

Annex F: Overview of results to PSF thematic priorities

Thematic Priority	Examples of results achieved
<p>Security- and justice-sector efforts. Developing capacity of national/regional security forces, and their democratic oversight, international or regional operations/missions, and relevant areas of the justice sector including Responsibility to Protect (R2P), as well as focusing on “disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts” (DDR). <i>Source: PSF Guidelines, October 2020, p.7</i></p>	<p>Achievements under this thematic priority area have been challenging, and politically complex. Outputs across the programmes include capacity building, standard setting, and security sector reform steps.</p> <p>Iraq: Key advances made in the area of security sector reform (SSR), especially on local police reform and sector coordination.</p> <p>HoA: Regional peace-keeping ready for deployment including both military and civilian capacities (outcome).</p> <p>Sahel: standard setting with regional judicial/defence cooperation, in order to improve transparency of security sector legislation and governance. The programme could not do much to address the overall weakness of national security and justice sectors.</p>
<p>Directly stabilizing efforts, which respond quickly to needs for safety and security, access to basic services, build-up of local resilience and reconstruction efforts in, for example, liberated areas in conflict-affected areas. <i>PSF Guidelines, October 2020, p.7</i></p>	<p>Syria/ Iraq. Achievements include immediate recovery and life-saving support in northern parts of Syria contributing to basic safety and security and enhanced community resilience in targeted areas. In Iraq, the Funding Facility for Stabilisation (FFS) has contributed to improving living condition and preparing the ground for safe return of refugees and IDPs.</p> <p>HoA. Limited focus of the programme, except in the Somalia Stability Fund (SSF), which helps to establish political settlements and democratic space in areas, where control has been contested.</p> <p>Sahel. No direct stabilizing interventions in the programme.</p>
<p>Conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Capacity-and institution-building as well as political dialogue, reconciliation and potential transitional justice, including securing judicial evidence. <i>Source: PSF Guidelines, October 2020, p.7</i></p>	<p>Syria/Iraq. Capacities of CSOs and Track II actors in Syria (also representing women’s voices) strengthened. Enhanced social cohesion in Iraq.</p> <p>Sahel. Strengthening of the local conflict resolution practices in the Liptako-Gourma area. Increasing the population’s trust in- and cooperation with defence and security forces in border regions.</p> <p>HoA. Local and national governance capacities strengthened and peace dividends (e.g., improved service delivery) delivered in specific locations through the SSF.</p>
<p>Strengthening maritime security. Countering piracy and maritime crime by focusing on capacity building</p>	<p>HoA. Reduced piracy threat and enhanced rule of law related to piracy has been a major outcome of the first and partly the second phase of the PSF.</p>

<p>relevant authorities and information- collection and sharing. In addition, focus on harmonization of relevant laws, rules and strategies that deal with the countering and prosecution of regional maritime crime. <i>Source: PSF Guidelines, October 2020, p.7</i></p>	<p>In the Gulf of Guinea (GoG), the main achievement under Phase I (2015-2018) has been the provision of a surveillance system to fight illegal activities at sea. In Phase II (2019-2021), the main achievement has been sharing of knowledge through research “<i>Pirates of the Gulf of Guinea: A Cost Analysis for Coastal States</i>”.</p>
<p>Preventing or countering violent extremism (P/CVE). Focus on e.g., disengagement, preventive efforts, capacity-development of intelligence services and financial intelligence units, and other efforts that aim to counter terror- financing as well as promote human-rights compliant counter-terrorism efforts. <i>Source: PSF Guidelines, October 2020, p.7</i></p>	<p>Syria/Iraq. Engagements have been geared towards P/CVE (directly and/or indirectly). Overall objectives of the programme were aligned with the strategy of the Global Coalition against ISIL. In Iraq, reconciliation included a strategy on CVE. Trainings to members of the PVE Committee and civil society. More targeted CVE projects have started.</p> <p>HoA. Difficult to ascertain results, but there are a number of activities ongoing. AS defectors have been supported to reintegrate in society. Twinning between Kenya’ intelligence services and the Danish PET; support to a regional strategy for P/CVE at IGAD, focus on IEDs (EASF), and criminal networks, and financing of terrorism (UNODC)</p> <p>Sahel. Judicial cooperation between the public prosecutors in the Sahel countries supported by UNODC contributed to the arrest of suspects of terrorism.</p>
<p>Countering transnational, organized crime. Illegitimate financial flows, including networks that support irregular migration and human trafficking, which contributes to, among others, countering or preventing destabilization of fragile regions. <i>Source: PSF Guidelines, October 2020, p.7</i></p>	<p>In HoA, the knowledge base gained from monitoring of the charcoal exports and other illegal trades has facilitated the updating of the UN Security Council’s (UNSC) annual resolutions on Somalia sanctions regime. The Danish police expert plays a key role in delivering outputs in this engagement. The Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT) engagement registers activities and outputs in Ethiopia, but there are no regional outputs achieved as anticipated in the objective.</p> <p>Sahel. Police cooperation between Sahel countries with support from UNODC contributed to achieve results in fighting organised crime, especially the arrest of traffickers of human beings, illicit drugs and weapons.</p>