



INTEGRATIVE PLAN OF ACTION 2018-2020

**WBCTi Lead Partners:
Slovenia – Austria – DCAF Ljubljana**

WBCTi draft Integrative Plan of Action (iPA) 2018-2020 offers to coordinate support of the international community to the WB Countries in response to the Violent Extremism and Terrorism threat to the Western Balkans

<https://wb-iisg.com/wbcti/>



With the support of the European Union



Prepared by the IISG Support Group

List of Country Codes

ALB	Albania
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CZ	Czech Republic
HR	Croatia
MKD	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
MNE	Montenegro
SI	Slovenia
SRB	Serbia

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CEELI	Central and Eastern European Law Initiative
CEPOL	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training
CILC	Center for International Legal Cooperation
CoE	Council of Europe
COTER	Working Party on Terrorism – International Aspects
COUNCIL OF EU	Council of the European Union
CRI	Common Risk Indicators
CT	Counter Terrorism
CTC	EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator
CTI	Counter-Terrorism Initiative
DCAF	The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DG HOME	Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
EC	European Commission
EEAS	European External Action Service
EPEA	European Prison Education Association
ESCN	European Strategic Communications Network
EU	European Union
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
FTFs	Foreign Terrorist Fighters
GCTF	Global Counterterrorism Forum
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
IISG	Integrative Internal Security Governance
IISG SG	Integrative Internal Security Governance Support Group
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organisation for Migration

iPA	Integrative Plan of Action
IPA	Pre-Accession Assistance
KCSS	Kosovar Centre for Security Studies
Marshall Center	George C. Marshall Center - European Center for Security Studies
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member States
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
P/CVE	Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism
PCC SEE	Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe
P-R-A	Prevent-Refer-Address
RACVIAC	Centre for Security Cooperation
RAI	Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative
RAN CoE	Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence
RCC	Regional Cooperation Council
SEE	South-Eastern Europe
SEESAC	South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
Te-SIT	Terrorism Situation Report for Western Balkans
TTX	Table-Top Exercise
TWP	Terrorism Working Party
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAid	United States Agency for International Development
VERLT	Violent Extremism and Radicalisation that Lead to Terrorism
WB	Western Balkan(s)
WBBSi	Western Balkan Border Security initiative
WBCSCi	Western Balkan Counter Serious Crime initiative
WBCTi	Western Balkan Counter-Terrorism initiative

Western Balkan Counter-Terrorism initiative

Integrative Plan of Action (WBCTi iPA) 2018-2020

I. Introduction

The EU Initiative on the Integrative and Complementary Approach to Counter-Terrorism and Violent Extremism in the Western Balkans (WBCTi) received significant support from EU institutions (European Commission, Council of the EU and the European External Action Service as well as the EU Counter Terrorism Coordinator) from the initial stages, and was subsequently endorsed by the Council of the EU at the level of ministers in late 2015 in the form of Council Conclusions, accompanied by a first multi-annual WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action (iPA) for the period 2015-2017. The Council Conclusions invite EU actors (relevant EU institutions, agencies and 28 EU Member States) to coordinate planned actions by means of the WBCTi, in order to effectively identify and fill identified gaps, join expertise and create synergies using resources more rationally.

The WBCTi originates from the Brdo Process regional ministerial framework chaired by Slovenia, where the ministers of interior/security of the Western Balkan Countries had demonstrated a strong and clear political demand for a more coordinated action in this policy field. Based on the 2015 Brdo Process Ministerial Conference Conclusions, Slovenia proposed the Initiative on EU level and the European Commission devoted financial support. Austria joined Slovenia as Co-Lead Partner/co-leader of the initiative. A number of important international partners recognised the advantage of this integrative approach and joined the WBCTi partnership, which today comprises more than fifty actors.

On 6 February 2018, the new EU Strategy for the Western Balkans reiterated the importance of the WBCTi in ensuring coherence and synergies of actions¹.

The WBCTi is *neither an implementing entity nor an organisation*; it is a process aimed to strengthen cooperation of the EU with its neighbouring region, whose security has had high implications for EU's own security. This includes coordination with and streamlining of activities among national beneficiaries of the region, bilateral projects, regional and international instruments and organizations, EU Member States, institutions and agencies, and third state donors.

¹ Commission communication on "A credible enlargement perspective for and enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans," COM (2018) 65 final (5947/17).

The WBCTi iPA 2015-2017 took into consideration local needs as well as political and strategic objectives in the needs assessment leading up to its preparation in late 2014. Its implementation has supported the further development of CT and P/CVE policies in the Western Balkan countries². This was the main strategic objective – improving long-term sustainability of assistance and policy solutions.

To expand this approach to other security-related fields, the Council of the EU in December 2015 endorsed the setting-up of the “Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG)”³. Besides the WBCTi, the IISG includes two other pillars: Pillar II addressing Serious Crime (Western Balkan Counter Serious Crime initiative) and Pillar III addressing Border Security (Western Balkan Border Security initiative).

On 8 September 2017, the ministers of the interior/security of the Brdo Process during the first meeting of the IISG Board, appointed the regional office of DCAF (Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces) in Ljubljana (DCAF Ljubljana) together with Austria and Slovenia as the lead partners of IISG WBCTi (Pillar I). The WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 was prepared during May–February 2017 and will be submitted to the IISG Board in March 2018 for formal endorsement.

The WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 is a living document and will be published at the IISG/WBCTi web site (<http://wbcti.wb-iisg.com/>) after its endorsement and will be updated on the web site in accordance with its adjustments.

The most significant achievements and results of WBCTi Partners in the period 2015-2017

Achievements and results of WBCTi Partners in the period 2015-2017 will be presented in the WBCTi iPA 2015-2017 Final Report, which is to be endorsed by the IISG Board in March 2018. However, it is important to highlight the most significant progress achieved and to highlight the level of international cooperation and trust developed:

- The **Terrorism Situation Report for WB** (Te-SIT), developed by the Counter-Terrorism Initiative (CTI) Network (operational arm of WBCTi) with the support of Europol, has enriched the intelligence picture and clarified the dimension of terrorism threats in the WB region. Moreover, CTI members with the support of Europol have developed a regional list of Foreign Terrorist Fighters in WB (2017). The list is accessible via Europol on a hit/no-hit basis.

- Based on EU approach and standards, the WBCTi/CTI has developed, with the support of Europol, a list of **Common Risk Indicators** (CRI) for the early detection of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs).

² Kozmelj, R., »WBCTi iPA 2015-2017: Interim Report«, presented as non-paper at the EU-Western Balkans JHA Forum at Brdo pri Kranju, 16 December 2016.

³ Council conclusions on strengthening the EU internal security's external dimension via the Integrative Internal Security Governance (IISG) of 9 December 2016 (14796/16).

- Continuous **operational case analysis** in the framework of CTI: The CTI network, in cooperation with Europol and Interpol, convened six CTI meetings where operational case analysis was done, assisted by prosecutors, investigating judges, money laundering and financial investigation experts

- DCAF Ljubljana developed, in close cooperation with the “First Line” project, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) (EU IPA II 2016 WB P/CVE Action) a *draft concept* on “**P-R-A**” (**Prevent-Refer-Address**) to align future P/CVE efforts of donors and other WBCTi Partners to support beneficiaries to set up sustainable structures at local and state levels, which will be able to prevent, refer and address systematically individuals on a radicalisation path towards violent extremism or terrorism. Slovenia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia and the Czech Republic who are all partners in the EU project “First Line” in close cooperation with the Radicalisation Awareness Network Centre of Excellence (RAN CoE) and other international partners such as DCAF Ljubljana, UNDP, IOM and RCC, have developed, together with relevant governmental and civil society partners a model of cooperation with a defined potential list of tasks for specific partners of the P-R-A Mechanism. IOM will continue with the development of the mechanism in BiH (USAid funding), while UNDP, IOM and DCAF Ljubljana will continue jointly the EU First Line project in all WB Countries.

- The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) delivers support in the process of setting up 40 **municipal safety councils in Serbia** (partnership between police, local self-government and civil society) by promoting the community policing concept in PVE.

- In order to address the issue of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT) and to promote a **positive counter-narrative on the ground**, the OSCE Presence in Albania, in cooperation with the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) and the Albanian CVE National Coordinator’s Office, co-hosted a “**Strong Cities in Countering Violent Extremism in Albania**” workshop in Tirana in April 2017.

- OSCE raised awareness in six municipalities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on **CVE for teachers and youth** in safe school teams, and the involvement of youth councils in selected municipalities.

- DCAF Ljubljana has developed an on-line **WBCTi coordination database** of activities and events with contributions from WBCTi Partners (EU IPA II 2016 WB P/CVE Action). This includes a library of relevant policy, strategic, legal and expert resources.

- **Training of over 1000 imams** across six locations in BiH by the OSCE to play a positive role in their local communities and to better respond in dealing with cases of radicalisation and cases of violence.

- Since 2015, IOM has **supported the local communities** in: (a) **Strengthening individual resilience** to violent extremism through the Integrative Complexity approach; (b) **Increasing critical thinking** and **reducing susceptibility to violent extremist narratives and messaging**; (c) **Strengthening local capacities**

to **design and implement counter-narrative social media campaigns**; d) **Youth community engagement** and activism through youth-led community initiatives; (e) **Empowering parents and community figures** to notice **early signs of radicalization and to respond** to such signs in a timely and constructive manner. The activities were conducted within the project “Community Based Approach to PVE in BiH” funded by the UK Government, USAID and the Embassy of Italy.

- Three-level policy coordination platform of contact points has been developed which, together with the IISG contact points, represent the coordination structure in the Beneficiary Countries:

- RCC NFP CVE FTF Group (CT & P/CVE strategic level with an external dimension),
- PCC SEE CT Network (CT & P/CVE law enforcement policy level),
- Counter-Terrorism Initiative (CTI) Network (CT & P/CVE operational level).

The networks meet at least once per year and exchange their views, contribute to the WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action and discuss/familiarise with WBCTi interim and final reports.

II. Methodology

The development of the draft WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 was a transparent process which started in May 2017, in which carefully selected experts from competent authorities of all beneficiaries in the WB Countries were invited to discuss and develop, through interactive workshops, the first list of needs for the draft WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 together with all relevant international partners active in the region and civil society representatives. They developed jointly two lists of strategic needs, for CT and P/CVE.

The needs identified were translated into main strategic SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and timely) goals, in order to provide for as much clarity as possible and a deadline for achieving them.

The process of preparation and planning was based on the methodology developed in the framework of the preceding multi-annual action document, building upon some important lessons learned from the WBCTi iPA 2015-2017 coordination and implementation.

The WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 is a non-binding and living document, which invites IISG/WBCTi Partners to implement agreed activities relating to a list of jointly-agreed priorities. It also recommends to all other IISG Partners and IISG Observers active in the region to consider this list before entering into the planning or funding of a new activity in the Western Balkans related to preventing radicalisation that lead to violent extremism or countering terrorism and violent extremism.

a) Needs Assessment

Between 17 and 18 May 2017, a regional conference “Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” convened senior Western Balkan Countries’ experts from the police and intelligence services in Ljubljana, Slovenia by the George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies, the Slovenian Ministry of the Interior-Police and DCAF Ljubljana. Several EU Member States, EU institutions and agencies, international actors and NGOs from the region and abroad were also represented. The conference was intended to identify a list of priority needs on part of the Beneficiaries at first place but also on part of international partners and regional mechanisms to serve for a further needs assessment in the planning and preparation of the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020.

The resulting list of needs was disseminated to all WBCTi iPA 2015-2017 Partners and other additionally interested IISG Partners for comments and proposals in early June 2017 and were published also on the WBCTi website (www.wbcti.wb-iisg.com). In the continuing phase of the needs assessment, the input of EU Member States, agencies and institutions was sought. The draft WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 was discussed by EU Member States’ experts at the meeting of the informal WBCTi Working Group under the auspices of the Council of the EU on 13 September 2017 in Brussels, co-chaired by Slovenia and Austria. The results of the discussion were then presented by the Lead Partner to the delegates of the Terrorism Working Party (TWP) of the Council of the EU at their meeting on 14 September 2017 and TWP and Working Party on Terrorism – International Aspects (COTER) joint meeting on 8 November, where it was agreed that some of the priorities from iPA 2015-2017 should be continued and improved upon in the next iPA 2018-2020. The objectives that the EU MS and EU institutions considered to be most important to be continued are:

- Enhancing communication and exchange of information between relevant stakeholders;
- Preventing overlaps and duplication;
- Better identifying risks;
- Enhancing analytical capabilities and operational measures;
- Preventing the financing of terrorism;
- Promoting prevention and RAN (Radicalization Awareness Network)-like structures;
- Enhancing reintegration and rehabilitation;
- Supporting the development and implementation of CT/CVE strategies (also with regard to enhancing the role of civil society at local level);
- Strengthening information exchange and cooperation at regional borders, and preventing travel of FTFs;
- Developing strategic communication;
- Addressing the illicit trafficking of firearms.

b) Prioritisation

To ensure efficient planning and implementation, the objectives and ensuing actions are to be considered in accordance with the following criteria: (1) those that will offer a result in the short-term and are urgently needed; (2) those that are addressing the root causes of a problem and/or are of strategic importance and are thus expected to bear positive long-term impact; (3) those that offer a response to threats estimated as the most significant to the internal security of the Western Balkan region and to European security as a whole as well as (4) cross-cutting inter-pillar security threats and horizontal needs.

Prioritisation also takes into account the following two parameters: (1) existing level of interest on part of partners to take the lead in an action addressing an objective; and (2) funding available to conduct a certain action that will avoid the lack of implementation.

The principle of limited number of priorities has been followed; nonetheless, unaddressed threats and needs covered by the previous Integrative Plan of Action have been taken into account.

With regard to the prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE) the following priorities have been identified:

- Prevention of violent extremism among youth in local communities;
- Setup and formalisation of a functional model of national P/CVE coordination mirrored at local level, where necessary (P-R-A / Referral Mechanism);
- As an input for national P/CVE coordination mechanisms, continuation with the development and assessment of joint research response to the violent extremism threat in the Western Balkans region with mapping of the most sensitive local areas and research of those in the context of root causes, trigger and instrumental factors, which affect the radicalisation process and violent extremism;
- Establishment of internet monitoring and referral capacities for P/CVE purposes;
- Promotion of the role of leaders, teachers, women and youth against intolerance and violent extremism, through the development of inclusive and resilient societies.

Governments in the region are advised to upgrade their P/CVE strategies, including as they relate to rehabilitation and reintegration efforts, to evolve from a whole-of-government to a whole-of-society approach, which is addressed in this plan through the P-R-A / Referral Mechanism. Efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalisation in prisons, should be stepped up.

With regard to countering terrorism (CT) the following priorities have been identified:

- Further development of CT operational cooperation and exchange of information and good practices between law enforcement authorities;
- CT-related financial investigations/financing of terrorism;
- Countering the terrorist misuse of the internet.

Cross-cutting inter-pillar security threats identified by the IISG Partners:

In light of the available evidence and research⁴ the convergence between organised crime and terrorism in the EU and in the WB Region seems a limited phenomenon, however, terrorist and organised crime groups have learned to adapt to changing circumstances such as governmental interventions or changed environments. This makes their structures, activities and methods opportunistic in nature. The relationship between terrorist and organised crime groups can be according to Europol analysis characterised as changeable, and based on the cases available in the Europol databases, it can be concluded that convergence in the EU often consists of isolated incidents, whilst some academics in the Southeast Europe suggest⁵ that the coexistence is probably the most conceivable condition in which criminals and terrorist groups operate in the same business but explicitly prefer to remain separate entities, unless it is rationally required.

There are a number of opportunities for networking. Analyses of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) responsible for attacks in the EU demonstrate a similar pattern concerning the path to radicalisation. Several of the FTFs were imprisoned for organised property crimes and it was in prison communities that they became radicalised. This is a major nexus point at which members of organised crime groups and terrorist groups are most likely to meet and form an alliance. Diaspora communities also provide opportunities in which to meet and form alliances. The internet is also considered a potential opportunity for connection. The anonymity provided by online marketplaces on the “dark web” lowers the risk of being detected for exchanging illegal goods, services and expertise between organised crime groups and terrorist groups.

Some of the FTFs may finance their terrorist activities by committing organised property crime offences in EU MS. The cases analysed show that members of terrorist groups can be self-reliant through committing organised property crime offences. Although links with organised crime are not always so clearly identified, there are indications that intermediaries may be members of an organised crime groups or suppliers for organised crime groups. It is possible to conclude that terrorists are able to purchase weapons from intermediaries of organised crime groups. Opportunities for buying weapons on online marketplaces facilitate the possibility of avoiding cooperation or reliance on organised crime groups. Convergence between members of organised crime and members of terrorist groups for weapons trafficking most likely consists of incidental supplier-customer relationships.

Irregular migration services are often provided by specialised facilitating networks or organised crime groups. Most cases involved EU foreign fighters travelling back and forth to conflict areas in Syria and Iraq. The cases evaluated indicate that due to their need to travel to and from EU territory, members of terrorist groups receive support from their own facilitation networks. However, if these resources are not available, a few cases indicate the use of facilitation services from organised crime groups.

⁴ Europol analysis, 18 March 2015

⁵ http://www.academic-foresights.com/Crime-Terror_Nexus_in_the_EU.html

The Balkan Route is heavily controlled by organised crime and any activity along this route is likely to present an opportunity for convergence. Based on the geography of these areas, it appears that convergence between organised crime and terrorist groups is more likely to occur at the borders between the relatively stable EU region and its borders with less stable countries across the Mediterranean Sea.

Europol has identified the importance of “Crime as a Service” whereby organised crime groups hire the expertise or services of individuals on an ad hoc basis. The same may be true for terrorist groups. Opportunities for creating connections through intermediaries providing specialist services include: the forgery of identity documents, *hawala* banking, sophisticated money laundering services, use of corruption and infiltration of legitimate businesses. These examples show that through the use of the same experts, tools and services, organised crime and terrorist groups have points of convergence which may not involve direct cooperation.

The available evidence, research and analysis suggest the following cross-cutting inter-pillar security threats: (a) Illicit firearms; (b) Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs); (c) Facilitation of illegal immigration; (d) Forged and fake travel documents, (e) Organised property crime, and (f) Money laundering.

The topic of illicit firearms is both a priority in terms of fighting Serious Crime as well as a threat subject to cross-pillar coordination. In relation to the latter, the existing mandate of SEESAC is to be noted here, as it will facilitate coordination of activities related to arms control and combatting illicit trafficking of firearms, based on the “Regional Implementation Plan on Combatting Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons in South East Europe”. SEESAC is invited to conduct a regular exchange information with the IISG Support Group to the benefit of the successful achievement of the objectives of the IISG.

IISG Partners have identified the following horizontal needs:

- To further develop information exchange between WB Countries and between them and relevant EU agencies and relevant international partners, including information of operational nature, taking into account the principle of reciprocity and further development of automated data exchange;
- To set-up a WB pool of CT and P/CVE experts represented also by Beneficiary Countries’ experts, following terms of reference developed in close cooperation with donors who will provide funding.

c) Input from the WBCTi iPA 2015-2017 Implementation Results

The implementation results of the WBCTi iPA 2015-2017 suggest the following input for the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020:

- ⇒ Further implementation of the IISG/WBCTi concept and its understanding between the WBCTi Partners, Donors and Beneficiaries;

- ⇒ Further development of mutual trust and close cooperation between WBCTi Partners, including information exchange between WB Countries and between them and EU/international WBCTi Partners in the P/CVE and CT;
- ⇒ Further production of analytical products such as Te-SIT Report (2015), a regional list of foreign terrorist fighters (2017) shared via Europol on a hit/no hit basis and a list of common risk indicators shared among Beneficiaries (2017);
- ⇒ Further coordinated support to the research and setting up of the P/CVE sustainable structures at local level, supported by the national competent authorities, able to prevent, refer and systematically address individual cases of radicalisation that can lead to violent extremism – taking into account modern EU (RAN CoE) and other international standards as well as existing structures at local level (i.e. municipality safety councils) in Beneficiary Countries;
- ⇒ To continue raising awareness on contemporary P/CVE with local teachers, youth, state institutions, civil society, local and religious authorities;
- ⇒ Further development of the online WBCTi coordination database of activities with contributions from WBCTi Partners;
- ⇒ Operational meetings and operational case analyses conducted, including within the Counter-Terrorism Initiative (CTI) network in cooperation with Europol and Interpol.

d) Planning of Activities

Some activities have been well defined and funding for their implementation provided - they are inserted in the table of actions of this Integrative Plan of Action – whilst the others will be developed later on in line with actions planned and objectives of this Integrative Plan of Action.

The IISG Support Group will, as an on-going business, coordinate and support WBCTi Partners in the implementation of their actions and reflect that accordingly in adjustment of the Integrative Plan of Action as a living document. The IISG Support Group will adjust and publish updated WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 on its website (<http://wbcti.wb-iisg.com/>). Coordination and cooperation with WBCTi Partners and donors will be run in accordance with IISG Terms of Reference.

e) Funding

The funding of the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 activities will not be limited to the EU IPA II 2016 Regional Action. The iPA methodology namely integrates the funding already available for activities/processes supported by IISG Partners' funding or external (incl. EU) donors merely investing in iPA objectives. Coordinating the financial planning of each iPA implementation is one of the main responsibilities of the Lead Partner, while all Partners report to donors in line with any existing formal requirements.

DCAF Ljubljana signed on 11 August 2017 the Grant Contract for the IPA II 2016 Regional Action entitled "Support to Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) in the Western Balkans", which will be

implemented together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), through September 2019.

Through US Aid and IOM as implementing entities, the Royal Norwegian Embassy and the UK Government will support the implementation of the P-R-A / Referral Mechanism as a sustainable policy solution for BiH inter-agency efforts in preventing, referring and addressing cases of radicalisation and violent extremism. OSCE, UNDP and DCAF Ljubljana will support the process with coordinated actions, written in the table of actions of the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020.

Norway has also expressed its support to the implementation of the P-R-A / Referral Mechanism in BiH by strengthening institutional capacities for referral mechanisms for PVE with IOM and the Ministry of Security of BiH as the implementing partners. The overall objective will be achieved through two interlinking and mutually reinforcing components aimed to: 1) inform the development of a potential referral mechanism for prevention of violent extremism through a mapping exercise of relevant government and non-government actors and a review of international and EU best practices; and to 2) provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Security in leading a participatory consultative process on referral mechanisms for prevention of violent extremism in BiH.

UNDP has supported the development and has funded a Referral Mechanism Pilot in the Municipality of Gjilan/Gnjilane, Kosovo*. The Slovenian-led EU-funded First Line project organised an interactive workshop in Kosovo* (June, 2017) where the staff of the Referral Mechanism Pilot in Gjilan/Gnjilane was invited. During the workshop, experts of the First Line project and the Referral Mechanism Pilot in Gjilan/Gnjilane, in close cooperation with representatives of state authorities and CSOs, jointly developed a potential model of P-R-A / Referral Mechanism for Kosovo*.

One of the core joint efforts will be the establishment of the P-R-A Mechanism as a sustainable policy solution for inter-agency efforts in the Beneficiaries in preventing, referring and addressing cases of radicalisation and violent extremism. This core effort arises from the WBCTi framework and is based on the analyses and on-the-spot expert missions conducted in the Beneficiaries in the framework of the Slovenian-led EU First Line project. The Regional Action "Support to Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) in the Western Balkans" will significantly support the implementation of the P-R-A concept.

The P-R-A Mechanism was consolidated with Referral Mechanism as one concept during the second semester of 2017. The draft concept was initially prepared by DCAF Ljubljana, discussed, consolidated and agreed in Sarajevo (December 2017) by UNDP, IOM, OSCE, RCC, DCAF Ljubljana and partners of the First Line Project (Slovenia, Austria, Croatia, Belgium, Czech Republic).

* This designation is without prejudice to the position on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

The Secretariat of the OSCE, beside the contributions of their missions to the beneficiaries, is contributing significantly with the two main projects in preventing and countering VERLT in the SEE:

- Finalizing the LIVE women, youth and community leaders' curricula and standing up a cadre of trainers; and
- Developing a series of handbooks providing guidance on: (1) The role of civil society in VERLT, (2) The development of early interventions and referral mechanisms; and (3) The issue of post-prison rehabilitation and reintegration.

The setting up of a WB Pool of CT and P/CVE experts is a need constantly raised in the WB Countries. Such expertise is very limited, competent experts are rare and therefore engaged in a high number of activities. There are some very competent experts – public servants in the WB Countries – who could be used in combination with international experts in their region. They would contribute with their knowledge on administrative arrangements in the WB Countries, regional specificities, local languages and promote the implementation of this Plan of action.

This action will require funding and development of a Terms of Reference for the WB Pool of CT and P/CVE experts. EU financial programmes are limited by restriction of funding experts/public servants from Beneficiary Countries, which could significantly contribute by sharing good practices, by their understanding of administrative and cultural specificities in the region as well as by promoting the IISG and WBCTi concept of coordination and cooperation. Other donors than the EU are invited to co-fund this specific action.

f) The IISG Mechanism

The intra-pillar coordination of activities in the framework of this iPA remains a fundamental task of implementing the overarching IISG (Integrative Internal Security Governance) concept in the Western Balkan region.

The WBCTi Lead Partner as well as all partners contributing or supporting at least one activity within the WBCTi iPA are IISG Partners. They are invited to contribute to thorough intra-pillar coordination, to execute regular mutual communication, to exchange information and to report to the Lead Partner in line with any relevant donor requirements.

Scheme 1: IISG mechanism structure as endorsed on 8 September 2017



g) Communication with WBCTi International Partners, Beneficiaries and Donors

Communication with WBCTi Partners, Beneficiaries and Donors is ensured by the following concept:

- WBCTi international partners communicate via designated contact points on a regular basis or case-by-case basis during their planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phase. The IISG Support Group is available to coordinate and support partners including on funding and expertise issues, as well as to address priorities in accordance with this plan of action.
- Beneficiaries have designated WBCTi or IISG contact points to enable systematic and efficient communication. Each Beneficiary has also designated a contact point at the operational policy level (membership of the CTI operational platform), a contact point at the strategic policy level

(membership of the PCC SEE CT Network) and a contact point at the politico-strategic level to follow also the external dimension (membership of the RCC NFP CVE-FTF Group). All three

platforms meet together once per year to exchange views among the different levels and discuss priorities, needs and the state of play in the WB Region from different perspectives.

- Besides regular communication with the IISG Support Group, the donors have the opportunity to meet and discuss priorities, needs and the state of play at the CT and P/CVE Donor Conferences (the last one organised by the EEAS in Brussels, December 2017).

The endorsement of the Integrative Plan of Action, its development and implementation, is reflected in the *IISG Terms of Reference* endorsed by the IISG Board.

h) Monitoring and Evaluation, including the Reporting System

The IISG Support Group will run a continuous process of collecting and analysing information throughout to assess and monitor the quality of the implementation of the WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action 2018-2020. Monitoring will focus on activity implementation and output delivery. The IISG Board will be regularly informed as well as each stakeholder upon its request of progress and difficulties in achieving results and compared achievements with those expected from the outset. The IISG Support Group will suggest to the IISG Board to take any necessary corrective measures. The frequency of monitoring foreseen is annual.

The evaluation will identify which expected results have not been achieved and the reasons, in order to re-direct the actions foreseen. The evaluation will include two points in the process: mid-point evaluation and final evaluation. The mid-point evaluation will enable an analysis of the differences between recorded results and expected results, in order to enable the necessary changes to be made, including to the schedule of activities for the second half of the strategy period. The final evaluation will allow lessons to be learned and progress to be built on for a future WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action.

The system of evaluation will incorporate the flexibility necessary to take account of the inevitable changes that will occur during the WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action 2018-2020 implementation period. These changes may result in more or less significant adjustments to the strategic goals or objectives selected, which will require changes to the schedule of actions themselves.

The monitoring and evaluation framework will be based on internationally recognised standards and practices. The selected indicators will be measurable.

WBCTi Partners (international partners, regional mechanisms and beneficiary countries) shall appoint contact points for communication with the IISG Support Group and take responsibility to inform the IISG Support Group in the foreseen timeframe for monitoring and evaluation of results achieved and potential

obstacles identified. Reporting is an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation framework. Its main goal is to provide and publish comprehensive and regular information on the implementation of the WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action 2018-2020. The IISG Support Group must provide the IISG Board with timely information and analysis to enable the possibility of taking necessary decisions by the IISG Board.

III. Policy areas

The WBCTi iPA 2015-2017 implementation and the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 needs assessment have shown the need to define to somewhat greater detail the addressed policy areas, in order to work efficiently towards both prevention of radicalisation leading to either violent extremism or terrorism as well as countering terrorism (the latter involving the repressive side). The following two policy areas should therefore be evaluated and monitored based on separate sets of indicators, but not necessarily be strictly divided, i.e. they can still both be subject of one and the same effort under the auspices of the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020. This conceptualisation dividing them has been created to provide more clarity as to the monitoring and evaluation of the progress of implementation:

- a) P/CVE – from early prevention to addressing the challenges in preventing violent extremism or terrorism

The “Prevent-Refer-Address” (P-R-A) is a concept for setting up efficient and sustainable inter-agency platforms, which include civil society partners at local level in each of the WB Beneficiaries, intended to prevent, refer and address cases of radicalisation leading to violent extremism or terrorism. While established primarily at the local level – the municipality/local community, they need to be connected to the state level, in order to be fully aligned with national CT and P/CVE strategy and supported politically and financially by the government.

Pilot projects, funded by international community, might be used to check the national/local P-R-A Mechanism model or even as Referral Mechanism as a part of the P-R-A Mechanism. The P-R-A will enable both top-down guidance to practitioners (*i.e. guidelines for teachers from a ministry responsible for education or guidelines from a ministry responsible for social affairs for social workers in their centres at local level*), as well as bottom-up feedback to policy-makers. Taking into consideration the EU-inspired practices, the operation of the P-R-A’s in the WB Countries is foreseen to be supported by a Western Balkan P-R-A network in the future, where experts from local level in different municipalities or countries of the region will have the opportunity to share up-to-date expertise, good practice and take advantage of the expertise and knowledge acquired in the EU RAN CoE.

The P-R-A concept originates from within the WBCTi policy platforms and has been developed throughout 2017 based on findings of the region-wide assessments in the framework of the project “First Line” led by the Slovenian Ministry of the Interior-Police. Setting up the P-R-As represents a core effort of the IPA II 2016 Regional Action launched in April 2017 and the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020.

In parallel to the setting up of sustainable P-R-A platforms at local level, raising awareness is still required among first liners, in local communities in general as well as among state level actors, in particular in the education sector.

National P/CVE strategies, when amended or adopted, should refer to and support the setting up of sustainable P-R-A-like platforms at local level.

- b) Enhanced law enforcement and intelligence services cooperation, including better information exchange and intelligence processing

In addition to coordinated capacity-building, the functional integration of instruments and tools is necessary to enable an operational response.

- c) Providing a flexible operational response – *ad hoc* actions

The IPA II 2016 Regional Action has foreseen a component to provide for flexible financial support to the operational line of work, in order to respond to occurring challenges and risks in the period September 2017 – September 2019.

IV. Identified Needs translated into Goals, Objectives and Actions

The below clusters of actions are entirely based on the resulting list of needs obtained from the May 2017 regional conference “Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” and complemented by regular consultation with all WBCTi international partners as well as beneficiaries by the end of 2017, following primarily a bottom-up approach. They are to be transformed into detailed listed actions feeding into the objectives and attaining goals identified.

WBCTi Integrative Plan of Action (iPA) 2018-2020 The List of WBCTi Actions

Overall WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 Goal		To improve the security in the Western Balkans and the EU by Preventing and Combatting Violent Extremism and Terrorism						
<u>GOAL-1</u> To enhance community resilience to violent extremism and to improve P/CVE in the Western Balkan Region		<u>REGIONAL SCOPE:</u> WB Region <u>TIMEFRAME:</u> 2018-2020						
No.	Objective	WBCTi Action	Output	Indicator(s)	Regional scope	Time frame	Funding	Lead Partners (LP) / Partner (P)
1.1	To support the setting up of a functional and sustainable P-R-A / Referral Mechanism model of inter-agency cooperation at	1.1.1 To raise awareness among all potential future partners at local and national level in the P-R-A / Referral Mechanism, and capacity building utilising also EU RAN	Capacities developed, and awareness raised among potential future partners at local and national level and the P-R-A / Referral Mechanism model developed in all WB Countries	-Number of persons trained - Number of different partners included at national and at local level	WB Region (remaining countries: SER, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and MNE)	2018 (by July)	EU EC DG ISF Police HOME/2014/ISFP/AG/RAD X	LP: EU (First Line Project: SI, AT, BE, CZ, HR, RAN CoE), DCAF Ijubljana,

	<p>local level (all relevant CSO and governmental partners), supported by the competent authorities at national level, able to Prevent, Refer and Address individual cases of radicalisation at local level</p>	<p>CoE expertise to support the development of the P-R-A model at local and national level in all WB Countries</p> <p>1.1.2 To support development of local level inter-agency responses by organizing region-specific local level practical table-top exercises (TTX)</p> <p>1.1.3 To hold a capacity building workshop for P-R-A / Referral mechanism participants (social workers, teachers, law enforcement, local community, local administration), development of training materials</p> <p>1.1.4 To conduct the mapping exercise on where the P-R-A / Referral Mechanism as a pilot should be</p>	<p>Specific recommendations from TTX developed by consensus reached with actors from all levels of governments</p> <p>Developed capacities As prerequisite for the future P-R-A / Referral Mechanism</p> <p>Developed mapping on where P-R-A / Referral Mechanism as a pilot</p> <p>Developed mapping on where P-R-A / Referral Mechanism</p>	<p>Number of recommendations feeding into P-R-A/Referral Mechanism</p> <p>-Number of persons trained</p> <p>- Number of different partners at national and at local level</p> <p>-Mapping Report</p> <p>-Mapping Report</p>	<p>BiH</p> <p>Kosovo*, ALB, MNE, SRB</p> <p>BiH</p> <p>Kosovo*</p>	<p>2018 - 2019</p> <p>2018 - 2019</p> <p>2018</p> <p>2018</p>	<p></p> <p>EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)</p> <p>US Aid</p> <p>EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE) -</p>	<p>Global Strategy Network</p> <p>P: Slovenia Austria</p> <p>LP: OSCE</p> <p>LP: UNDP LP: OSCE</p> <p>LP: IOM</p> <p>LP: UNDP</p>
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	established as a matter of priority	Developed mapping on where P-R-A / Referral Mechanism, as a pilot, should be established as a matter of priority	-Mapping Report	SRB	2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: OSCE-
	1.1.5 To support the establishment of P-R-A / Referral Mechanism pilot(s) to test the model developed	Established P-R-A / Referral Mechanism pilot setup	-Functional P-R-A / Referral Mechanism pilot -Functional P-R-A / Referral Mechanism pilot -Functional P-R-A / Referral Mechanism pilot	BIH Kosovo* SRB	2018 - 2019 2018 - 2019 2018 - 2019	Norway, UK	LP: IOM LP: UNDP LP: OSCE
	1.1.6 To support the development of guidelines for governmental partners at local level (<i>teachers, social workers, health care workers, law enforcement officers, prison and probation officers, general practitioners, etc.</i>)	Development of guidelines for specific sector supported	-Number of guidelines for various sectors supported -Number of guidelines for various sectors supported -Number of guidelines for various sectors supported	BIH Kosovo*	2018 - 2019 2018 - 2019 2018 - 2019	Norway, UK	LP: IOM P: OSCE LP: UNDP
	1.1.7 To support the formalisation of an agreement between P-R-A / Referral Mechanism partners at local (<i>municipality</i>)	Cooperation between P-R-A / Referral Mechanism partners at local (<i>municipality</i>) and national level and T.o.R. for	-MoU -Agreement -WG established -MoU -Agreement -WG established	BIH Kosovo*	2018 - 2019 2018 - 2019	Norway, UK EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: IOM LP: UNDP

		and national level and T.o.R. for cooperation at local level	cooperation at local level formalised	-MoU -Agreement -WG established	SRB	2018 - 2019	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: OSCE
1.2	To equip and support P/CVE structures (P-R-A / Referral Mechanism) with quality input, mapping and research	1.2.1 To execute a research/mapping of most sensitive local areas in the WB Region where the P-R-A/Referral Mechanism in formal form or as pilot projects should be established	Mapping and research provided to better support P-R-A / Referral Mechanisms and other P/CVE actions with a quality input	-Mapping Report -Research Report -Input provided for P/CVE actions	SEE Region	2018 - 2019	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: RCC
		1.2.2 To support P-R-A / Referral Mechanism coordination and communication with technical means (portable computers)	Communication between members of inter-agency coordination group enabled by technical means	-Number of portable computers	BiH, Kosovo*	2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: DCAF Ljubljana
1.3	To enhance community resilience to violent extremism by broad involvement of local communities and civil society	1.3.1 To roll-out of the 'Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism' (LIVE) training courses for civil society leaders (<i>youth and women leaders</i>) by organising a total of at least two (2) sub-regional training sessions and four (4) national training sessions	Enhanced community resilience to violent extremism by trained youth and women leaders	-Number of persons trained	WB Region	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: OSCE

	of the education system in BiH, is improved and leads to joint work on the development of long-term solutions in education.	Enhanced resilience of youth by supporting youth activism	-Number of activities supported -Number of youth participating	BIH	2018 - 2020				LP: OSCE
	1.3.10 To support youth led activities aimed at P/CVE	Awareness raised of the risk posed by violent extremism and tools used by youth to counter it through youth friendly activities, such as youth summits, forum theatre, drama play contest, etc.	-Number of attendees -Number of activities	BIH	2018 - 2020				LP: OSCE
	1.3.11 To raise awareness about P/CVE among youth by using innovative approaches	Social cohesion is fostered through civic engagement, prevention of hate, violent radicalisation and extremism and support of civic organizations improving the ability of citizens to take part in political life	-Number of activities organized and supported	BIH	2018 - 2020				LP: OSCE
	1.3.12 To support civil society activism aimed at promotion of tolerance at grass roots level by supporting creation and activities of Coalitions against Hate (*currently there are 31 CaHs across BiH)	Inter-religious dialogue supported at local level	- Number of activities; number of participants	BIH	2018 - 2019				LP: OSCE
	1.3.13 To support inter-religious dialogue in co-								

	operation with the Inter-religious Council of BiH	Capacity of LEAs to play effective role in the P/CVE system/referral mechanism enhanced	Number of LEAs involved; number of officers participating	BIH	2018 - 2020		LP: OSCE
	<p>1.3.14 To build capacity of law enforcement agencies to play role in P/CVE system/referral mechanism in line with the OSCE Guide on Preventing Terrorism and Countering VERT: A Community-Policing Approach</p> <p>1.3.15 To strengthen the capacity of domestic authorities to efficiently and effectively detect, investigate and prosecute bias motivated incidents and hate crimes, with sustainable data collection and professional training in place and co-ordination mechanism for victims developed</p>	Strengthened capacity of domestic authorities to effectively deal with hate crimes and hate related incidents	-Hate crimes statistics, number of responses to incidents -Number of activities conducted	BIH	2018 - 2020		LP: OSCE

		<p>on promotion of religious tolerance and combating VERT with the support of Universities and women representing different religious communities</p> <p>1.3.24 Exchange visit of Madrasah students from Prishtinë/Priština, Gjiljan/Gnjilane and Prizren to Orthodox Seminary in Prizren and vice versa, supported by religious representatives and students of the theological schools</p> <p>1.3.25 Training of trainers for youth from religious communities on human rights, tolerance and freedom of religion</p> <p>1.3.26 Talking circles “us” and “them” among students from</p>	<p>religious representatives at local level</p> <p>Enhanced community resilience to VERT by exchange visit of Madrasah students from Prishtinë/Priština, Gjiljan/Gnjilane and Prizren to Orthodox Seminary in Prizren and vice versa</p>	<p>representatives at local level</p> <p>- Strengthened relationship between students</p>	<p>Kosovo*</p>	<p>2018 (2nd Q)</p>		<p>LP: OSCE (OMiK)</p>
		<p>1.3.25 Training of trainers for youth from religious communities on human rights, tolerance and freedom of religion</p> <p>1.3.26 Talking circles “us” and “them” among students from</p>	<p>Enhanced community resilience to VERT by training of trainers for youth (<i>representing different religious communities</i>) from religious communities on human rights, tolerance and freedom of religion</p> <p>Enhanced community resilience to VERT by presenting “us” and</p>	<p>- Strengthened relationship between students representing different religious communities</p> <p>- Better understanding of “us” and “them” by</p>	<p>Kosovo*</p>	<p>2018 (2nd Q)</p>		<p>LP: OSCE (OMiK)</p>

different universities and youth representing different religious communities	1.3.27 Three local youth camps on human rights, tolerance and freedom of religion	Enhanced community resilience to VERLT by presented human rights, tolerance and freedom of religion to local youth	Enhanced community resilience with engagement of youth from different regions against VERLT	“them” to students from different universities and youth representing different religious communities	students from different universities and youth representing different religious communities	Kosovo*	2018 (2 nd - 3 rd Q)		LP: OSCE (OMiK)
different universities and youth representing different religious communities	1.3.28 Peace March involving youth from different regions, starting from Gračanica/Gračanice to Prishtinë/Priština	Enhanced community resilience with engagement of youth from different regions against VERLT	Enhanced community resilience with engagement of youth from different regions against VERLT	“them” to students from different universities and youth representing different religious communities	students from different universities and youth representing different religious communities	Kosovo*	2018 (2 nd Q)		LP: OSCE (OMiK)
different universities and youth representing different religious communities	1.3.29 Youth interethnic forum on dialogue between communities including dealing with the past, bias, prejudice and discrimination (different communities in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica region)	Enhanced community resilience through Youth interethnic forum on dialogue between communities (<i>Youth from different communities</i>)	Enhanced community resilience through Youth interethnic forum on dialogue between communities (<i>Youth from different communities</i>)	“them” to students from different universities and youth representing different religious communities	students from different universities and youth representing different religious communities	Kosovo*	2018 (3 rd Q)		LP: OSCE (OMiK)

	Internet Referral Unit	1.4.2 To develop capacity on P/CVE on-line	Development of P/CVE on-line capacities supported	-Number of good practices transferred -Number of follow actions taken in WB Countries after trainings -Number of trainings and attendees trained	WB Region	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: Global Coalition
1.5	To develop capacities on P/CVE strategic communication	1.5.1 To develop capacities of journalists on P/CVE related topics, media consumption	Capacities developed on strategic communication	-Number of follow actions taken in WB Countries after trainings -Number of trainings and attendees trained	BiH, SRB, MKD	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: RCC
		1.5.2 To raise awareness and to develop capacities on strategic communication in P-R-A / Referral Mechanisms at national and at local level	Strategic communication capacities developed at national and local level	-Number of follow actions taken in WB Countries after trainings -Number of trainings and attendees trained	WB Region	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: DCAF Ljubljana, P: EU First Line, ESCN (EU)
		1.5.3 To develop capacities of journalists on reporting on terrorism and VERLT related issues, to develop	Capacities developed on strategic communication	- Guidelines developed -Number of trainings and attendees trained	BiH	2018 - 2020		LP: OSCE

	capacities in prisons	detained and sentenced persons	introduction of probation (to monitor in the community post-release offenders sentenced for terrorism) delivered	radicalization and VE issued -Number of trained staff			Wb & Turkey	
1.8	To develop better intelligence picture which will support efficient VERLT actions	1.8.1 Development of the VERLT database	Intelligence picture on VERLT further developed	- Better intelligence picture on VERLT	Kosovo*	2018 (2 nd Q)		LP: OSCE (OMIK ⁶) L: Office of the Prime Minister
		1.8.2 ToT on intelligence collection focusing on VERLT	Intelligence picture on VERLT further developed	- Better intelligence picture on VERLT	Kosovo*	2018 (May)		LP: OSCE (OMIK)
1.9	To develop further strategic framework on Prevention of VERLT	1.9.1 Workshop on annual review and amendment of the Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of VERLT 2015-2020	Strategic framework on Prevention of VERLT further developed	-Amended Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of VERLT 2015-2020	Kosovo*	2018 (3 rd Q)		LP: OSCE (OMIK) L: Office of the Prime Minister
GOAL-2: To further develop CT operational cooperation, incl. information exchange		OUTCOME-2: To improve Counter-Terrorism cooperation and coordination between Law Enforcement and intelligence services ⁷		REGIONAL SCOPE: WB Region TIME FRAME: 2018-2020				

⁶ OSCE Mission in Kosovo*.

No.	Objective	WBCTI Action	Output	Indicator(s)	Regional scope	Time frame	Funding	Lead Partner (LP) / Partner (P)
2.1	To support strengthening of operational cooperation between CT Units in the WB Countries as well as between them and Europol, EU Member States and Interpol	<p>2.1.1 To develop mutual trust and cooperation through analysis of concrete operational cases, with presence of prosecutors, financial investigators and money laundering experts</p> <p>2.1.2 To raise effective use of communication channels, including via CT Siena rollout to the CT Units of the CTI Third parties⁹ (<i>including the upgrade to CT Siena</i>)</p>	<p>Strengthened and enhanced cooperation between CT Units in the WB Countries as well as between them and Europol and Interpol</p> <p>Analysed challenges which hinder operational cooperation including information exchange between CT Heads in Law Enforcement in WB Countries as well as between them and Europol and Interpol</p> <p>More effective use of communication channels, increased collection of information and more effective use of information from received from the WB Region</p>	<p>-Raised number of information shared with Europol</p> <p>- Raised Number of information shared with Interpol</p> <p>- Raised Number of cases of operational cooperation between WB Countries</p> <p>- CT Siena rollout to the CT Units of the CTI Third parties</p> <p>- Upgrade to CT Siena Confidential</p>	WB Region	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: CTI ⁸ - Operational Platform, DCAF Ljubljana, AT, SI, CZ, HR P: Europol, Interpol
					ALB, BiH, MKD, MNE, SRB	2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: DCAF Ljubljana, Europol P: CTI

⁸ CTI Members: Representatives of operational CT/PCVE Units in Law Enforcement of Albania, BiH, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo*, EU Member States: AT, HR, SI, CZ; Partners: Europol and Interpol.

⁹ Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia.

			<i>Confidential</i>) and promoting of the CT SIENA as the principal channel for counter terrorism related information exchange in the law enforcement domain	Close cooperation between WB Countries and Europol further developed Quality of intelligence picture on internal security in the WB Region raised	-Raised number of information shared with Europol	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: CTI (EU: SI, AT, CZ, HR), DCAF Ljubljana, P: Europol, Interpol
2.2	To further develop and update the Joint List of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) accessible on hit/no-hit basis	2.2.1 To update WB Countries contributions to the list and enhance sharing of FTFs data between them and with the EU Member States	Updated WB Contributions and enhanced sharing of FTFs data which raises probability to detect FTFs travelling and unknown FTFs	-Number of contributions, updates -New ways of sharing data -Number of new FTFs detected -Number of FTFs travelling detected					
2.3	To check and to update a list of Common Risk Indicators (C.R.I.) for WB Countries	2.3.1 To discuss existing WB C.R.I. at the CTI meeting, update in case of new C.R.I. identification, dissemination to border crossings and to discuss the need to train border police	Updated list of WB C.R.I. and its use in WB Countries	- Updated list of WB C.R.I. - Number of new C.R.I. identified - Number of WB Countries engaged - Number of trainings delivered					
2.4	To address the development of CT and P/CVE analytical products at the regional level	2.4.1 To develop Trend and Situation Report of Western Balkans (WB Te-Sit 2018) on the basis of data from 2017	CT and P/CVE Intelligence Picture further developed	-WB Te-Sit 2018 developed					

2.5	To conduct CT operational case analyses in order to improve the quality of CT actions	2.5.1 To conduct CT operational case analyses with engagement of prosecutors, financial and money laundering investigators in order to identify gaps and exchange good practices	Identified gaps and quality of CT operational actions improved	-Number of operational case analysis -Number of (financial/money laundering investigators and prosecutors invited) -Gaps identified -Good practices exchanged	WB Region	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: CTI (EU: SI, AT, CZ, HR) P: Europol, Interpol
		2.5.2 To cross-match anonymized data from Violent Extremism and Terrorism related information and criminal intelligence of lower degree of certainty, without their discloser until a "positive hit" is made	Possibility rendered to further exploit the data from Violent Extremism and Terrorism related information and criminal intelligence of lower degree of certainty, without their discloser until a "positive hit" is made (<i>Project Aquila will be applied in safe environment in BiH</i>)	-Safe application for cross-matching of anonymized data developed - Number of WB Countries involved - Number of positive hits	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: PCC SEE, DCAF Ljubljana, CTI P: Europol, Interpol
2.6	To increase capacities to cooperate at the interagency and international level in Money Laundering, Terrorist	2.6.1 To develop training roadmap and increase capacities to cooperate at the interagency and international level in Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing	Increased capacities to cooperate at the interagency and international level in Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing investigations, and asset recovery cases	-Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing investigations, and asset recovery training roadmap developed	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC

Financing investigations, and asset recovery cases	investigations, and asset recovery cases	Development of the regional platform for the regular exchange of the strategic and operational information on illicit financial flows	-The regional platform for the regular exchange of the strategic and operational information on illicit financial flows established	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC
	2.6.2 To develop the WB IISG Work plan for 2018 to cooperate at the interagency and international level in Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing investigations, and asset recovery cases	The WB IISG Work plan for 2018 the interagency and international cooperation in Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing investigations, and asset recovery cases, developed	- The WB IISG Work plan for 2018 developed - The WB IISG Work plan for 2018 approved	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC, CEPOL
	To complete Training Needs Assessment (TNA) preparatory phase and hold a consultative meeting for UNODC/CEPOL TNA mission members	Training strategy and road map is designed for each jurisdiction	-One training conducted for TNA mission members -Questionnaires developed -TNA draft agenda developed -TNAs schedule adopted	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC, CEPOL
	2.6.3 To carry out TNA missions on financial investigations (Fis) in all jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe	Training strategy and road map is designed for each jurisdiction	-Six TNA missions completed -Report prepared with findings of each mission	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC, CEPOL

		2.6.8 Support jurisdictions of South Eastern Europe in the development of a National Curriculum on Financial Investigations in cooperation with CEPOL	Capacities of FIU analysts, police, and other LEAs officers, prosecutors and judges to conduct FIs are increased through training	-Six draft national curriculum developed on FIs	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC, CEPOL
		2.6.9 Establish a regional platform for regular exchange of strategic and operational information on illicit financial flows	The regional platform for the regular exchange of the strategic and operational information on illicit financial flows is established	-CEPOL and UNODC platforms established -Platforms being operationalized	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC
		2.6.10 Organize a regional conference on FIs in cooperation with CEPOL and OSCE	The regional platform for the regular exchange of the strategic and operational information on illicit financial flows is established	-One conference organized	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC, CEPOL and OSCE
		2.6.11 Hold a Regional Head of Financial Intelligence Units meeting in cooperation with the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina back to back with a one day UNODC /Moneyval training on new trends	The regional platform for the regular exchange of the strategic and operational information on illicit financial flows is established	-One meeting conducted -One training conducted	BiH	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB IISG)	LP: UNODC, Moneyval

		and typologies in the Anti-Money Laundering /Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) area	2.6.12 Co-organize a regional meeting of project focal points of all South Eastern Europe jurisdictions with CEPOL	The regional platform for the regular exchange of the strategic and operational information on illicit financial flows is established	-Approved list of Focal Points in each jurisdiction (CEPOL (6) and UNODC (6))	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2017 (WB //SG)	LP: UNODC
2.7	To further develop Legal Regime against FTFs in South Eastern Europe	2.7.1 Global Initiative on Strengthening the Legal Regime against FTFs in the Middle East, North Africa and South Eastern Europe (2015-2019)	Strengthened national legal frameworks against FTFs in compliance with UNSCR 2178 (2014), as well the criminal justice officials trained to deal with specific legal aspects related to countering FTF at the national and regional level and to enhance international, regional and sub-regional cooperation in this respect	-Further developed or adjusted legal regimes against FTFs in the SEE Region	SEE Region	2018 - 2019	Canada, EU, Japan and the U.S.	LP: UNODC	
2.8	To develop political support and to raise awareness on the efficient CT	2.8.1 OSCE-wide Counter-Terrorism Conference organized by the Chairmanship-in-Office with the support of the Office of the Prime Minister	Enhanced political support and raised awareness on the efficient CT	-Political support raised -Better understanding of CT efficient response	Kosovo*	2018 (Q2)		LP: OSCE (OMiK)	

2.9	To develop operational planning and management in cases of terrorist attack	2.9.1 On-the-job training on operational planning and management in cases of terrorist attack	Operational planning and management in cases of terrorist attack developed	- Better operational planning and management in cases of terrorist attack	Kosovo*	2018 (Jun)	LP: OSCE (OMIK)
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GOAL-3: To develop coordinated P/CVE and CT approach of all WBCTi Partners		OUTPUT-3: Coordinated P/CVE and CT approach of all WBCTi Partners based on ILP and local ownership, following UN and EU standards		REGIONAL SCOPE: WB Region TIME FRAME: 2018-2020			
No.	Objective	WBCTi Action	Output	Indicator(s)	Regional scope	Time frame	Funding
3.1	To improve efficiency, coordination, synergy of P/CVE & CT actions in the WB Region	3.1.1 To develop list of regional priorities and needs to serve as the basis for preparation of the subsequent WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 3.1.2 To coordinate and to draft WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 3.1.3 To organise IISG Board Meeting (WB Countries Minister of	Delivered list of regional priorities and needs to serve as the basis for preparation of the subsequent WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 Coordinated and delivered draft WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 Endorsement of WBCTi iPA 2018-2020	-Delivered list of regional priorities -List of needs -Drať WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 -Endorsed WBCTi iPA 2018-2020	WB Region WB Region WB Region	2018 2018 2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE) EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE) EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)
							LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana, Slovenia, Austria LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana, Slovenia, Austria LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana

3.2	To use the functioning of the WBCTi existing regional policy networks for better support of operational and strategic WBCTi actions	developments in the region	3.2.1 To use the functioning of the existing WBCTi networks at strategic/external, law enforcement strategic policy, and law enforcement operational policy networks, for better support of WBCTi actions	Better understanding of gaps identified and better support of operational and strategic WBCTi actions through the RCC FTF PVE Platform, the PCC SEE CT Network, and the CTI Operational Network of Operatives, and their Jumbo format meetings, mutual trust developed	-Number of RCC FTF PVE Platform, the PCC SEE CT Network, and the CTI meetings	WB Region	2018 - 2020 (ongoing)	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE) RCC PCC SEE	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana, RCC, PCC SEE
3.3	To develop WEB based WBCTi platform with a daily updated database on WBCTi partners' events, projects and activities (incl. calendar), expertise translated into local languages, good practices and international and WB Countries' CT & P/CVE legislation, strategic	3.3.1 To develop WEB based WBCTi platform	"One stop shop" for all WBCTi and WBCTi related information, library with good practices and expertise, calendar of events, etc.	- WEB based WBCTi platform setup	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana	
		3.3.2 To develop and maintain on-line database with WBCTi events, projects and activities (<i>real time updates</i>)	Reliable and transparent overview of all WBCTi events, projects and activities	-On-line database of all WBCTi events, projects and activities	WB Region	2018 - 2020 (ongoing)	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana	
		3.3.3 To develop and maintain calendar of WBCTi and WBCTi related events and activities	Transparent and organised overview of WBCTi events for better planning and rational use of resources (incl. limited number of experts)	- Calendar of WBCTi and WBCTi related events set, maintained	WB Region	2018 - 2020 (ongoing)	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana	

	documents and list of WBCTi CP	3.3.4 To develop and maintain On-Line Library with collection of relevant legislation, strategic documents, good practices, RAN CoE expertise (<i>translated into local languages</i>) and other relevant expertise	Systematic and easy accessible on-Line Library with collection of relevant legislation, strategic documents, good practices Better understanding of P/CVE with the support of RAN CoE expertise, translated into local languages, and other relevant expertise accessible on-line	- On-Line Library -Number of collected and published relevant legislation, strategic documents, good practices -Number of RAN CoE expertise (<i>translated into local languages</i>) and other relevant expertise collected/publish.	WB Region	2018 - 2020 (ongoing)	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana P: EU First Line Project, RAN CoE
3.4	To coordinate WBCTi actions with the other two IISG Pillars (WBCSCI, WBBSi)	3.3.5 To setup and maintain list of WBCTi partners' contact points 3.4.1 Cross-cutting inter-pillar activities, horizontal needs	Coordination of WBCTi partners supported by the List of WBCTi partners' contact points setup and maintained Better understanding of regional needs and gaps identified through Regular coordination meetings of WBCTi, WBCSCI, WBBSi Lead partners at the IISG Support Group	- A List of WBCTi partners' contact points (maintained) -Number of coordination meetings	WB Region WB Region	2018 - 2020 (ongoing) 2018 - 2020 (ongoing)	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE) EU IPA 2017 (IISG)	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana LP: IISG Support Group, DCAF Ljubljana

4. IISG CROSS-CUTTING INTER-PILLAR THREATS

No.	Objective	WBCTi Action	Output	Indicator(s)	Regional scope	Time frame	Funding	Lead Partner (LP) / Partner (P)
4.1	To identify potential nexus between Terrorism and Organised/Serious Crime	4.1.1 GCTF organisation of Second Regional Expert Meeting	Potential nexus between Terrorism and Serious/Organised Crime identified	-Relationship between the two criminal phenomena identified -Criminal phenomena where the nexus exists	WB Region	2018	GCTF, UNICRI	LP: GCTF, UNICRI
4.2	To identify IISG cross-cutting inter-pillar threats	4.2.1 Meeting of Lead partners of the three IISG Pillars at the IISG Support Group	IISG cross-cutting inter-pillar threats discussed and identified	-List of IISG cross-cutting inter-pillar threats	WB Region	2018	EU IPA 2016 (WB P/CVE)	IISG SG, LP-WBCTi, LP-WBCSCI, LP-WBBSi

5. IISG HORIZONTAL NEEDS

No.	Objective	WBCTi Action	Output	Indicators	Regional scope	Time frame	Funding	Lead Partner (LP) / Partner (P)
5.1	To further develop efficient information exchange between WB Countries and between them and relevant EU agencies and relevant international partners	5.1.1 To negotiate for the EU Prüm-inspired Framework for Automated Exchange of Data in the 11 PCC SEE Countries and to prepare technical prerequisites for its implementation	The EU Prüm-inspired Framework for Automated Exchange of Data in the PCC SEE Region developed	-Agreed EU Prüm-inspired Framework for Automated Exchange of Data in the PCC SEE Region -Prerequisites for its implementation set in all PCC SEE Contracting parties	SEE Region (PCC SEE Contracting Parties, includes Beneficiaries)	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2017 (WB //SG)	LP: PCC SEE, Austria
		5.1.2 To develop technical prerequisites for the EU Prüm-inspired Framework for Automated Exchange of Data implementation in the 11 PCC Countries in the SEE Region	Technical prerequisites set for the implementation of EU Prüm-inspired Framework for Automated Exchange of Data	-Technical prerequisites set in the 11 PCC Countries in the SEE Region	SEE Region (PCC SEE Contracting Parties, includes WB Region)	2018 - 2020	EU IPA 2017 (WB //SG)	LP: PCC SEE, Austria
5.2	To further develop close international operational	5.2.1 To develop capacities and approximate standards on the use	Mutual trust and comparable standards developed for international use of Undercover Agents	-List of standards developed for international use of Undercover Agents	SEE Region (PCC SEE Contracting Parties,	2018 - 2020		LP: PCC SEE, Slovenia

	cooperation and capacities on the field special investigative means in line with the PCC SEE Convention	of Undercover Agents in line with the PCC SEE Convention	in PCC SEE Contracting Parties	in PCC SEE Contracting Parties	includes WB Region)		
5.4	To set-up a WB pool of CT and P/CVE experts represented also by beneficiary countries' experts following terms of reference developed in close cooperation with donors who will provide funding	5.4.1 To set-up a WB pool of CT and P/CVE experts represented also by beneficiary countries' experts	WB pool of CT and P/CVE experts represented also by beneficiary countries' experts setup on the basis of T.o.R.	-WB pool of CT and P/CVE where beneficiaries' experts are also represented established -T.o.R. developed	WB Region	2018 - 2020	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana
	To further develop the efficiency and effectiveness of the WBCTi process	5.4.2 To manage a WB pool of CT and P/CVE experts with beneficiaries' experts represented, following donors' requirements	A well-functioning WB pool of CT and P/CVE experts, where beneficiaries' experts are also represented	-No. of cases where int'l experts or beneficiaries' experts are deployed	WB Region	2018 - 2020	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana
5.5	To further develop the efficiency and effectiveness of the WBCTi process	5.5.1 To conduct a light WBCTi Pillar evaluation of the process (<i>not of the activities</i>)	Opportunities to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the WBCTi identified	- Gaps and opportunities identified	WB Region	2019	LP: IISG SG, DCAF Ljubljana

V. Scopes of Engagement

Similarly to the preceding WBCTi iPA, the WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 activities involve all the countries of the Western Balkans (IISG Beneficiaries). The WBCTi iPA 2018-2020 accommodates differing geographical scopes and frameworks in existing instruments, initiatives and projects by seeking *ad hoc* arrangements where necessary, which enables all member countries of particular instruments to benefit from the WBCTi processes. It also, e.g., takes into consideration the geographical scopes of the Police Cooperation Convention for Southeast Europe (PCC SEE) and of the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), especially when related to the meetings of the respective networks for cooperation established under the WBCTi 2015-2017. The participation of Turkey in the activities foreseen in the period 2018-2020 can be considered on a case-by-case basis.