

CSSF PROGRAMME SUMMARY

PROGRAMME TITLE: Security Capacity Building			
HMG Partners (Lead in bold)	Foreign & Commonwealth Office , Home Office, Department for International Development, Ministry of Defence		
COUNTRY/REGION:	Multilateral		
PROGRAMME DURATION: April 2016 – March 2020			
FY17-18 BUDGET:	ODA: £650,000	Non-ODA: £1,950,000	
PROJECT/COMPONENT	LEAD DEPT	IMPLEMENTING ORGANISATION	FY17-18 BUDGET
Capacity-building secondments and deployments to NATO	FCO	NATO	£1, 480,000
Capacity-building secondments and deployments to EU	FCO	EU (European External Action Service and The Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development)	£670,000
Capacity-building secondments and deployments to OSCE	FCO	OSCE	£330,000
Programme Delivery Costs	FCO		£120,000
WHAT SUPPORT IS THE UK PROVIDING?			
<p>The Security Capacity Building Programme builds the EU's, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE) and NATO's capability and tools to tackle security and stability challenges in the Europe neighbourhood and internationally. The programme supports the progress of reform objectives of these organisations and complements the direct support provided by the UK under National Security Council's country and regional strategies.</p> <p>The programme is delivered through a combination of funding processes, instruments and implementers, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HMG civil servants deployed in multilateral institutions – c.82% • British Deployable Civilian Experts deployed in multilateral institutions – c.9% • Funding provided to multilateral institutions to recruit staff – c.4% • HMG funding to train staff in multilateral institutions - c.5% 			
WHY IS UK SUPPORT NEEDED?			
<p>NATO: It is important to strengthen NATO against current threats and ensure it adapts to combat future ones. We will focus on countering hybrid threats, particularly cyber; deterrence through the use of strategic communication; and NATO's security capacity building offer to other states to strengthen their resilience, thereby contributing to NATO's overall security. We will also continue to foster closer coordination and cooperation between NATO and other institutions, principally the EU, in ways which support our national priorities and build Euro-Atlantic security in these areas.</p> <p>EU: The EU plays a role in leading international efforts to address security threats in developing, fragile or conflict-affected states. EU-funded activity and political engagement helps to address the root causes of criminality, corruption, extremism and illegal migration flows, and strengthen security and rule of law. UK</p>			

expertise helps to improve the effectiveness of these efforts.

OSCE: OSCE plays an important role in crisis and conflict resolution. We will support the OSCE's work on conventional arms control, confidence and security building measures, and democracy and human rights with all 56 participating states.

WHAT RESULTS DOES THE UK EXPECT TO ACHIEVE?

NATO:

- Improvement of NATO's resilience and adaptation to cyber threats;
- NATO better able to project stability and build resilience at its border through defence capacity building;
- A more effective communications approach.

EU:

- EU Common Security and Defence Policy missions become more effective at crisis management and delivering and maintaining peace;
- Improvements in EU efforts to tackle instability reducing the need for the UK to act bilaterally;
- More professionalised communications activity in European External Action Service (EEAS) to counter Russian disinformation ;
- Improved EEAS strategic policy and resource allocation strategic threats aligned to UK priorities.

OSCE:

- Reduction in human rights abuses in OSCE-participating states as a result of OSCE holding them to account for their adherence to human rights commitments;
- Strong relationship with and policy prioritisation of next two OSCE chairmanships;
- Strengthened media freedom in the OSCE region.