling radicalisation and violent extremism. A comprehensive training manual was subsequently developed.
- Promotion of maritime security through co-operation with the Kenyan navy. In 2017, a bridge simulator that Denmark contributed to establishing was taken into use for the first time. The simulator is to be used for training, for example, the navigation skills of personnel from the Kenyan navy and the Kenya maritime authority. With instructors from the Royal Danish Defence College, Denmark provided instruction in 2017 to future Kenyan instructors on the bridge simulator.
- On the basis of Danish expertise, the Danish Centre for Biosecurity and Biopreparedness (CBB) continued work in 2017 on strengthening Kenya's capacity to prevent and counter biological threats. In cooperation with the Kenyan authorities, CBB conducted six workshops and trained approx. 300 researchers and students. CBB also entered into a formal partnership agreement with the Kenyan government, established a biosecurity network and launched initiatives to strengthen the operational biopreparedness capacities.



*CBB teaching researchers and students at Kenyatta University in Nairobi on prevention of biological weapons development, June 2017.*

## SAHEL

In 2017, the Regional Peace and Stabilisation Programme for the Sahel region entered its final phase. The programme, which was launched in 2013 with Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso as priority countries, has a total budget of DKK 125 million and expires in the middle of 2018. A decision has been taken to continue the Danish integrated peace and stabilisation engagement in a new regional programme for the Sahel starting in the second half of 2018.

The current programme complements country programmes in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger and focuses on regional dialogue and reconciliation, democratic monitoring of the security sector as well as countering violent extremism and organised crime. Activities include:

- Support to the Danish Demining Group, which builds the capacity of local communities to handle and resolve local conflicts in the border area between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.
- Building of capacity for conflict management among local communities in the Sahel region through the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue.
- Support to promote increased democratic control of the security sector in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso through the National Democratic Institute in cooperation with the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces.

- Support to the regional UN programme on countering violent extremism and organised crime. In addition, support was also provided to a one-year project in 2017, The Sahel Maghreb Research Platform, run by the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) together with Voluntas, with focus on analysing the changing security dynamics in the region. The objective has been to contribute overall to policy development for Denmark's engagement in the region.
- The Danish Home Guard's Centre for Stabilisation Engagement supported capacity building of the Mali National Guard and held a seminar in Denmark on strategic communication for selected personnel from the National Guard.
- Financing of courses at the regional training centre, École de Maintien de la Paix (EMP), in Bamako, in which the Home Guard also contributed with expert support.

Denmark also contributed with DKK 7.5 million to a new joint force for the regional G5 Sahel partnership. The force comprises troops from the G5 countries – Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad and Mauritania – and aims to combat terrorism and transnational organised crime, such as trafficking in migrants, drugs and arms. The Danish funds primarily go towards strengthening the force's ability to counter the threat posed by improvised explosive devices (IEDs). In this regard, support was also provided to a pilot project through the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), "Evidence-based analytical support to the G5-Sahel Joint Force", which focuses on the work of monitoring and capacity building of the G5 force.



*Group photo of all the Burkinabe women who are representatives of the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue's community network in Burkina Faso.*

## **MARITIME SECURITY IN THE GULF OF GUINEA**

With the aim of contributing to the international efforts to improve maritime security in West Africa, Denmark launched a programme in 2015 focusing on the Gulf of Guinea, where the Danish shipping industry has considerable commercial interests. The programme will run until the end of 2018 and derives from the Danish strategy against piracy and armed robbery at sea. Activities include:

- Delivery of support to the EU programme, Gulf of Guinea Interregional Network (GoGIN), with earmarked Danish priorities within the regional maritime coordination centres, support to the countries' judicial rules and systems as well as their possibilities for prosecuting pirates.
- Support to IMO totalling DKK 1.2 million with the aim of strengthening security in the region's ports.
- Deployment of a maritime military adviser from the Danish Armed Forces to the Danish Embassy in Abuja, Nigeria. The adviser is accredited as a defence attaché and contributes, among other things, to identifying activities that can strengthen the local and regional capacity to effectively tackle challenges related to maritime piracy and robbery in the Gulf of Guinea.

In addition, the Danish Frogman Corps in 2017 engaged in capacity building of partner units from Nigeria and Cameroun with the aim of training and exercising these units in practical skills such as sanitation, boarding of ships and securing evidence at sea.



*The Frogman Corps' capacity building of partner units from Cameroun in 2017.*

## AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN

2017 saw the continuation of the second phase of the regional stabilisation programme for the Afghanistan-Pakistan region. The programme runs for the period 2015-2017 and thus finished at the end of 2017. It has been decided to implement a third phase of the programme's engagements in Afghanistan from 2018 to 2020. The programme's second phase had a total budget of DKK 312 million.

Under the programme, the justice and security sectors in the region were supported, particularly the Afghan and Pakistani security forces (police and military). In addition, a contribution was made to promote peace and reconciliation through dialogue initiatives. The programme complements the overall Danish activities in the region, including development cooperation, humanitarian efforts and military efforts, as described in the Afghanistan Strategy 2015-17. In the coming phase, the politically negotiated Afghanistan Strategy will be replaced by a so-called country policy paper in line with other countries where Denmark delivers large-scale development assistance. The country policy paper was prepared during 2017.

In 2017, the Afghanistan-Pakistan programme had a total grant of DKK 87 million. The programme's activities in 2017 represented a continuation of the activities undertaken during previous years. The following specific activities can be highlighted:

- The Afghan police were supported through the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan via delegated cooperation with the EU.
- Support to financing the Afghan National Army through NATO's Afghan National Army Trust Fund.
- Dialogue-generating activities such as conferences attended by representatives from, for example, Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as joint book publications.
- Support to training of future military leaders at the Afghan National Army Officer Academy.
- Cooperation with Pakistan's Maritime Security Agency and running of course activities in Denmark on maritime environment and maritime rescue.

- Strengthening rule of law and border control in Pakistan.



*Through support to the Law and Order Trust Fund, salaries are paid to the police, and the Ministry of the Interior is being reformed. Photo from UNDP.*

## COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Peace and Stabilisation Fund supports a regional pilot programme for preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalisation (total budget of DKK 58.5 million from 2016 to 2018) with a focus on strengthening the capacities of Daesh frontline states (e.g. Jordan and Lebanon) to prevent and combat terrorism. The programme complements the Danish country activities in the region. As part of the Fund's higher prioritisation of the area, a regional programme coordinator was deployed to Jordan with responsibility for further strengthening the cooperation on counter-terrorism with key countries in the region and ensuring coordination with international partners.

Focus in 2017 partly involved cooperation with the UN and national police schools in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq on training of law enforcement authorities in investigation and prosecution of terrorism. Work was also done on building the capacity of Financial Intelligence Units to counter money laundering and financing of terrorism. By strengthening the ability of local authorities to combat financing of terrorism and conduct investigation and prosecution in accordance with human rights principles, Denmark contributes to countering the spread of violent extremism in the region.

In addition, Denmark continued its support to developing national models for early prevention of radicalisation and recruitment at a local level.



Through cooperation with and support to national and municipal authorities in Jordan and Lebanon, the programme contributes to promoting the role and ability of the municipal authorities to coordinate and underpin local initiatives aimed at preventing and countering radicalisation. The programme incorporates relevant elements of the Danish prevention model, in which local authority ownership plays a key role in preventing radicalisation and is inspired by lessons learned both from Danish municipalities (Copenhagen and Viborg) and the National Centre for Prevention of Radicalisation under the Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration Affairs.

Lastly, the programme, through support to 'strategic counter-communication', contributes to countering Daesh's messages and ideology online. This takes the form of communication material produced by local moderate voices that helps to promote reconciliation in Iraq through dialogue and positive and realistic narratives.



*Activities under the CVE Middle East programme's Strong Cities Network project on setting up local prevention networks in Jordan and Lebanon.*

## OTHER STRATEGIC EFFORTS

### UN PEACEKEEPING CAPACITY

In 2017, Denmark contributed almost DKK 3 million to UN projects that were aimed partly at supporting UN efforts to enhance its ability to undertake peacekeeping missions. The funds stem from the so-called UN pool set up in 2015.

In 2017, the funds were specifically spent on four activities. Denmark supported the UN Signals Academy in Entebbe in Uganda, which aims to

strengthen the use of IT and modern communication technology in UN peacekeeping missions. The UN Train the Trainers Centre in Entebbe was likewise supported. The Centre focuses on strengthening the quality of the predeployment mission training of staff and units. Parts of the funds from the UN pool were also allocated to the UN Medical Division's work on developing the sanitation service at the peacekeeping missions. Lastly, Denmark sponsored a workshop in Copenhagen for leading UN staff from the headquarters in New York as well as the organisation's missions in the Middle East. The focus of the workshop was the current political and security-related dynamics in the region. The participants also discussed the UN's approach to the use of intelligence and the ongoing reform work in the organisation. Representative from both the Danish Ministry of Defence and the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated as observers.



*Denmark's Military Representative to NATO and the EU, Lieutenant General Michael Løllesgaard, gave a presentation for participants at the UN workshop in Copenhagen.*

### LIBYA

The efforts in Libya have the overall objective of contributing to stabilisation of conflict-affected areas in Libya as well as supporting the internationally recognised Libyan coalition government in building legitimacy among the Libyan population. In 2017, Denmark provided DKK 10 million in support to the so-called Stabilisation Facility, which is led by the Libyan coalition government with support from the UN and the international community. The three principal focus areas for the Facility are 1) rebuilding critical infrastructure, 2) building the local authorities' capacity to address the population's basic needs, and 3) strengthening conflict resolution and mediation capacity at local level. All stabilisation activities



support the political process, which can lead to more inclusive and legitimate government structures in Libya and thereby lay the foundation for lasting reconciliation as well as sustainable rebuilding and development. Specific activities include: rebuilding of key infrastructure, such as police stations, government buildings, clinics, water facilities, power grid and access roads; facilitating dialogue between the local authorities and the coalition government; and supporting organisations in their work with local actors with the aim of implementing local conflict analyses, training and monitoring of conflict dynamics.



*15 hospitals in Libya have had solar panels installed in order to secure supply during the many powercuts. Rebuilding of the health sector is key to stabilisation in Libya. Photo from UNDP.*

### THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC AGENCY, IAEA

The International Atomic Agency (IAEA) plays an important role in the international community's efforts to ensure member countries' compliance with the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), which is the cornerstone of the international efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons. In 2017, Denmark supported two IAEA key initiatives. Denmark supported the IAEA's Nuclear Security Fund that contributes to efforts aimed at reducing the risk of radiological or nuclear terrorism. The Danish support to the IAEA aims to both contribute to improving the individual country's ability to address nuclear security through capacity building as well as strengthen the framework for nuclear security globally.

In addition, Denmark supported the IAEA's work on monitoring Iran's compliance with the agreement on Iran's nuclear programme, which was signed on 14 July 2015 between Iran and the international community represented by EU3+3 (France, Germany and UK, plus China, Russia and

USA.) A vital element is the agreement's monitoring mechanism that is administered by the IAEA, which thus has crucial role in relation to monitoring and verifying the agreement known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). The IAEA's work is vital for being able to establish that Iran genuinely meets all its commitments. Specifically, Danish funds go, among other things, towards paying for deployment of inspectors as well as collecting and analysing samples, operating laboratories, etc.

### UKRAINE

In 2017, under the Ministry of Defence's fund for international security cooperation (SIKSAM), Denmark supported the development of Ukraine's capacity in the defence field. The Danish Armed Forces contributed, among other things, to the training of Ukrainian soldiers and instructors through a language officer contribution to the Canadian training mission in Ukraine, Operation Unifier, and also seconded an adviser to NATO's liaison office in Ukraine, which has contributed to developing civilian skills in the defence and security sector within, for example, reform implementation.

The activities in Ukraine will transfer to the Peace and Stabilisation Fund in 2018.



*Ukrainian soldiers carry out an exercise as part of the training mission, Operation Unifier, to which Denmark contributes with language officers.*

### 2018

In 2018, the focus of the Danish integrated stabilisation engagement will, among other things, focus on the completion of the regional programmes in the Sahel region and on the Horn of

Africa, respectively. New phases of both programmes are expected to be launched in the middle of 2018. The regional stabilisation programme in Syria and Iraq, the pilot programme focusing on countering violent extremism in the Middle East, and the programme for maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea will also enter their final year in 2018. During 2018, the potential extension of the programmes into new phases will need to be addressed. A new Afghanistan programme will be launched in 2018 and an integrated peace and stabilisation programme for Ukraine will also be launched. At the same time, the Peace and Stabilisation Fund, as in 2017, will be able to finance projects in response to sudden crises or opportunities to make a positive contribution to peace and stabilisation in Danish priority areas.