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**2009 Annual report from the European Commission  
on the Instrument for Stability**

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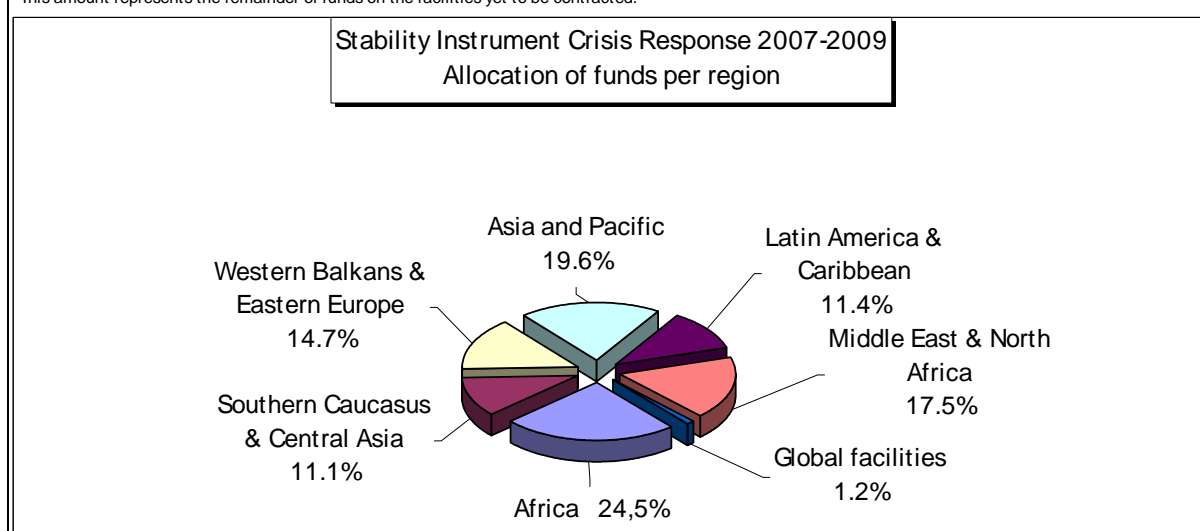
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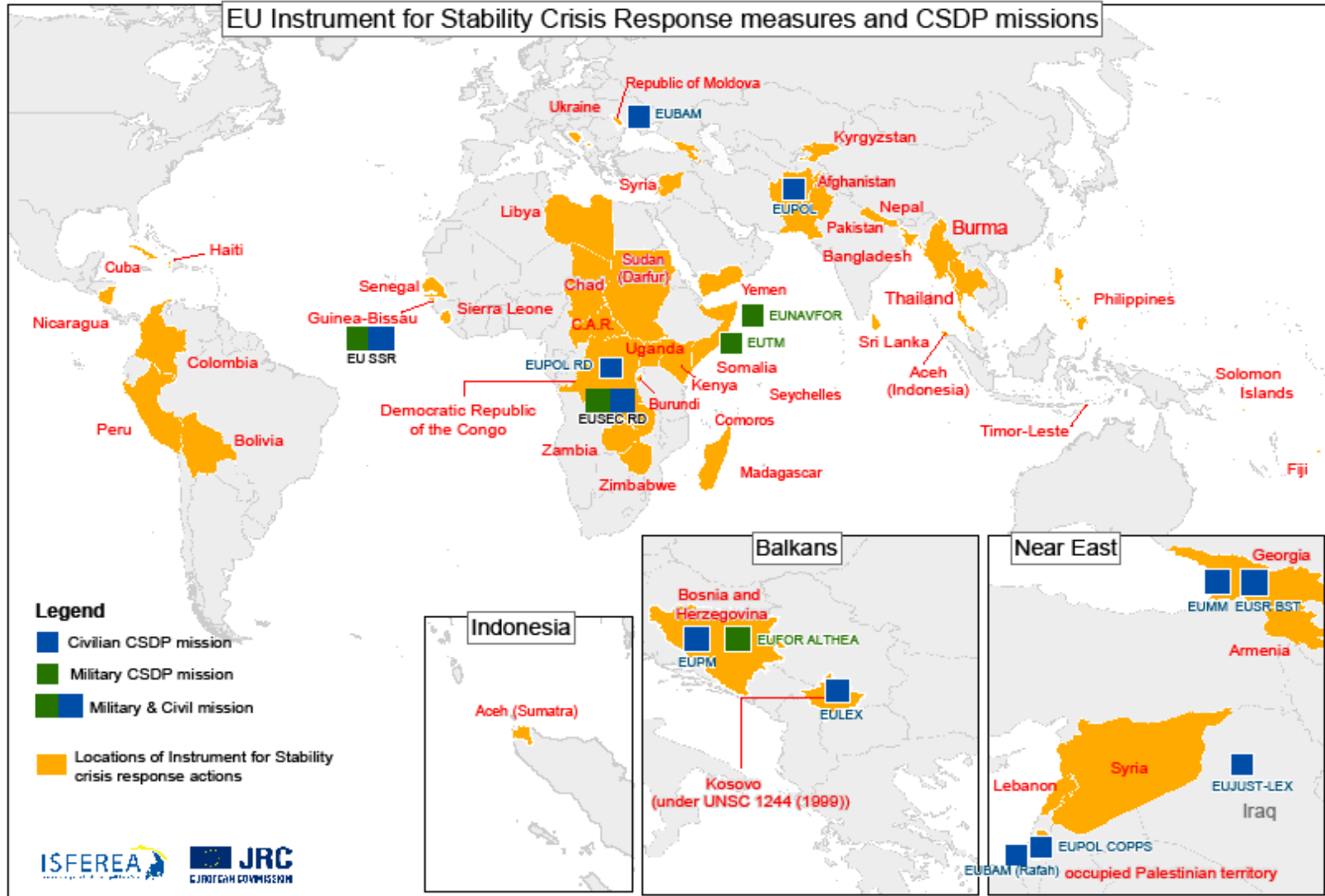
## STABILITY INSTRUMENT CRISIS RESPONSE - 2007-2009 OVERVIEW

Regions	Countries targeted	Sectors targeted	Adopted measures	Funds allocated in € million	% of total allocated funds
Africa	African Union, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Darfur, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe	SSR, DDR, ESDP flanking measures, support to AU peace-building, conflict resolution, election preparations, transitional justice, Post-crisis needs assessments	28	85.8	24.5%
Southern Caucasus & Central Asia	Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, regional	Elections, CBMs, Rule of Law, Post-conflict response/ Early recovery, Urgent policy advice	9	38.8	11.1%
Western Balkans & Eastern Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (under UNSC Resolution 1244 (1999)), Republic of Moldova, Regional	Rule of Law, ICO, UNMIK Pillar IV, explosive remnants of war (ERW), election preparations, conflict resolution, transitional justice	10	51.6	14.7%
Asia and Pacific	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Fiji, Indonesia (Aceh), Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste	Rule of Law, transitional justice, conflict resolution and reconciliation, disaster response, elections, SSR, DDR	26	68.6	19.6%
Latin America & Caribbean	Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru	Reconciliation, Rule of Law, transitional justice, conflict resolution, disaster response, elections, post-disaster recovery	11	40.0	11.4%
Middle East & North Africa	Lebanon, Libya, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria (Iraqi refugees), Yemen, Middle East Peace Process	SSR, border security, rehabilitation, conflict-resolution, support to displaced populations, elections, post-conflict recovery, international tribunal	15	61.4	17.5%
Global facilities	Third Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation for the benefit of third countries affected by crisis situations *		1	4.2	1.2%
<b>Total IfS Crisis Response 2007-2009</b>			<b>100</b>	<b>350.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* This amount represents the remainder of funds on the facilities yet to be contracted.



# Stability Instrument Crisis Response Global Reach – Overview Map



**STABILITY INSTRUMENT**

**CRISIS RESPONSE**

**EXCEPTIONAL ASSISTANCE MEASURES**


**ADOPTED IN 2007 – 2009**

**PROGRESS REPORTS**

**BY COUNTRY AND LOCATION**

[http://ec.europa.eu/external\\_relations/ifs/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/ifs/index_en.htm)

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN  
AFRICAN UNION (ADDIS ABABA)**

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Exceptional Assistance Measure to support the African Union (AU) Strategic Management and Planning Unit (SMPU) for AMISOM</p> <p>(2) EU Planners to support the AU's Strategic Planning and Management Unit (SPMU)</p> <p>(3) Support to AU election observation missions in African countries affected by instability</p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to Regional Peacebuilding Capacity	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) October 2007 - (2) March 2009 - (3) May 2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) SPMU Financing € 5,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 4,907,000</i> <i>Paid: € 2,631,966</i></p> <p>(2) EU planners to SPMU <i>Contracted: € 1,088,050</i> <i>Paid: € 891,325</i></p> <p>(3) IfS 2008/033 - 09/008 <i>Contracted: € 1,000,000</i> <i>Paid: € 400,000</i></p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) Dec. 2007 - (2) April 2009 - (3) August 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) November 2009 - (2) June 2010 - (3) February 2011	

### **Context of Instability**

The development of the security situation in Somalia by the end of 2007, particularly the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), in compliance with the Djibouti Agreement, did not allow the EU to delay the deployment of support much further. It was necessary to reinforce the planning capacity of the Strategic Planning and Management Unit (SPMU) as expeditiously as possible. Measures taken under the IfS should be viewed as a signal of our continued commitment to support the AU as well as an encouragement for the AU to accelerate the recruitment of African planners. Furthermore the measures reflected an effort to demonstrate the EU's response capacity and the complementarity between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> pillar actions.

Since the new wave of Africa's democratisation in the early 1990's, elections have been one of the greatest achievements of participation and political inclusiveness in most African countries. At the same time, over the years, in a number of countries, elections have led to violence and political conflicts aggravating ethnic and communal fissures, thus threatening social order and economic development, sometimes of the sub-region. In the attempt to boost democratic practices and enhance stability in Africa, the AU has invested, in recent past years, considerable efforts in developing a wide range of protocols and principles promoting democracy, peace and stability,



including for governing elections in Africa. However, recent resurgence of election-related conflicts in previously stable environments, such as the post-election crisis in Kenya of December 2007 or in Zimbabwe 2008, acknowledged amongst others the scope for improving the implementation of the AU's mechanisms in order to boost their efficacy and legitimacy to prevent, manage and resolve electoral conflicts. One of the main tools used by the AU for conflict prevention, management and resolution in countries holding elections, and especially countries experiencing, and/or emerging from, violent conflicts are the election observation and monitoring missions (EOM). In observing elections, AU missions aim to promote the integrity of the electoral process and the credibility of the outcome by analysing the transparency of the election process as well as the extent of the level playing field for key electoral stakeholders. Some of the key questions to be assessed include the neutrality and impartiality of the election and political authorities as well as the security forces during the election process. To secure the capacity of the AUC to deploy effective and professional EOMs in case of arising crisis becomes crucial, in order to contribute to the pre-emption and mitigation of conflicts during and after the elections at country and sub-regional level.

## **Short Description**

The first two actions pertain to a Capacity building programme financing the establishment and functioning during the first eighteen months of a Strategic Planning and Management Unit (SPMU) within the AU Commission Peace Support Operations Division (PSOD). The programme aimed to strengthen AU PSOD strategic management, planning and operational capacity in relation to its Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and to ensure co-ordination of African and international support to the Mission and between PSOD, AMISOM and security sector related programming in Somalia through a provision of staff and related operational support to the AU Strategic Management and Planning Unit.

The overall objective of the third action is to contribute to prevent and mitigate electoral-related conflict in Africa by supporting and facilitating the deployment of African Union Election Observation Missions (EOM) in African countries affected by crisis, emerging crisis or post-conflict situations in accordance with regional and international election observation standards to which the AU has adhered.

## **Activities and State of Play**

On the first two actions, the bulk of programme costs concerned staff costs (including salaries) for 34 African planners/experts and 26 local support to be recruited by AU. Additionally the programme catered for the cost of office rentals and the purchase of equipment (office, transport, communications, etc.) as well as a small external technical assistance. Programme implementation has been considerably behind schedule and the AU has found great difficulties in recruiting the African planners foreseen. To compensate for this lack the AU resorted to the international community and several organisations (UN, EU, NATO) have seconded planners to this unit. In October 2008, the Commission of the African Union (Department of Peace and Security) submitted a formal request to the EU for external staff support to the SPMU of the PSOD in the areas of budget, personnel, communications and civil engineering. The Commission recruited 4 planners for the AU SPMU among candidates put forward by EU Member States. This complementary short term assistance (€ 1.1 million under the PAMF) is provided on the same legal basis as earlier IfS support to the SPMU (Article 3(2) (a) and (l) IfS Regulation) in the understanding that this assistance does not constitute an operation having military or defence implications.

The EU planners took their posts in Addis Ababa during the month of April 2009 and have been since providing their expertise to the African Union in the positions of civil engineer, budget,

personnel and communications officers. Their contracts in principle envisaged a period of 8 months, but were extended for a further 6 months until June 2010. On the other hand, IfS funding of the SPMU came to an end in November 2009 when the African Peace Facility took over the financing of this Unit as originally foreseen in the project design.

As mentioned above, the AU has suffered from important capacity constraints in implementing this project which have slowed the full development of the SPMU. To date, SPMU is still far from being a strategic planning unit according to European standards but it is generally acknowledged that some progress is being made and that our planners play a key role on that. The above developments need to be seen against the background of decisions taken in July 2009 at the AU Summit in Sirte which called for the integration of the SPMU into the permanent structures of the AUC Peace Support Operations Department (PSOD). This is a welcome step, in line with the initial objectives of the EU when launching its support to the SPMU, which should contribute to strengthening the AU capacity to plan, support and co-ordinate its peace support operations on the African continent.

The election project has provided €1 million to the “Electoral Assistance Fund” of the *Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit* (DEAU) within the Department of Political Affairs at AU Commission which is entrusted with coordinating and developing AU election observation on the African continent. The bulk of the programme addresses travel cost, per diem and other costs made for electoral observers such as logistical support for the EOM and it is expected that enable the coverage of a maximum of five elections, depending on other donor’s contributions. So far, the programme has contributed to deploy an AU EOM to the legislative elections in Comoros which took place in December 2009. The Comoros face a crucial constitutional reform and it was essential to ensure free, fair and transparent election to consolidate democratic principles and political stability. The AU EOM was complementary to the international support given to the national Electoral Commission for the organisation of the elections, which included a particular contribution of the IfS. At the end of the implementation period, the project will support an expert workshop in light of identifying useful lessons to be learned for the further development of a consistent methodology for comprehensive and impartial AU election observation. The workshop will be developed by the DEAU in collaboration with the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA) which is already supporting the Unit with observers’ training. A strong and credible AU election observation capacity will contribute in an important way to uphold the rule of law and the democratization process in Africa


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

IfS support to SPMU needs to be seen in the context of the strong EU involvement in the situation in Somalia. A fully fledged EU naval operation to fight against piracy (NAFOR ATALANTA) was launched in December 2008 for a duration of 12 months, and is complemented by flanking IfS measures providing support to Kenya and Seychelles to allow trial of detained piracy suspects in those countries. A new ESDP mission providing training to Somali forces has been deployed in 2009. The Commission is also providing important financial support from the African Peace Facility (APF) to the AU peace keeping mission in Somalia. More globally, there are obvious linkages with other capacity building measures being financed by the EU, most notably from the APF, within the general framework of the EU-Africa Strategic Partnership.

The election observation support fits well with the Africa-EU partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights and is fully linked to the activities of the 2008-2010 action plan in support of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. IfS assistance is complementary to international donors’ assistance to AUC, among which EU Member States, and paves the way for a more structured EU support under longer term financial instruments. Finally, the project supports

the political dialogue with the AU and the country observed, notably in light of preventing conflict over electoral outcomes, and complements EU assistance to African elections, i.e. EU EOMs as well as specific support to the organisation or domestic monitoring of elections under EDF, EIDHR or IfS.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN AFGHANISTAN

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Afghanistan – Reform of the Justice Sector	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Peacebuilding Sector – Rule of Law	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	03/04/2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 2,300,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,300,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 2,200,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	29/6/2007	
<b>End Date</b>	28/11/2008	

### Context of Instability

The situation in Afghanistan is deteriorating and poses a great challenge to the international community. Progress on political reform, governance and state-building is too slow. The weakness of local governments is an obstacle to development. The new government will have an opportunity to frame a new agenda and a contract with the Afghan people, and the EU stands ready to assist in meeting these challenges. In October 2009 the EU agreed on an Action Plan for strengthening EU Action in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, with an immediate focus for Afghanistan on civilian capacity building; strengthening sub-national governance; election review and reform; mechanisms for reintegration of former combatants; and agriculture and rural development. The EU focuses its efforts on supporting economic growth through rural development, as well as strengthening state capacity to promote good governance, the rule of law, human rights and efficient public administration at all levels of government.

### Short Description

This programme was developed as a result of a joint European Commission-European Council fact-finding mission to Afghanistan in September 2006, which also led to police support being pursued under the ESDP through the later launch in 2007 of EUPOL Afghanistan. The purpose of this IfS project was to provide complementary urgent support to develop improved conditions of service for judges and prosecutors in the Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office, and to support the development of a national legal aid system in the Ministry of Justice.

The programme aimed to rapidly assist the Government of Afghanistan in drawing up and implementing a reform programme in key justice institutions, the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office, covering issues such as recruitment and personnel systems, pay and grading for prosecutors, and in the Ministry of Justice, to develop its responsibilities, in particular in putting in place a new legal aid system, which provides a nationwide coverage of representation in court. The project also supported public financial management in all three institutions, particularly

budget preparation and execution. An important component of the project was dedicated to assisting the Afghan Government with the drafting of a National Justice Sector Strategy ["NJSS"] and a detailed programme for its implementation, entitled the National Justice Programme ["NJP"]. Both documents were finalised in the course of the first half of 2008 and are now contained in the Afghanistan National Development Strategy ["ANDS"].

## **Activities and State of Play**

IfS provided a team of European specialists, long and short term, to support the justice institutions, management of the programme, and co-ordination and inter-agency issues. The Ministry of Justice was assisted in designing a new national strategy for legal aid and an implementation plan, to set up the nucleus of a Legal Aid Department. Several institutions were assisted in preparing annual budgets for presentation to the Ministry of Finance; the ongoing national civil service pay and grading process was assessed and support given on its implementation. Support to the Supreme Court and Prosecutor's Office included the assessment of the existing draft legislation addressing the issues of organisation and pay/grading within the judiciary and public prosecution service. Plans for the introduction of conditions for recruitment, service, and grading scales, including a plan of phased implementation were developed.

The project helped the Supreme Court and Attorney-General's Office to prepare and submit their applications. The advisors also participated in drafting the legal aid regulation in close cooperation with the Ministry of Justice's legislative department (Taquin) and by which the Legal Aid Board was created. The regulation was approved by the Council of Ministers in July 2008. In December 2008, the EU adopted a € 20 million justice programme that inter-alia included technical assistance for continuing these activities in order to provide assistance to effectively implement pay & grading (including the Central Prisons Department, not previously covered by IfS), expertise on human resource management reform, build the capacity of the Human Resource Departments of all three justice institutions and provide continued support to the Ministry of Justice to manage legal aid, with a particular focus on the Legal Aid Department and the Legal Aid Board.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**


This programme was an early step within a much wider EU engagement now under way in the rule of law sector in Afghanistan. The programme is the precursor to the longer term justice programme mentioned above, financed from the EU's national programme for Afghanistan under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), aimed at strengthening the rule of law in the country. As a part of this programme, the EU is providing a significant level of funds to the Law and Order Trust Fund (LOTFA) for the salaries of the new Afghan National Police. To date (since the establishment of the Trust Fund by UNDP in 2002), the EU has channelled some €270.5 million (including support to Phase V under the Annual Action Programme 2009) into LOTFA, which is giving the EU significant leverage in discussions in Afghanistan on policy strategy and reforms. Funds are used to refund payments already distributed by the Afghan Ministry of Finance through the national core budget, thus enabling the Government to set its own budgetary priorities, gain experience in managing financial flow systems and securing ownership.

The ESDP mission EUPOL Afghanistan is providing training and mentoring of the Afghan National Police, with outreach to provinces and support to reforming the Ministry of Interior, which is set in the wider context of the international community's effort to support Afghans in taking responsibility for law and order. EU actions in the justice sector are designed to dovetail with the

**ESDP police mission, especially with regard to the interface between the police and the criminal justice system.**

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### ARMENIA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Urgent Policy Advice on Reforms to the Government of Armenia (Phase 1) Extension of Reform Advisory Team (Phase 2)	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict mitigation, Technical Assistance	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	Phase 1: 05/11/2008 Phase 2: 03/09/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Phase 1: € 810,000 <i>Contracted to date: € 810,000</i> <i>Paid to date: € 729,000</i>	Phase 2: € 2,000,000 <i>Contracted to date: € 2,000,000</i> <i>Paid to date: € 1,800,000</i>
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	Phase 1: 17/11/2008	Phase 2: 01/10/2009
<b>End Date</b>	Phase 1: 30/09/2009	Phase 2: 18/05/2010

### **Context of Instability**

Following violent demonstrations and clashes in Yerevan in the aftermath of presidential elections on 19 February 2008, the Government of Armenia declared a temporary “state of emergency”. Political tensions in the country continued to remain acute. Against this background the new President of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan, expressed to the public his intention to work intensively on confidence building in order to stabilise the situation and to reopen a dialogue with the opposition as soon as possible. The President asked the EU to provide advisors to support his programme of reforms and to ensure the continuation of the reform process in line with the EU-Armenian European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Action Plan.

### **Short Description**

In response to the Armenian request, the project was designed to support key Armenian institutions (including the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary powers) in the development and implementation of Armenia's own reform agenda, notably through the implementation of the EU-Armenia ENP Action Plan. The EU Advisory Group provides high level political and technical advice necessary to design and steer reforms, advising also on proper implementation, in order to support Armenian modernisation processes towards democracy, good governance, rule of law, and market economy. This includes advice on reinforcing democratic structures, combating of fraud and corruption and strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in compliance with the international commitments of the Republic of Armenia. The first phase of the project ended on 30 September 2009. In view of the positive assessment of the project's performance, it was decided that the IfS would support the continuation of the work in the second phase of the project until 18 May 2010. This will bring the total project duration to 18 months. In the mid-term, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) is expected to take over funding of the project.



## **Activities and State of Play**

By the end 2009, the project provided 14 advisers, allocated to the Presidential Administration, the Prime Minister's Office, the Parliament, the Human Rights Defender, the Ministries of Finance, Economy and Foreign Affairs. There is a possibility of recruiting advisors for other institutions. The advisors currently in place focus on :

**Strengthening of democratic institutions:**

- Support for constitutional reform of the Republic of Armenia, which provides better separation of powers, independence of the judiciary and functioning of local self-government;
- Further reform of the political system in line with actions foreseen in the ENP Action Plan;
- Further reform of the judiciary.

**Strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms:**

- The adoption of further measures to fully implement actions foreseen under priority 2 of the ENP Action Plan;
- Supporting the Republic of Armenia in further developing the Human Rights Defender institution in accordance with relevant European and international standards.

**Good Governance:**

- Assisting the Republic of Armenia in reforming public administration, enhancing its effectiveness, capacity and efficiency;
- Assisting the Republic of Armenia in evaluating and introducing necessary reforms to the functioning of the civil service system including e-government, introduction of an ethics code, continuing an efficient fight against corruption, strengthening of a unified and transparent system of recruitment and improving educational training for civil servants;
- Assisting the Republic of Armenia in the process of reforms of law enforcement bodies in line with the Armenian National Security Strategy and the ENP Action Plan.

**Media Environment:**

- Assisting the Republic of Armenia in promoting pluralism of public media and freedom of the media, and promoting a high level of professionalism in the media.

**Support for economic and social reform, and public finance management:**

- Complete necessary preparations for the recognition of market economy status, for preparing and concluding a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) with the EU; make full use of EU offer for trade facilitations;
- provide advice in the area of public debt management;
- Strengthen the overall administrative capacity of the State Revenue Committee.

The programme has received positive feedback from Armenian partners. It has allowed increased EU visibility in the country and ability to provide policy input to high-level officials.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The EU has agreed an ambitious ENP Action Plan with Armenia. The urgent and limited IfS action is complementary to the EU's neighbourhood policy (ENP), as indicated by the planned continuation of the project with ENPI funds. The IfS project addresses the causes of internal



instability while at the same time supporting reforms in line with the ENP Action Plan. By supporting internal reform and stabilisation the project could also have positive effects on the solution of wider regional conflicts, such as the dispute over Nagorno-Karabakh and the conflict with Turkey.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN BANGLADESH

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Programme of Support for the rehabilitation of livelihoods devastated by cyclone SIDR in Bangladesh	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-Disaster Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	05/06/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 13,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 13,000,000</i> <i>Paid: € 11,700,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/06/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	30/11/2009	

### Context of Instability

EU-Bangladesh relations date back to shortly after Bangladesh's creation as a state in 1971, and have evolved over the years, reaching a new level of partnership with the Co-operation Agreement of 2001. This Agreement considerably broadened the scope of co-operation, extending to trade and economic development, human rights, good governance and the environment. Bangladesh ended two years of effectively military rule in December 2008 after largely peaceful and credible elections saw the Awami League voted back into office. The elections represented a step towards developing a more effective democracy in Bangladesh, but significant challenges still remain for South Asia's poorest country. In the aftermath of the democratic transition, political parties face the ongoing challenge of making parliament work. Bangladesh is also faced with several challenges that should transcend partisan politics such as weak judicial and law enforcement agencies, ethnic conflict, poor relations with regional neighbours, poverty, illiteracy and low development indicators (particularly for women).

### Short Description

The Instrument for Stability (IfS) programme in Bangladesh, adopted in 2008, provided urgently needed support for the recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods in coastal areas severely affected by cyclone SIDR, which struck Bangladesh on 15 November 2007. A Joint Damage Loss and Needs Assessment, also financed through the IfS, estimated the total damages and losses caused by the cyclone at over € 1.1 billion, equivalent to 2.8% of Bangladesh's GDP. Damage was concentrated in the housing sector (50%), productive sectors (30%) and public infrastructure (16%). The IfS project provided much needed additional assistance for recovery and rehabilitation in the worst hit areas of the country.

Additionally, following elections on 29th December 2008, peer-to-peer support to the Bangladeshi Head of Government and Opposition by an ex-head of government from the Club of Madrid and

financed by the IfS with the aim of consolidating democracy was discussed, but as the Bangladeshi parties pulled back from the proposed activities, this initiative was not implemented.

## **Objectives**

The overall objective was to contribute to socio-economic stability in the affected coastal areas of southern Bangladesh and ensure the effective linking of relief, rehabilitation and development (also known as LRRD) with earlier interventions by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO).

In particular, the IfS programme also aimed to rehabilitate livelihoods quickly in coastal areas of southern Bangladesh affected by cyclone SIDR.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The project covers two components, each one featuring a number of major activities:

- 1) Support to agriculture-based livelihoods rehabilitation:
- 2) Support to non-agriculture-based livelihoods rehabilitation

The local implementing partner, BRAC, a leading NGO in Bangladesh, carried out its work during the last seven months of 2008. Project beneficiaries were selected from occupational groups affected by cyclone SIDR using a set of predefined criteria for each category of beneficiary: families with female headed households, vulnerable children, disabled, elderly with no income earning household members, ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups are particularly targeted. Project implementation was carried out in all 30 upazillas (sub-districts) in nine districts.

The impact of certain components, such as cows, goats and homestead plantation, will be longer term; Medium-term components like rice, vegetables and betel leaf, however, have seen excellent impact. In many cases, the project went beyond livelihood rehabilitation due to the use of high-quality seeds and close technical supervision.


BRAC is coordinating very closely with the Government of Bangladesh and local authorities on SIDR rehabilitation programmes. There has also been strong support and government presence, which has been instrumental in mobilising farmers to accept BRAC agricultural initiatives by attending community meetings and providing education.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

This action is linked to the relief phase, for which DG ECHO has already provided over € 20 million, and the longer-term reconstruction and development of the affected areas. It was designed to support reconstruction, complementing DG ECHO emergency I assistance and linking up with DG ECHO disaster preparedness activities (DIPECHO), and EU development support, to reduce future risk and improve food security.

The EU Delegation in Bangladesh is ensuring complementarity with planned and ongoing DG ECHO assistance.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN BOLIVIA

<b>Titles of IFS Decisions</b>	(1) Comprehensive Study on the Legal Demand of the Coca Leaf in Bolivia; (2) Promotion of political dialogue and effective democratic institutions (2009/21873)	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict mitigation, conflict resources	
<b>Dates of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1): 15/11/2007 (under the “PAMF” Facility); (2) 05/10/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 1,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 999,953</i> <i>Paid: € 905,000</i> (2) € 4,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 3,863,378</i> <i>Paid: € 2,931,050</i>	
<b>Start Dates of Project</b>	(1) 01/02/2008 (2) 01/09/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	(1) 31/01/2010 (2) 31/07/2011	

### Context of Instability

Over the past few years, Bolivia has lived through a series of social, economic and political conflicts, resulting in the division of the country into two antagonistic camps. On one side there is the movement linked to the Central Government of President Morales (MAS), which is supported by mainly the rural, indigenous poor and the lower middle-classes. On the other side there are the Eastern Departments of the so-called “Media Luna”, which draw support primarily from the business sector as well as from the non-indigenous population. After his election in 2005, Evo Morales became Bolivia’s first indigenous president and embarked on a course to “re-found” the country through the drafting of a new constitution.

This process has driven the two camps even further apart, at times accompanied by violent demonstrations. In the run-up to general and local elections and the subsequent phase of implementation of the Constitution into secondary legislation, to be approved 180 days after the installation of the Assembly, the tensions between the two camps can rapidly increase. However, the broad electoral victory of President Morales in the elections of last December seems to have brought a period of stability. Nonetheless, the polarisation risks now shifting to the regional level. At the same time the complex issue of drugs trafficking is complicating the already precarious stability of the country.

## Short Description

Two programmes under the IfS have been put in place during the last two years in order to help prevent conflict and major destabilisation threats.

The first one, a (1) ***“Comprehensive Study on the Legal Demand of the Coca Leaf in Bolivia”***, was decided in early 2008 with the aim of helping the authorities in framing an anti-drug national policy. Its objective is to generate official technical information regarding the characteristics of licit consumption, marketing and industrialisation and regarding average productivity per hectare of the coca leaf in order to improve and strengthen Bolivian anti-narcotics policy.

The second programme, (2) ***“Promotion of Political Dialogue and Effective Democratic Institutions in Bolivia”***, adopted in October 2009, addresses the immediate political and institutional challenges faced by Bolivia in the run-up to the general and local elections which were held in April 2010, in order to mitigate social and political conflict. In particular, the programme is designed to provide assistance to the organisation of the elections, to the promotion of non-violent dialogue, to the legislative reform process and to the fight against drugs.

The credibility of the whole electoral process and the legitimacy of democratic institutions will be put at risk if these issues are not addressed within a short period of time.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) ***The Study on the Coca Leaf*** has completed six of the eight countrywide statistical surveys and scientific studies foreseen. The studies have analysed the changes in consumption patterns and industrialisation of coca production in Bolivia and have generated information on the ancestral and ritual use of coca leaves.

The study on the traditional and legal coca consumption in households and coca production could not be completed under this action; however its conclusion will be assured respectively by the national Statistical Institute and by other EU cooperation funds.

The results will be available in the second semester of 2010 and will define the excess supply which is assumed to be diverted to drugs trafficking. Acceptance of the study's results by relevant institutions/government bodies and their use for framing anti-drug policy are essential in improving the fight against drugs.

The High-Level Commission created to oversee the process and to facilitate the dialogue with all stakeholders (National Council for the Fight against Illicit Trafficking of Drugs - CONALTID) is maintained under the leadership of the External Relations Ministry and is entrusted with finalising the comprehensive final report.

(2) ***“Promotion of Political Dialogue and Effective Democratic Institutions in Bolivia”*** began in September 2009 by supporting civil society electoral-related interventions which work to guarantee transparent and peaceful presidential elections. Complementary to EU Member States' contributions, the programme has built on the local observation capacity of ***“Bolivia Transparente”***, a national consortium of eleven NGOs which deployed around 4,000 domestic observers on the presidential election day of 6 December 2009

The programme has also supported the ***“Fundación Boliviana para la Democracia multipartidaria”*** which has guaranteed Bolivian citizenry access to comparative and impartial information on the electoral programmes of the main candidates.

Support to the institutional capacity of the Electoral Commission has also been designed, jointly with UNDP, to ensure the continued management of the new biometric voters' register and the

functioning of the Electoral Commission in the run up to the next local elections. These activities complement the work done by the EU Election Observation Mission, the recommendations of which will feed into the drafting of secondary legislation.

Regarding the promotion of dialogue, agreements with the social movements representing indigenous populations, workers and peasants, have been concluded serving as the basis for the construction of national dialogue. The intra- and interregional dialogue process, which includes the resource rich regions of Santa Cruz and Tarija, has been advanced with the appointment of facilitators accepted by opposing factions. The action to strengthen the role of journalism in the promotion of stability has organised two seminars with high level experts of Bolivia and the Andean region with highly positive results.

Finally, thanks to specific EU support in the fight against drugs, the UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has maintained a limited presence in La Paz which should help drive the dialogue between the Government of Bolivia and the international community. All these actions will continue in 2010.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The IfS action is in line with the EU strategy in the country and is expected to contribute to the implementation of the three priority areas of EU development cooperation, namely: creating economic opportunities for decent work, the fight against production and trafficking of drugs, and sustainable management of natural resources. Recent political instability and conflict have hampered progress in EU development cooperation with Bolivia. The IfS initiative will not only reduce political conflict and strengthen democratic institutions but also increase the effectiveness of Bolivia's public administration through the clarification of its legal framework. The new provisions of the constitution concerning economic activities and decent work, drugs, water management and environment, will require secondary legislation to be implemented, which will modify the framework in which EU cooperation functions. The activities relating to the fight against drugs trafficking complement the programmes under regular EU cooperation funds.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Explosive Remnants of War (2) Explosive Remnants of War, phase 2	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-Conflict Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 24 June 2008 (2) 16 November 2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 2,720,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,720,000</i> <i>Paid: € 2,448,000</i> (2) € 2,086,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,086,000</i> <i>Paid: € 0</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 1 July 2008 (2) 1 January 2010	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 31 December 2009 (2) 30 June 2011	

### Context of Instability

Since the end of the war in 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina has made progress towards political stability and economic well-being.

The country's major concern at present is its future development and European integration, as opposed to the humanitarian concerns of the late nineties. Although problems persist, there is peace and stability, albeit fragile, throughout the territory. Tax and customs laws are slowly leading to a single internal market, the defence and security sectors were significantly reformed in 2006 and 2007, the country is a member of the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) and it signed the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the European Union on the 16th June 2008. Bosnia and Herzegovina became a member of the Central European Free Trade Agreement in December 2006.

In this context, one of the toughest challenges facing Bosnia and Herzegovina and one of the most enduring and threatening legacies of the 1992-1995 war is the wide presence of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) as there is limited capacity of the armed forces to adequately finance and guard ammunition storage sites. The presence of ERW slows down security sector reform, introduces an element of instability into the political system and is an impediment to economic development in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### Short Description

In June 2008, after the adoption of the revision of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) National Strategy 2008-2012, the Commission adopted a first IfS programme addressing the



threats posed by ERW in Bosnia and Herzegovina for an amount of €2.72 million. The programme was completed by the end of 2009.

However, given the dimension of the problem and the volume of ERW to be destroyed, a new follow-up Interim Response Programme has been adopted for an additional 18 months. Both programmes support the reinforcement of the state institutions dealing with ERWs and the destruction of remaining ERW by:

- i. upgrading the ammunition disposal capacities;
- ii. proceeding with environmentally friendly industrial demilitarisation operations for ammunition and explosives (up to 8,000 tons of ammunition);
- iii. reducing the ammunition storage and safeguarding requirements of the Bosnia and Herzegovina armed forces in support of defence reforms and completion of the transition of personnel.

From 2010, the support will moreover build up Disaster Management capacities of the country. The projects are implemented in partnership with UNDP.

## **Activities and State of Play**

To date, demilitarisation activities are ongoing and over 4,000 tonnes of ammunition have been destroyed. The project has provided highly specialised equipment for the industrial processing of ammunition through energy saving and recycling processes (Autoclave machine, High Pressure Water Flush machine, and Ammunition Disassembly/Pull-Apart machine) which has speeded up the destruction of ammunitions and increased the safety of personnel and local populations living in the affected areas . The infrastructure is being upgraded and improved to dispose of ammunition in line with EU safety regulations and NATO standards related to destruction and storage processes. This assistance will result in increased capacities for demilitarisation from 3,300 tonnes to 6,700 tonnes per annum and less time needed to dispose of surplus and unstable ammunition.

In addition, the action has continued to support the Ministry of Security in the process of harmonisation, aligning of laws with EU Directives and their implementation. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament has adopted the state Law on Control of Movement of Weapons and Military Equipment that entails the transfer of authority and ownership from the EU Force (EUFOR) to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Government regarding the control of movement of weapons and military equipment in line with the EU Code of Conduct and related Directives.

Finally, the project has organised the second annual workshop on SALW and ammunition jointly with the Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament Assembly on 28-30 October 2009 which gathered members of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Parliament, representatives of the Presidency, ministers, and representatives of international organisations and which provided an overall review of the progress made in the implementation of the strategy including the implementation of: the Agreement for Transfer of military titles, the Small Arms Control Project, the harmonisation of the SALW legislation with EU Directives and the Integrated Border Management Strategy. The annual workshops provide a unique platform of dialogue and discussion between the policy makers helping the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina legislation and strategy.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**


The project complements other EU activities financed under the Instrument for Pre-accession



**Assistance (IPA) and the CFSP budget and effectively contributes to wider international efforts to stabilise and demilitarise Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

### BURUNDI

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support for the Demobilisation and Transitional Reintegration Process</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Reintegration and Demobilisation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	22/07/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 4,000,000 Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 4,000,000 Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 4,000,000	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	11/12/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	11/06/2011	

### Context of Instability

Since the early 1990s, the Great Lakes region has been embroiled in a series of closely interlinked conflicts. In Burundi, the most recent period of violence started in 1993 and concluded with the signature of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in 2000. Democratic elections were held in 2005 following the successful conclusion of the political transition process, resulting in the election of President Pierre Nkurunziza.

Despite these positive developments, a rebel group - the *Palipehutu-FNL* - remained active and hostilities between the Government and the group continued even after the signature of the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement in September 2006. The peace process has stalled since, but considerable progress was achieved in the December 2008 Declaration of the *Summit of Heads of State and Governments of the Great Lakes region*, which included renewed commitments by the Government of Burundi and the *Palipehutu-FNL* towards peace.

One of the main challenges for the full implementation of this Agreement is the dismantling, reinsertion and reintegration of the FNL combatants and dissidents, which need to be done in the run-up of 2010 general elections. In the meanwhile the situation seems to be stabilising. In March 2009 a Partnership for Peace in Burundi was created. In November the Partnership approved the conclusion of the current peace mission and at the end of the year the last South African troops protecting the FNL leaders left. It is now the responsibility of the Government to ensure the consolidation of the peace process.

## **Short Description**

Against this background and in order to maintain peace in view of the 2010 elections, it was crucial to ensure immediate support to help ex-combatants move away from their roles during conflict and help them reintegrate as members of the society. To that end, a Multi-donor Trust Fund, led by the World Bank, was put in place to provide support to the national demobilisation and transitional reintegration process (D&R).

## **Activities and State of Play**

The programme supports all this and provides special support to vulnerable groups such as women, children and the disabled. The demobilisation activities started after the official surrender of FNL weapons to the Burundian army on April 2009 and terminated on 10 August 2009. A resettlement kit and personal orientation has been given to all demobilized combatants (5,000 FNL ex-combatants and 1,564 dissidents). Furthermore, 1,670 people with handicap and 626 children have integrated a special programme. Activities for the transitional reintegration of the former combatants have now started.


The EU contribution represents around 20% of the total cost of the programme (28 million US\$).

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

Dismantling, reinsertion and reintegration in Burundi is part of a broader post-conflict recovery programme supported coherently by the international community. UNDP put in place a short-term programme to demobilise FNL-sympathisers (10,000), thereby preventing any revival of the rebellion among those not covered by the DDR project. The process has long term implications and must be accompanied by a successful reform of the security system, area in which Belgium and the Netherlands are the lead donors.

The EU is largely engaged to the peace and development efforts in Burundi. There is an EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes who is often in Burundi and aid contributions (mainly from the EU and EU Member States France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands and United Kingdom) comprises about 70% of the total aid for the country. FNL is now a political party recognised as such by the authorities and currently taking part in the campaign of the 2010 elections (starting in May at commune level and followed by legislative and presidential elections in June/July)..

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) Support to national conciliation and prevention of conflict (2) Security System Reform Team of Experts (3) Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Security System Reform	
<b>Date of Adoption</b>	(1) 07/07/2008; (2) 18/09/2008 (under the "PAMF" Facility); (3) 17/12/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 1,100,000 <i>Contracted: € 1,100,000</i> <i>Paid: € 731,062</i> (2) € 1,500,000 <i>Contracted: € 1,429,745</i> <i>Paid: € 1,190,774</i>	(3) € 5,150,000 <i>Contracted: € 5,059,850</i> <i>Paid: € 3,178,673</i> <b>Totals: Committed: € 7,850,000</b> <i>Contracted: € 7,589,595</i> <i>Paid: € 5,100,509</i>
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	(1) 01/11/2008 - (2) 28/10/2008 - (3) 26/03/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	(1) 31/10/2010 - (2) 27/10/2010 - (3) 25/09/2010	

### **Context of Instability**

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a fragile state, among the poorest countries in the world, in a post-conflict situation and bordered by a number of unstable countries including Sudan (Darfur), Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Its borders are porous, the authority of State power is seriously constrained outside the capital of Bangui, and its treasury is struggling to address arrears in public employee salaries and other payments. The security and humanitarian situation has deteriorated steadily with increasing violence generated from regionally-based political opposition and from banditry beyond the present control of the Government, leading to the deployment of peacekeeping missions (EUFOR CHAD till March 2009 which is now replaced by MINURCAT and MICOPAX) which help in securing parts of the territory. In 2008, progress towards ending decades of conflict was made when a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed committing two of the main rebel groups to disarm, and in early 2009 a Government of national unity incorporating rebel leaders has been established. In addition, the Government started to move forward with reforms in the area of the security system and in particular the restructuring of the army. Rapid support to democratic consolidation and security sector reform (SSR) is crucial to resolve former and ongoing conflicts and prevent new outbreaks of violence, especially in light of the 2010 elections.

### **Short Description**

Since 2008 the Commission has used the IfS in Central African Republic to boost security and national reconciliation in order to help underpin a sustainable resolution of the crisis. The overall objective of the three projects put in place is to contribute to CAR's political stabilisation

responding to the protracted crisis and the post-conflicts needs in the country. The specific objectives are: **(1) Support to national conciliation and prevention of conflict** - to facilitate national conciliation and democratic reforms on the way to the 2010 elections through the empowerment of the National Council for Mediation (NCM), which is mandated to be an effective mechanism of prevention, management and resolution of conflicts of all kinds and facilitation of good governance; **(2) Security System Reform Team of Experts** - to support the CAR Government at a strategic level in the initial phase of implementing the SSR strategy; **and (3) Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces** - to contribute to kick-start the SSR process by facilitating the retirement of a number of ageing army personnel, which will help begin the reform of the armed forces foreseen by the military planning law adopted in 2009.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Support to national conciliation and prevention of conflict** - Over the last year, this programme has facilitated the work of the National Council of Mediation (NCM) and the fulfilment of its mandates as conciliator and ombudsman by providing assistance, training and expertise: (i) to enhance the strategic framework of the NCM; (ii) to support the NCM to undertake an active role for national reconciliation, including the equipment and the renovation of the NCM permanent premises; and (iii) to reinforce NCM's capacity to promote good governance by implementing a complaints system.

**(2) Security System Reform Team of Experts** - This project has provided institutional support and technical advice (5 EU experts and 2 UNDP experts) to the main ministries and institutions involved in Security Sector Reform as well as support to reinforce donor coordination and cooperation in the sector. Five EU experts, including a Head of Mission, two security experts, a public finance expert and a spatial planning expert, and two UNDP experts, focusing on Governance and Justice, have been deployed to Bangui between October and December 2009. They have worked closely with the national authorities and have already contributed to enhance and monitor the institutional and legal framework of the reform and to develop the implementation strategy including the establishment of an atlas for the use of the space and the constitution of a draft annual budget. A reviewed comprehensive security strategy has been presented to the donor community, including projects focussing on strengthening operational capacities, training and ethics and managements.

**(3) Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces** - This measure provides a comprehensive retirement package negotiated with the authorities for army personnel qualified for retirement in 2007. Approximately 700 individual dossiers of military and police officers have been validated and the payment of the individual packages has already started. The intervention offer such personnel acceptable and fair terms to return to normal life and thus help the government to launch the planned ethnically and regionally balanced recruitment drive, as well as the reintegration of ex-combatants into the force, as the army can now recruit 2,500 new soldiers.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The assistance provided under the IfS is a significant part of the EU's commitment to the peace process in Central African Republic. It complements EU support provided by EUFOR CHAD and by the African Peace Facility through the Central African Multinational Force (MICOPAX) and EU assistance to political, social and economic governance under the development instruments. It

also paves the way for long-term EU support to the development of the rule of law system and to the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) process. Restructuring the army, enhancing the rule of law and reintegrating ex-combatants is crucial for the stabilisation of the country.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### CHAD

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) Support to the establishment and running of the Chadian police 'Detachment Intégré de Sécurité' (previously known as 'Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire')</p> <p>(2) Support to the electoral census in Chad.</p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peacebuilding	
<b>Dates of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) 06/12/2007</p> <p>(2) 14/12/2007</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) € 10,000,000</p> <p><i>Contracted: € 10,000,000</i></p> <p><i>Paid to date (31/12/09): € 9,500,000</i></p> <p>(2) € 5,000,000</p> <p><i>Contracted: € 5,000,000</i></p> <p><i>Paid to date (31/12/09): € 4,500,000</i></p> <p><b>Totals:</b></p> <p><i>Committed: € 15,000,000</i></p> <p><i>Contracted: € 15,000,000</i></p> <p><i>Paid to date (31/12/09): € 14,000,000</i></p>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	<p>(1) 01/01/2008</p> <p>(2) 01/01/2008</p>	
<b>End Dates</b>	<p>(1) 30/12/2009</p> <p>(2) 30/12/2009</p>	

### **Context of Instability**

The deterioration of relations between Chad and Sudan in the broader context of the Darfur crisis as well as an internal political crisis in Chad, related in part to governance issues, brought Chad to the brink of civil war between 2004 and 2008.

To promote peace and security in the region and to encourage political dialogue on a national level, the international community adopted a consistent approach. It supported both the implementation of a political agreement which was reached on the 13 August 2007 and which aimed at establishing conditions conducive to transparent and credible elections, and the deployment of a peacekeeping mission (under Chapter VII of the UN Charter) with the mandate to secure eastern Chad which has been hosting large numbers of refugees from Sudan's Darfur region. This mission was also asked to support the creation and deployment of a specific police

unit dedicated to the protection of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).

## Short Description

(1) *'Detachment Intégré de Sécurité'* (initially known as 'Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire'). UN Security Council Resolution 1778 (2007), adopted on 25 September 2007, included provisions for the deployment of an 850-strong Chadian police force in the east of the country, trained and supervised by up to 300 international policemen from the UN mission MINURCAT. This Chadian police force, known as the *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), was tasked with protecting the Darfuri refugee population in the camps in eastern Chad. Through the IfS, the EU took on the bulk of the costs for this task in 2008 and 2009 during the critical phase of the training and deployment of the DIS staff members.

(2) *Support to electoral census in Chad*: the purpose of this action was to provide IfS support for a census linked to the preparation of Parliamentary elections. These elections were foreseen in an Agreement for the reinforcement of the democratic process in Chad, as signed between the government of Chad and the opposition on 13 August 2007. An electoral census is also foreseen in a second phase, with implementation being facilitated by the EDF and UNDP as an implementing partner for procurement issues. The census project aimed to determine the population of Chad and its breakdown by relevant criteria (gender, regional distribution, etc.) as well as to reinforce the national capacity for undertaking elections related activities.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) *'Detachment Intégré de sécurité (DIS)'*: the project provided for training and equipment as well as infrastructure for the DIS. It also paid stipends and incentives to the Chadian police officers engaged with the DIS, thus topping up their basic regular income and motivating them while they were implementing their activities in a particularly harsh and dangerous environment.

(2) *Support to electoral census in Chad*: this included support for preparatory activities, the population census itself and the analysis of the results.

Support for both IfS financed projects was due to end in mid 2009. However, in view of unforeseen delays during the launch phases of the projects, it was agreed to extend their duration by six months until 31 December 2009, when both Agreements were finally closed.

## Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response


The actions were implemented in complementarity with the EU's EUFOR military mission, and then the deployment of the UN force (within the MINURCAT), which aimed at providing a security umbrella for humanitarian activities and rehabilitation type projects in eastern Chad and the north-east of the Central African Republic.

Support to the census project in Chad contributed significantly to facilitate the democratic process and the political dialogue – before and even after the coup attempt as of February 2008 and the arrest of prominent political leaders of opposition parties. These CSDP and IfS crisis response measures, when taken together with the range of EU humanitarian aid (through DG ECHO) and development assistance (European Development Fund (EDF)) measures, provide a very good example of a comprehensive approach by the EU and the wider international community in



response to a very serious regional crisis.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN COLOMBIA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Victim oriented Assistance as a Contribution to Peace Building and Reconciliation In Colombia	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Regional Peace building Capacity	
<b>Date of Adoption</b>	06/08/2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 5,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 5,000,000</i> <i>Paid: € 4,644,203</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	25/10/2007 - 22/11/2007	
<b>End Date</b>	23/04/2009 - 21/05/2009	

### Context of Instability

The EU has long been committed to supporting the peace process in Colombia as well as its combat against drugs. After 50 years of internal armed conflict and several unsuccessful attempts at negotiating peace, Colombia over recent years has witnessed a significant improvement in security. Nonetheless, the state remains pitted against two guerrilla organisations, the ELN and the FARC, and new right-wing illegal armed groups. Bereft of any meaningful political cause since the end of the Cold War, the ELN and FARC have become deeply involved in kidnapping, drug trafficking and terrorism. President Uribe has led a negotiated demobilisation process with paramilitary groups, and promoted individual demobilisation of members of the ELN and FARC. Almost 40.000 armed individuals have demobilised, but the process has been only partially successful and new structures of organized crime and violence have emerged. Victims' rights have been very poorly addressed by the Justice and Peace law, and further progress is needed on this sensitive issue. On the other hand, the serious human rights situation in Colombia continues to have the attention of the UN Human Rights system and the international community. In the second half of 2009 alone, Colombia received visits from the UN Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, on indigenous people, human rights defenders and on the independence of judges and lawyers. Their conclusions, whilst recognizing efforts of the Colombian government to improve the human rights situation also identified serious problems to prevent human rights violations, and to address wide-spread impunity for human rights violations. Altogether the context of instability can be categorised as one of a protracted complex emergency where actions as those funded by IfS remain pertinent and necessary.

### Short Description

The purpose of this IfS Programme was to support the peace building and reconciliation process in Colombia introduced by the controversial Justice and Peace Law allowing former combatants of the armed conflict to demobilise under favourable criminal law arrangements (transitional justice arrangements), and their victims to register for reparation. It sought to utilise the window of

opportunity in an immediate post-conflict consolidation of a stabilisation process, and to prevent a situation that - if not properly addressed - could eventually pose a threat to the protection of human rights and the rule of law in midst of a blend of continued armed conflict and a post-conflict situation. This programme specifically aimed to assist the victims of the armed conflict, their families and civil society organisations, who have suffered from human rights and international humanitarian law violations, in their search for truth, justice and reparation through capacity building, legal and psychological assistance, reinforcing social fabric and supporting civil society organisational development, providing, media and communication outreach, counselling, logistical support and protection activities.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The programme was implemented through grant contracts signed with Comisión Colombiana de Juristas, International Centre for Transitional Justice, Project Counselling Service and Intermón Oxfam, who are the leading agencies of a network with other 20 partners including some of the most respected NGOs in Colombia. This ensured that beneficiaries could be reached across the country in almost every region. No-cost extensions were signed in May 2009 with the four implementing partners. The actions were completed between August and October 2009.

Thematic discussions and a workshop with all beneficiaries (leading agencies and the partners of the projects) were organised during the second semester of 2008, in order to provide a common forum to put together experiences and design common advocacy and communication strategies; two meetings with EU Heads of Missions, cooperation agencies and political counsellors were organised in order to present and discuss the IfS programme, its outcomes and future challenges; capacity building for a wide range of stakeholders is one of the key outputs of the Programme. Victim advocacy and social organisations have reinforced their institutional capacity, which enables them to better perform their role to lead actions and discuss issues with State and government institutions. The programme also could take advantage of windows of opportunity that could lead to a more efficient and transparent implementation of the Justice and Peace Law, such as the still ongoing discussion of a new Law on Victims Rights. Here, the implementing organisations have been very active in providing forum for discussion and integrating their proposals to improve the legal framework for victims' rights. Nonetheless, the contracting parties have demonstrated the existence of objective and unforeseen obstacles which hampered the adequate development of the project as initially planned.


The main obstacles identified by all the parties are on the first hand threats and other human rights violations against organisations of victims, and those working to support them, which slowed down or paralysed activities temporarily specially in regions where the ongoing internal armed conflict and the presence of new armed illegal groups is more intense; and, secondly, frequent changes in the legal frame and its institutional implementation such as new decrees related to the 'Justice and Peace Law' and the extradition of the main accused paramilitary commanders to the U.S. The implementing parties and their partners in the different projects have taken several measures to adapt the activities to these obstacles, which explain why some additional time to implement the full scale of activities in each project has been crucial to reach their results and specific objectives. For 2010 the Programme will be closed and final payments disbursed. The Programme implementing partners will also produce a joint report with a thorough analysis and figures of the outcomes of his programme, as well as their recommendations for follow-up.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International**

## **Response**

The IfS programme in Colombia was complementary to the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for 2007-2010, which focuses on rule of law support to state institutions.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN COMOROS

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Financial support to the preparation of parliamentary elections in the Union of Comoros	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support related to election processes	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	4 November 2009 with retroactive effect (under the 'Third Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation for the benefit of third countries in crisis situations')	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 1,000,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 1,000,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 950,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	14/10/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	13/10/2010	

### **Context of Instability**

After the separatist crisis in 2007 and military intervention in 2008, Comoros is still considered in a post crisis situation. Comoros is in the middle of a crucial constitutional reform (including legislative elections) which, if it succeeds, can consolidate democratic principles and institutions but, if it fails, could slide the country towards instability. Following the Constitutional revision of May 2009, Comoros is experiencing many of the problems of countries in fragile transition, compounded by high public debt, high levels of rural poverty, isolation due to insularity, poor infrastructure and economic and energy vulnerability. Against this background, the relations between the Union's Government and the three autonomous islands' executives contribute to the risks for political instability in the country.

The urgency of the intervention was linked to the very tight electoral timetable and to tensions between the Union's and Islands' executives and opposition over the implementation of the constitutional revision. Since April 2009, neither the Union Parliament nor Islands' assemblies have been in place. The combined legislative elections (Union Parliament and Islands' assemblies), that were due to take place in early 2009, had been postponed twice, due to lack of resources and capacity. The legislative elections that took place in December 2009 were an important milestone of the whole process.

Transparent, well organised elections are essential for the formation of a credible, legitimate Parliament and to provide a balance of power within the governmental institutions.

### **Short Description**

The EU gave a positive answer to a request by the Comorian authorities for financial support, by providing assistance through a multi donor basket fund managed by UNDP, which provided direct support to the Electoral Commission.

The project supported a wide range of activities in related to the preparation and organization of the elections. Funding, which notably covered expertise and staff, procurement of Election Day materials and logistic costs, was provided under the conditions that the Comorian electoral process would be credible, which included:

- a) an independent Electoral Commission;
- b) a credible registration of voters;
- c) indelible ink to avoid multiple voting;
- d) dialogue mechanism set up;
- e) existing laws and constitutions respected; and finally a credible international observation.

The project was implemented by the UNDP's office in the Union of Comoros.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The overall aim of the action was to make elections in Comoros not only possible but also more transparent and legitimate.

The following issues were identified as key to be addressed in support of development interventions for the improvement of the electoral process with a view to increase its transparency and integrity:

- increased capacity of the Independent National Electoral Commission to better manage elections;
- improved political environment through dialogue mechanism for conflict resolution;
- sensitisation and information campaigns;
- improved capacity of the Constitutional court to deal with electoral issues, through training, equipment, assistance; enhanced capacity at the national level to ensure transparency of the electoral process – media and voter education, assistance to institutions and civil society organization;
- increased gender dimension in the electoral processes – participation of women in all electoral phases.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The action is complementary to other international community efforts to support the process and consolidated international assistance to the UNDP Trust Fund. Some of the few donors present in Comoros showed interest in contributing: among them France with € 300,000, the Arab League and the African Union with \$ 500,000.


Due to the proximity of the election date at the time of the decision an EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) was not deployed, however an African Union EOM was funded under a recent IfS financial support measure with the African Union (AU) to facilitate the deployment of AU EOMs in African countries affected by crisis, emerging crisis or post conflict situations.

The European Union supports Comoros' socio-economic development through the EDF, mainly in infrastructure and education sectors and more recently through general budget support for

countries experiencing the impacts of food and financial crises. Since Anjouan's 2007/08 separatist crisis, the EU is also strongly involved in the reconciliation process, along with other international partners under the lead of the African Union. A focus on good governance and institutional capacity building is present through the EU's interventions and approach in Comoros.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### CUBA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Programme in Support to Post-Hurricane Rehabilitation in Cuba</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-Disaster Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	17/03/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 7,500,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 7,500,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 3,800,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	April/May 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	October/November 2010	

### **Context of Instability**

Hurricanes Gustav, Ike and Paloma, which hit Cuba between August and November 2008, damaged or destroyed over 500.000 houses, made necessary the temporary evacuation of some three million Cubans, and caused overall damage and losses estimated at almost USD 10 billion. The hurricanes also destroyed vast amounts of crops, and significantly damaged notably the agricultural productive capacities throughout the country. This was the case in particular in the provinces of Camaguey, Granma, Holguin, Las Tunas, the Isle of Youth and Pinar del Rio. Following the Council Conclusions of 23rd June 2008 lifting the diplomatic measures against Cuba, EU political dialogue with Cuba was re-launched after years of interruption, and EU co-operation with Cuba formally resumed in October 2008. EU contribution to post-hurricane rehabilitation in Cuba was therefore considered as both necessary in view of the extent of the damage, but also particularly timely in the present context of EU-Cuba relations, and welcomed by the Cuban authorities.

### **Short Description**

The IfS financing decision adopted in March 2009 aims to support post-hurricane rehabilitation in Cuba, specifically by helping rehabilitate the essential productive capacities in agriculture in the six worst-affected provinces of Cuba. Such rehabilitation is a vital stage between emergency relief programmes (including the already completed ECHO programmes) and longer term development programmes in the agricultural sector in Cuba. This programme of measures is being implemented through grant contracts concluded directly with partner organisations. Those partners consist of four consortia of European NGOs led respectively by Welthungerhilfe, Intermón Oxfam, CISP (Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli) and FOS – Solidaridad Socialista. Common local counterparts for all projects are the Cuban agricultural associations ANAP, ACPA and ACTAF as appropriate. The Commission invited full project proposals from these NGOs in February 2009, following a pre-selection based on project concept notes which they submitted in January 2009. Grant contracts with the four operators were signed by the EU Delegation in the course of April and May 2009. The start of project activities on the ground was delayed by several



months due to belated technical endorsement of the projects by the Cuban authorities, which was finally granted to all four projects in the course of September and October 2009. To take into account this delay, the Commission has approved in principle a 6-month extension of the whole programme, and will shortly be considering specific project extension requests from those operators wishing to avail themselves of this possibility.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The Commission worked closely with the Cuban authorities on the design of this interim response programme. It was decided to focus the programme thematically (i.e. on agriculture as the key rehabilitation priority), geographically (i.e. on the six priority provinces) and in size (i.e. small number of large projects). The clear rehabilitation priority was agriculture. Indeed, much of the country's food production, or indeed of the economic activity in the countryside, depends on small and medium farms and co-operatives whose productive capacities (buildings, tools and machinery, irrigation systems, power supply, etc) were destroyed or badly damaged during hurricanes. The bulk of the programme budget is accordingly being used to rehabilitate those, and secondarily some adjacent social infrastructure (indeed village schools or clinics, or dwellings of agricultural workers, often share buildings with agricultural co-operatives; re-doing irrigation allows at the same time to re-do water and sanitation of these communities, etc). Wherever possible, rehabilitation is done in accordance with good practices of 'building back better', mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (e.g. by introducing roof structures designed to better resist future hurricanes). Support in the agricultural sector is also indirectly helping pave the way for future reforms of this sector and which is notably being supported under the present and coming EU food security programmes.

Geographically, the six provinces of Camaguey, Granma, Holguin, Las Tunas, the Isle of Youth and Pinar del Rio on which this programme focuses were already generally identified as priority provinces for reconstruction by the authorities, and specifically in the Joint Declaration signed between Cuba and the EU in November 2008. Focused projects do not only allow for achieving greater coherence, but also to facilitate co-ordination with other initiatives, speed up the programme's implementation, and account for a greater 'critical mass' of each intervention. Implementation through NGOs already active in this sector guarantees expertise, quick start of the programme, and high visibility of EU funding.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The focus of the IfS programme on the rehabilitation of the agricultural productive capacities destroyed or damaged by the hurricanes helps ensure the link between the already completed DG ECHO-funded humanitarian response to hurricanes (two humanitarian response programmes totalling € 4 million were adopted and executed by means of 11 projects) and the subsequent development projects designed at a larger scale (Food Facility & Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)). Also as regards operators, most IfS partner NGOs were involved in the ECHO programme, and most are likely to also be involved under future FSTP calls for proposals. In the related area of food security, the Commission signed at the end of June a contribution agreement with UNDP for a project named "PALMA" (Spanish acronym for "programme of local support to the modernisation of agriculture" in Cuba). This programme is funded for € 11.7 million out of the first batch of € 1 billion 'Food Facility' ad hoc instrument, and for € 4.4 million out of the EU Food Security thematic programme (FSTP). The objective of PALMA is to decrease the country's dependency on imported food, hence reducing the negative effect of food price rises by increasing

agricultural production through support to cooperatives, individual farmers and the related local entities of rural municipalities. In addition to this UNDP-implemented part, a further € 3.6 million out of the FSTP programme will be implemented through NGOs, with additional FSTP allocations likely in 2010. Clearly the activities of the IfS-funded projects will be closely coordinated with both of the above.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Support for peace & stabilisation in eastern DR Congo (2) Establishment of an integrated system for human resources management within the Congolese National Police (PNC)	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peacebuilding capacity & Security Sector Reform	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 20/06/2008 - (2) 16/08/2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 10,000,000 <i>Contracted: by Dec 09, € 9,999,095</i> <i>Paid: by Dec 09, € 5,088,391</i> (2) € 5,000,000 <i>Contracted: by Dec 09, € 4,979,663</i> <i>Paid: by Dec 09, € 4,566,184</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) various projects from 17/11/2008 (2) various from 27/02/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) various component end dates in 2010 (2) various, from 19/03/2009 onwards	

### Context of Instability

Tensions and conflicts between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and some of its eastern neighbours have had their roots in both local factors and the region's history. The DRC and its neighbours have made progress along the road to peace and stabilisation since 2002 and this, together with a successful political transition, led to the 2006 elections. However, tensions still remain in a number of areas in eastern DRC despite encouraging developments regarding the rapprochement between the DRC and Rwanda. This rapprochement has been achieved rather on the political level than on the level of the population. Even if on the one hand the joint Rwanda/DRC military operation followed by various operations against the FDLR rebels have contributed to weakening the FDLR, on the other hand these operations have not always been accepted by the population due to the high price the latter had to pay. The Ituri Agreement of 23 March 2009 marked the rapprochement between the government and ex-military groups. Even if the integration of the former armed groups was formally done, their integration into the country's political system did not follow. The context remains extremely fragile and could easily deteriorate as the root causes of the conflict have not been fully addressed.

### Short Description

The IfS is supporting a range of security sector and stabilisation related actions in the DRC through

- 1) a € 10 million programme in support of peace and stabilisation in eastern DRC;
- 2) a separate € 5 million Security System Reform (SSR) measure to support the establishment of

an integrated system for human resources management within the Police Nationale Congolaise.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1) Support for peace and stabilisation in eastern DRC:** This programme is made up of a cluster of four complementary components:

- targeted policy and technical assistance in support of ongoing peace, stabilisation and reconciliation processes in eastern DRC (implementing partner: International Alert);
- promotion of confidence-building measures between the DRC and its eastern neighbours (particularly Rwanda), through supporting the relevant authorities to improve cross-border cooperation on patrolling national parks straddling the borders of the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda (implementing partner: Africa Conservation Fund);
- support for the deployment and establishment of Congolese national police in eastern DRC (financing agreement with the Congolese National Police);
- improvement of security and access conditions for isolated or cut off rural communities through the opening up and reinstatement of targeted access roads in the Kivu provinces.

During 2009, good progress was made on the improvement of the security and access for the local population through the opening up of rural access roads in Masisi and Rutshuru and in the zones of Kamango. The opening up of these routes, in particular the one of Kamango, facilitated the redeployment of the administrative authorities and the security forces into these areas. These actions have also contributed to the creation of employment through the use of a 'cash for work' approach. The project with the national park authorities, implemented with the ACF, has contributed not only to cross-border cooperation between different bodies but also to the weakening of the revenue sources of the FDLR. In fact, the IfS actions facilitated the conduct of various operations against the illegal exploitation of charcoal. These operations were accompanied by project support for the production and distribution of alternative sources of energy (briquettes) for the local population.

**(2) Establishment of an integrated system for Human Resources Management within the Congolese National Police (PNC):** This action is facilitating urgently required police reform activities aimed at improving the overall delivery of policing services to the DRC population. Project activities include reorganising, training and providing new centralised office accommodation for staff in the PNC's Human Resources, Budget and Finance Directorates and informatics services.


## Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response

These IfS actions are complementary to other Commission-managed SSR activities under the EDF, and all of these EU actions are implemented in close coordination with the two civilian CSDP missions in the DRC, i.e. EUSEC and EUPOL. **(1) Support for peace & stabilisation in eastern DR Congo:** This IfS programme has been contributing to the wider UN 'Stabilisation Plan' for eastern Congo. Meanwhile, the Commission has implemented significant EU humanitarian aid as well as wide ranging recovery, reconstruction and development actions financed under the European Development Fund (EDF) in eastern DRC. **(2) Establishment of an integrated system for Human Resources Management in the Congolese National Police:** The reorganisation of the Congolese National Police is based on new human resource management procedures supported by newly

**developed software which will thereafter enable the centralisation of all data collected nationwide. This last activity is to be implemented by IOM with complementary EU funding under the European Development Fund (EDF).**

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

### FIJI

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Technical Assistance to Electoral Bodies in Fiji</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to Electoral Processes/Institutions	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	4 December 2007 (under the "PAMF" Facility)	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 730,000 <i>Contracted: € 276,552</i> <i>Paid: € 184,865</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	09/07/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	31/07/2009	

### Context of Instability

The Military coup in Fiji of 5th December 2006, which ousted a democratically-elected civilian government, constituted from the EU viewpoint a clear breach of the 'essential clauses' of the Cotonou Agreement. Upon proposal from the Commission, the Council agreed to partial suspension of EDF aid (including on sugar) and to the opening of consultations with Fiji under Art 96 of the Cotonou Agreement. These consultations culminated in high-level consultations between the interim Government and the EU in Brussels and resulted in April 2007 in a series of commitments on return to democracy, rule of law and respect of human rights agreed to by the interim Government. The progress and compliance is monitored by the EU Heads of Missions in Fiji and the quarterly progress reports submitted by the interim Government. In this context, international donors agreed in 2007 to provide technical assistance to Fiji to ensure effective preparations for and appropriate conduct of a free, fair and credible parliamentary election by 2009.

### Short Description

To ensure the next Parliamentary Election in Fiji is well managed, an extensive programme of technical support was put in place by donors to assist and enhance the capacity of the Elections Office to carry out its responsibilities. These included among others, a Chief Technical Advisor to the Office of the Supervisor of the Elections that the EC was requested by the Interim Government to fund. The Chief Technical Advisor was intended to lead the team of advisors and report to the Supervisor of Elections. However, the government did not request any other technical assistance to be fielded by the donors.

### Activities and State of Play

On request of the Supervisor of Elections the EU Chief Technical Advisor defines operations for the voter registration mechanism following the Census of 2007, the work of the Constituency Boundaries Commission and the voting process. The assistance delivers sustainability to the operations of the Office of the Supervisor of Elections, improves management of elections, establishes terms of reference for the staff, introduce best administrative practices and build public confidence in the integrity of the electoral system and in the electoral outcomes.


Following Appeal Court decision on 9 April 2009 ruling that the interim Government was illegal, the interim Government stepped down. On 10 April President abrogated the Constitution and appointed the interim Prime Minister and Prime Minister who in his turn re-appointed the same Cabinet and ministers. On 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009 the PM announce his Strategic Framework for Change which foresees new constitution in 2013 and elections in 2014.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

This contract was part of a broader package designed for technical assistance to electoral bodies in Fiji: a technical advisor team of three professional staff, comprising a Chief Technical Advisor, a Financial Advisor and a Procurement Advisor. This team was to be enforced by Short-term Advisors in specific subjects. The Council Decision of 1<sup>st</sup> October 2007 on appropriate measures, which underpin the Council Decision of 18 April 2007, was extended by 6 months on 29 September 2009 in order to pave the way for new consultations under the Cotonou Agreement Article 96.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

### GEORGIA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Multi-track Dialogue on the Human and Economic Dimensions of the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict</p> <p>(2) Support for Increased Transparency and Credibility of Parliamentary and Regional Elections</p> <p>(3) Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the Armed Conflict in Georgia</p> <p>(4) Second Post-Conflict Support Package</p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Mediation and Political Dialogue, Support to Regional Elections and Institutions	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 22/02/2008 (under the "PAMF" Facility)</p> <p>(2) 05/05/2008</p>	<p>(3) 05/12/2008</p> <p>(4) 22/07/2009</p>
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) € 414,585 <i>Contracted: € 414,585</i> <i>Paid: € 381,743</i></p> <p>(2) € 2,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 1,831,560</i> <i>Paid: € 1,757,100</i></p>	<p>(3) € 15.000.000 <i>Contracted: € 14.999.172</i> <i>Paid: € 13.280.962</i></p> <p>(4) € 14.000.000 <i>Contracted: € 13.999.443</i> <i>Paid: € 7.869.711</i></p>
<b>Totals</b>	<i>Committed: € 31,414,585; Contracted: € 30,830,175; Paid: € 23,289,516</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 01/03/2008; (2) 01/04/2008; (3) 15/10/2008; (4) 22/07/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 30/04/2009; (2) 20/03/2010; (3) 15/04/2010; (4) 22/01/2011	

### **Context of Instability**

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, two unresolved conflicts, in Georgia's regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, have undermined stability in Georgia. Both entities seek to break-away from Georgia and declare their independence, while they are recognised as part of Georgia by the EU and most international actors. A period of growing tensions in both breakaway regions escalated in August 2008, when Georgia engaged in an armed conflict with Russia and separatist groups from South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

After mediation by the French presidency of the European Union, the parties reached a ceasefire agreement on 12 August 2008, signed by Georgia on 15 August 2008 in Tbilisi and by Russia on 16 August in Moscow. After the August 2008 war between Georgia and Russia, the break-away regions unilaterally declared their independence which was recognised by Russia, Venezuela and Nauru. A number of incidents occurred in both conflict zones in the months after the war ended. As of 2009 tensions between the two parties of the conflict remain high.



## Short Description

**(1) Multi-track dialogue on the Georgian-Abkhazian conflict** – The project pursues confidence-building and common ground for cooperation through common research activities into specific, pre-defined areas of mutual interest.

**(2) Support for increased transparency and credibility of elections** – The Presidential elections of 5 January encountered some difficulties, especially during the vote count and tabulation, which raised questions regarding the credibility of the process. In order to prevent further confrontations between the opposing political parties during the Parliamentary elections in May 2008 and the regional elections for the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara in summer 2008, this action aims to address the main challenges. The project involves Georgian society through extensive voter education and information campaigns (especially in remote, rural and minority areas) and trains domestic election observers to independently monitor the conduct of the elections, as well as establishing rapid reaction mechanisms to address serious violations. This would help prevent an escalation of the already highly polarised political rhetoric and violence which would follow allegations of large scale vote rigging.

**(3) Support to mitigate the consequences of the armed conflict in Georgia** – The action aims at supporting IDPs and returnees and integrating them into Georgian society. The armed conflict of August 2008 drove more than 100,000 persons from their homes of which most could return to their place of origin shortly after the end of the conflict. In the immediate aftermath of the conflict the most pressing issue was the accommodation and integration of these refugees and the IfS intervention addressed this problem.

**(4) Support for confidence building measures and de-conflicting** – This IfS intervention tries to address the underlying long-term causes of the conflict by providing support to civil society contacts across the conflict lines, capacity building for civil society, political reform in Georgia and confidence building between the conflict parties.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1) Multi-track Dialogue on the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict** – The project team organized the cooperation of joint Abkhaz, Georgian and Russian working groups who collaborated to create a common vision for confidence building measures. The project was conceived within a strictly technical perspective, avoiding debating any aspect of the 'status question'. It focused on joint interests, rather than different positions.

**(2) Support for increased transparency and credibility of Elections** – Activities addressed legal and administrative problems in the pre-election phase (especially auditing of voter lists) as well as enhancing the capacities of bodies advising on election day procedures. This included complaints and appeals procedures, training for election officials, an intensive voter information campaign, enhancing the capacity of election monitoring bodies and improving voter awareness throughout the electoral cycle. The programme was implemented within the overall framework of EU cooperation with non-state actors, the Council of Europe's office in Georgia and UNDP.

**(3) Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the Armed Conflict in Georgia** – This project provided shelter for IDPs who lost their homes after the armed conflict of August 2008 (in particular housing for the winter), support to early recovery (such as training) and support to civil society-state dialogue on IDP issues.


**(4) Support for confidence building measures and de-conflicting** – This second IfS post-conflict support package encouraged and supported dialogue, research and analysis, helped to raise

awareness through the use of media and debate. Capacity-building of local civil society and local government (e.g. training, management etc.) was also supported in order to improve rehabilitation and development operations in support of conflict affected people (e.g. protection and human rights, social issues, rule of law, etc.). Other projects addressed local development in an integrated and inclusive manner in regions/districts with the presence of old and new IDP to ensure inclusion of both IDPs and host communities. Projects to strengthen democracy (including free and fair elections), political pluralism and independent media can play an important role in the search for a solution to the conflict and will be part of the programme. The new package also supported durable housing solutions for the local population and returnees to Gali. It is difficult for international actors to intervene in Abkhazia and the IfS is one of the few instruments which can provide support to conflict-affected persons living in Abkhazia, including returnees.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The IfS actions in Georgia were developed in cooperation and complementarity with the EUSR and the later deployment of the EUMM monitoring mission in October 2008.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN GUINEA BISSAU

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Technical Assistance for the Security Sector Reform (SSR)	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Security System Reform	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	02/10/2007 (under the "PAMF" Facility)	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 700,000 <i>Contracted: € 709,263</i> <i>Paid: € 608,435</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	05/10/2007	
<b>End Date</b>	15/06/2009	

### Context of Instability

Guinea-Bissau is a fragile state which has experienced a recurrent cycle of political crises and coups d'etat, while criminal networks have proliferated. In the absence of effective state and security structures, the country has become a transit point for drug trafficking from Latin America to Europe.

Following the successful legislative elections of November 2008, there were some hopes for a renewed momentum for socio-political stability and reforms. But the assassinations of the army chief General Tagme Na Wai and President Nino Vieira in March 2009 has plunged the country once again into deep political uncertainty. The killings underscore the influence of the military's involvement in politics and its profound implications for stability and democracy in the country, widespread impunity and criminality, along with the collapse of the justice system, pose additional challenges.

Significant efforts are required to effect fundamental changes to the way the country is governed and avoid it sliding into further violence and instability.

### Short Description

In 2006, the Government of Guinea-Bissau drafted a national security sector reform strategy to adapt the size and the nature of the security sector to the needs and to the means of the country, while improving its competence and its submission to the civilian power.

In its initial phase, the implementation of the strategy required addressing a number of critical issues and in 2007 the Government requested specialised technical assistance to the European Union. While long-term support to the demobilisation and reintegration of the former combatants was already planned to be provided through the European Development Fund (EDF), it was essential to rapidly deployment of a team of SSR experts so that the reform process could move

forward. In that context, the IfS project provided a team of three experts to support the Government at strategic level to overcome with the hurdles that exist to move forward the reform, to reinforce the monitoring and the donor coordination, and to give advice to the EU in view of its future programmes to the sector.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The IfS deployed two experts in October 2007 that provided advice to the Defence Minister and to the Committee for Technical Cooperation until the end 2008. The third expert, specialised on coordination matters, joined the Team on January 2008 and remained in the country until mid-2009. During the period, the three experts have given advice and administrative support to relevant officials and partners on a daily basis on all matters related to the SSR process, which included legal reforms, administrative management, preparation works for the setting up of a mechanism for demobilisation and downsizing of security forces.

The experts were heavily involved in the many operational initiatives, including the completion of the security forces census, helped preparing long-term EDF programmes in support to the SSR (Army, Police) and played a crucial role to introduce the ESDP mission (EUSSR) to the local authorities and other donors. Following the recommendations of the third meeting of the International "Group of Friends of Guinea Bissau", on November 2008, for improving SSR coordination at local level, and in order to better coordinate with the expertise just deployed under the EU long-term assistance, the Commission decided to extend the presence of the IfS coordinator, initially foreseen for 12 month, for 6 additional months.

With the dissolution of the national technical coordination structure, this expert has become a natural facilitator between the international community and the Secretariat of the Steering Committee and has played a key role on the dissemination of the information and of the analysis.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The European Union is totally engaged on SSR in Guinea Bissau. The IfS Team has maintained a very constructive technical partnership with the authorities and all the partners, and has supported all EU initiatives seeking for a maximum EU coherence and complementarity.

The immediate provision of the Team has indeed helped preparing long term EU support in the areas of Justice and DDR, currently in place, and introducing the SSR ESDP mission, launched on 16 June 2008, to local authorities. Assistance to EU Member States involved in the reform process has also been provided when required.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### HAITI

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Rehabilitation of the Martissant quartier - Port-au-Prince (2) Programme in support of the democratic electoral process	 <p style="font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Capacity Building, elections	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) 22/12/2007; (2) 13/03/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 3,000,000; <i>Contracted</i> : € 2,950,000; <i>Paid</i> : € 1,953,777 (2) € 3,300,000; <i>Contracted</i> : € 3,300,000; <i>Paid</i> : € 2,665,000	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 15/02/2008; (2) 09/06/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 14/08/2009; (2) 09/03/2010	

### **Context of Instability<sup>1</sup>**

Haitian progress towards becoming a more democratic and prosperous state since 1986 demise of the Duvalier dictatorship has been unsteady. Instability and economic deterioration under a parade of military and civilian governments, exacerbated by episodic coup d'états, have characterised the country's recent history despite considerable international attention. A peaceful environment prevailed nonetheless after the election of President René Préval in 2006, supported also by the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH). The Haitian Government crafted then a poverty-reduction and economic-growth strategy (PRGS) in order to confront the country's dysfunctional institutions, poor governance, corruption, crime, drug trafficking and environmental vulnerability.

However, the country's stability was repeatedly disrupted in 2008: soaring world prices for food and fuel hit the already extremely vulnerable Haitian population disproportionately and led to social unrest and political crisis. Demonstrations were contained by MINUSTAH, and the Haitian Police, but ultimately provoked the ouster of the prime minister and the lack of a government for five months. Moreover, in the midst of this political crisis, 4 devastating hurricanes severely hit Haiti, killing over 800 persons, and wreaking destruction of livelihoods and infrastructure estimated at 15% of GDP. Some analysts called 2008 a 'lost year' for Haiti.

Following the 12 January 2010 earthquake, massive recovery and reconstruction challenges will need to be addressed together with continuing needs to reform governance, to consolidate the democratic process (legislative and presidential elections will have to be held), and to create new opportunities for economic growth.

<sup>1</sup> This text only covers developments until end-2009. For information on the Haiti earthquake and subsequent developments, as well as the EU response to the disaster, please consult [http://eeas.europa.eu/haiti/earthquake/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/haiti/earthquake/index_en.htm).

## **Short Description and State of Play**

### ***(1) Réhabilitation of the Martissant quartier - Port-au-Prince***

**Objective(s):** rehabilitation of the Martissant poor neighbourhood in Port-au-Prince, exposed to high levels of violence due to the absence in practice of the public authority.

**Activities:** Second management committee held in November 2008. Good co-ordinations amongst the 3 implementing NGOs.

- i. FOKAL completed a socio-demographic and economic diagnosis along with a study on risks and disasters in the area. A participatory process with local organizations around the theme of citizenship in the park as from late November
- ii. CONCERN began in mid October 2008, the 3rd phase of its dialogue process
- iii. OXFAM put in place an emergency labour intensive programme of waste collection from June to August 2008.

### ***(2) Programme in support of the democratic electoral process***

After the successful 2006 presidential, parliamentary and local elections, Haitian authorities were expected to implement new electoral deadlines by the end of 2007, notably the re-election of 1/3 of the Senate. However, this vote had to be postponed until 2009.

The programme is a comprehensive project of support to the senatorial elections executed through an UNDP Trust Fund with the technical partnership of MINUSTAH, UNOPS and OAS comprising 3 components:

- Senatorial Election 2009;
- Technical Assistance to the Electoral Council;
- Evaluation of Haiti electoral processes, 2005-2009.

Many international donors, including Canada, USA, Brazil and Germany, participated with their pledges, as well as Haiti's authorities with a US\$ 5,500,000 contribution from the national budget.

The IfS funds constituting 1/3 of overall support were contributed in time for the run-off vote on 21 June 2009, which provided for the election of 11 out of the 12 vacant Senate posts.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIA (ACEH)

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Support to Post-Conflict Governance in Aceh Province, Indonesia	 <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Mediation and Political Dialogue	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	13/10/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 3,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,997,688</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 1,559,714</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	17/11/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	16/09/2010	

### Context of Instability

The year 2005 witnessed the signature on 15 August in Helsinki, Finland, of the Accord between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). With this agreement, which put an end to 30 years of conflict, the parties committed themselves to a common vision for a new and peaceful future for Aceh based on the principle of decentralised governance within the unitary state of Indonesia.

The EU considers Indonesia a priority country, given its size, its geo-political importance and its role in the fight against the effects of climate change. Over the past few years, the EU and Indonesia have intensified their partnership. The EU actively supported these negotiations and the Government of Indonesia invited the EU and five countries from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to set up the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM). The AMM 15-month civilian crisis management mission tasked to monitor the decommissioning and demobilization of former GAM combatants was successfully concluded in December 2006. Ever since, the EU continues to support the peace process beyond the key demobilisation and disarmament phases.

### Short Description

The purpose of this project is to contribute to safeguarding stable and sustainable post-conflict governance in Aceh, following the signature of the Helsinki Peace Accord of 15 August 2005 and Memorandum of Understanding, by providing direct support to the provincial administration on establishing the mechanisms, and the legal capacity, to respond in a timely manner to the consultations foreseen in the new special autonomy law (Law on the Governing of Aceh - LoGA).

### Objectives



The programme has two objectives, firstly to support the establishment of a legal framework which safeguards the legitimate interests of Aceh by adhering to the LoGA, and secondly to provide the Governor and other peace-process stakeholders, with expert analysis on the further implementation of the process as established in a Memorandum of Understanding.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The start date of the programme, with the signature of a grant agreement on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2008, and subsequent payment of an advance has not left much time for mobilisation of resources in 2008. Nevertheless a full team was in place by the end of the year. Project advisors, embedded in the task force located in the Governor's Office provide guidance, workshops, and short courses on legal research, analysis, policy formulation and mediation strategies.

In 2009, not all has been smooth, however: populist policies from the majority party in the Aceh provincial parliament, such as fixed price agricultural produce, with the hope that the international community will cover the financial deficit, are just not reasonable, while some of the more strict tenants of Sharia law, and most notably stoning as a punishment, are contrary to the Indonesian Constitution. Given this difficult environment the programme has continued to support the legal basis.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

This action is building on, and further consolidating, the EU support already provided for the Aceh peace process: Initial financial support to Crisis Management Initiative (CMI), which under the leadership of Martti Ahtisaari, brokered the peace talks in 2005, the monitoring of the peace agreement through the EU-led Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) in the ESDP framework; and support to the implementation of key provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding through the "Aceh Peace Process Support" programme, including an election observation mission (EU EOM) in 2006/2007, and support to the reintegration of GAM ex-combatants through Aid to Uprooted people.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### KENYA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>EU assistance in support of the trial and related treatment of piracy suspects</b>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to judicial system
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	13 May 2009
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 1,750,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 1,750,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 1,400,000</i>
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	1 May 2009 (retroactive)
<b>End Date</b>	31 October 2010



### **Context of Instability**

Combating piracy along some of the world's major shipping lanes off the Horn of Africa is a high priority for regional countries as well as the wider international community. Apart from the impact on the overall security situation, the disruption of trade caused by the piracy crisis is damaging the already fragile economies of many developing countries in the region.

The EU is actively engaged in the fight against piracy through the conduct of the CSDP naval operation EU-NAVFOR Atalanta, which aims to contribute to the protection of UN World Food Programme (WFP) urgent humanitarian deliveries to Somalia as well as to the protection of other vulnerable sea vessels and the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast. In March 2009, the EU concluded an agreement with Kenya to allow piracy suspects detained by the Atalanta naval operation to be transferred to Kenya for trial.

### **Short Description**

The Kenyan authorities asked the EU for practical assistance to support the country's efforts to ensure the trials and related treatment of transferred piracy suspects. Aware of the resource and other constraints faced by the Kenyan authorities, and conscious of the critical contribution which their engagement makes to the overall international efforts to combat piracy, the EU agreed to provide assistance.

The IfS crisis response package supports the prosecution, police, judicial and prison services, particularly focusing on various capacity and logistical shortfalls associated with the trial and detention of piracy suspects.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The EU engaged the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as its implementing partner. UNODC's Nairobi regional office has demonstrated its capacity to quickly mobilise assistance on the ground in Kenya.

The project has been effectively implementing the following activities:

- comprehensive reviews of the relevant legal frameworks of Kenya and also the Seychelles and Tanzania, setting out recommendations for legal development in the short, medium and long term;
- support to the Kenyan police service through critical assistance with logistics, travel, training (particularly for evidence handling) and the provision of secure exhibit rooms; support for the prosecution service through training, office enhancements, logistical support, online legal resources and drafting of handover routines for transfers of piracy suspects;
- improvements to the functioning of courts including through the development of courtroom facilities for piracy and other large trials in Mombasa, facilitation of court attendance by foreign witnesses, provision of interpreters, defense services, online legal resources and technical equipment; support for the conduct of extensive reviews of remand caseloads, which resulted in significant reductions in court and prison overload in Mombasa;
- substantial improvements in conditions for all prisoners at Shimo La Tewa prison in Mombasa, including a reduction in overcrowding, a doubling of the capacity of sanitation and water supply services, repainted facilities, better equipped kitchens, procurement of basic mattresses and blankets and the enhancement of prison medical services.

Technical assessments were also conducted at four other prisons where convicted pirates may be held. UNODC intends to undertake additional rehabilitation work in those prisons with funding from other donors.

Working closely with the responsible Kenyan authorities, the project has contributed to ensuring trials are conducted in a fair and humane manner and in a sound rule of law framework. Practical support delivered by the EU/UNODC continuously seeks to improve the efficiency of trials within the confines of ongoing constraints faced by the Kenyan authorities.

Note: in addition to the IfS support for piracy trials in Kenya, it was agreed to also provide a broadly similar range of support (€ 780,000) for piracy trials in the Seychelles, with the relevant Contribution Agreement being signed with UNODC in 2010. However, in the meantime the 2009 IfS Financing Decision for support to trials in Kenya already included a provision to allow initial funding for related activities in the Seychelles and other countries in the region.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The EU and other donors will need to consider how to meet future funding requirements for ongoing needs to support trials in Kenya running through 2011 and appeals running until the end of 2012, while prisons will need continuing support on the basis of piracy sentences running until 2018. It is important that EU Member States, the UNODC and other international actors continue

with and build on the initial measures which are addressing some of Kenya's more immediate short-term needs.

This IfS action is an important complement to the EU's CSDP anti-piracy naval operation Atalanta as well as wider efforts of the EU and international community to tackle piracy.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### KOSOVO (UNDER UNSC RESOLUTION 1244 (1999))

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Support for the vetting of judges (2) Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo (Phase 1+2)		
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Regional Peace building Capacity		
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 20/02/2008 (2) 11/12/2007.		
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 5,000,000 <i>Contracted: by Dec 09: € 5,000,000</i> <i>Paid: by Dec 09: € 3,456,954</i> (2) € 20,000,000 <i>Contracted: by Dec 09: € 19,930,205</i> <i>Paid: by Dec 09: € 19,930,205</i>		<b>Totals:</b> <i>Committed: € 25,000,000</i> <i>Contracted: € 24,930,205</i> <i>Paid: € 23,387,159</i>
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 09/04/2008; (2) 28/02/2008		
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 08/04/2010; (2) 30/06/2010		

### Context of Instability

Following Kosovo's declaration of independence on 17 February 2008, attention turned to consolidation, amid continued risks to stability in the North and Serbia's refusal to recognise Kosovo's independence.

The EU has repeatedly reiterated that Kosovo has a clear European perspective, in line with the rest of the Western Balkans. The EU remains committed to playing a leading role in ensuring the stability of Kosovo through a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission in the rule of law area, through its Special Representative and its contribution to the International Civilian Office.

The European Commission provides recommendations and policy advice on how to ensure progress in its European reform agenda and address the priorities the Council has identified in the European Partnership for Kosovo. It also provides substantial financial assistance to Kosovo.

### Short Description

**(1) Support for the vetting of judges** - The action supports the vetting and appointment of judges and prosecutors in Kosovo in an effort to contribute to the establishment of an independent and professional judiciary and prosecution service, thus helping to build public confidence and trust in the rule of law.

The creation of a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of all appointments for judicial and prosecutorial positions in Kosovo is mandated by Section 7 of UNMIK Regulation No. 2005/25, which calls for the establishment of an 'Independent Judicial and Prosecutorial Commission (IJPC)'. The Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) is responsible for the recruitment and selection of judges (and prosecutors on an interim basis). An Independent Judicial and Prosecutorial Commission was established within the KJC to conduct a comprehensive, Kosovo-wide review to vet and select individuals prior to their appointment.

**(2) Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo** – Through this IfS action, the EU financed almost 50% of the operational costs of the International Civilian Office (ICO) in Kosovo for its first two years of operation, up to a total of maximum € 20 million thus contributing to the stability of the region at large.

A first tranche of € 10 million was provided for the period up until 30 June 2009, followed by a second and final tranche of € 10 million for the period to 30 June 2010. Other ICO donors are the United States, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Czech Republic and Austria.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Support for the vetting of judges** – Following the development of a methodology agreed upon by all actors active in the area of judicial reform in Kosovo, including the European Commission, the United States, the UN and the Kosovo Judicial Council, the project has undertaken practical vetting and testing of judges and prosecutors, including vetting for compliance with basic conditions for appointment, such as residence in Kosovo, high moral integrity, legal qualifications and professional experience. Since 3 April 2009, 935 applicants have registered with the IJPC, with over 600 having submitted their applications for a total of 420 available positions in the judiciary.

The difficult political environment following Kosovo's declaration of independence meant the project did not start off as quickly as anticipated. Therefore implementation was delayed and it was decided to extend the duration of the project in line with Art 6 IfS Regulation by 6 months until 8 April 2010.


**(2) Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office (ICO) in Kosovo** - The mandate of the International Civilian Representative, assisted by the International Civilian Office, is to support and supervise the implementation of the Comprehensive Settlement Proposal (CSP) in Kosovo. Full implementation of the CSP is meant to promote stability, multi-ethnicity and the rule of law in Kosovo as well as prosperity and freedom for all inhabitants.

In 2009 the Commission adopted a second and last IfS contribution to the ICO. The size of this allocation is identical to the first contribution, i.e. € 10 million. In conformity with the IfS Regulation the second crisis response for the same purpose was adopted as an "Interim Response Programme".

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

Both activities are complementary to the Commission's IPA programme for transition assistance and capacity building in Kosovo and the CSDP Rule of Law mission EULEX in Kosovo.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) <b>Support to Constitutional Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>  (2) <b>Support to Judiciary Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Rule of Law, Reform of Public Administration and Constitutional System	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 17/03/2008 (2) 17/01/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 1,500,000 <i>Contracted: € 1,500,000</i> <i>Paid: € 1,425,000</i> (2) € 2,500,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,369,447</i> <i>Paid: € 1,196,290</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 15/08/2008 (2) 19/11/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 14/08/2010 (2) 18/05/2010	

### Context of Instability

Fraudulent parliamentary elections in February 2005 led to a popular uprising the next month that deposed President Askar Akayev and replaced him with Kurmanbek Bakiyev, who was elected President that July. The resulting government has lurched from crisis to crisis in the face of worsening political violence, prison revolts, serious property disputes and popular disillusion. The security services are slipping out of government control, raising the prospect of more chaos and criminality. Apart from urgent crisis situations, EU assistance aims at the overall goal of poverty reduction focusing in particular on support to social reform and education as well as on rule of law and reform of the judiciary. Exceptional assistance measures under the IfS help drive Kyrgyzstan towards stability by advancing the rule of law and good governance.

### Short Description

**(1) Support to constitutional reform in the Kyrgyz Republic** - The purpose of this Instrument for Stability (IfS) project is to provide expertise to the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic. The project supports ongoing democratic reforms, facilitates adoption of secondary legislation in line with the new Constitution and builds parliamentary capacity to strengthen the rule of law. It also aimed to strengthen the Parliament's role and its institutional capacity, with special attention to increasing efficiency, capacity and transparency.

**(2) Support to judiciary reform in the Kyrgyz Republic** - The programme provides expertise to

support the reform of the judiciary in the Kyrgyz Republic, in line with the new Constitution and humanisation of criminal code. The aim is to help it function more effectively, transparently and independently in order to improve stability in the country, while remaining fully in line with the EU strategy on Central Asia which aims to strengthen good governance and rule of law in the region.

## **Activities and State of Play**

Assistance to the Kyrgyz Parliament in adapting the most important pieces of legislation to the Constitution and networking and exchange of expertise with the European Parliaments for the development of national good practice. Other activities included assisting the Parliament in introducing standards of law drafting expertise, taking into account gender, environment, human rights, anti-corruption and other perspectives through trainings for parliamentary staff. The public activity of factions, committees and new deputies of the *Jogorku Kenesh* has increased. The improved content of parliamentary debates is observed alongside with better quality of questions asked and better understanding of the system of state governance.

Results so far include:

- gender audit of the Parliament Administration achieved and presented to fractions;
- the list of legislation to be amended and aligned with the Constitution and international standards was identified in consultation with the Parliament;
- 65 employees of the Administration of the Jogorku Kenesh were trained in five types of expertise (legal, human rights, anti-corruption, gender and environmental);
- 23 of the most skilled and motivated employees underwent practical on the job training based on the case-study method. The mentorship of experienced trainers allowed them to conduct expertise of 46 laws which they use in their daily activity;
- seven roundtables and one international conference with public participation were conducted – these events were related to the approval and implementation of the legislation. These events were attended by total of 560 persons.

**(2) Support to judiciary reform in the Kyrgyz Republic** - The project works with the Ministry of Justice on drafting new laws and updating existing and by providing expert advice. The project also worked with the judges' training centre on capacity building, which seeks to establish a curriculum for training on the new constitution, secondary legislation and ethical issues. Activities commenced in 2009.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The two projects are fully consistent with the objectives and scope of the IfS as regards assistance in response to situation of crisis or emerging crisis, notably supporting the development of democratic pluralistic institutions, good governance and the rule of law. Moreover, the two projects/actions were fully in line with the EU Strategy for Central Asia which aims inter alia to strengthen good governance and rule of law in the region.

In the context of the development of the specific Central Asia Rule of Law Initiative under the EU Strategy for Central Asia, additional assistance will be provided to the country. The constitutional reform project also works with NGO projects financed under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), and creates close synergies with the judicial reform project.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN LEBANON

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Support to Police Reform and Border Security Pilot Project</p> <p>(2) Promoting Political Stabilisation and National Reconciliation in Lebanon by Strengthening the Democratic Legitimacy of its Parliament</p> <p>(3) Support to the Return and Reintegration of Palestinian Refugees Displaced from Nahr el Bared Camp</p> <p>(4) Provision of adequate shelter for displaced Palestine refugee families and support to Palestinian civil society</p> <p>(5) Support to the Special Tribunal of Lebanon</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Police Reform, Support to Displaced Populations, Rule of Law	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) 25/07/2007; (2) 15/12/2008; (3) 20/12/2007; (4) 12/05/2009; (5) 21/04/2009	
<b>Total Amount(s)</b>	Decisions € 19,826,000; Contracted: € 19,278,759; Paid: € 17,429,249	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	(1) 01/07/2007; (2) 25/12/2008; (3) 28/03/2008; (4) 01/07/2009 (5) 01/06/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	(1) 16/04/2009; (2) 21/06/2010; (3) 28/03/2010; (4) 29/07/2010 (5) 30/11/2010	

### Context of Instability

Lebanon's protracted political crisis dates from the prolongation of former President Emile Lahoud's mandate in 2004. In 2005, the crisis was intensified by the assassination of former Primer Minister Rafik Hariri, and reached its peak in 2006 with the war between Israel and Hezbollah. The one month 2006 war caused significant human losses and heavy damage to civil infrastructure. In 2007, as a result of the conflict between the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the extremist Fatah Al-Islam group, approximately 27,000 Palestine refugees were displaced from the Nahr el-Bared camp (NBC) and its adjacent areas in northern Lebanon. These displaced refugees took mainly refuge in the Beddawi camps with an already pre-existing concentration of Palestine refugees, and in other Palestinian refugee camps further south. Later on, in May 2008, a long internal political crisis led to an armed conflict in the streets of Beirut. Hezbollah turned its weapons inwards for the first time, launching a military operation against Sunni opponents, and taking over West Beirut. The assault was prompted by the government's decision to reassign the pro-Hezbollah Beirut airport security chief and to investigate the group's independent telephone network. Fighting spread to Tripoli and the Chouf Mountains, leaving many dead. The Government subsequently reversed its decision and Qatari mediation halted the deteriorating situation. The Doha Accord of 2008 resulted in the election of Michel Suleiman as president, a national unity cabinet giving Hezbollah a "blocking third", and new rules for the 2009 parliamentary elections



based on smaller districts. The issue of Hezbollah's arms was to be addressed by the new president. The parliamentary election in June 2009, prepared with substantial technical support from the EU funded by the Stability Instrument, surprised many as the March 14 alliance captured 71 seats and the opposition only 57 amid predictions of a near-draw. The decisive election victory however did not end the political stalemate, and efforts to form a government did only succeed by November 2009. After several rounds of negotiations and disputes over distribution of ministerial posts, the Hezbollah-led opposition and March 14 eventually managed to agree on a power-sharing formula. A new Cabinet and national unity government was formed which has to tackle a wide range of issues in the near and longer future.

## **Short Description and Objectives**

**(1) Support to Police Reform and Border Security Pilot Project** - Following intensive discussions in Lebanon and with Member States in 2006 and 2007, the Instrument for Stability (IfS) provided two senior experts to the Lebanese Police services in order to help improve the law and order situation in the country. In the context of a deteriorating security situation following the 2006 war, the IfS also provided financial and technical support to the German-led *Pilot Project in the Northern Border Region on the Implementation of Lebanese Integrated Border Management*" (NBPP). The NBPP is considered to be a crucial step in enabling the Lebanese authorities to better control and secure their green border with Syria, and thus to comply with relevant provisions of UNSC Resolutions 1559 and 1701, as well as with the recommendations of the reports of the UN Lebanon Independent Border Assessment Team (LIBAT). The project also provided for the coordination between the Lebanese authorities and donors and the necessary expertise for a better management and formulation of the programmes.

**(2) Promoting Political Stabilisation and National Reconciliation in Lebanon by Strengthening the Democratic Legitimacy of its Parliament** - The overall objective of this action was to contribute to Lebanon's political stabilisation and reconciliation by strengthening the democratic legitimacy of its Parliament through the conduct of elections in line with international standards in spring 2009. The programme supported the Lebanese Ministry of Interior and the newly created Supervisory Commission on the Election Campaign (SCEC) in the implementation of the package of electoral reforms adopted by Parliament in September 2008. The IfS action focused primarily on three areas: (i) support to the Supervisory Commission on the Election Campaign (SCEC), in the form of provision of all IT/media monitoring and other needed equipment, and advisory assistance; (ii) purchase of international standard polling equipment, including transparent ballot boxes, standardised voting booths, polling station kits, indelible ink and uniforms for polling staff; and (iii) computerisation of the results system at the level of the 26 electoral districts, and the electronic transfer of results to a National Results Centre in the Ministry HQ in Beirut, allowing the Ministry to be fully aware of the results tabulation process as it takes place.

**(3) Support to the Return and Reintegration of Palestinian Refugees Displaced from Nahr el Bared Camp** - Furthermore, following the devastation caused by the fighting between the Lebanese army and the terrorist 'Fatah al Islam' group in the Nahr el Bared Palestinian refugee camp in Northern Lebanon in 2007, an additional IfS action aimed to facilitate the return and reintegration of the displaced population (30,000 Palestinian refugees) through assessments in Nahr el Bared and Beddawi Camps, planning of reconstruction, start of rubble removal, support to livelihoods of refugees and institutional support to the Lebanese government. While the reconstruction process at the devastated camp is ongoing, including earlier IfS support for rubble removal, displaced refugees continue to be dependent on critical assistance provided by UNRWA.

**(4) Provision of adequate shelter for displaced Palestine refugee families and support to Palestinian civil society** - In light of continued need amongst affected refugee families, and in

parallel with the reconstruction and recovery plan, UNRWA launched a new appeal for relief and early recovery assistance. In response to this recovery appeal an IfS programme with a twofold purpose was adopted in February 2009: to facilitate refugees' access to temporary shelter and relieve families from heavy financial pressures, while empowering community-based organisations so that they can play an active role in recovery activities.

**(5) Support to the Special Tribunal of Lebanon (STL)** - In 2007, the UN Security Council decided to establish an international tribunal to bring to justice all those who are alleged responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 in Beirut that killed the former Lebanese prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and 22 others - UNSC Resolution 1757 (2007). In March 2009 the Tribunal commenced to operate facing a financial gap to cover the necessary activities for providing victim's redress and population awareness. Both activities are crucial to reinforce the role of the STL and its connection to the rule of law, thereby supporting efforts of the government to repair and establish a relationship of trust with the population. The IfS contribution aims to cover these gaps so as the STL can provide a substantial contribution to the reconciliation in the society.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Support to Police Reform and Border Security Pilot Project** - The IfS provided the German Advisory Team with the required administrative, logistic and financial management to contribute to efficient and operational conditions, including: setting up the Technical Support Unit (TSU) Bureau and its operations; managing the procurement of border security equipment purchased with funding from other donors; and organising study visits and pilot trainings for the newly established Common Border police Force (CBF). The second part of the project provided two senior experts to the Lebanese Police Services. The projects are now completed.

**(2) Promoting Political Stabilisation and National Reconciliation in Lebanon by Strengthening the Democratic Legitimacy of its Parliament** - The electoral assistance, formalised in a MoU signed between the EU Head of Delegation and the Minister of the Interior and Municipalities on 21 January 2009, has been implemented through the embedding of a technical assistance team in the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities and the Supervisory Commission on the Election Campaign (SCEC), and through a series of supply contracts for the equipment needed. The team, which was immediately deployed already by the end of December 2008, consisted of a Chief Technical Advisor, and three other experts in the areas of Electoral Operations, Procurement, and Campaign Finance and the Media. All the other needed technical expertise has been mobilized on a short-term basis. Following the successful electoral process, the experts supported the SCEC in the drafting and final revision of the 4<sup>th</sup> SCEC report, and to present the Minister with suggestions for promoting further reforms both for the May 2010 municipal elections and the 2013 Parliamentary elections. In view of the delayed formation of the new government, a project extension became necessary, which will also help to improve the design of future actions to promote democracy in Lebanon planned under the ENPI (€ 2 million for electoral reform 2010-2013).

**(3) Support to the Return and Reintegration of Palestinian Refugees Displaced from Nahr el Bared Camp** - The contract with UNRWA included: assessments in Nahr el Bared (NBC) and Beddawi Camps, planning of reconstruction; and rubble removal. The following results have been achieved: (i) The removal, treatment and sorting of 8 packages of rubble from the NBC totalling an estimated 525,000m<sup>3</sup>; (ii) Disposal of rubble and the re-use of the vast majority of this rubble, 13,000 pieces of unexploded ordnance were discovered; (iii) The approval of the NBC Reconstruction Master Plan by the Lebanese Council of Ministers and all other stakeholders; (iv) The active participation of over 500 NBC families in the formulation of an urban plan for the detailed design of reconstruction Packages 1 and 2 in NBC; (v) The disbursement of 520 business

reactivation grants of NBC businesses damaged by the conflict, to the value of € 1 million, which now also includes medium-sized enterprises; and (vi) The completion of a comprehensive socio-economic assessment of Palestine refugees from NBC and the neighbouring Beddawi Palestine refugee camp. As for the institutional support, the IfS-funded senior adviser was appointed as Director of the NBC Recovery and Reconstruction Cell, which is responsible for the overall management of the NBC recovery and reconstruction process. The adviser prepared the overall reconstruction strategy that was presented to the donors at the international Donor Conference in Vienna on June 25, 2008. He also acted as focal point for all donors to help them decide how to allocate funds for the reconstruction.


**(4) Provision of adequate shelter for displaced Palestine refugee families and support to Palestinian civil society** - Whilst all activities are under progress and results are being achieved, some of the activities have been delayed, and specially the component "Support to the NGO Sector in NBC & Beddawi". Towards the end of 2009, UNRWA had to face a suspension of the reconstruction of Nahr el Bared camp, due to a Government decision relating to the preservation of antiquities. UNRWA resumed backfilling on 25 November 2009. While project activities have now resumed as planned, the temporary suspension of works also caused delays in the above-mentioned implementation of the component "Support to the NGO Sector in NBC & Beddawi". Consequently, UNRWA requested a no cost extension. The duration of the project was then extended to 18 months, with an end date of 29/07/2010.

**(5) Support to the Special Tribunal of Lebanon (STL)** - The action has helped the Tribunal (i) to develop a comprehensive outreach policy and strategy which is now implemented both from its headquarters in The Netherlands and from its Field Office in Beirut; (ii) to launch an STL's internship programme for the benefit of Lebanese nationals; and (iii) to set off the planning for the establishment of a victims participation unit. In addition, the project has provided support for the translation required services in relation with the Prosecutor's investigative work and for purchasing specialised software for future judicial activities.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The IfS support is in line with the overall efforts of the EU and the broader international community of establishing sustainable peace, stability and accountability in Lebanon. The NBPP was supported by several Member States, namely through the continued presence of the German expert team, Denmark's contribution of US\$ 1 million and the UK's support in defining the needs for the new joint command centre in Tripoli complemented by a financial contribution. DG ECHO also committed € 14.7 million in humanitarian relief for the population of Nahr el Bared camp. Several other donors are also undertaking election support initiatives, in particular, the UK. However, additional funding is necessary, especially from Arab donors.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN MADAGASCAR

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Urgent financial support to the Indian Ocean Commission's facilitation initiative</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict resolution, mediation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	05/03/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 60,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 59,736</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 47,789</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	11/02/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	30/10/2009	

### **Context of Instability**

The Madagascan crisis broke out at the end of January 2009 when brewing tensions between President Ravalomanana and the Mayor of Antananarivo, Mr. Andry Rajoelina, broke out into the open with the President sacking the Mayor. This has been followed by demonstrations and counter-demonstrations which have left between 40 and 100 people dead.

The international community, including the EU, expressed concerns over these events and urged all parties to overcome the crisis through dialogue and in accordance with the rule of law. Rapidly, the Council of Christian Churches in Madagascar (FFKM) advocated for a broad dialogue which was supported by the facilitators dispatched by the UN Secretary-General and the African Union Commission so that a peaceful, lawful and legitimate solution could be found to the crisis.

In April, the negotiations between parties started and an International Group of Contact led by the African Union to better coordinate the international mediation efforts was constituted. From then, there have been some agreements signed between the four parties in dispute but the political conflict remains at an impasse as per the non implementation of all agreed dispositions.

The crisis is jeopardising the country's stability, it affects the Madagascan people and risks compromising the international community's ongoing efforts in the fight against poverty in Madagascar.

### **Short Description**

At the height of the political crisis in Madagascar in the beginning of February, the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) offered its facilitation services to the Madagascan parties in order to assist in finding a resolution of the crisis. Following the subsequent Madagascan invitation, the IOC made a formal request to the Commission to provide funding for an initiative involving a number of high-level missions to 'accompany' efforts to open and support dialogue.

The overall aim of the project is to support the Indian Ocean Commission in its endeavour to assist the Madagascan parties in finding a solution to the crisis and in restoring stability and peace.

## **Activities and State of Play**


The IOC deployed a first “evaluation” mission – composed inter alia of the former President of Mauritius, the SG of the IOC and the French Secretary of State for Cooperation and Francophonie – in Antananarivo on 11-14 February in order to help breaking the opening of negotiations between emissaries of both sides in conflict, under the aegis of the FFKM and the facilitation role of the UN SGA.

The three subsequent missions were conducted by the SG of the IOC and took place in the frame of the IGC mediation led by the AU (30 April and 22 July in Addis Ababa and 4-8 October in Madagascar). With its participation, the IOC has provided the international initiative strong links and influential networks with the Malagasy counterparts and ensured a vital regional ownership of the resolution of the conflict. In addition, the action has deployed in June and in August 2009 a high-profile legal expert from the University of Reunion Island to assist and advice the international mediation on the basic acts negotiated for the political agreement and the creation of the IV Republic of Madagascar. His input to the drafting of the “Transitional Chart” signed in the Summit of Maputo (August 2009) and of the new Constitution has been essential.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

This facilitation is part of the international mediation efforts to solve the crisis. The coordination of all mediation efforts has been and is crucial to ensure that all parties concerned work together and make the necessary concessions.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Support to the Preparation of Elections (2) Democracy Support and Confidence-Building	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 27/01/2009 (under PAMF 2 Facility) (2) 09/09/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 2,000,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2009 € 2,000,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 1,400,000</i> (2) € 6,000,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2009 € 6,000,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 2,802,900</i> <b>Totals:</b> <i>Committed: € 8,000,000</i> <i>Contracted: € 8,000,000</i> <i>Paid: € 4,202,900</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 27/01/2009 (2) 09/09/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 30/06/2010 (2) 30/06/2011	

### Context of Instability

With Romania's entry into the European Union in 2007, the EU shares a border with Moldova, a state facing big challenges to solve internal political tensions and to develop its economy. Moldova's leadership had declared its desire to join the EU, but efforts to resolve the dispute with the breakaway region of Transnistria have failed so far and the country urge greater domestic reforms.

The electoral campaign for the April 2009 parliamentary elections in Moldova was reportedly plagued with police and judicial harassment of the opposition and State media bias. Abuses of laws established in conformity with the EU-Moldova Action Plan did not cease after the numerous mediation attempts from abroad, including from the EU. The political crisis was aggravated by the failure of the political forces to establish an open and constructive dialogue, leading to the



dissolution of the new parliament one month after its inaugural session, and the widespread use of hate speech in media and public meetings.

The electoral environment and the events that followed the 5 April parliamentary elections have revealed the country's political fragility - adding to its economic weakness and geopolitical vulnerability. New elections were held in July 2009 which were surrounded by allegations similar to the ones raised before the April 2009 elections. This time the opposition parties won and managed to establish a government after weeks of negotiations. While the reform-minded and pro-European orientation of the new government gives hope for a dynamic development in the country in future, Moldovan society remains deeply split over fundamental issues of democratic governance and the economic crisis nourishes growing social frustration.

## Short Description

**(1) Support to the preparation of elections** - In the absence of available ENPI funding urgent support from the IfS was provided to help make the elections in April 2009 (and subsequently, in July 2009) more transparent and legitimate.

**(2) Democracy support and confidence-building measures** - This second IfS project was adopted to respond to the crisis following the controversial elections in April 2009 in order to contribute to the restoration of Moldova's political stability and democratic credentials. In the aftermath of the abovementioned events, the Moldovan government, weakened by its perceived loss of legitimacy, has looked for external support in a complex geopolitical situation, and shown readiness to compromise on its guiding principles for a resolution of the Transnistrian conflict. Following up on a visit of the EU Troika to Chisinau, the programme aimed to support the establishment of robust guarantees for human rights and fundamental freedoms in Moldova and to help a peaceful and lasting resolution of the conflict in Transnistria.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1) Support to the preparation of elections:** The programme addressed the following key issues to support the improvement of the electoral process: Improved voter register and handling of electoral information ; enhanced participation of citizens abroad through improved consular services; increased capacity of the Central Electoral Commission to better manage elections; increased transparency of the electoral process – media and voter education; improved electoral legislation and judicial issues. When new elections were called for July 2009 some of the activities were redirected to support the preparation of the new elections. By end 2009 it remains still some activities to be completed.

**(2) Democracy support and confidence-building measures:** The programme implemented the following activities:

- a) Support to the restoration and strengthening of democratic institutions, such as the national human rights structures (in particular the Office of the ombudsmen and the national torture preventive mechanism) and the audiovisual coordinating council, and support to the establishment of independent oversight systems.
- b) Guaranteeing the rule of law, in particular ensuring that police investigations and judicial processes function in conformity with international and domestic human rights standards, and democratising the political space, the media landscape and the functioning of the State institutions, such as the Parliament. These activities are essential elements of a lasting resolution of tensions in society, and constitute the best deterrent for a repetition of the April events. The involvement of civil society in such activities and the effective

implementation of Council of Europe and OSCE standards and recommendations and human rights commitments under the ENP Action Plan are crucial.

- c) Support for a national “truth and reconciliation” process. Through support to an impartial, transparent and effective investigation of the events that occurred on and after 7 April, and to the institutions tasked with such an investigation, the project contributes to political appeasement and social unity in a currently profoundly divided society. A renewed sense of coherence based on the European values will play an important role in re-affirming Moldova’s statehood, also in the negotiations over the future status of the Transnistrian region.
- d) Support for confidence-building measures, primarily in the economic and social spheres, between Moldova and its separatist region of Transnistria.

Although there is little appearance of conflict between both sides for the moment, the expected re-activation of negotiations underpinned by Russia, possibly outside the “5+2” format, has the potential to inflame the relations between Chisinau and Tiraspol. Also, the EU’s involvement in Transnistria, as outlined in the October 2008 Council conclusions on Moldova, is essential to prepare the EU’s role in future negotiations.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

These two IfS projects support the strategic EU policy intervention aiming at upholding Moldova’s democratic transition and European integration course, including a concerted approach for the settlement of the Transnistria conflict in the “5+2” framework. This overarching goal is all the more essential as the June 2009 Council adopted negotiating directives for an EU-Moldova Association Agreement, and tasked the Commission with launching negotiations with Moldova (these negotiations started on 12 January 2010).

A Commission-led identification exercise has allowed designing compact multi-stakeholder programmes focusing on most essential activities to meet these needs. The IfS gives the EU a good option to respond rapidly and with sufficient budget to implement that compact programme, which could later be elaborated upon in a larger format using other EU instruments for external assistance. The Commission intends to follow up on the core activities that will be implemented under this programme as soon as the national indicative programme 2011-2013 will be in place. In particular, the indicative programme foresees the systematic mainstreaming of confidence-building activities in external assistance to Moldova, and places specific emphasis on good governance, rule of law and fundamental freedoms.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN MYANMAR (BURMA)

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Strengthening UN Good Offices In Burma/Myanmar - Support to the Office of UN Special Envoy Gambari (extended until 06/2010)</p> <p>(2) Support to civil society initiatives on democracy and media</p> <p>(3) Post-disaster support after Cyclone Nargis</p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Post-Disaster Recovery, Capacity Building Support	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 23/11/2007</p> <p>(2) 26/06/2009</p> <p>(3) 17/12/2008 (PAMF 2) and 30/07/2009 (PAMF 3)</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) € 574,615; Contracted: € 574,615; Paid: € 439,170</p> <p>(2) € 2,150,000; Contracted: € 1,598,228; Paid: € 989,328</p> <p>(3) € 695,680; Contracted: € 695,680; Paid: € 556,544</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 01/01/2008; (2) Various, earliest on 08/2009; (3) 06/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 06/2010; (2) Various, latest 05/2011; (3) 02/2010	

### Context of Instability

Under military rule since 1962, Burma/Myanmar in 2007 saw the harsh repression of peaceful civic protest initiated mostly by Buddhist monks by the ruling military. The repression caused widespread international condemnation, including the adoption of additional sanctions by the EU. The latter continue to prohibit non-humanitarian aid or development programmes, with notable exceptions.

Such exceptions are programmes such as under the Stability Instrument and projects in support of Human Rights, Democracy, good governance, conflict prevention and building the capacity of civil society. International efforts in this context are spearheaded by the 'good office' efforts of the UN, by the UN Special Envoy Ibrahim Gambari. Additionally, in May 2008 Cyclone Nargis caused a devastating loss of life and widespread destruction in the Delta Region of Myanmar with an estimated 140,000 people killed or missing along with massive disruption of the lives and livelihoods of survivors.

A Tripartite Core Group (TCG), bringing together ASEAN, the Burmese Government and the UN was established to facilitate operations and assessments in the affected areas. It is an ASEAN-led mechanism. The ASEAN-UN International Pledging Conference of 25 May 2008 stressed the importance of a credible multi-sector needs assessment.

### Short Description

In response to Cyclone Nargis, a "Post-Nargis Joint Assessment" was carried out subsequently,

with IfS financing, to ensure that early recovery measures were integrated into the humanitarian response, and to establish a foundation for a comprehensive monitoring system through Periodic Reviews.

As regards the political situation, Gambari's dialogue with the country military rulers towards democratisation and reconciliation includes discussions on the release of people arrested during the 2007 demonstrations, access to prisons by ICRC, broadening of the constitutional process, etc.

Finally, in the third quarter of 2009 the first of five projects was signed to support capacity building for agents of change towards a strengthened civil society in Myanmar in the run-up to the 2010 elections and beyond.

## **Objectives**

The good offices of the UN Secretary General are being pursued in parallel by UN Special Envoy. He focuses mainly on three aspects: contacts between the regime and the "opposition" (mainly Aung San Suu Kyi); the constitutional debate; and socio-economic issues. The "Post-Nargis Joint Assessment" aims to ensure that early recovery measures are integrated into humanitarian response, and to establish a foundation for a comprehensive monitoring system, with Periodic Reviews.

The five projects that provide support to civil society initiatives on democracy and media in the run-up to the 2010 elections attempt to use the window of opportunity provided by the electoral process to advance the role of civil society and a free media in the construction of a future Democratic society.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The contribution to the UN Special Envoy's office covers the cost of two additional professional staff and one support staff, the corresponding travel cost and overheads, as well as the cost of additional external expertise.

The "Post-Nargis Joint Assessment" reviews started in September 2008 running until February 2010. The first Periodic Review could only be completed in November 2008 and was published the following month financed by a substantial UK contribution. Additional IfS financing was necessary to ensure follow-up in support of the ASEAN initiative for the two remaining Periodic Reviews covering the period April to December 2009. It was adopted in April 2009.

Support to the UN SE was extended in April 2009 until 06/2010. The five projects addressing issues such as ethnic minorities, free media, civil society and DDR have recently started their activities, including seminars, training of journalists and of leaders of change among civil society.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The good offices of the UN, through the work of the Special Envoy are complemented by the work of the EU Special Envoy Fassino, which further enhanced the policy dialogue on Myanmar/Burma between the UN and the EU. Complementing these public diplomacy channels, in 2008 the IfS had provided support by financing a widely distributed report, mapping conflict in the country (including the ethnic dimension), and the continuation of parallel informal dialogue channels, through a non-state actor, the Finnish peace-building NGO Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) led by Martti Ahtisaari. In addition to the IfS programme, the Commission is also implementing

further actions to support democratisation work by non-State actors in Myanmar/Burma, through the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### NEPAL

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Programme of Measures under the Instrument for Stability Providing Support to the Peace Process in Nepal</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation, Regional Peacebuilding Capacity	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	19/12/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 5,950,000 <i>Contracted: € 5,500,000 - Paid: 0</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	2009	
<b>End Date</b>	12/2012	

### Context of Instability

After more than a decade of insurgency, Nepal witnessed a return to democracy when King Gyanendra was forced to capitulate in April 2006 in the face of a mass movement, paving the way for the start of a serious peace process. Parliament was reinstated and the mainstream seven-party alliance set out to implement a roadmap to democracy – including election of a constituent assembly to rewrite the constitution in line with the parties' agreement with the Maoists. Maoist representatives were sworn into legislature in January 2007 and a new UN ceasefire monitoring and electoral assistance mission began work disarming combatants. These positive developments notwithstanding the peace process remains fragile, not least due to the recent uprisings in the southern plains (Terai). Unrest in the Terai has exposed the weaknesses of the peace process, and could, if not properly addressed, start a new form of conflict. It was therefore widely agreed that the international community should remain actively engaged to help safeguard this difficult transition. In this context, it was crucial to prioritise assistance that supports the opening of political space and the rule of law, and for such security matters as cantonments and disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR).

### Short Description and Objectives

The overall objective of the decision is to contribute to the consolidation of the fragile peace process in Nepal by supporting, through the multi-donor Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The specific objectives of the project are to provide for: Return, reintegration and rehabilitation of IDPs; Security strengthening; Support to the Peace Process; Cantonment management and integration/reintegration and discharge; Support to Mine Actions; Support to Future Elections; Support to Infrastructure Building; Support to Conflict Affected People.

### Activities

The NPTF support areas include: *Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced People; Security Strengthening; Support to the Peace Process; Management of Camps and Reintegration of Former*

**Combatant ; Mine action activities** – the Government of Nepal has established a Mine Action Steering Committee (MASC) and a National Mine Action Technical Committee to implement mine action programmes and projects. Donor assistance is required for the implementation of mine action programmes and projects to clear minefields and also for the technical support to train the Nepalese personnel to collect improvised explosive devices.

**Support to future elections** - Following the successful conduct of the April 2008 Constitutional Assembly elections, the Election Commission needs continued, albeit limited, technical and financial assistance in areas such as public information, voter education, human resource development and logistical support. The regular updating of the voter registration may also be required for the Election Commission.

**Reconstruction of Physical Infrastructure** - For achieving sustainable peace, at least the destroyed physical infrastructures in the public sector should be reconstructed. Similarly, the loss and damage of private properties of the victims has yet to be compensated sufficiently.

**Conflict affected people** - One of the immediate responsibilities of the government in the post-conflict period is to carry out rehabilitation of the conflict victims. The return of seized properties, compensation packages for the dependant families of the deceased persons, allowances for the widows and widowers, stipend for the victims' children, medical treatment support for the injured persons and mine-victims are also equally urgent agenda. More resources are required for comprehensive victim support programmes so as to get full recovery of the victims on a speedy basis. In this context focused programmes to help the women and socially excluded and poor segments of the population should receive high priority.

**Other programmes** - The Government is working on capacity building initiatives for increased women participation in governance, peace and security for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Among others, it will support women's organisation/ women's leadership training programme for their active participation in Peace Process.

There is also a need to prepare action plan for conflict affected children and children associated with armed group and armed forces. Similarly, alternative opportunities for youth movements can also be explored.

## **Implementation Status**


The EU Financing Agreement with the Government of Nepal was finally signed on 25<sup>th</sup> August 2009. However, the amendment to a second document, the Joint Financing Agreement between all donors and the Government of Nepal could not be finalised before the end of 2009, given some inconsistencies and contradictions between it and the EU Financial Regulation. Thus implementation had not commenced by the end of the year.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The EU encourages political stability and multiparty democracy in Nepal. With the deployment of a large Election Observation Mission in April 2008, the EU had been actively engaged in supporting Nepal's peace process, which led in May 2008 to the abolition, by the Constituent Assembly, of the monarchy and the establishment of a Republic. The NPTF also receives bilateral EU support from several Member States, namely the UK, Finland and Denmark. EU development cooperation with Nepal aims to contribute also to peace and stability in the country. In the framework of its Country Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and in close consultation with other donors and with the Nepalese authorities, the EU will support during the period 2007-2013 stability and peace building

activities, Education for all, trade facilitation and economic capacity building. This may include follow-on support from the DCI to the NPTF building on the IfS contribution.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMME IN NICARAGUA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Programme of Support for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in Areas Affected by Hurricane FELIX in Nicaragua</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-Disaster Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	10/06/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 7,490,000 Contracted: € 7,450,000 Paid: € 4,859,908,81	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	18/12/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	18/06/2010	

### Context of Instability

Political relations between the EU and Nicaragua have been shaped by the San José Dialogue, launched in 1984. The EU also supported the Esquipulas Process aiming to restore peace to the region and Nicaragua by means of a negotiated solution to the armed conflicts prevailing at that time. Nicaragua is a signatory to the 1993 EU-Central America Framework Cooperation Agreement and to the Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement signed in 2003. Nicaragua is the biggest country in Central America but its GDP per capita is the second lowest in the Americas. At least 46% of its 5.5 million inhabitants are living in poverty and 17% in extreme poverty. Persistent economic structural problems and recurrent natural disasters make for a vulnerable economy, dependent on external aid and remittances from migrants.

### Short Description

The measure supports the social and economic recovery of communities in Nicaragua's North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) severely affected by Hurricane Felix on 4 September 2007. This action links the relief phase, for which the Commission had already provided € 6 million through DG ECHO, and the longer term reconstruction and development of the affected areas. This support under the Stability Instrument provides much-needed extra assistance for recovery and rehabilitation in a particularly hard-hit and abandoned region of Nicaragua. The programme is part of a coordinated, nationally-owned disaster recovery framework designed to build on previous and ongoing emergency interventions and to link up with forthcoming disaster preparedness programmes and longer term development support. The intervention under the Stability Instrument in Nicaragua aims at promoting socio-economic stability in Nicaragua providing for early recovery after hurricane FELIX, thus ensuring effective links between Relief, Rehabilitation and Development in the context of earlier DG ECHO interventions. It further promotes the sustainable recovery of critical water sanitation infrastructure and of livelihoods and income generation assets.



## **Activities**

National and local authorities and local civil society organisations identified water and sanitation as one of the main priorities for the affected population. Although some of DG ECHO's interventions were targeting this sector, these were geared to resolving the situation in the short term. Further interventions were deemed necessary in order to provide long-term, sustainable and more holistic approaches to tackling this problem, including activities such as: design and construction of appropriate water and sanitation systems, incorporating a hurricane and storm resistance component; rehabilitated and improved water and sanitation in health centres, schools, public shelters and communities; hygiene promotion including personal and public health and hygiene education and awareness campaign; environmental impact assessment in communities living in critical ecosystems and requiring water and sanitation assets, and implementation of a local-regional monitoring system of drinking water quality. A second identified priority was the rehabilitation of the livelihoods of the affected population. The population in the RAAN suffers from chronic food insecurity, which was worsened by Hurricane Felix, during which many families lost their economic assets (crops, fruit plantations, forest resources, fishing equipment, and other productive infrastructure), in addition to their food reserves and seed stores. Therefore, a response more focused on the rehabilitation of agricultural and fishery-based livelihoods and the re-establishment of income generation was devised in order to facilitate the return of the affected population to pre-Felix conditions. For the implementation of the entire programme, the EU Delegation signed a contribution agreement with the United Nations Development Programme in December 2008.

## **State of Play**


The programme is being implemented by 24 partners, selected after a call for proposals for local projects by UNDP. The 24 on-going sub-projects were agreed as a consensus with all relevant public and private stakeholders of the RAAN. All interventions are in line with the annual investment plans of the four municipalities covered by the programme, which contributes to the empowerment of municipal authorities and hence to the sustainability of the actions. By December 2009, UNDP had disbursed 42% of IfS funds to the local implementing partners, which in total have provided a counterpart of € 3.38 million. As regards the livelihood recovery component, there are 12 projects, benefitting 10,600 families, representing 23% out of the population reported by the government to have been affected by Hurricane Felix in the agricultural sector. This component is attending 177 out of the 317 communities of the 4 municipalities attended by the programme. One of the main achievements is the planting of 6,400 hectares of staple food (maize, beans, vegetables, etc). These productive activities are part of a wider approach including in most cases strengthening of the storage, processing and commercial capacities, as well as organisational level, which are not detailed here for the sake of conciseness. The 12 actions of the water, sanitation and hygiene improvement component are carried out in 68 communities of the four targeted municipalities. These aim to increase the coverage of water and sanitation services to 30,000 people living in rural and peri-urban areas. Works and capacity building, as well as notably transfer of new technologies to sectoral stakeholders of the RAAN, are on-going.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**



The main focus has initially been on ensuring complementarities with DG ECHO interventions, now terminated. Most relief activities have phased out in the affected region, while other donor programmes are currently being implemented in the area of housing repair/reconstruction. Rehabilitation actions are also ending, but there are several other donors launching support in the water and sanitation sector, in a longer development perspective, which should allow for a certain LRRD approach. New development interventions in the area of livelihood improvement are scarcer.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Programme of Measures Providing Support to Palestinian-Israeli Negotiations towards a Peace Agreement (2) Gaza Post-Conflict Early Recovery I and II	 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation and Mediation, Post-Conflict Recovery, Security System Reform	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 20/12/2007 (2) 5/06/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 7,500,000 <i>Contracted: € 7,500,000 (100%)</i> <i>Paid: € 6,875,000 (92%)</i> (2) € 20,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 18,946,569 (95%)</i> <i>Paid: € 17,624,580 (93%)</i>	
<b>Start Dates of Sub-Projects</b>	(1) 01/02/2008; 03/06/2008; (2) 04/02/2009; 17/07/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	(1) 15/03/2009; 02/01/2010; (2) 03/08/2009; 16/07/2010	

### Context of Instability

The EU has, over the past years, provided support to Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. It has also supported the Palestinian Authority in building the institutions of the future democratic state. The post-Annapolis peace negotiations, however, broke down in the run up to the 2008-2009 Gaza conflict. This military action, compounding the Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip in place since 2007, triggered the complete meltdown of the Gaza economy. In addition to the 1400 lives lost, thousands lost their livelihoods. Reconstruction, to which the international community (including the EU) committed itself at the February 2009 Donor Conference in Sharm el Sheikh, remains all but impossible due to the blockade. The socio-economic situation of the inhabitants has deteriorated, in particular as regards health, as have environmental conditions and crucial public infrastructure. The Palestinian internal division persists and the plight of the civilian population in Gaza, half of which are children, continues to worsen.

### Short Description

**(1) Programme of Measures Providing Support to Palestinian-Israeli Negotiations towards a Peace Agreement** – Immediately after the Middle East peace conference in Annapolis on 27 November 2007, the Commission adopted a programme of measures providing support to Palestinian-Israeli negotiations towards a peace agreement, for € 7.5 million. The programme was adopted in December 2007 as an immediate response to the undertakings agreed between Israel and the

Palestinians at Annapolis and the EU Action Strategy for Peace in the Middle East which was endorsed by EU Foreign Ministers on 19 November 2007.

It finances two actions with the overall objective of contributing to Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations, re-launched in Annapolis. The actions provide support to international mediation and Palestinian security performance in line with the Road Map and the EU strategy. International mediation was strengthened by providing operational and logistical support to the Office of the Quartet Representative, Tony Blair, and his staff based in Jerusalem (€ 2.5 m). Support for improved Palestinian security performance (€ 5 m) was achieved by building the operational capacity of the Palestinian Civil Police in line with the Road Map, notably through provision of equipment, in close co-ordination with the European Security and Defence Policy mission, EUPOL COPPS.

**(2) Gaza Post-Conflict Early Recovery I and II** - The Gaza post-conflict early recovery programme, initially for € 14.5 m, was adopted by the Commission on 5 June 2009 with the aim of contributing to the conditions necessary for reconstruction and sustainable development after the January 2009 conflict. The measure is supporting the UNRWA Job Creation Programme (€ 13 million), and the UNMAS programme of clearance and disposal of unexploded ordnance (€ 1.5 million). Later in 2009 the deterioration of public health among the refugee population in Gaza required urgent action to prevent a public health crisis and two additional components were added. These components provide support to the UNRWA Primary Health Care Programme and to the Special Environmental Health Programme in Gaza. The additional components added € 5.5 million to reach a total amount of € 20 million for the overall programme.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Programme of Measures Providing Support to Palestinian-Israeli Negotiations towards a Peace Agreement** - Through its support to the Office of the Quartet Representative (OQR), the Commission covered about one third of the overall cost of € 8 million for the first 12-18 months of operations. The remainder is being and will be provided by the UN and other donors, including the US, UK and Norway. The OQR achieved, inter alia, progress in the following areas: (i) Entry permits into Israel: 5000 work permits have been approved. The OQR and QR had pressed this issue as an important contributor to Palestinian economic growth and employment; (ii) Gaza cash: The QR's intervention helped encourage Israel to permit the entry of substantial amounts in 2008 and the OQR continues to press for a systematic mechanism for monthly facilitation; (iii) Checkpoints: the OQR continues to push for the full implementation of its 13 May 2008 "package" which identified 12 key strategic obstacles that should be removed or changed to improve the flow of trade, goods, services and people across the West Bank; and (iv) Security: There is broad consensus today on the increasing willingness by the IDF to facilitate the efforts of the PA police in the West Bank, witnessed also by IDF permits for twenty new police stations.

Concerning the 2<sup>nd</sup> component, EUPOL COPPS identified, together with the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP), the following for urgent material support: vehicles, uniforms and communication equipment. Principally, the following has been achieved: 135 vehicles of different models have been procured and delivered to the PCP. A new radio tower is operational, awaiting a back-up generator which has not yet been cleared by the Israeli authorities and remains in the port of Ashdod. The originally foreseen uniforms were replaced by vehicles at the request of the beneficiary. Due to delays in Israeli clearance of procured items at the point of import, the contract with UNOPS (UN Office for Project Services) to implement the component was extended by six months until 2 January 2010. Due to cost savings in project implementation, a further 48 vehicles were procured for the police and currently await clearance at the Israeli port of Ashdod.

**(2) Gaza Post-Conflict Early Recovery I and II** - The programme supports actions such as clean-up operations and support to the reinvigoration of the private sector through a “cash for work” scheme, as well as primary health care and environmental protection. These early recovery actions are implemented through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). The programme also supports the clearance and safe disposal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and other hazardous remnants of war carried out by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS). The action is currently implemented through grants to UN agencies, given the difficulty of operations in the Gaza Strip. Principally the following has been achieved: UNRWA delivered emergency primary health care and urgent environmental protection activities for a five month period through 17 primary health care centres and through maintenance of environmental infrastructure and conditions. UNRWA was able to provide employment opportunities to 10,903 Gazans with private companies, UNRWA services, local utilities and service providers and in solid waste management. Five explosive ordnance disposal teams were deployed and coordinated by UNMAS. The teams assessed 956 potentially affected sites, and 75 training sessions were provided on general UXO safety, training of trainers in UXO safety and rubble removal.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

**(1) Programme of Measures Providing Support to Palestinian-Israeli Negotiations towards a Peace Agreement** - The OQR team consists of full or half-time seconded staff and liaises closely with the Quartet members (EU, US, UN and Russia) as well as the two parties (Israel and the PA) to take forward actions under the mandate of the QR. IfS support provides vital capacity in furthering this policy agenda. In addition, the OQR liaises closely with the EU Representative, EUSR and has integrated itself into the local aid coordination structure. As for the 2<sup>nd</sup> component, the project has been guided by EUPOL COPPS. The Commission has built on the initial IfS support in this sector with contributions under the bilateral programme for the construction of a Police Training Centre and security compounds in Nablus and Jenin, thus contributing in a holistic way to the achievement of the objectives for the rule of law sector set out at the Berlin Conference in June 2008 and providing a more conducive enabling environment for the wider peace process.

**(2) Gaza Post-Conflict Early Recovery I and II** - The Gaza post-conflict early recovery programme has provided vital early recovery actions in the Gaza Strip during a time when normal response mechanisms, with the exception of humanitarian aid, have been blocked by the continuing blockade of the Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities. They have assisted in immediate recovery in the Gaza Strip, beyond ENPI funds allocated for Palestinian Authority salaries and social benefits.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

### PAKISTAN

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>(1) Support to Electoral Reforms</b> <b>(2) Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan</b> <b>(3) Support to Post Crisis Needs Assessment in Pakistan (PCNA)</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Rule of Law, Security System Reform, Post-Conflict Recovery	
<b>Dates of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) 18/08/2009 (2) 18/12/2009 (3) 30/11/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 2,400,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,387,720</i> <i>Paid: € 898,463</i>  (2) € 15,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 11,500,000</i> <i>Paid: € 3,450,000</i>	(3) € 300,000 <i>Contracted: € 300,000</i> <i>Paid: € 0</i> <b>Totals:</b> <i>Committed: € 17,700,000</i> <i>Contracted: € 14,187,720</i> <i>Paid: € 4,348,463</i>
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	(1) 11/12/2009; (2) 01/03/2010; (3) 30/10/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	(1) 11/06/2011; (2) 30/06/2011; (3) 18/08/2010	



### Context of Instability

Pakistan is at the centre of the international security debate, with its political system facing numerous challenges, including the fight against radical Islamist movements as well as the urgent need for improving credibility and effectiveness of its civilian institutions. While the February 2008 elections passed relatively peacefully with results accepted, the EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) emphasised that there are profound enduring electoral problems in Pakistan. The EOM recommendations were – despite some critical findings – generally accepted by all stakeholders, including the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP). The most visible aspect of Pakistan’s crisis is the difficult security situation in parts of the country, in particular those close to the border with Afghanistan, southern Punjab and Sindh. An insurgency continues in large parts of the border region, including challenges posed by non-state actors to the writ of the state and a consequent gradual deterioration of the law and order situation in the crisis-hit areas of *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa* (KPK, formerly North West Frontier Province, NWFP) and the *Federally Administered Tribal Areas* (FATA). In 2009, in the wake of attempts by insurgents to override the government’s writ in even the settled districts of KPK, the Government of Pakistan, led by the highest political, civil and military echelons, have jointly resolved to come down hard on such attempts to liquidate state authority. As a result, there are around 5 settled districts and a few tribal areas that are currently either in crisis or are slowly rebounding from it after the completion of the first round of military operations. Military operations and pitched battles (including guerrilla warfare) have caused an

internal mass migration of colossal proportions from the embattled areas of KPK and FATA – current (rationalized) figures are hovering around 2.7 million IDPs. The Government has initiated an early recovery process, in particular to address the IDP needs, but also to re-establish its administrative control in the affected settled districts that are progressively and slowly rebounding from major conflict. As of early September 2009, over 1.65 million individuals had returned to their homes, as reported by government agencies. Security developments in Pakistan impact on its neighbours in the region and the wider world. Peace and Stability in Afghanistan and Pakistan is closely interlinked and impacts also on Europe's security. Addressing these linkages and challenges, a conference of the Friends of Democratic Pakistan was held in Tokyo in April 2009. In a separate donor conference organised on the same occasion, the international community pledged substantial support for Pakistan to help in strengthening the state and build capacity. Also the European Commission pledged support for Pakistan during this conference.

## **Short Description**

***(1) Support to Electoral Reforms*** – This action contributes to advance the electoral reform process and to enhance the capacity of parliamentary and election authorities in Pakistan. The action builds on the recommendations of the EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) report of 16 April 2008 on the February elections, which include improving the legislative framework for elections, developing the independence and capacity of the election administration, developing the polling and results process, ensuring transparency in the compilation of results, enhancing procedures for complaints and appeals, improving the political and campaign environment, improving the activities of political parties and candidates, and strengthening the freedom of the media. The action focuses on the following areas: (1) Increased Electoral Reform activity by the Federal Parliament (namely the National Assembly) (2) Improving the framework for local elections through reporting and assistance to the provincial assemblies; and (3) Improved media coverage of electoral reform issues and the local elections. Activities include provision of on-going expert advice, support for stakeholder consultations, training and briefings to parliamentary members including National Assembly and Senate, staff on planning for reform, international standards for elections, and parliament's role in oversight. The action thus contributes to a) help avert a crisis in the democratisation process, b) capitalize on the momentum generated by the EOM, c) encourage electoral and administrative reforms and d) prepare the ground for the planned DCI intervention. The momentum created after the elections needed to be maintained, as the interest in electoral reform could otherwise have rapidly diluted and the trend towards democratisation reversed.

***(2) Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan*** - This programme includes measures to strengthen law enforcement agencies, i.e. support to the nascent National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA) as well as support to police forces in KPK and Punjab Province. The programme also supports media training for law enforcement officials, works on the relations between the prosecution service and the police in Punjab province and on studies on governance issues in the border areas with Afghanistan.

*Improving the capacity of NACTA* – Under this action, two high-level advisors are placed permanently in Islamabad for the duration of the project. The two advisors will provide advice on the development of Pakistan's counter-terrorism strategy and on NACTA's institutional structure.

*Improving the capacity of the provincial police forces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab to handle counter-terrorism investigations* - The project provides support, including both training and a limited amount of non-military, non-lethal equipment (such as for example communication, transport) to improve the counter-terrorism capabilities of the police forces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, consistent with relevant international human rights law. The training will be limited to non-military issues. Joint training of forces from both provinces will allow



economies of scale. It is important to note that these units will focus on the investigation of terrorist crimes and are separate from the heavily armed rapid reaction police forces which are also currently established with the purpose of providing police forces capacity for immediate armed response against attacks. Respect for human rights as a condition for the long-term success of counter-terrorism efforts is at the core of these training efforts.

*Improving the ability of law enforcement agencies to handle media relations* - With the development in Pakistan of private and electronic media over the last years, the scale and scope of the media's impact on Pakistan's society has significantly increased. Law Enforcement authorities in Pakistan face an increasing demand to interact with media representatives, in particular after incidents which raise a public interest like explosions and assaults. However, the awareness and experience of law enforcement agencies in this regard is very limited. The action will provide a training package for law enforcement officials on media issues with the aim to professionalize the media/public relations work of law enforcement authorities in Pakistan at all levels.

*Criminal justice in Punjab province* - The project provides support with the purpose of improving the functioning of the Punjab Criminal Prosecution Service, in particular the parts of the service in charge of counter-terrorism, in line with the UN Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors, to enable prosecutors to interact more effectively with the police and the judiciary and assist in improvement of investigation standards by formulating and enforcing case review guidelines, while fully respecting the independence and impartiality of the prosecutors service.

*Improving the understanding of governance issues in the tribal areas close to the Afghan border* - Some of the areas close to the border with Afghanistan have been ruled since Pakistan's independence under a system inherited from the colonial period. It has never been fully integrated into Pakistan's political system. Instead governance was largely left to the local tribes and their traditions as well as government appointed political agents. This IfS project will commission studies to establish a better knowledge base about the situation in the tribal areas in order to identify ways how governance can be improved and how EC support can be delivered more effectively.

**(3) Support to Post Crisis Needs Assessment in Pakistan (PCNA)** - The PCNA focuses on sectors that contain direct conflict risks, as well as those which are critical to peace building and stabilisation. This includes sectors and cross-cutting thematic areas that can deliver a quick peace dividend to the population including: (i) beginning of political reforms in FATA; (ii) Increased civil society engagement (voice) in public affairs and management, perception of joint responsibility for local development; (iii) access to/use of fair and speedy justice; (iv) security sector reform; (v) creation of effective employment opportunities; (vi) enhancement of provision of basic services; (vii) promotion of national dialogue on peace building and reconciliation; and (viii) governance and service delivery reforms and institution building. Under the international PCNA guidelines and protocols agreed between the World Bank, the UN and the EU, peace-building will involve a range of measures targeted to reduce the risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict, support the necessary local capacities and conditions for sustained peace and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development. This action is implemented by an agreement signed directly between the EU Delegation and the World Bank in Islamabad.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Support to Electoral Reforms** - In December 2009 the EU awarded a grant to Democracy Reporting International (DRI - an NGO with HQ in Berlin and proven experience in international election standards and election reform) to carry out the programme with a duration of 18 months and a maximum budget of € 2,400,000. DRI has started the one-month inception phase of the

programme in early January. In preparation of the concrete support to be provided through the three components of the programme DRI is conducting a round of meetings with various national and international stakeholders active on electoral reform issues. These include the donor community as well as the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, the Spokesperson of the President, the Ministry of Human Rights and the Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics. Meetings are also held with political party leaders of the Parliament, the Pakistani Institute for Parliamentary Studies, members of the Senate and other stakeholders. The EU Delegation is following closely the current developments in relation to the project.

**(2) *Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan*** - The main contract for the action has been signed between the EU Delegation in Islamabad and the German Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GtZ) in early 2010 for an amount of €11.5 million. Experts have been deployed and have started building relations with their counterparts. Currently they are assessing training needs and planning training workshops for the next period. Short term experts will soon be deployed to initiate full scale activities.

**(3) *Support to Post Crisis Needs Assessment in Pakistan (PCNA)*** - . The PCNA in Pakistan started its work on August 19, 2009. The Government leads the assessment, with substantive support and participation of experts from the World Bank, the EU, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the UN. EU support covers part of the costs of the PCNA mission. *PCNA Roadmap: A general PCNA Roadmap* was developed and agreed among PCNA partners, including GOP. The Strategic Oversight Council (SOC) headed by the Prime Minister endorsed the objectives and process to be followed for the PCNA, as proposed by the core group. The Pakistan PCNA process entailed three stages, including the Pre-assessment Stage, the Assessment Stage and the Validation and Finalisation Stage. *PCNA Workplan:* The evolving nature of the crisis, and the current security situation, has warranted the adoption of improvised and innovative approaches towards the execution of the various ongoing activities under the PCNA including a long pre-assessment and consultation stage completed only in March 2010. The assessment stage takes place in April-May 2010, and the validation/finalisation of PCNA is expected end of June-beginning of July 2010.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

**(1) *Support to Electoral Reforms*** - The IfS action is subject to donor coordination on electoral reforms in Pakistan at two levels: a) at the monthly meeting of the EU Development Counsellors, and b) Multilateral: the international stakeholders active in this area are meeting on a monthly basis within the framework of the Election support group. The action builds on the EU's election observation missions to Pakistan in 2002 and 2008, actively reinforcing the EU commitment to democratic processes in Pakistan, and increasing the impact of the EOMs conducted to date. The programme will complement the long term programme the European Commission is currently planning for assistance to the elected assemblies under the DCI (Development Cooperation Instrument).


**(2) *Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan*** - The action is complementary with the EU's overall policy in South Asia, in particular its commitments to intensify cooperation with Pakistan on counter-terrorism. In the light of experience made during the implementation of the project, follow-up will be sought in the context of Commission's geographic financial instruments and, if justified, the IfS. A number of international stakeholders (Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands and the UK) showed a willingness and intention to support the development of a Pakistan Counter-Terrorist Strategy and co-ordination through NACTA.



**(3) Support to Post Crisis Needs Assessment in Pakistan (PCNA)** – In the wake of the conflict in KPK and FATA, the Government of Pakistan had requested International Financial Institutions including the WB and the ADB to launch and lead a rapid DNA for medium to long term recovery in the conflict affected areas, as well as a joint PCNA. The Government leads the assessment, with substantive support and participation of experts from the World Bank, EU, ADB and UN. EU humanitarian assistance provided by DG ECHO amounts to €72 million in 2009 and €30 million in, which now needs to be followed up by early recovery and peace-building activities.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### PERU

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) <b>Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru</b> (2) <b>Rehabilitation after the Earthquake in Southern Areas of Peru</b>		
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peace-building Capacity, Reconciliation, Post-Disaster Recovery		
<b>Dates of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) 25/04/2008 (2) 25/08/2008		
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 2,533,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,533,000</i> <i>Paid: € 1,273,848</i> (2) € 3,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 3,000,000</i> <i>Paid: € 2,000,000</i>		<b>Totals:</b> <i>Committed: € 5,533,000</i> <i>Contracted: € 5,533,000</i> <i>Paid: € 3,273,848</i>
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	(1) 01/02/2009; (2) 30/10/2008		
<b>End Dates</b>	(1) 31/07/2010; (2) 30/04/2010 (extension foreseen)		

### Context of Instability

Relations between the EU and Peru, an important partner in the Andean Community and Latin America, are very good. The EU has long supported Peruvian Government efforts to strengthen democracy, modernise the state, fight against poverty, and promotes respect of human rights. The EU supported the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission created in 2001 to report on the years of political violence, and to provide recommendations to promote peace and reconciliation in the country. Among the most important challenges Peru faces are the recurrent social conflicts and drug production and trafficking that remain a destabilising factor for the country. Moreover, Peru is vulnerable to natural disasters and exposed to earthquakes. In August 2007, a powerful 7.9 magnitude earthquake hit the coast of Peru, killing at least 337 people and injuring hundreds more.

### Short Description

**(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** - This IfS measure supports a programme, run by UNDP together with the Conflict Analysis and Prevention Unit (UAPC) of the Prime Minister's Office (PCM), to promote social peace and stability in areas experiencing emerging crises and to ensure recovery after natural disaster that constitutes threats to stability. It supports the Government of Peru, and specifically its Conflict Analysis and Prevention Unit (UAPC) in the Prime Minister's Office (PCM).

**(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - This IfS programme provides urgently needed support to the Government of Peru for the reconstruction of the three provinces of Castrovirreyna, Yauyos and Huaytara located in the southern part of Peru, severely affected by the earthquake of 15 August 2007, in which many lives were lost and almost 100.000 houses

destroyed or damaged.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** - Implementation gained strength during the last six months of 2009. The project has achieved the establishment of conflict prevention offices in 9 regions in the country and in each Ministry at national level. The project component dedicated to the training of the public officials working in these offices has also been initiated and is currently progressing well. Furthermore the project has contracted consultancies to elaborate a proposal on a public policy on conflict prevention and management, as well as a map of emerging crisis and conflicts in the country. An early warning system is also under elaboration and will supposedly start to function during the first months of 2010. An accompaniment of and support to the dialogue process following the conflict between the police, military and indigenous groups in Bagua in June 2009, was necessary due to the crucial role of the Prime Minister's Office in the established dialogue round tables. In 2010 the project will continue with the training module that is planned to be part of an official diploma on conflict prevention, in coordination with an international university ( as yet unconfirmed). Furthermore, there will be trainings for journalists on their role transferring information before and during a conflict and the work with the early warning system and the conflict typology and mapping will be continued. UNDP has asked for an additional 6 months to implement the project, which is justified due to the late start-up.


**(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - The primary focus of the programme is to implement activities to rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructure and re-establish sustainable livelihoods and income generating activities at the local level. The main beneficiaries will be the communities which benefited from the two previous emergency humanitarian aid decisions by DG ECHO worth a total of € 8 million and implemented between August 2007 and April 2008. The population of these communities amounts to approximately 50,000 people of the total estimated 260,000 who were affected by the earthquake. The project started on 30 October 2008 with the official signature of the agreement between the Government of Peru, GTZ and European Commission. In November 2008, the project team began with preliminary meetings held with the national disaster management institution, the EU supported regional disaster prevention project and suitable NGOs for the project implementation. The project realised as well internal planning workshops to define the implementation approach. The provincial coordinators started field activities and presented draft workplans to the provincial and district governments. A participative inventory of local initiatives and proposals was realised to complement the data basis for agreements with the local governments and municipalities on implementation modalities.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

**(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** - The action is fully in line with the EU strategy in the country and a previous EU project under the Rapid Reaction Mechanism. The Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 includes - in a direct or indirect way - support to actions related to some of the components pointed out in this project. The DCI Annual Action Programme 2008 for Peru focused directly on integrated development of the poorest regions of the country, including those most affected by violence and illegal traffics.

**(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - Activities of DIPECHO and DG ECHO have been linked to this project. German cooperation has enhanced the implementation of the project through its own development activities.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN PHILIPPINES

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Support to the Peace Process in the Southern Philippines  (2) EU Justice Assistance Mission (EUJAM), subsequently renamed Europe-Philippines Justice Assistance Programme (EPJUST)	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peacebuilding Capacity, Mediation and Reconciliation; Support to rule of Law in the context of Extra-judicial Killings	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 17/12/2008 (2) 17/04/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 1,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 1,000,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 792,881</i> (2) € 3,900,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,200,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 660,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 2009; (2) 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 2010; (2) 12/2010	

### Context of Instability

(1) Violent conflict was first ignited in the Southern Philippines when some “Moro” groups launched an armed struggle for ancestral homelands in the region, which developed into a quest for autonomy. Conflict has claimed more than 120,000 lives over the last three decades, and furthermore, by the end of 2008 some 400,000 were displaced from their homes. Ceasefire negotiations between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) have been underway since 1996, but have repeatedly broken down, most recently following a Supreme Court Decision that a hard-won agreement on Ancestral Homelands was unconstitutional. The peace process with the break-away MILF, on which current discussions are based, has been further complicated in recent years by reports of cooperation between elements of the MILF and international jihadist groups.

(2) There has been much debate in the Philippines on how many extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances there have been since 2000. The numbers, in several hundreds, have led to only one prosecution to date.

In 2007, UN Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, Richard Alston, and retired Supreme Court Justice Jose Melo have each drawn up

reports addressing media and activist killings. Following a request to the Commission President, by President Arroyo to assist, two EU missions then drew up programme for IfS financing, including a monitoring process, inclusive of all stakeholders.

In 2008 and early 2009, there were some indications that extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances were reducing, but with Presidential elections scheduled in 2010, there have been a renewed escalation in killings. For example, on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2009, the National Union of Journalists of the Philippines has asked the Philippine Commission on Human Rights to investigate cases of harassment in Davao, following a spate of summary killings of suspected petty criminals allegedly perpetrated by a so-called Davao Death Squad, and on 23 November there were 57 killed, including the largest number of journalists ever, in a single incident (30).

## Short Description

(1) The objective of this Stability Instrument intervention is to support the peace process in the southern Philippines, through the activities of two international NGOs and one national NGO Network which are particularly active in promoting, from differing but complementary perspectives, lasting peace in the region. They do so by facilitating dialogue among the parties and stakeholders to the conflict, which includes the Government, the armed forces of the Philippines, the rebels groups, the local power structures and civil society at large. They also contribute to the monitoring of the cease-fire between the Government and the MILF and the prevention of escalation triggers and Human Rights violations, through the maintenance of an effective reporting capacity and presence on the ground. Finally, working with NGOs and other actors at grassroots level, the interventions will provide training and support to community groups to develop local initiatives to support the population in the environment of insecurity.

(2) The action provides support to the key State agencies charged with the investigation, prosecution and judicial pursuit of extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances, with monitoring the government's response to these issues. A modest amount of forensic or computer equipment may also be provided, in particular for the strengthening of investigative practices in selected pilot regions, or for the strengthening of national government monitoring mechanisms. Help for the Commission on Human Rights (CHR), in relation to the monitoring and investigation of these crimes, and the protection and support of witnesses or the families of victims. In addition, support for civil society bodies, in relation to the monitoring, provision of legal assistance or protection to witnesses and the families of victims, and the promotion of public and professional awareness of relevant human rights standards and best practices. Curriculum development in relation to international human rights standards for the uniformed services and support to establish a National Monitoring Mechanism, bringing together state agencies and civil society organisations is being provided.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) The first programme consists of three components:

1. The *Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD)* works with the Government of the Philippines, MILF, MNLF, Malaysian and other Governments involved in monitoring, civil society and the Organisation of Islamic Conference, in preparing and facilitating renewed dialogue. In Sulu, it supports the Government of the Philippines-MNLF Peace Working Group (PWG) in their efforts to prevent, contain, and resolve conflict between the armed forces of the MNLF and the Government, and will also continue to address other causes of

violence based on clan, weapons proliferation, and private armed groups. The CHD began operations in August 1999 and is today a very well-respected conflict mediation organisation.

2. The ***Nonviolent Peace Force's (NVPF)*** key activities include regular patrolling and stable protective presence in most vulnerable communities, especially in buffer zones or other volatile areas. Specific cases of human rights violations and other specific threats to civilian populations will be documented and reported to national and international authorities. NVPF works with regional offices of the Human Rights Commission of the Philippines in an active response to human rights abuses, and liaises with international NGOs and official bodies to encourage direct engagement. Special emphasis will be given to supporting and encouraging women's engagement in these processes.
3. The ***Mindanao People's Caucus (MPC)*** works at the grassroots level to broaden and expand the consultation processes among the various stakeholders in Mindanao in order to ensure transparency, participation, and ownership of the peace process. Activities include human rights, peace advocacy, quick response and timely reporting, encouragement of participation of women in peace and security processes, and the capacity and skills-building of women in the conflict affected areas, allowing them to effectively participate in the peace building and mediation efforts. The MPC acts as a local umbrella organisation for some 35 local NGOs. The project activities commenced in early 2009, and have been very successful. The Implementing partners are well respected locally.

(2) Given the sensitivity at a national level, and within civil society, the programme started slowly, by negotiating a Financing Agreement with the Government, signed finally on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2009, the key to implementation. The following month two key resident members of the Technical assistance team carried out their first mission to the country, to make initial contact, and prepare the ground for detailed implementation to commence at the beginning of 2010.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**


(1) Follow-up actions which will build on this programme includes on-going EU support to the multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF), support to the long and short term displaced populations in Mindanao, including a € 3 million support to over 150,000 displaced persons. In addition to a long-term health programme in the region, of over € 20 million, a number of projects also complement this programme, through capacity-building of local organisations of human rights defenders and other civil society groups for better claim-making, consensus building on controversial or disputed policy areas, improved local governance, and access to social services by marginalised and vulnerable groups. . Towards the end of 2009, the NGOs involved have been requested by the Government and the MILF to undertake a formal role in the cease-fire process, in the international contact group (CHD) and International Monitoring Team (NVPF and MPC), which may also be financed through the IfS.

(2) In the context of the mid-term review of the 2007-2013 Strategy Paper for the Philippines, actions to follow on from all governance and access to justice for the poor programmes have been considered, to ensure sustainability of project results. In particular, based on the outcome of the work of this programme, co-operation actions on aspects of rule of law and justice will be emphasised.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### SENEGAL

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Technical support to the organisation of the trial of Hissène Habré	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Transitional Justice	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	27/11/2009 (under Transitional Justice Facility)	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 200,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2009 € 200,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 160,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	06/12/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	05/12/2010	

### Context of Instability

The former Chadian dictator Hissène Habré, who lives in exile in Senegal, is alleged responsible for the killing of thousands of people during this tenure as head of state (1982-1990). Killings include massacres against ethnic groups, politically-motivated murders and physical torture.

In 2005, Belgium indicted Hissène Habré under its universal competence for crimes against humanity, torture, war crimes and other human rights violations. At the end of 2006, the procedure was suspended after Senegal's commitment to try the dictator on behalf of the African Union (AU). In January 2008, the Commission deployed a mission of high-level EU experts to help the Government of Senegal in preparing the trial's organization. This mission established a roadmap setting out the measures that should be taken by the authorities to ensure a sound organization of the trial. Such measures include the need for a revision of some legal texts, the definition of the prosecution strategy, the revision of the budget and other organizational requirements.

The Senegalese authorities have until now made significant efforts to adapt the national judicial framework to allow the conduct of the trial in Senegal. However, there is still urgent need to finalise the budget and the prosecutorial strategy in order to ensure a timely trial which has become a major issue in the dialogue between Senegal, the AU and the EU. The trial will help to promote peace and stability in the ongoing Chadian crisis and will be a precedent to uphold accountability and check the culture of impunity in the African continent.

### Short Description

Following February 2009 request of the AU Assembly of Heads of States and Governments for the trial's budget to be finalised quickly, the call of the AU-EU troika on the various parties to cooperate and the request of the Senegalese Government for technical support for the revision of the trial budget, the EU decided to provide support to deploy specialised high level experts to help the authorities and other key actors to organise the trial in order to ensure an early start of the

process. The expertise is deployed for short terms periods at the request of the relevant authorities and in consultation with the African Union and the international community. The assignment of each specific mission is established in a joint manner considering the developments achieved.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The first mission took place in Dakar from 7 to 12 December. The EU deployed a team of three experts, led by Mr. Von Hebel, Deputy Registrar of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon and team leader of the project, which closely worked with two representatives of the AU Commission. The mission made a first assessment of the stage of trial's preparations and of the legal capacity of the Senegalese prosecutorial and judicial authorities. It initiated the dialogue with the relevant authorities to establish a completion strategy and consulted the international community for evaluating their capacity and willingness to support the process.

Based on the outcome of the first mission, the team is now :

- (i) developing elements for the prosecutorial strategy, the outreach and the witness support and protection
- (ii) finalising the budget
- (iii) selecting the physical structure to held the trial
- (iv) elaborating a model for the management of international contributions.

A second mission is expected to be carried out in early 2010 with the aim, among else, to get an agreement on the budget required and to organize a donor roundtable.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

This action complements EU Member States bilateral contributions to the organisation of the trial as well as the EU's efforts in the fight against impunity in the African Continent deployed under different instruments.

The support is in line with the IfS support to the EU-AU expert meeting on universal jurisdiction which was held in Brussels and Addis in the first semester of the year.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN SIERRA LEONE

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>CTN Sierra Leone, a Model for Public Service Broadcasting in Support of Transitional Justice Processes</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Rule of Law and Transitional Justice	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	20/03/2009 (under the IfS Facility for urgent actions involving transitional justice initiatives)	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 1,150,000 <i>Contracted: € 1,149,707</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 612,030</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/04/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	30/09/2010	

### **Context of Instability**

Following its emergence in 2002 from eleven years of civil war, Sierra Leone remains a fragile state. The last UN peacekeepers withdrew in December 2005, leaving responsibility for security with domestic forces, supported by the UK, and a new civilian UN office remains to support the government. Despite the country's impressive mineral and agricultural wealth, the government is almost entirely dependent on donors to provide basic services to its population. Fundamental issues such as corruption, youth unemployment and basic sustainable development still need to be tackled although some progress has been made in the areas of institution building, respect for human rights and reform of the security sector. The elections of the opposition leader Ernest Bai Koroma as president in 2007 signalled renewed hope for the country's political stability and the implementation of widely needed reforms. However, the slow pace of reforms and its negative impacts on good governance and the service delivery capacity of the state remains a profound challenge. Widespread dissatisfaction over widening socio-economic problems, the new APC government in line with the international community will have to try hard to maintain its image as a post-conflict success story.

In early 2009 a sudden and worrying outbreak of political violence and intolerance underlined the fragile nature of the democratic process in the country. A new round of conflict was prevented by the determination of the President and the commitment of senior political party leaders of the governing party, (APC) and the main opposition party, (SLPP). Radio stations owned by both political parties contributed to the atmosphere of political intolerance. After immediately suspending their activities, the Independent Media Commission on 8 July announced that the licences of the radio stations owned by APC and SLPP would be withdrawn. In the meanwhile, on 23 July the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation Act 2009 was passed by Parliament. The bill provides the legal basis for the creation of an independent national broadcaster. However, national and international stakeholders are concerned that some of the provisions in the bill could undermine the independence of the broadcasting corporation.

## Short Description

**Support to CTN** – Following the 2007 elections, power was successfully transferred from Sierra Leone People’s Party (SLPP) to the opposition All People’s Congress (APC). However, this outcome has visibly increased frictions between the two parties, whose relations have traditionally been characterised by bitterness and distrust. In an increasingly polarised environment, both sides have begun operating radio stations, using them to disseminate their party messages and to broadcast inflammatory remarks. Against this background of mounting tensions, it is essential to ensure broad support to the efforts being undertaken within Sierra Leone’s transitional justice institutions to consolidate peace and fight impunity, in particular to support the work of the SCSL and the implementation of the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Key to the success of these activities is to ensure that they get appropriate media coverage so that the local population can receive politically unbiased information, which is produced in a professional, objective and independent manner. Given an illiteracy rate of almost 70% and very limited coverage by television, radio is the major and most important medium and is widely listened to throughout the country. The Commission used the IfS Transitional Justice Facility to provide funding to this project aiming at ensuring that independent professional radio coverage of these issues is available in Sierra Leone. The key is to ensure appropriate media coverage so that the local population can receive politically unbiased information, which is produced in a professional, objective and independent manner.

## Activities and State of Play


**Support to CTN** – the project works in two main areas; i) Supporting the efforts of the government of Sierra Leone towards privatisation of the state radio and television mainly by providing training to journalists, editors and technicians of the future Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC), and ii) ensuring in the interim the continuation of CTN radio broadcasts, an independent, professionally run radio station, providing important coverage on subjects such as justice, human rights, etc., which currently reaches some 25% of all radio listeners in Sierra Leone daily. CTN financing had been assured by Irish Aid but came to an end in April 2009. The IfS measure is implemented through the *Fondation Hironnelle*, which has been operating CTN radio for the last two years and has significant expertise in assisting with privatisation of state-owned media enterprises. The IfS covers the cost of the capacity-building activities in view of the set up of SLBC and provides funding to ensure the continuation of CTN broadcasts until 2010 when its handover to an all Sierra Leonean radio operation is foreseen.

## Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response

The support to CTN, complement several interventions under the European Instrument for Democracy aiming to contribute to the development and consolidation of democracy and the rule of law, and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms. In line with the 2007 EU Election Observation Mission’s recommendations, which highlighted the need to strengthen the role of the media in the election environment, the IfS intervention create synergies with the EDF electoral support and with the UN Peace Building support to the creation of an independent Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC). It underscores the EU’s strong commitment in the fight against impunity and stability in Sierra Leone. IfS support is also complementary with Member States bilateral contributions to the SCSL and with the EDF support to SCSL which is aimed surely at outreach activities such as archiving, documentation, video screening of trials and training

programmes that target and promote the participation of all Sierra Leoneans in all aspects of SCSL work.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) <b>Technical support to the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in the Solomon Islands (SI)</b></p> <p>(2) <b>Support to the operations of the SI TRC</b></p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 18/06/2008 (under the IfS "PAMF" facility)</p> <p>(2) 28/07/2009 (under the IfS "Transitional Justice" facility)</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) € 300,000</p> <p><i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009: € 299,202</i></p> <p><i>Paid as of 31/12/2009: € 239,362</i></p> <p>(2) 1,500,000</p> <p><i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009: € 1,500,000</i></p> <p><i>Paid as of 31/12/2009: € 900,250</i></p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<p>(1) 15/06/2008</p> <p>(2) 1/10/2009</p>	
<b>End Date</b>	<p>(1) 30/10/2009</p> <p>(2) 30/03/2011</p>	

### Context of Instability

The Solomon Islands descended into ethnic violence between 1997 and 2003, and since then tension and violent incidents persist. Much of the violence was committed by rival ethnic armed groups from the islands of Guadalcanal and Malaita. These groups took advantage of ethnic tensions between Malaitan settlers on Guadalcanal and the island's indigenous residents. The Isatabu Freedom Movement, which was made up by indigenous residents of the island of Guadalcanal, fought for several years with the Malaita Eagle Force, a militia group comprised mainly of residents and settlers from Malaita. The two groups fought for political power, jobs and land rights, especially on the island of Guadalcanal.

The violence was finally quelled by the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), which was invited into the country by the government of former Prime Minister Allan Kemakeza in 2003. RAMSI is still operating in the Solomon Islands as peacekeepers. The Solomon Islands' legacy of impunity for past human rights crimes is one of the key factors hampering the path of the country to stability and full respect of human rights. Many of the current challenges that the country faces nowadays stem directly from the unresolved issues of the conflict between Malaitans and Guals. In 2009, a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (SI TRC) has been established to investigate the causes of the ethnic violence that gripped the Solomon Islands between January 1998 and July 2003.

## Short Description

The new Solomon Island Government (SIG), which took office in December 2007, made the national reconciliation its top priority and, during the first EU-SI political dialogue in March 2008, requested the EU's support for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The SIG confirmed this request in May 2009 during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Political Dialogue. The SI TRC Bill was voted by the Parliament in June 2008 and it was then essential that the EU assures its intervention before the legislative process started in order to help establish a credible and sound TRC.

The IfS support consists of two different measures. The first, **(1) Support to the establishment of the SI TRC**, implemented from June 2008 to September 2009, was designed to help the Government of Solomon Island to establish a reconciliation strategy and a credible Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

The second, **(2) Support to the operations of the SI TRC**, implemented from September 2009, provides direct assistance to the TRC work. The measures assist the Solomon Islands to establish and run a credible TRC process as a way towards justice for past human rights violations. The aim is to support the national reconciliation process in order to minimise the risk of new political violence based on past ethnic conflicts.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1) Support to the establishment of the SI TRC** - This first measure has been implemented by the International Centre of Transitional Justice (ICTJ) from June 2008 to September 2009 and has ensured the successful establishment of an independent and robust TRC in full respect of national ownership. The project has brought transitional justice expertise and experience to local stakeholders and provided advice and technical assistance to the TRC project planning and organisation when necessary. It has supported the activities of the Ministry of National Unity, Reconciliation and Peace (MNURP) and the TRC Steering Committee. It has proven to be highly relevant to facilitate the selection and the training of the Commissioners, to enhance the inclusiveness of the process and to promote the coordination of the assistance.

**(2) Support to the operations of the SI TRC** - From September 2009, the TRC is fully operational and benefits, for the implementation of its Action Plan, of coordinated international contributions which are channelled through the International Support Facility (TRC-ISF) managed by UNDP. The second IfS measure supports this international initiative and provides, through ICTJ, specialised technical advice to the TRC works.


## Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response

These actions complement international assistance aiming at rebuilding and strengthening law and order in the country. They are part of a coordinated international response to the specific request of the Government regarding the national reconciliation process, to which currently participate UNDP, New Zealand and Australia.

The Commission's active involvement in the process has been critical for the evolution of the process and the IfS intervention has contributed to raise the EU political dialogue with the Government. The measures build upon the long-term assistance provided by the European Union through the EDF to consolidate peace in the country, in particular the rural development support provided to address some of the root cause of the existing tensions, and complements the EIDHR

funds in support to the forthcoming elections of June/July 2010.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN SOMALIA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Immediate Support Package to Somalia's Transitional Federal Institutions</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to Interim Administrations and Capacity Building	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	21/05/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 4,000,000 <i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009: € 4,000,000</i> <i>Paid as of 31/12/2009: € 3,200,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/03/2008 (retroactive)	
<b>End Date</b>	31/08/2009	

### Context of Instability

Somalia occupies a strategic position in the Horn of Africa. In addition to ties with other African countries, it has close religious and historical links with the Arab and Islamic world and has a seat in a number of international and regional organizations, including the African Union (AU) and the Arab League.

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia is widespread and severe, with half of the population or an estimated 3.76 million people in need of humanitarian assistance including more than 1.5 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). For nearly a generation the population has known civil war, anarchy, massive civilian casualties and displacements. The chaos in Somalia has given birth to extremism and terrorism, while piracy off the coast is a symptom of deeper problems on land. Following the signing of the Djibouti Peace agreement, important political progress has been made since the establishment of Somalia's National Unity Government in 2009. This includes: the establishment of a Central Bank; public financial control systems; 2009 & 2010 priorities of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG); budget preparation. However, the escalating violence in southern Somalia, especially in the battered capital, Mogadishu, risks undermining such political gains. Today, the TFG still has to reach out to the critical mass and build consensus.

The Somali President Sheikh Sharif is called by the international community to pursue efforts on further dialogue with the opposition, especially with Al-Sunna wa Jamaa, but also with other areas where there is relative stability, including Puntland. Whilst security remains the priority, more efforts need to be made with the reconciliation and political processes. Some leaders of Al-Shabab can still be demobilised if the TFG is able to offer a credible alternative and if development and job opportunities exist. To this end, capacity-building, governance and security remain the most challenging areas which the TFG is facing today.

## **Short Description**

The Instrument for Stability (IfS) contributed to the 'Start-Up Package' (SUP) of donor assistance which was set up in 2008 to provide Somalia's Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) with the necessary concrete resources and means to take forward urgent and much-delayed work on the key deliverables of an important transitional period in the country.

For the sake of speed and efficiency, international donor funding for this Start-Up Package was channelled via an existing UNDP-administered support mechanism for the TFIs where the EU has been the main donor. The support was designed to provide urgent and critical operational means to help the TFIs [i.e. the TFG, the Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP), key independent commissions, finance and other institutions of Somalia] to become established and operational in Mogadishu and to develop an institutional base.

## **Activities and State of Play**

In addressing the short term operational costs of Somalia's TFG and a number of other TFI bodies, the IfS supported 'Start-Up Package' foresaw support for *inter alia* the following areas: payment of salaries and stipends to core teams of key personnel of the TFIs; rehabilitation and rental of offices; office equipment and running costs; logistical support (including transport) and technical expertise; and a community engagement and reconciliation strategy. UNDP estimated the overall budget for this multi-donor 'Start-Up Package' to be of the order of € 10 million.


The IfS assistance under the SUP contributed to costs incurred by this programme from March 2008 until August 2009, when the 18-month IfS action expired. The much deteriorated security conditions on the ground in Mogadishu did not allow much of the foreseen rehabilitation works to proceed, thus preventing UNDP as the implementing partner from expending all of the available funds (the exact amount underspent will be confirmed in the final financial report due from UNDP).

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The IfS contribution to international community funding of the Start-Up Package of support for Somalia's Transitional Federal Institutions has complemented a wide range of other EU programmes under the European Development Fund (EDF) in support of Somalia's TFIs and broader international efforts (foremost the AU's AMISOM mission) to stabilise the region. Meanwhile, the EU is also engaged through the CSDP naval operation Atalanta with tackling the problem of widespread piracy, while the IfS has been providing related technical and other support for piracy trials undertaken in Kenya.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN SRI LANKA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Mitigate Conflict and Reduce Tensions in Sri Lanka (2) Facilitate the Dialogue between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil Community	 <p style="font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Mediation and Political Dialogue	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 24/06/2008 (2) 10/12/2007 under the IfS “PAMF” facility	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) € 6,500,000 <i>Contracted: € 6,499,553</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 5,931,198</i> (2) € 271,557 <i>Contracted: € 271,557</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 149,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 01/08/2008; (2) 17/10/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 31/01/2010; (2) 16/10/2009	

### Context of Instability

Sri Lanka has been wracked by violent conflict for most of the past 25 years, suffering more than 150,000 deaths in conflicts in both the north and south. Successive attempts to resolve the ethnic conflict between Sri Lankan Tamils, who have traditionally inhabited the northern and eastern regions, and Sinhalese, concentrated in the central and southern regions, have been tried since the 1950s, but with no success.

By early 2009, heavy fighting in the northern Vanni region had produced a major humanitarian crisis, with hundreds of thousands of civilians trapped between government and Tamil Tiger (LTTE) forces in the shrinking areas under LTTE control. Grave human rights abuses were committed by both sides. While the LTTE forced thousands of civilians to fight and physically prevented people from fleeing the war zone, the Sri Lankan military repeatedly bombed and shelled densely populated areas, including its unilaterally-declared “no fire zone”. With the LTTE refusing international calls for a negotiated surrender, the government ignored the pleas of UN and Western governments for a humanitarian pause in the fighting to allow relief supplies to reach civilians and facilitate their evacuation. UN agencies estimated more than 7,500 civilians killed and over 15,000 wounded between mid-January and early May 2009.

Following a final offensive in mid-May 2009, the Sri Lankan Government declared victory. With the entire LTTE leadership killed in fighting, the military phase of Sri Lanka’s three decade long civil war appears to be over, though some LTTE rebels remain operative in the Eastern Province. Formidable obstacles to finding a lasting and just peace remain, however. Nearly 300,000 civilians, many wounded, malnourished and traumatised after months caught in the fighting

without adequate food and water, have been held in overcrowded Government-run internment camps in the Northern Province. Aid agencies faced serious restrictions on their access and conditions in the camps failed to meet international standards on numerous counts. The Government must still devise a political and constitutional settlement able to address the long-standing concerns of Tamils and other minorities while also gaining approval of the Sinhala majority.

## Short Description

(1) The 1<sup>st</sup> programme, in the context of the conflict between the Government and the LTTE set in the environment of the conflict, but equally valid immediately post-conflict, aims to ensure protection for conflict-affected communities and the humanitarian, human rights and media workers who support them, support rapid responses to emergency human rights crises, and provide hope and alternatives to disaffected minority groups. The overall objective of this measure was to improve stability in Sri Lanka in the context of the intensifying conflict, following the abrogation of the ceasefire agreement in January 2008, and the related deterioration in the humanitarian and human rights situation in the country. Given the unwillingness of both parties to seek a settlement through peaceful means, the main objective of this intervention is to mitigate the impact of the conflict and contribute towards reducing tensions and risks of deepening of conflict.

(2) The objective of the 2<sup>nd</sup> project is to encourage and facilitate discussions between stakeholders, leading to a resolution of the conflict. The 2<sup>nd</sup> programme foresees a series of meetings organised by *Sant'Egidio*, between stakeholders from within Sri Lanka, and the Diaspora, in different environments, with the objective of moving the two parties to the conflict into discussions on peace.

## Activities and State of Play

The measures adopted in June 2008 for an amount of € 6.9 million was to support and protect vulnerable conflict-affected communities in Sri Lanka in the context of the worsening conflict. Especially the protection activities have proven to be very important and relevant during the worsening of the armed conflict in 2009, and during the immediate post-conflict period.

The programme is well under way despite the difficult security and access situation in the conflict areas, and continues to ensure protection for devastated communities and the humanitarian, human rights and media workers who support them, as well as supporting rapid responses to emergency human rights crises, and providing hope and alternatives to disaffected minority groups. The programme is currently under constant review, to ensure that it responds to the rapidly changing environment.

The actions are being implemented by Non State Actors, including international organisations UNHCR and UNOPS along with local or international NGOs, and private sector operators, and include:

- Protection of conflict-affected communities including confidence building and stabilisation measures: In the North, protection of the new internally displaced and other conflict-affected individuals needed an immediate response. Confidence-building measures, which include quick impact reconciliation projects, create conditions conducive for the stabilization of populations in places of displacement, return or relocation.
- Legal support to civilians affected by arbitrary detention and other human rights violations:

rapid legal support is being provided for human rights victims and witnesses by providing information, advocacy, legal aid, litigation, and, more widely, the provision of the legal means to provide redress and protection to civilians.

- Promotion of the “Guiding Principles”: promotion of the ten Guiding Principles for Humanitarian and Development Assistance in Sri Lanka, endorsed by the main donors and some Government ministries, was aimed to ensure more equitable and effective implementation of humanitarian and development assistance.
- Conflict mitigation through socio-economic stabilisation measures for particularly vulnerable conflict-affected communities: following the ever-changing location of hostilities, the programme aimed to generate meaningful sources of revenue for those who remain marginalised. This component aimed to provide immediate and short-term income-generating, labour-intensive employment for communities deprived of their customary livelihood, such as fishing, in the North and North West.

It is hoped that these are fostering stability and mitigating tensions within and between communities in the most fragile conflict-affected districts, and reducing risk of disaffected populations. Most elements come to an end early in 2010.

For the 2<sup>nd</sup> project, the first step was a “closed” conference (limited in terms of participants for reasons of confidentiality) with the parties, the Sri Lankan Government and the LTTE, to take place in Rome tentatively end of January 2008. Following this first meeting, Sant’Egidio would engage in a period of smaller meetings, analyses, studies and contacts with the parties in an effort to reactivate the stalled peace process. The further implementation of the project depended on the outcome of the first Conference and meetings. By the end of 2009 dialogue had been tentative, but yielded few results given the intransience of the government.


With the end of armed conflict in May 2009, and elections at the beginning of 2010, this is a period with few certainties about the future and with heightened tension, where it is very difficult for international actors to provide effective support.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

These programmes were complementary, and supportive of Humanitarian aid programmes, including food aid, shelter, psycho-social support, and water and sanitation, which is provided for conflict-affected communities through DG ECHO. In 2009 DG ECHO committed for this purpose a total of € 14 million. Furthermore a number of Human Rights projects have been launched early in the year.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

### SUDAN

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Support to the UN administered 'Trust Fund for the AU-UN Joint Mediation Support Team (JMST) for Darfur'</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peacebuilding	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	19/12/2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 3,000,000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2008: € 3,000,000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 2,400,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	21/12/2007	
<b>End Date</b>	20/12/2009 (following a 6 month extension)	

### **Context of Instability**

Sudan, Africa's biggest country in size, spans multiple religious, ethnic and socio-economic divides. The country's triple conflicts – in the South, in Darfur (the west) and in the East – reflect these divisions to varying degrees, exacerbated by struggles over natural resources.

In mid-2003, the struggle for land and power in the western region of Darfur intensified, leading to the deaths of over 200,000 Darfuris and the displacement of over 2 million. After seven rounds of peace talks, a peace agreement was signed by the government and one faction of the Sudanese Liberation Army/Movement (SLA/M) in May 2006. However that agreement lacked support on the ground in Darfur. Since then, the military situation in Darfur has calmed down significantly in Darfur but the humanitarian situation remains extremely serious. Kidnapping and other forms of criminality are on the rise. International community actors - notably the UN, AU and US, but also regional actors such as Libya, Qatar and Egypt - are deploying diplomatic efforts to align the different rebel groups' positions and to bring them to the negotiation table to conclude a comprehensive peace agreement.

### **Short Description**

In December 2007 an IfS contribution of € 3 million was made to the UN administered 'Trust Fund for the AU-UN Joint Mediation Support Team (JMST) for Darfur' so as to support the joint efforts of the AU and the UN to revitalise the peace process in Darfur. This Trust Fund was established by the UNSG in September 2007 with a view to supporting an anticipated negotiation phase leading to a

genuine Darfur peace process as well as related preparatory measures.

In addition to the EU's IfS funds, contributions have been provided by five EU Member States, Norway, Canada and China. According to UN figures, donor contributions to the Trust Fund amount to US\$14.2 million, with the EU providing 68% of this total. The scope of activities as set out in the Terms of Reference for the Trust Fund includes inter alia: strengthening the capacity of the AU-UN JMST, so as to enable this team to cope with the demands of facilitating the challenging preparatory consultations and actual negotiations; promoting confidence building measures; consultations with civil society; and public information campaigns.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The AU-UN Joint Chief Mediator (JCM) for the Darfur peace process, Djibril Bassolé (appointed on 31 July 2008) has held extensive consultations with all stakeholders in Sudan and the region and generated support from international and regional partners for a shift in focus towards informal mechanisms and a series of confidence-building measures. The Joint Chief Mediator made the security situation his top priority and placed less emphasis on continuing previous efforts to try to unify different groupings of rebel movements. He also welcomed the 'Qatari Initiative' and other efforts by regional and international partners to bring the parties closer to the negotiating table. While the Government of Sudan committed itself to proceeding to talks in Doha, various movements continue to have reservations. Consequently the Joint Chief Mediator undertook intensive shuttle diplomacy between the parties in a bid to discuss these reservations and to work out modalities for a cessation of hostilities and a monitoring mechanism. Moreover, in particular towards the end of 2009, the efforts of the Joint Chief Mediator were concentrated on the engagement of Civil Society who participated in the peace talks with a wide representation from different Darfuri groups.


While the Trust Fund was launched in September 2007 in anticipation of the launch of a substantial negotiations phase involving all parties, the process has not yet advanced as far as substantial negotiations. Following on a request from the UN, the Commission agreed to give a six month extension, thus increasing the duration from 18 to 24 months, i.e. until December 2009, in accordance with the provisions of the IfS Regulation. Because of the slow pace of the peace process the project expenditure under the Trust Fund remained lower than had been predicted (the precise unspent amount will be confirmed in the final financial report due from the UN).

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The EU's humanitarian operation in Darfur is the biggest of its kind in the world, providing emergency relief to some 2 million people. When and if a lasting peace deal for the region is put in place, the Commission would intend to make available longer-term recovery and development assistance. Due to a clause related to the ICC, the Government of Sudan has decided not to ratify the revised Cotonou Agreement and is therefore not eligible for funding under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF. However, the Commission is currently examining alternative options to channel substantial amounts of development cooperation funds to the Sudanese population. These funds are to support the country's post-conflict infrastructure rehabilitation and administrative capacity-building, in particular in the South of Sudan, the main theatre of the long civil war, as well as in Darfur once a lasting peace agreement will be concluded.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

### SYRIA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Programme of Emergency Support to Syrian Basic Education in Areas Affected by a Large Influx of Refugees from Iraq</p> <p>(2) Programme of Assistance to Iraqi Female-Headed Households and Victims of Trafficking</p> <p>(3) Preventing Radicalisation among Palestinian Refugee Youth</p>	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Capacity Building in Social Sector, Support to and Integration of Displaced Populations	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 28/11/2007; (2) 06/08/2008; (3) 18/12/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) € 3,000,000 Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 3,000,000 Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 2,313,000</p> <p>(2) € 1,481,500 Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 1,481,500 Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 814,053</p> <p>(3) € 4,730,000 Contracted: as of 31/12/2009: € 4,726,577 Paid: as of 31/12/2009: € 3,127,968</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 01/10/2007; (2) 02/10/2008; (3) 26/01/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 31/03/2009; (2) 01/04/2010; (3) 26/07/2011	

### Context of Instability

Since 2007, Syria has to face the challenges of a large influx of Iraqi refugees, with several hundreds of thousands crowding larger Damascus. Among the Iraqi refugee population, families have been separated and their houses and belongings in Iraq damaged or lost, leaving people vulnerable to hunger, disease and crime. Risks connected to exploitation are also reported, including children begging and the prostitution of women. Additionally, Syrian government schooling, which is free of charge to all Arab children, has come under severe stress due to the large influx of Iraqi refugees. This required and requires international support, which has been largely channelled through the UN and IOM following several flash appeals in 2007 and 2008.

The additional recent arrival in the already overcrowded Palestinian refugee camps in Syria of former Palestinian refugees from Iraq, combined with lack of employment opportunities, limited civil rights, rising prices of basic commodities (food, fuel etc.), and growing frustration over the unresolved Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the uncertain fate of refugees, contributes to Palestinian refugee youth feeling politically and socio-economically excluded and heightens the



risk for an increasing radicalisation among them.

## Short Description and Objectives

**1) Emergency Support to Basic Education:** Syrian government schooling, which is free of charge to all Arab children, has come under severe stress due to the large influx of Iraqi refugees, creating further pressure on teachers, students and the community at large. The absorption capacity of schools is being expanded through the selective rehabilitation of school buildings. Schools are also directly supported in terms of educational resources/teaching aids for teachers, libraries, and school equipment. A joint strategy has been designed with the Ministry of Education to target schools with 50 or more Iraqi refugees. The project is encouraging Iraqis to enrol their children in schools, with a special focus on girls, as well as children with special needs.

The specific objectives comprise

- a) achieving improved enrolment in basic education, particularly of Iraq refugee children
- b) ensuring that national standards pertaining to physical and pedagogical school environment are applied
- c) supporting local initiatives aiming at improving social integration and bringing to school vulnerable Iraqi refugee children and adolescents.

**2) Assistance to female-headed households and victims of trafficking:** Among the Iraqi refugee population separated or widowed women and separated or orphaned children are particularly vulnerable to hunger, disease and crime. Risks connected to exploitation are also reported, specially regarding begging in the case of children and prostitution of women. In this context the Syrian Women's Union has started to assist vulnerable women and their families in coordination with the Iraqi Women League, an Iraqi NGO based in Syria. The two organisations work in partnership with IOM to implement post-conflict emergency projects in prevention and awareness raising on trafficking in persons. The project is supporting a shelter for Iraqi female heads of households as well as victims of trafficking for 18 months.

Specific objectives include

- i. To raise awareness among vulnerable Iraqi groups on the risks and consequences of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation
- ii. To provide long-term assistance to vulnerable groups through vocational training and economic empowerment activities
- iii. To provide short-term assistance to reduce vulnerability of Iraqi widowed or separated women and their children through the distribution of emergency kits and provision of medical assistance on a case-by-case basis
- iv. To provide protection through a shelter established and run by the Syrian Association for Women's Role Development.

**3) Addressing Palestinian refugee youth exclusion to prevent radicalisation and conflict:** The recent arrival in the already overcrowded Palestinian refugee camps in Syria of former Palestinian refugees from Iraq contributes to Palestinian refugee youth feeling politically and socio-economically excluded and heightens the risk for an increasing radicalisation among them – a series of security incidents involving armed groups in the Yarmouk Camp have nurtured concerns regarding a spreading of radicalisation in segments of the predominantly young camp population. The action, to be implemented by UNRWA, aims at counteracting the prevailing sense of frustration and pessimism among young refugees and enhance their future prospects as well as their resistance to engage in negative, violent or extremist behaviour by enhancing educational

standards and infrastructure; offering young people safe areas for developing their personalities; helping students to avoid school drop-out; offering a range of training opportunities within the refugee camps; expanding the existing facilities for employment support; and promoting entrepreneurial activity among refugee youth.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**1) Support to Basic Education** Phase 1 supports 40 schools with the provision of educational supplies and equipment and the selective rehabilitation of water supplies and sanitation systems. During phase 2, support expands to an additional 100 schools, with the same activities. The schools are being supplied with a standard package of supplies and equipments. Rehabilitation works will be assessed depending on the schools actual needs.

Phase 3 encompasses capacity building for head teachers, the empowerment of teachers working under severe pedagogical conditions and to support local initiatives to improve social integration, bringing vulnerable Iraqi refugee children back to school.

After an initial assessment, school rehabilitation has been conducted, divided into three major parts: (i) repair of water sanitation blocks; (ii) repair of main building; and (iii) provision of access to safe drinking water.

As of February 2009 all supplies have been distributed. The implementation of the educational quality improvement focused on the introduction of the child-friendly school framework, started in April and May 2008 with the organization of 28 workshops for the 140 school teams. Numerous other workshops and trainings were conducted (training of trainers for the Ministry of Education and Provincial Education Directorates staff, active learning manual for Syrian teachers).

**2) Assistance to female-headed households and victims of trafficking** - The project supports a selected group of over 1,000 vulnerable Iraqi women and their children in order to reduce vulnerability and incidents of trafficking through awareness raising, vocational training and limited income generating activities, provision of non-food items and medical assistance to the most vulnerable cases and identified victims of trafficking. The project also includes the provision of a shelter for identified victims of trafficking, including capacity building on shelter management, shelter services and protection services. After the signature of the project agreement between IOM and the European Commission in October 2008, the Syrian Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSAL) suggested to establish the planned shelter in Aleppo. It was only in January 2009 that MoSAL agreed on the exact location of the premises; MoSAL has now also agreed on a local NGO (Ri'ayaat al-Fatayaat) in Aleppo that will be trained in running the shelter.

**3) Addressing Palestinian refugee youth exclusion to prevent radicalisation and conflict:** the programme only commences by February 2010.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

Since 2007 the EU has allocated additional and complementary exceptional funding under the DCI budget line to assist the Syrian authorities in coping with the large influx of Iraqi refugees. In 2007, € 9 million have been committed to upgrade health facilities. With an increased budget of € 24 million in 2008, new EU assistance in 2009 will focus on education (follow-up and expansion of above mentioned UNICEF project, € 4 million), an "Emergency Support to Education Sector Affected by a Large Influx of Iraqi Refugees" (€ 10 million), reimbursing the salaries of school staff at schools with a large number of Iraqis and, thirdly, "Support to Syria's Solid and Medical Waste



**Management in Areas Affected by a large Influx of Iraqi Refugees” (€ 10 million). In addition, the EU is providing a total of € 22 million through humanitarian assistance projects implemented by UNHCR, WFP and international NGOs, focussing on the distribution of food and household items, health consultation and support to victims of trauma.**

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN THAILAND

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Supporting the Reconciliation Process in Southern Thailand</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Rule of Law and Political Dialogue	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	20/12/2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 3,000,000 <i>Contracted: € 2,999,014</i> <i>Paid: € 2,686,000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	28/01/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	01/06/2010	

### Context of Instability

After the military coup in September 2006, and democratic elections late 2007, the EU is seeking to increase political dialogue and cooperation with Thailand. While Thai leaders are focused on the political turmoil in Bangkok a long-dormant separatist insurgency re-emerged in Thailand's southernmost provinces in early 2004. The Southern Thailand insurgency is an ethno-separatist campaign, which is taking place in the predominantly Muslim and ethnic-Malay Pattani region, made up of the three Southern Border Provinces (SBPs) of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat. Since 2004 daily shootings and bomb attacks have already resulted in 4,068 deaths and 10,517 injured in almost 10.000 attacks, mostly against civilians, making this the most violent conflict in South East Asia. Six years on, the violence continues unabated, and there is no end in sight.

The Government's ability to respond has been hamstrung by poor intelligence, inter-agency rivalries, and a legacy of mistrust and mutual suspicion between the central government and the local community. The national political crisis has also distracted attention from the serious security threat in the SBPs. Although the attacks have been restricted geographically (to the SBPs) and in targeting (no foreigners), there is widespread concern that left unchecked the unrest may spill over the SBPs, target foreigners or link up with regional terrorist organisations (i.e. Jemaah Islamiyah or Al Qaeda in Southeast Asia), although to date there is no evidence of any external involvement in the violence. Human rights abuses by the Thai Government and paramilitary security forces, impunity and lack of effective Rule of Law have fuelled the conflict. Centralised government in the capital prevents political devolution which may assist to reach a political solution. Changing these policies and practices is essential as the Government tries to respond to the grievances of the local population in order to bring long-lasting peace to the region.

## Short Description

This IfS Decision provided support to the efforts of non-state actors in the conflict area of Southern Thailand aimed at bringing about justice, strengthening the rule of law and restoring mutual trust and peaceful co-existence of various groups in the South.

**Objectives:** This intervention comprised two areas of cooperation:

- 1) Support to "Access to Justice" was aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the justice system by tackling impunity for crimes and HR abuses committed
- 2) Support in the area of "Informed Debate" comprised measures of confidence building.

The main goal was to enhance media independence and objectivity, to promote social dialogue, diversity and multi-ethnicity of Thailand, as well as to facilitate a better understanding of decentralisation and autonomy concepts in Thailand.

## Activities and State of Play

The programme was implemented through six grants signed with the International Commission of Jurists, the Cross Cultural Foundation (CrCF), Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNS), Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), the Human Development Forum Foundation and the Monash University.

As to the implementation of the projects **The CrCF project** sought to facilitate justice and promote rule of law in the three southern provinces of Thailand and build a culture of peace. In collaboration with Protection International (PI) the CrCF conducted training with university students and women Human Rights Defenders from Bangkok and the South, produced a summary of alleged torture cases, in collaboration with the Working Group of Justice for Peace (WGJP) and undertook one fact-finding trip per month compiling data on disappeared cases into database. In collaboration with Muslim Attorney Centre (MAC) the CrCF has filed high-profile cases to the court, conducted trainings on human rights in collaboration with the WGJP, carried out frequent prison visits, conducted trial observations and monitored the on-going administration of justice related to the conflict in the South. In collaboration with the WGJP, the CrCF also engaged in advocacy, releasing reports and news on enforced disappearances, torture, and status of Human Rights in the Deep South, and organized two round-table discussions on the Internal Security Act.

**The FES project** was aimed to contribute to a more informed, objective and stakeholder-inclusive social dialogue in Thai society regarding peace building in the deep south. It organized a "Peace Building Camp", attended by 38 young people, conducted a dialogue and facilitation techniques training, organised a media study tour entitled "*The role of Media in Conflict Reporting and Peace Building*" in Manila and Cotabato City, the Philippines.

**The FNS project** sought to enable the general public to have a better understanding of the situation in southern Thailand, enhance mutual understanding and acceptance, and promote the understanding of introducing diversity and minority rights protection system. FNS launched 6 radio programs for lower and middle class people with various backgrounds and conducted small focus groups of community radio hosts in the southern areas, produced a play performance with 500 students from local schools in the conflict areas and 400 students from PSU, Pattani campus, and conducted a study trip for 10 high-ranking government officials and academic delegates on protection of minority rights and models of decentralisation. It also conducted training for

students on organizational strategic planning, organization management, implemented training in conflict management and conducted training for woman leaders and community development.

**The HFFF project** aimed to contribute to the peaceful solution of the insurgency in southern Thailand by finding political options acceptable to both parties, such as increased self-government. It developed studies and events on the concepts of autonomy, in respect to the history of Thailand and Southern Thailand in particular, as well as the development of the current problems. As part of the project, HFFF introduced to a selected group of officials and decision makers the ways in which the EU had addressed similar problems such as South Tirol.


**The ICJ project** addressed one of the key issues to solve the violence in Southern Thailand: the perception by Muslim citizens that they lack adequate access to justice. As a second main activity, the ICJ sought to advocate for the effective implementation of international Human Rights laws in Thailand. In collaboration with the Asian Institute for Human Rights, the ICJ organised a one-week seminar training 30 lawyers on international trial standards and trial observations. It facilitated collaboration between litigation lawyers and two-day training on use of forensic evidence, and, in collaboration with the UN's OHCHR and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), organised a two-day training to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice on the implementation of the UN Convention Against Torture. Furthermore, it launched the Thai edition of its *"Practitioners Guide on the International Principles on the Independence And Accountability of Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors"* and, in collaboration with the EU Delegation and the French Embassy to Thailand, launched the translation of the *"EU Human Rights Defenders Guidelines"* to Thai and Yawi.

During 2009 the ICJ has also undertaken various other actions such as the translation of HR legal documents, the observation of two high profile HR cases and legal support to other NGOs. Finally, the project with the Global Terrorism Research Centre (GTReC) of Monash University, which just started in 12/2008 is mapping the violence in the SBPs to gain an understanding of the dynamics of the regional violence and patterns of victimisation by mapping incidents, and collecting and analysing more accurate data on attacks. It will also produce materials and datasets to enhance stakeholders' abilities to develop strategies for peacefully resolving the conflict, as well as develop objective categorical indicators to measure more accurately the social impact of the violence on ordinary Buddhist and Muslim Thais, especially at the local level.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The specific situation of Southern Thailand requires working with already well-established and well-connected organisations. In addition, the crisis situation in Southern Thailand calls for timely and tailor-made responses. In order to ensure coherence with other EU instruments available for Thailand, the activities funded under the IfS were complemented by actions supported under the Thai-EC Cooperation Facility, under the Development Cooperation Instrument, and other related thematic programmes. The EU Delegation also keeps a close co-ordination with EU Member States in the objectives, definition and running of IfS projects, and co-operates with a group of like minded countries in analysing the situation in the SBPs, while sharing non-classified information on projects.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMME IN TIMOR-LESTE

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Programme in Support of Peace and Stability in Timor-Leste</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peace-building Capacity, Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation, Transitional Justice	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	11/11/2008; 09/12/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 5,252,499 <i>Contracted: € 5,252,499</i> <i>Paid: € 3,084,816</i>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	Four projects, from 13/12/2008 onwards, the fourth project commenced on 28/12/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	Various end dates from 12/06/2010	

### Context of Instability

The shooting of President José Ramos-Horta in February 2008 drew attention to the urgency of addressing sources of conflict and violence in Timor-Leste. The Government has taken some steps to address the problems in the security sector which led to the 2006 crisis. The atmosphere on the streets of Dili is far less tense, while substantial challenges remain. Although the Government has managed to close the last IDP camp in June 2009, it is estimated that around 72 families are still living in four remaining transitional shelters.

The ongoing reintegration/resettlement process is only one of the important issues and is both a consequence of past conflict and a potential source of future trouble. The government's national recovery strategy needs to be properly supported and accompanied by a number of other crucial elements, most significantly the creation of a fair and functioning land and property regime, an increase in overall housing stock, an end to the cycle of impunity and reform of the justice and security sectors.

Nearly four years after the 2006 crisis, many continue to fear further violence from their neighbours and do not trust the security forces to guarantee their safety. This issue needs to be tackled by: speeding up security sector reform, including prioritising community policing; prosecuting arsonists and violent criminals; facilitating the reintegration process; and promoting a process of local and national dialogue, accountability and reconciliation to help the country escape the cycle of conflict.

### Short Description

The purpose of the IfS interventions in Timor-Leste is to promote social peace and stability in areas and communities suffering from the unrest provoked by the crises of 2002 and 2006 and, linked to that, to make a substantial contribution to Security Sector Reform. An additional objective is to promote accountability for past human rights violations as a critical part of building

a more sustainable peace and ensure non-recurrence of serious violations in Timor-Leste.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**Programme in Support of Peace and Stability in Timor-Leste:** This programme is implemented through the following actions with the aim to:

- a) contribute substantially to the process of Sector Security Reform, as initiated by the Government of Timor-Leste, under the auspices of the UN
- b) support the reintegration of IDPs in their places of origin
- c) contribute to improvement of livelihoods and social stability in rural communities through rural infrastructure development and employment generation.
- d) strengthen the capacity of members of the National Parliament, state officials and civil society to understand options and implement transitional justice measures on past violations and how to implement a reparations programme to victims, as it is recommended in the Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) and the Commission for Truth and Friendship (CTF) reports. This action under the IfS Transitional Justice Facility started on 28/12/2009.

As of December 2009, the state of play was as follows:

- a) The IfS supported the Government-led security sector reform by providing long term advisors to the National Parliament and the Ministry of Defence and Security as well as a short-term advisor to the Secretary of State for Defence. The project also supported a series of stakeholder workshops on the development of the National Security policy, a seminar on integrated border management, training and mentoring of members of the National Directorate for Public Building Security and a short assessment on the security sector and the SSR process in Timor-Leste on the request of the President of Timor-Leste
- b) The IfS supported the reintegration of IDPs who were displaced in the 2006 crisis. Improved social and economic conditions within communities so as to create the space needed for the transition to long-term stability and development programming. In 2009, some twenty high-risk communities receiving former IDPs in their villages gained access to improved infrastructure. The recording of an educational soap opera on social issues related to the crisis has been initiated
- c) The IfS is contributing to addressing the twin challenges of employment creation and infrastructure needs in conflict prone rural areas. Main results in 2009: periodic routine maintenance had been completed for 684 km of rural roads; 70 km of rural roads were rehabilitated; and significant employment has been generated for 11,253 beneficiaries of which 31% are women.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The action is fully in line with the EU strategy in the country and the previous EU Rapid Reaction Mechanism projects. Coherence with other EU instruments available for Timor-Leste is assured as the activities funded under the Stability Instrument will be followed by longer-term support as foreseen under the 10th European Development Fund in the 2008-2013 Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme, most notably in institutional capacity building, inter alia in the security sector, and with labour-intensive programmes in the context of sustainable rural

development.



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN UGANDA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Programme of support to peace and stability in Northern Uganda, with a focus on the Juba peace talks and the disarmament process in the Karamoja region</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation, Disarmament	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	21/12/2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 4,200,000 Contracted: € 2,468,508 Paid: € 2,016,828	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	07/03/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	27/09/2009	

### Context of Instability

Relative peace, stability and security have been restored in Northern Uganda, despite the failure by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) to sign the final peace agreement in Juba in 2008. Substantial differences remain between the respective agenda of each side, notably with regard to outstanding International Criminal Court arrest warrants for Joseph Kony and other top LRA leaders. In 2009, the government of Uganda rolled out a support recovery and development programme in the post conflict northern region of the country.

### Short Description

The IfS was mobilised to respond to a promising window of opportunity to promote peace and stability in the northern and Karamoja regions of Uganda. The intervention aimed at:

- 1) rapidly responding to the emerging opportunities for peace and stability in Northern Uganda
- 2) addressing the escalating violence in the Karamoja region in the context of an ongoing disarmament exercise
- 3) focusing on more politically sensitive dialogue and confidence building measures, as well as on peace talks, which could not be supported under the EDF
- 4) supporting and complementing the diplomatic initiatives of the EU Heads of Mission in Northern Uganda and the Karamoja region.

While the programme had foreseen a substantial financial allocation (€ 2.1 million) for a range of actions in support of the Juba peace process, progress stalled in November 2008. As various actions were therefore unable to proceed, it was agreed to give some additional emphasis to issues related to the security situation in Karamoja. The African Leadership Institute and the Delegation prepared a 'build-up' funding proposal to complement and enhance the effectiveness of the *Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC)* of the Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) in their disarmament campaigns in Karamoja. IfS interventions responded to the violence and human rights abuses in the context of the Karamoja disarmament through supporting civil-military dialogue and high level confidence-building measures, and by promoting community sensitisation

and urgent livelihood alternatives to cattle raiding - with a focus on the youth. Furthermore, the action aimed to support regional and cross-border initiatives addressing issues of peace and stability in Northern Uganda and the Karamoja region.

## **Activities and State of Play**

In Northern Uganda, activities included direct support to the Juba peace talks between the Government of Uganda and the LRA as well as strengthening the capacity of the Gulu District Reconciliation and Peace Team (DRPT). Actions implemented over the project period were essential for the crucial interface between the high level Juba talks at the time - with the stalling of the signing of the peace agreement, the DRPT continued with dialogues in the war affected areas, promoting reintegration of LRA ex-combatants and facilitating cross-border peace building measures with key actors, especially in Southern Sudan.

In the Karamoja region, technical support was provided to the key actors (Karamoja leaders, UPDF, civil society, national focal point on small arms) regarding confidence building measures, community sensitisation, civil-military cooperation, youth peace building initiatives and cross-border peace building initiatives in Kenya and Southern Sudan. With the support of the IfS project intervention, ethnic violence and massive cattle raids have been curtailed, trade has been boosted, internal markets have opened up including border markets - thus increasing cross border trade and building relations with neighbouring communities.

*Community peace building in Acholiland through support to the Gulu District Reconciliation and Peace Team - DRPT:* this component supported the Justice and Peace Commission to organize a Provincial Annual Peace Week, an event that brought together communities from DR Congo, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda to forge a way on how a lasting peace can be achieved within the province and the region at large. The DRPT has enhanced border relations in the region.

*Initiative for Peace and Development among the ATEKER Communities in the East and Horn of Africa:* the Ateker Initiative has been mainstreamed into the 'International Conference on the Great Lakes Region' (ICGLR), the Pact on Security, Stability and Development under Project Zone 3 on Disarmament of armed nomadic pastoralists in Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia, endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Uganda. Alignment discussions are still underway with the *Karamoja Disarmament and Development Plan (KIDDP)* under the Office of the Prime Minister to adopt ICGLR as a model for other partner countries Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya.

*Support to peace building, civil-military dialogue and targeted actions providing alternatives to cattle raiding for warrior youth in Karamoja:* actions on peace and stability included extensive human rights and peace building work with UPDF foot soldiers that had not been targeted by any form of training in human rights and non violent approaches to peace building. The UPDF themselves have initiated community accountability and redress mechanisms for violations of human rights. Cases presented to UPDF have led to investigations of the UPDF Court Martial procedures. Discussions were initiated with disarmed youth to map out all raiding routes and create a response mechanism for transforming them into peace corridors through direct youth peace dialogue with those youth still armed.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The IfS actions, particularly in Karamoja, complemented various EU actions, such as the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF *Northern Uganda Rehabilitation Programme (NUREP)* focusing mainly on rehabilitating social and police infrastructure for displaced population in return processes, the EU STABEX funded *Karamoja Roads Development Programme* providing rehabilitation of border/security relevant

district roads/bridges and improved local governance.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN WESTERN BALKANS (REGIONAL ACTIONS)

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Support to internships in the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) for National Prosecutors</p> <p>(2) Cooperation with ODIHR/ICTY on Training of Law Enforcement Agencies in the Western Balkans</p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Rule of Law and Transitional Justice	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 5/02/2009</p> <p>(2) 3/11/2009 (both under Transitional Justice Facility)</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) € 600,000 <i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009: € 597,928</i> <i>Paid as of 31/12/2009: € 478,342</i></p> <p>(2) € 4,000,000 <i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009: € 3,999,866</i> <i>Paid as of 31/12/2009: € 2,588,260</i></p>	<p><b>Totals:</b> <i>Committed: € 4,600,000</i> <i>Contracted: € 4,597,848</i> <i>Paid: € 3,066,602</i></p>
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 15/06/2009; (2) 01/05/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 15/06/2010; (2) 31/10/2011	

### Context of Instability

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was established in 1993 by the Security Council to prosecute and try serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia from 1991. Towards the end of its existence, the transfer of knowledge and skills in dealing with war crimes cases from the international level to the domestic jurisdictions in the Western Balkans has become an increasingly urgent priority. The legacy and lasting impact of war crime proceedings before the ICTY in fighting impunity and promoting accountability for the worst crimes in the region is intrinsically linked to ensuring that national jurisdictions have the capacity to try war crimes cases fairly and efficiently in accordance with international standards. ICTY had already transferred some cases for prosecution by the national authorities. However, the cases transferred from ICTY are only a small part of the total number of the domestic war crime cases. Most of these cases have instead been or will be initiated directly at national levels. It is a part of the ICTY's completion strategy that the national authorities in this way are in charge of handling the remaining war crime cases. It is also a part of this strategy to support the capacity building of the national jurisdictions. The ICTY has started to transfer its know-how to national jurisdictions.

### Short Description

**(1) Support to ICTY internships for national prosecutors** – this action aims at strengthening the capacity of the countries of the former Yugoslavia to effectively investigate and prosecute war crimes by providing specific training at the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICTY (OTP) during internships for prosecutors from the Balkans. **(2) Training of Law Enforcement Agencies in the**

**Western Balkans** - The objective of this second project is to expand and intensify the know-how transfer from ICTY to national legal systems of countries in the former Yugoslavia in order to enable them to deal with war crimes cases. The know-how transfer could only take place as long as most of the staff of the ICTY is still in post. As first instance cases, with few exceptions, will end in 2010, which leaves a limited window of opportunity to implement the projects.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Support to ICTY internships for national prosecutors.** The programme is supporting 6-month internships programmes in the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICTY from end June 2009. The participants are national prosecutors who are members of the specialised prosecution offices in charge of investigating and prosecuting war crimes and young professionals with an university degree in law, criminology, political science or history and with experience in a law firm or judicial institution. During their stage ICTY shares specific material, knowledge and expertise in investigating and prosecuting complex war crimes cases. **(2) Training of Law Enforcement Agencies in the Western Balkans.** This project will start activities in 2010 and will focus in four different strands. These had been identified in a study conducted jointly by the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and ICTY: (i) *War crimes case-training*: development of training materials and curricula and the delivery of various targeted training events. Potential beneficiary groups include the judiciary, prosecutors, defence lawyers, investigators, the police and legal support staff from the Western Balkans; (ii) *Electronic legal tools*: ICTY has developed data bases and research tools for finding information in war crime case dossiers. The knowledge how to use these facilities will be disseminated. In most Western Balkans countries there are currently no electronic research tools centred around war crimes case law that encompass local jurisprudence and the project contributes to developing such tools; (iii) *Transcripts of ICTY proceedings in local languages*: while judgments and parts of the documentary evidence are available in the languages of the region, the transcripts of the witness testimonies present a major gap as they exist only in English or French. The main purpose of the production of transcripts in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian (BCS), identified as a central priority by stakeholders in the region, is to facilitate the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of war crimes cases before domestic courts; and (iv) *War crimes cases - support staff*: in order to create a broader impact, a number of legal support staff employed within the framework of the project will follow a "train the trainers" programme alongside their daily work. Thus a resource base for future use by national governments will be created.


## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The IfS interventions are complementary with the EU's policy for stabilizing the Western Balkans. However, while the transfer of knowledge and material is expected to be achieved by the time of the ICTY's closure, the support to the prosecutors training, currently coming to an end by June 2010, may need to be continued. IPA fund may be used to that end. It can also be noted the Outreach Programme of the ICTY received financial support from the EU, through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, since 2002. The primary aim of this Outreach Programme is to dispel misconceptions and provide the general public of the former Yugoslavia with accurate information about the work and accomplishments of this institution, so as to bridge the gap between the ICTY and the people of the Former Yugoslavia. The legacy and lasting impact of the ICTY in fighting impunity and promoting accountability for the worst crimes in the region is linked to ensuring that national jurisdictions have the capacity to try war crimes cases fairly and efficiently in accordance with international standards. If this were not done in a timely manner,

there would be a risk that the credibility of the judicial and political systems in the region suffers, with negative consequences on political stability of the whole region.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

### YEMEN

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Empowering Government and Civil Society in Yemen to Address Mixed Migration</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Strengthen Comprehensive Border Management Capacity	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	28/07/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 2,000,000 Contracted: as of 31/12/2009 € 2,000,000 Paid: as of 31/12/2009 € 0	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	December 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	May 2011	

### Context of Instability

Tens of thousands of migrants and asylum seekers make the hazardous journey from their places of origin in the Horn of Africa towards Puntland and Djibouti, and onwards across the Gulf of Aden. Despite the dangers and risks associated with the journey, the number of arrivals in Yemen has been increasing annually: between 2006 and 2008, the number of arrivals doubled. In 2009, UNHCR received another 77,802 new arrivals, a 55% increase of the previous year.

Traditionally, the majority of arrivals in Yemen were of Somali origin (about 60%), however, the number of non-Somali migrants has been increasing drastically over the past 2-3 years and in 2009, Somalis were not the majority of arrivals. Until now, authorities granted prima facie-status to all Somali refugees, but generally consider all non-Somali migrants arriving from the Horn of Africa as economic migrants. Due to the steadily increasing numbers of new arrivals and a deteriorating security situation in the country, the Yemeni authorities are re-examining their refugee policy to eventually adopt an ad hoc examination procedure. The increased number of migrants considered not in need of international protection as per the Yemeni standards (approx. 35% in 2008), have led the Yemeni authorities to indicate their intention to re-open the discussion on even granting refugee status to Somali arrivals. Popular acceptance of refugee groups is dwindling in light of deteriorating economic circumstances and accusations of criminality; the authorities are likewise increasingly critical of the migrant population and use systematic detention, deportation and refusal to investigate claims for asylum as the main means to control the growing number of non-Somali African arrivals.

Although Yemen has managed in recent year to enhance its border management, the magnitude of the problem demands increased administrative, regulatory and operational capacities. Many Yemeni frontline agencies demonstrate extremely limited capacities to respond to the diverse range of needs encountered and are little aware of the various categories of irregular migrants arriving at their coastlines.

### Short Description



The overall objective of the action is to safeguard the national and regional security and to protect the rights of all persons involved in migration, including victims of trafficking, by strengthening the capacities of the responsible Yemeni institutions and other concerned actors (civil society organisations).

The project supports the Government of Yemen's effort to address security and humanitarian issues associated with the massive unregulated influx of highly vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers who travel the Gulf of Aden route and arrive along the Yemeni coast, a significant number of whom may be actual or potential victims of trafficking. In particular, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) supports the effort to enhance migration and border management in Yemen through a comprehensive assessment of the policy, legislative and administrative framework and operational systems and procedures for migration management and, subsequently, build human, technical and infrastructural resources at select air, land and sea ports for enhanced control over human mobility. Under this action, IOM undertakes capacity building for frontline law enforcement officers to enhance their capacity to identify and assist victims of trafficking and vulnerable persons amongst migrants arriving in or transiting through Yemen. To help ensure that adequate protection services and resources are available to respond to their needs, IOM works closely with civil society organisations and Government agencies providing social and humanitarian assistance to trafficking victims and vulnerable migrants.

The project contains four main areas of intervention:

- a) assistance to the development of an enhanced policy, legislative and administrative framework for migration management and more effective operational procedures for border security;
- b) enhance the control of mobility and deter illegal entry by further building human, technical and infrastructural resources at select air, land and sea ports;
- c) strengthen the capacity of frontline law enforcement officers to identify and assist victims of trafficking and vulnerable persons amongst migrants arriving in or transiting through Yemen
- d) enhance the capacity among civil society organizations and Government agencies to support and assist vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The country team of IOM started establishing a network with relevant Yemeni authorities and agencies from July 2009 on. After the signature of the contract in December 2009, IOM recruited a dedicated programme manager with relevant experiences in Iraq and Jordan. The project was officially launched with the participation of Yemeni Ministries and Civil Society Organizations in the beginning of January 2010.


Several meetings with the Ministry of Interior have been organised and the participants for the Legal Task Force (LTF) and the Policy Task Force (PTF) have been selected and initial workshops are scheduled for February.

A dedicated consultant visits Yemen in January and February to assess the needs of frontline border officers for training and equipment. The consultant meets authorities from the central government in Sana'a and implanting agencies at the coastline. His report will lead to the recommendations for equipment to be purchased in Q2 2010.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The IfS measure combines the dual purposes of increased regional security and protection for vulnerable migrants/victims of trafficking. By supporting the Yemeni authorities to increase their border management capacities and improving the response to migrants/victims of trafficking, the IfS measure bridges the gap between support to good governance and humanitarian assistance.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN ZIMBABWE

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) <b>Promote Dialogue and Democracy in Zimbabwe in the Context of 2008 Elections</b></p> <p>(2) <b>Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement</b></p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, conflict resolution	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 11/12/2007</p> <p>(2) 23/12/2009</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) € 3,000,000</p> <p><i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009: € 2,999,966</i></p> <p><i>Paid as of 31/12/2009: € 1,822,098</i></p> <p>(2) € 10,500,000</p> <p><i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009: € 1,499,730</i></p> <p><i>Paid as of 31/12/2009: € 879,588</i></p> <p><b>Totals:</b></p> <p><i>Committed: € 13,500,000</i></p> <p><i>Contracted: € 4,499,696</i></p> <p><i>Paid: € 2,701,686</i></p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<p>(1) January 2008</p> <p>(2) February 2010</p>	
<b>End Date</b>	<p>(1) July 2009</p> <p>(2) August 2011</p>	

### Context of Instability

The political developments in Zimbabwe that followed the 29 March 2008 general elections exacerbated the social and political crisis in the country, throughout a violence-ridden period until the second round of the presidential elections in June 2008, boycotted by the opposition candidate Morgan Tsvangirai. The outcome of the electoral process left a society, already deeply divided, in a state of crisis with the opposition in command of the House of Assembly and a powerful Presidency with severely compromised legitimacy.

In order to resolve the political impasse the parties agreed to return to the SADC sponsored, South Africa mediated multiparty negotiations. The 15 September 2008 a power-sharing accord, the Global Political Agreement (GPA), was signed by the parties in conflict and in February 2009 and Inclusive Government including the three political parties (MDC-T, MDC-M, ZANU PF) was finally established. During the months it took to negotiate this agreement and then form the government, the social and economic fabric of the country continued to decline dramatically.

Zimbabwe's sustainable recovery and full international reengagement will now very much depend on the extent to which the agreed reforms are implemented during the transitional period, in

particular in regards to governance-related commitments at political level, so far very limited. The implementation of the GPA is globally incomplete and causes major controversies among the three Political Parties of the Inclusive Government

## **Short Description**

**(1) Promote Dialogue and Democracy in Zimbabwe in the Context of 2008 Elections** - In the context of the elections of 2008 and in a progressive worsening of the political situation, the Commission decided to support civil society initiatives promoting dialogue and confidence building in order to help secure the basis of the democracy and for a national reconciliation process. Following the formation of the new Inclusive Government, the Commission decided to deploy a high level adviser to the EU Delegation in Harare in order to help assessing the situation in terms of governance and preparing the ground towards unlocking the political dialogue with the EU.

**(2) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement** - In June 2009 the European Union re-launched the political dialogue with Zimbabwe with the aim to establish a roadmap towards both the implementation of the GPA and the normalisation of the relations and the lifting of the current measures. To back this process and create the conditions for a full re-engagement of the EU with Zimbabwe, the Commission has formulated a Short-Term Transition Strategy to support the stabilisation of the Inclusive Government and its reform programme, which address both Zimbabwe social recovery and EU concerns on human rights, rule of law and democratic principles. The Strategy includes € 22.5 million of new funding in addition to resources already earmarked for the country. The € 10.5 million IfS additional support is part of this strategy and the bulk of it focuses on the promotion of the democratic reforms in order to prepare the country for the elections, while the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF ad hoc additional allocation (€ 11.5 million) will mainly help to rebuild the collapsed education sector. Limited funds from both instruments will be used to alleviate threats to public health and ensure a minimal functioning of the system in 2010. This support will complement the humanitarian intervention against the cholera epidemic.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) Promote Dialogue and Democracy in Zimbabwe in the Context of 2008 Elections** - The measure started in early 2008 with 15 actions, implemented by experienced local and regional civil society organisations, including one short-term expert on human rights data collection, in a very difficult operating environment. The projects combined a set of measures ranging from 3 to 18 months encompassing various areas such as electoral matters, Zimbabwe Civil Society common strategy, media issues and the reconciliation process. Most of the actions were finalised in 2008 and contributed to promote participation and civil society's role in the elections and to bring cohesion in addressing the political crisis, with particular emphasis on gender empowering. In 2009, the programme launched two initiatives to lay the foundations for a future national reconciliation process. Activities such as trainings, consultative meetings, workshops, outreach activities, awareness raising, election observation and tabulation, information campaigns, protection to victim's or edition of policy options papers has been performed at national and local level. From April 2009, a governance expert has been deployed in Harare to support the efforts of the EU Delegation and Member States in supporting Zimbabwe's endeavours to implement the Global Political Agreement and thus to address the main issues of concern which led to the imposition of EU restrictive measures. The expert has assisted the Commission and all EU missions by providing analysis and advice on current legal framework and political matters. His input has been crucial to design the road map to open EU-Zimbabwe's political dialogue, to

enhance EU assistance coordination in the sector and to identify the new IfS programme adopted on December.



**(2) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement** - The actions foreseen under this programme, which will be implemented from 2010, will support the constitutional-making process, initiatives and mechanisms aiming at enhancing the national reconciliation and the resolution of conflicts, awareness raising activities and training helping at promoting the reforms within the security system, through both local and international non-state actors, and international organisations. The IfS contribution to the health sector (€ 3 million) will complement 2010 donor contributions to the public health by providing training, medical gas and blood products for maternity care through the national services.

## **Role of the IfS Action within the Broader EU and International Response**

The programmes funded by the IfS are in line with the scope of appropriate measures adopted by EU Council Decision on 18 February 2002 on Article 96 of Cotonou and, since June 2009, they are strictly related to the re-launched EU-Zimbabwean political dialogue.

The programmes provide direct support to the population through democratisation actions and are part of a broader EU Short Term Strategy in support of the implementation of the GPA. This strategy has been designed coherently with the international community, in particular EU Member States and has strengthened the leading role of the EU in the governance sector. Governance is at the centre of the EU's development strategy in Zimbabwe within the present transitional period and will most likely remain a key sector in the future EU cooperation. This funding allows then bridging into a potential 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper, which would then build-up on the IfS intervention.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) FACILITIES

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) Facilities for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation for the benefit of third countries in crisis situations (PAMF) - €10 million in 2007/€5.5 million in 2008 / €12 million in 2009</p> <p>(2) Conflict Resources Facility - €2 million in 2007</p> <p>(3) Transitional Justice Facility - €12 million in 2008</p>	 <p>With the backing of a local non-governmental organisation, internally displaced persons (IDPs) attend a group discussion.</p> <p>© Wasif Munem / Agence VU' / Philippines-Mindanao, September 2009</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>Reconciliation, conflict resolution, conflict resources, transitional justice and rule of law</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) 17/04/2007; 17/12/2008; 04/08/2009</p> <p>(2) 11/07/2007</p> <p>(3) 18/06/2008</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) Committed: € 27,521,268; Contracted: € 21,197,031; Paid: € 15,666,218</p> <p>(2) Committed: € 2,000,000; Contracted: € 2,000,000; Paid: € 1,389,815</p> <p>(3) Committed: € 12,000,000; Contracted: € 12,000,000; Paid: € 8,849,683</p>	 <p>Message painted on a wall: 'No to violence'. After a decade of violence by Shining Path in the 1980s, the Peruvian Truth and Reconciliation Commission estimated the victims of the conflict totalled 69,280 (2003 estimate).</p> <p>© Rodrigo Gomez Rovira / Agence VU' / Peru, August 2009</p>

The objective of creating the PAMF-Facilities is to enable the Commission to provide timely support to small-scale actions aimed at addressing situations of urgency, crisis or emerging crisis, in particular policy advice or urgent technical assistance to third countries; mediation, dialogue and reconciliation actions; information, advocacy and awareness actions; and contribution to actions launched by non-state actors, international organisations, including co-ordination of activities of the international community.

Under the previous three IfS 'PAMF' Facilities, rapid financing of small-scale and highly focused activities in response to crisis has enabled the EU to quickly react in different situations to different needs – so far, 36 such measures have been adopted for a total of €25.5 million, indicating an average amount of approximately €700,000 for a smaller-scale measure, ranging from €60,000 for support to urgent mediation in Madagascar in 2009 to €2 million for urgent technical assistance to launch a border security pilot project in Lebanon in 2007 and for urgent electoral assistance in the Republic of Moldova in 2009, or for addressing the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh in 2010 under the 3<sup>rd</sup> Facility.

Other measures financed under the previous facilities include urgent expert support to Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic and for the African Union (AU), rapid provision of expert support to launching police reform in Lebanon, immediate support to conflict resolution efforts by the Middle East Quartet Representative, but also in Burma, Georgia, Madagascar and the Solomon Islands through the UN and civil society, co-financing of urgent post-disaster needs assessments in Bangladesh, Burma, Namibia and the Ukraine, carried out by the UN and the World Bank, and rapid financial and expert support to the preparation of elections in crisis situations (Fiji, Zambia). In addition, effective and rapid support was provided for urgent expert and financial support to conflict resolution efforts in Laos, Myanmar, and Armenia.

Under a new Facility planned for 2010, the Commission will deploy additional support for conflict analysis and advocacy towards the resolution of conflicts in priority crisis countries. Activities in these countries may include: (i) raising global and local awareness of the existence of the crises in the different countries; (ii) providing independent, high-quality, field-based analysis of each crisis; (iii) proposing concrete and practical policy recommendations that can contribute to the resolution of each crisis, and (iv) seeking to mobilise global and local political will to act on the recommendations, inter alia, through high-level advocacy, briefings and policy advice.

Other measures will include actions to promote equitable access to and transparent management of natural resources in a situation of crisis or emerging crisis, with the possibility of offering to third countries and parties timely assistance directed at the natural resources sector, so as to ensure those resources are used and managed in a conflict-sensitive, legal, transparent and equitable manner for the benefit of communities rather than contributing to tensions, fuelling instability or financing conflict. These types of measures have been supported so far under a separate Financing Decision for a “Conflict Resources Facility”, adopted in 2007 for €2 million. These funds have by now been fully committed for four separate actions. Given the relatively limited needs for such smaller actions, it is proposed not to adopt a separate follow-on facility for conflict resources, but to include these actions under this new Decision if and when urgent crisis response is required in this sector.

In addition, there is a need to increase interventions with a focus on the role of women in Peacebuilding and on the needs of women and children in conflict in pursuit of UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820.

Furthermore, the new Facility shall also serve to rapidly provide support to actions previously financed under an IfS “Transitional Justice Facility” (TJF, €12 million, Commission Decision C (2008) 2923 of 18.06.2008). This latter facility has effectively served to focus on the full range of processes and mechanisms associated with transitional justice, including tribunals of international character attributing crimes to a specific person in order to promote conciliation and stabilisation. These included both judicial and non-judicial and restorative approaches, ranging from tribunals to truth-seeking, reparations mechanisms for the settlement of human rights claims, or institutional reform measures as identified in points (c) and (d) of Articles 3(2) of the Instrument for Stability.

Support was provided notably in the form of policy advice, technical, logistical and financial assistance to third countries confronted with a crisis, an emerging crisis or a post-conflict situation. Specifically, the TJF provided rapid support to the special court for Sierra Leone trying Charles Taylor, support to Truth and Reconciliation Commission in the Solomon Islands, a substantial contribution to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon investigating the assassination of late Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, and support to the transfer of knowledge and materials of war crime cases from the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to national jurisdictions in the





**STABILITY INSTRUMENT**  
**ARTICLE 4.1 AND 4.2**  
**BUILDING CAPACITY TO ADDRESS SPECIFIC GLOBAL AND**  
**TRANSREGIONAL THREATS -**  
**PROGRESS REPORTS**

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS)

### Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against Terrorism (Article 4.1 IfS Regulation)

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	Annual Action Programmes for Article 4.1 IfS adopted in 2007, 2008 and 2009
<b>Type of measure</b>	Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	AAP 2007 on 17/12/2008; AAP 2008 on 10/11/2008; AAP 2009 on 25/09/2009
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Committed: € 38,285,960; Contracted: € 27,895,091; Paid: € 12,260,335

On 8 April 2009, the Instrument for Stability indicative programming for 2009-2011 was adopted, followed on 25 September by the Annual Action Programme (AAP) 2009 for €14 million covering new programmes on the cocaine trafficking route and on critical maritime routes, together with the IfS Expert Support Facility's new specialised framework contract with Member State organisations covering, inter alia, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) technologies, bio-safety & bio-security, counterterrorism and organised crime. In addition, a pilot project on Maritime Awareness and Risks for €1 million was adopted in 2009 and is now under way.

In this context, a major project was launched to tackle trafficking and organised crime along the "cocaine route" from Latin America via the Caribbean and West Africa to Europe. An overall budget of **€6.5 million** was decided for the first phase of this trans-regional action within the AAP for 2009. It consists of four components, with the aim to link them up gradually in the near future. The specific objectives are:

- To strengthen the anti-drug capacities of beneficiary countries in West Africa at selected airports; (**AIRCOP**) – **€2.3 million**.
- To strengthen cooperation in contrasting maritime trafficking and supporting capacity building in fight against international criminal networks in WA; (**SEACOP**) – **€2 million**.
- To enhance the capacity of law enforcement, judicial and prosecuting authorities of LAC countries in tackling transnational organised crime; (**AMERIPOL**) – **€1.5 million**.
- To support the fight against money laundering and financial crime in Latin American and Caribbean countries. (**GAFISUD**) – **€0.7 million**.

The agreements for AIRCOP and GAFISUD were signed, while the components SEACOP and AMERIPOL were by end of 2009 in the stage of final identification for implementation.

Through the programme for Prevention of the diversion of drugs precursors in the Latin American and Caribbean region (PRELAC) the EU is providing support (**€ 2.24 million**) to 12 countries Latin America and the Caribbean. PRELAC mainly serves to strengthen the capacities of national administrative control authorities within the region, primarily by means of sharing EU acquis and experience (DG TAXUD) and an enhanced exchange of information. The project is implemented by UNODC and has started implementation in March 2009 with a duration of three years.

In the field of **counter-terrorism**, a contribution agreement was signed with African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) for an amount of **€0.6 million**. Specific objectives of the project are: capacity building, networking, information exchange, raising awareness and

understanding on the need to address the global scourge of terrorism through cooperation (trans-regional and between ACRST and EU agencies). Two contracts were signed for feasibility studies with regard to possible future actions in the field of counter-terrorism for the Sahel region and South Asia.

The EU adopted in September 2009, as part of the AAP for 2009, Phase I of the programme on **Critical Maritime Routes** with the objectives to contribute to the security and safety of navigation in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, the Horn of Africa and Gulf of Aden (**together € 4.5 million**), inter alia, by providing support to capacity building of maritime administrations. Both the projects in South-East Asia and off the coast of Somalia will start implementation in 2010 and run for a period of three years. Additionally, the project on the provision of services related to the usage of the ConTraffic system for Critical Maritime Routes (**CRIMACON**) (**€ 0.35 million**), which started in January 2010 and is implemented by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) provides support capacity and expertise on maritime affairs and contributes reduce illicit trafficking via risk analysis and containers' monitoring in selected ports. Furthermore, the EU adopted in December 2009 a pilot project on "Piracy, Maritime Awareness and Risks" (**PMAR**) (**€1 million**) with the objective to deliver maritime surveillance data of the region off the coast of Somalia routinely to operational users in the field the JRC is implementing this project which started in January 2010 with a duration of two years. This Pilot Project is independent from any action under the Instrument for Stability and its activities remain complementary to those under the Critical Maritime Routes programme.

In 2009, the European Union continued to promote the issue of **Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)** in all multilateral fora and in political dialogue with third countries. The EU also addressed the destabilising effects of the proliferation and trafficking of SALW, firearms and explosive materials through concrete projects with a trans-regional dimension. IfS organised, in October 2009, a validation workshop on the issue of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). It brought together 45 participants from relevant regional organisations, UN agencies, NGOs, EU Member States and different European Commission services. The purpose was to discuss SALW priorities, for the Annual Action Plan for 2010. In Central America, the EU supported the Central American Small and Light Weapons Control Programme (CASAC) in its efforts to fight against the illicit trafficking of firearms and explosive materials in Central America and neighbouring countries (**€1 million**). In Africa, the EU provided support to the Regional Centre on Small Arms, located in Nairobi, in the fight against illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials within the framework of the Africa-EU strategic partnership (**€ 3.3 million**). In addition, the EU supported the African Union by funding an expert to prepare the basic elements of an African Union Small Arms and Light Weapons Strategy. The draft Strategy has been submitted to the Steering Committee of the African Union in December 2009 with a view to a formal adoption in 2010.

The **IfS Expert Support Facility (ESF)** provides support to the preparation and implementation of trans-regional and/or multi-purpose projects and programmes at the programming and implementation levels. Due to the specific nature of the IfS with actions in the areas of nuclear safety and security and trans-regional threats, these tasks are undertaken by teams of EU Member States' experts from specialized organisations. The ESF has contributed to the analysis for the basis for programming and implementation of Art. 4(1): 'Counteracting Global and Trans-regional Threats' and 4(2): 'CBRN risk mitigation and preparedness' of the IfS. By end of December 2009) the ESF completely used the budget of **€5.8 million** decided in 2007 and 2008. An additional **€2.5 million** committed in 2009, as part of the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for 2009, will be used by end 2010. By the end of 2009 more than 40 expert missions had been carried out in around 30 countries. Five assignments were launched in 2009 for IfS, priority 2. Countries/regions covered include the Caribbean, Latin America, Senegal, Ghana, Cap Verde, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Mali, Mauritania and the Horn of Africa.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS)

### Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents - (Article 4.2 IFS Regulation)

<b>Title of IFS Decisions</b>	Annual Action Programmes for Article 4.2 IFS adopted in 2007, 2008, and 2009
<b>Type of measure</b>	Risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decisions</b>	AAP 2007 17/12/2007, AAP 2008 05/12/2008, AAP 2009 30/11/ 2009
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Committed: € 83,500,000 Contracted: € 66,493,496 - Paid: € 37,571,822

On the basis of the Strategy 2007-2011 and the Indicative Programme for the years 2009-2011 the third (2009) AAP (€ 32 million) was defined and adopted in November 2009. It provided funding for the set-up and establishment of CBRN Centres of Excellence, for strengthening civilian capabilities and exchange of information to fight against illicit trafficking of CBRN materials, for improving capabilities against biological threats, for alternative employment of former weapon scientists and engineers through support to International Science and Technology Centre in Moscow / Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine in Kiev (ISTC/STCU) and support to capacity building for decommissioning of nuclear facilities for redirection of former Iraqi WMD scientists. A first share of the announced EU contribution for the establishment of Low-Enriched Uranium (LEU) fuel bank under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also foreseen under this annual action programme. However, due to the lack of consensus at international level on this issue and the need to ensure contracting of 2009 funds before the end of 2010, the EU was obliged to reallocate the corresponding budget to four new projects providing additional funding for the CBRN Centres of Excellence, combating illicit trafficking of CBRN materials, enhancement of bio-safety and bio-security and export control of dual-use goods. The decision on this AAP2009 modification is expected by July 2010. If in the future the IAEA Board of Governors reaches a common understanding on a Low-Enriched Uranium bank, EU contribution to the establishment of the LEU bank could be provided under AAP 2011.

All activities defined in two previous (2007 and 2008) Annual Action Programmes for priority 1 were entirely contracted and started. The first evaluation of the programme results was launched in January 2010. It covers three main areas: export control of dual-use goods, combating illicit trafficking of CBRN materials, and redirection of former WMD scientists' and engineers' knowledge to peaceful activities. For reasons of coherence and completeness, this evaluation covers the period 2004-2009 as the activities under the evaluated areas have started before the IFS came to force. The evaluation results will be taken into consideration in the definition of the new Strategy and Indicative programme 2012-2013 for the priority 1.

Whereas historically activities in most fields related to this part of the Stability Instrument were concentrated on the former Soviet Union, efforts have been made to enlarge the geographical scope. Activities on combating illicit CBRN trafficking, enhancing bio-safety and bio-security and export control involve now authorities in South-East Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia), South-East Asia (China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar/Burma, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam), Near/Middle East (Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, occupied Palestinian territory, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates) and North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia). In addition, in accordance with the conclusions of the exploratory expert missions performed in the framework of the Expert Support Facility and the results of the previous projects, regional Centres of Excellence on CBRN for capacity building in all areas of the Instrument for Stability Article 4.2 will be established in

South-East Asia, Middle East, Mediterranean basin, Ukraine / South Caucasus and Africa. Follow-up missions in Africa are ongoing.

# **STABILITY INSTRUMENT**

## **ARTICLE 4.3**

### **CRISIS PREPAREDNESS - PEACEBUILDING PARTNERSHIP - PROGRESS REPORT**



## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS)

### Crisis Preparedness (Article 4.3 IfS Regulation)

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	Annual Action Programmes for Crisis Preparedness 2007 - 2009
<b>Type of measure</b>	Pre- and post-crisis capacity building
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	21/12/2007, 31/03/2008, and 30/06/2009
<b>Amount(s)</b>	€ 20,000,000 - Contracted: € 15,361,979 - Paid: € 7,437,359

The crisis preparedness component (Article 4.3) of the Instrument for Stability - also known as the **Peacebuilding Partnership** - provides support for long-term measures aimed at building and strengthening the capacity of non-state actors; international, regional and sub-regional organisations; and relevant Member States agencies, in the areas of conflict prevention and peace-building.

A total €15 million was allocated to the Peacebuilding Partnership over 2007-2008, and the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2009-2011 for the long-term measures under the IfS - which was adopted on 8 April 2009 - allocates a further €30-39 million.

In 2009 itself, the crisis preparedness component of the Instrument for Stability - also known as the **Peacebuilding Partnership** - mobilised a total of **€5 million**, focusing on the following activities:

- i) Reinforcing co-operation and building capacity with international, regional and sub-regional organisations, including support to the UN's Mediation Support Unit; to the UN Peace-Building Support Office; to the International Dialogue on Peace-building and State-building between fragile states and development partners and the monitoring project on the implementation of the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, managed by the OSCE DAC secretariat; and to early warning networks among relevant international/regional/sub-regional organisations through the deployment of common tools and working practices; ii) Training of up to 600 additional police experts for participation in civilian stabilisation missions.

The Peacebuilding Partnership also aims to foster **dialogue with civil society organisations**. In 2009, this dialogue was further enhanced by the means of **crisis-specific consultation meetings** for both European- and field-level civil society experts to exchange views with EU policy-makers on specific geographic crises such as Bosnia Herzegovina and Nagorno Karabakh. EU Delegations - as well as EU Special Representatives and their staff - have participated in these consultation meetings.

In the first half of 2009, a **Stocktaking and Scoping Study on the Peacebuilding Partnership** was commissioned from two external experts. Consulting with the relevant actors (Commission services, civil society, European Parliament, etc.), this study aimed at **drawing lessons learned** from the first year of implementation of the Partnership and at formulating **recommendations**, which broadly constitute the basis for the draft 2010 Annual Action Programme for the IfS crisis preparedness component. The main recommendations of the study relate to the adoption of as wide as possible a definition of peace-building. Moreover, preference should also be given to **thematic or transversal issue areas** that work **across a range of geographical contexts** and that demonstrate a clear **complementarity** with other EU supported activities and policy priorities.

Finally, the **Peacebuilding Partnership web-portal** has been established as a channel of communication with civil society actors. It permits civil society organisations to register and to receive up-dates - by means of electronic alerts - of the latest developments with regard to the Partnership. Delegations are encouraged to inform their civil society contacts, active on peace-

building issues, of the existence of the Peacebuilding Partnership and, more particularly, of the web-portal. (<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tariqa/PeaceBuilding/>)

Under the successive Annual Action Programmes, the Peacebuilding Partnership is working with three major groups of partner organisations:

- Non-state actors - principally, civil society organisations;
- International organizations (for example, UN), and regional organisations - such as the African Union – and sub-regional organisations;
- Relevant bodies in EU Member States training both civilian and police experts to participate in civilian stabilisation missions.

Examples of **Peacebuilding Partnership activities** include:

- A series of capacity-building projects with civil society organisations which resulted from two 2008 calls for proposals (dealing with general capacity-building and policy-input round-tables, respectively), a number of which are now being managed on a sub-delegated basis;
- Co-operation, notably with UNDP and the World Bank, on developing frameworks (methodologies, policy, guidelines, and training) in relation to post-conflict and post-disaster needs assessment. These frameworks have already proven to be of use in practice in several conflict/disaster scenarios (e.g. Pakistan, Haiti);
- The development (working together with relevant UN - notably, UNDP - and other international bodies) of a policy and training framework with regard to the management of natural resources and conflict. During the first phase of the activities, training modules on issues relating to a) land, b) the consensual and equitable management of natural wealth, c) resource scarcity, environmental degradation and climate change risks, and d) capacity development for natural resource management, were elaborated and will now be piloted in four countries selected to the extent possible from among those currently within the remit of the UN Peacebuilding Commission;
- The provision of two additional natural resources experts for the stand-by team of UN's Mediation Support Unit, who will be able to provide relevant expertise in specific in-country mediation processes (also at the disposal of EU partners);
- The support for the establishment of a Peacebuilding Assistance data-base by the UN Peace-Building Support Office to improve government capacity for aid management in selected post-conflict countries, and to provide enhanced aid data - notably to national governments and to donors in-country.
- Contribution to the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding between fragile states and development partners. Moreover, support will be provided to the monitoring project on the implementation of the Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations, which will focus – not just on issues of donor co-ordination – but also on the improvement of the collective performance of development, security defence, humanitarian and diplomatic personnel. Both activities are funded via the OECD-DAC secretariat;
- Co-operation with relevant international/regional/sub-regional organisations - notably with the African Union and the League of Arab States - to enhance their early warning networks;
- Training of civilian and police experts from EU Member States for participation in civilian stabilisation missions, in partnership with the French Gendarmerie Nationale, the Italian Carabinieri and the German Bundespolizei. It is envisaged to extend police training to non-EU participants (non-EU countries contributing to CSDP missions and African countries) in the coming years

# **Status and Description of individual Projects under the Peacebuilding Partnership**

I. Call for Proposals on Capacity-building (AAP-2007)							
No	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
1	Youth Peace Advocates in Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina	Stichting Care Nederland	Youth Organisation 'Odisej' (Bratunac) Youth Council Srebrenica, Youth Council Vlasenica	485,000	228,893	01/01/09 (36 months)	The overall objective is to increase stability and peace, and promote a culture of human rights amongst youth and the community in general throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. The specific objective is to stimulate improvements in the socio-economic life and the attitudes and behaviours of the youth of three municipalities in Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina.
2	Preventing inter-community conflicts in East Africa AAP 2007	Minority Rights Group	EWC; OPDP; CECORE; PDA	340,742	52,207	01/01/09 (36 months)	The overall objective is to contribute to effective conflict-prevention strategies to address inter-community tensions around natural resources in East Africa. More specifically, it aims at enhancing operational capacities of CSOs in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda to effectively prevent/ manage intercommunity tensions and to engage with national, regional and international institutions on peace-building issues.
3	Recovery to serve-building capacity for NGOs and CBCs to stimulate recovery from the conflict and tsunami	Arbeiter Samariter Bund Deutschland	Law & Society Trust; Peace & Community Action; Social Scientists Association	728,607	104,151	01/07/2009 (36 months)	The overall objective is to strengthen conflict prevention, crisis management and peace building in Sri Lanka. The specific objectives are: 1. to improve civil society capacity in conflict prevention, crisis management and peace building ("the core competencies") in the target districts of Sri Lanka; 2. to promote networking between the target districts and representatives of national civil society to strengthen those competencies; 3. to codify and disseminate best practice learned from the action.
4	Political Participation of women from Afghanistan, DRC and Liberia in Peace and Security Policy	Medica Mondiale	Law & PAIF, Goma/ DRC; ISIS (Europe).	695,651	77,889	01/03/09 (36 months)	The overall objective is the empowerment of women activists, NGO staff and women's organisations in Afghanistan, DRC and Liberia to participate in peace and security policy planning, making and implementation, and more specifically, to empower women to take an active role in decision making at civil society and state level regarding their access to human security and engagement in political processes.
5	Strengthening Capacity to Design, Monitor and Evaluate Peacebuilding Programming	Care International UK	International Alert	750,000	147,070	01/03/09 (30 months)	The overall objective is to improve the quality and effectiveness of civil society and government peace-building and conflict prevention programming. Specific objectives are: 1. to critically evaluate assumptions underpinning peace-building programming in Nepal, Sudan and Eastern DRC, 2. to pilot means to demonstrate impact, and to build local capacity in DM&E of peace-building programming.
Total amount:				3,000,000	610,210		

I. Call for Proposals on Capacity-building (AAP-2008)

	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
2a	Preventing inter-community conflicts in East Africa AAP 2008	Minority Rights Group	EWC, OPDP, CECORE, PDA	343,052	52,561	01/01/09 (36 months)	The overall objective is to contribute to effective conflict-prevention strategies to address inter-community tensions around natural resources in East Africa. More specifically, it aims at enhancing operational capacities of CSOs in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda to effectively prevent/ manage intercommunity tensions and to engage with national, regional and international institutions on peace-building issues.
6	Development of a Civil Society Network for Conflict Transformation in the Archdiocese of Bukavu, to prevent re-emergence of conflict in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo	Catholic Agency For Overseas Development	Caritas Bukavu, Diocesan Grame Women's Centre	520,926	91,179	01/08/09 (36 months)	The overall objective is to enable church-based actors in South Kivu to prevent re-emerging conflict through enhanced field-based political analysis and systems for early warning. The action more specifically aims at: 1. developing the operational capacity of a network of church-based civil society actors to undertake field-based conflict analysis and facilitate community mediation/ dialogue; 2. developing a system of indicators for monitoring post-conflict recovery; and 3. establishing a conflict-knowledge base.
7	Early Warning Systems: from analysis to action	International Alert	Search for Common Ground (Search), Interpeace, NEP/ CES (Peace studies group of the centre for social sciences-University of Coimbra), Saferworld (SW), Partners for Democratic Change International (PDCI), Netherlands Institute for International Affaires (Olingendael), Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELJAMEP), Adelphi Research, Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE). Associates: European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO), EGMONT and Non violent Peace Force.	1,500,000	206,518	30/06/2009 (36months)	Overall objective of the project: To increase understanding of the factors which catalyse violence and turn fragility into open, widespread violence, and of the systemic blockages and policies which constrain institutions from acting fully and promptly on available analyses. Specific objective(s) for this project, as stated in the Decision: - To provide locally-derived knowledge and expertise on conflict-prone contexts; - To assist EU institutions, member states' ministries and other key organisations to overcome systemic constraints to effective and timely response; - To strengthen the capacity of local organisations to advise on and influence actions to prevent violent conflict prevention.
8	Institutionalising Capacity of Non-State Actors for Track II and III Peace Building and Delivery of Conflict Sensitive Humanitarian Assistance	Concern worldwide	Glencree Centre for Peace and Reconciliation	750,000	142,263	01/04/09 (36 months)	The overall objective is to contribute to reduced levels of violent conflict in urban areas in Haiti through more effective Track II & III peace building, to the development/ codification of best practice for transformation of protracted social conflict, and the development of best practice for conflict sensitive interventions in fragile states. The action more specifically aims at increasing operational capacity of key civil society actors to engage in effective preventive and remedial peace-building work in Haiti, and at delivering conflict-sensitive development and emergency assistance.
9	Human Rights Networks Peace building Capacity Project (HRNP CP)	Stichting Interkerkelijk voor Ontwikkelijksamenwerking	National Human Rights Defence Network (RNDDH)	598,598	117,632	01/04/09 (36 months)	The overall objective is to contribute to the reinforcement of the Haitian civil society sector in order to strengthen democracy and provide tools to prevent, manage, and recover from crises. The action more specifically aims at fostering cooperation and organization within the civil society sector through reinforcement of organizational and technical capacity of RNDDH's departmental networks and broadening the understanding – at the local level – of the rights and responsibilities of citizens as well as the role and limits of the state.
10	Strengthening non-state actors' capacities to prevent and resolve conflicts in areas affected by post election violence in Kenya	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung e.V.	CJPC of the Kenyan Episcopal Conference; Mount Elgon Residents' Association. Associate Community Initiative Action Group - Kenya (CIAG-K).	750,000	273,063	01/07/09 (30 months)	The overall objective is to reduce violent community conflicts in Kenya. The action more specifically aims at strengthening the capacities of non-state actors in 3 provinces in Kenya as means of mitigating community conflicts by improving their knowledge base and know-how in early warning mechanisms, informal mediation, field-based political analysis, policy oriented conflict research and policy dialogue.
11	Conflict Prevention in Kosovo	Care Deutschland – Luxemburg e.V.		744,000	437,310	31/03/09 (30 months)	The overall objective of the action is to promote sustainable peace by encouraging greater civil society leadership and political participation among Kosovo's youth. More specifically, the action aims at fostering the creation of the Kosovo Conflict Prevention Group, a local youth leadership body intended to both model and promote action and advocacy by youth for civil society networks and conflict prevention mechanisms.
12	Strengthening civil society in northern Uganda for conflict early warning and prevention	European Union Perspective	Human Rights Network - Uganda (HURINET (U)); Africa Centre for Peace & Conflict Studies of the University of Bradford.	559,391	131,048	1/07/2009 (30 months)	Overall objective of the project: To contribute to stability and peace in northern Uganda by strengthening the capacity of civil society so as to become a solid basis for an effective early warning mechanism for crisis prevention and peaceful conflict resolution, which will address (re)emerging tensions, long-term confidence building measures and improve the post-conflict situation in Northern Uganda.
Total amount:				5,765,967	1,451,574		

II. Call for Proposals on the organization of round tables (AAP 2007)							
	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
13	Gender and Civil Society Oversight of Security Sector Reform International Security Information Service Europe	International Security Information Service Europe (ISIS)	The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces	39,800	19,900	01/02/09 (12 months)	The overall objective is to create better gender awareness for stakeholders involved in SSR and hence efficacy in implementation of SSR planning, policy and programmes through including gender perspectives. The specific objective is to enable stakeholders to identify gender perspectives in twelve SSR thematic areas and in contextual situations.
14	Natural resources, conflict prevention and Peace-building in Africa	Madariaga European Foundation – College of Europe Foundation ACCORD – The African Centre of Constructive Resolution of Disputes.		40,000	20,000	15/01/09 (5 months – rider signed for a 6-month extension)	The overall objective is to develop the understanding – among EU policy makers, civil society organisations and African regional and sub-regional organisations – of the relation between natural resources and conflict in Africa and to enhance the capacity for future cooperation between EU policy makers and African civil society organisations in responding to resource-based conflict in the future. The specific objective aims at: 1. providing EU policy-makers with a fresh input of cross-sectoral information on the relation between natural resources and conflict in Africa; 2. creating a network of experts in the field; 3. strengthening the capacity of African civil society to influence EU policy-makers.
15	Enhancing Civil Society's Role in Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Cyprus	Cyprus Center for European and International Affairs		40,000	20,000	20/12/08 (12 months)	The overall objectives are: 1. to contribute (a) towards decreasing the possibility of further conflict or crises and (b) towards creating more efficient peace-building and reconciliation measures; 2. to increase communication and thus understanding of the 'other'; 3. to create mechanisms for pragmatic policy advice to regional and international institutions on crisis anticipation/ prevention/ responses/ resolution, peace building, and reconciliation; 4. to create a long-term network and early warning system through which the involved stakeholders will receive reports on developing issues and problems.
16	P.R.T. – Permanent Round Table on Instruments for Stability in East African Countries	Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria ONLUS	Strathmore University of Nairobi	40,000	20,000	01/05/09 (6 months)	The overall objectives are: 1. to promote the creation of a PRT on Instruments for Stability in East Africa Countries between Non State Actors in order to collect, analyze, disseminate data and historic memories on the recent conflicts, best practices for reconciliation and solutions at a political-constitutional level; 2. to promote a dialogue of reconciliation through the participation of key Non State Actors from East African Countries in the 6th edition of the Strathmore International Ethics Conference in Nairobi; and 3. to contribute to the strengthening of the capacity of the Non State Actors involved in the PRT through training with European experts.
17	Roundtables/ conference: Beyond Annapolis	Middle East Publications – Palestine-Israel Journal		40,000	20,000	01/01/09 (12 months)	The overall objective is to contribute to building the capacity, within Palestinian and Israeli societies, to transform and overcome the conflict and help create conditions favourable to the peace process by: 1. promoting the dissemination of new ideas, approaches, scenarios and contingency plans for conflict resolution within each society; providing a platform for academics, decision-makers, NGOs, journalists and others to voice their ideas; 2. informing and clarifying to a wider public the major issues from the perspective of each side; 3. strengthening the voices of local civil society members and organisations; and 4. fostering, in a climate of constructive criticism and mutual respect, direct contacts, active dialogue and cooperation between the two societies, to promote rapprochement and better understanding.
<b>Total amount:</b>				<b>199,800</b>	<b>99,900</b>		

II. Call for Proposals on the organization of round tables (AAP-2008)							
No.	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
18	Towards EU peace building policies based on post-war experiences of future EU accession states	Centre for Peace Studies	Heinrich Boll Foundation, Brussels	39,350	19,675	20/04/09 (12 months)	The overall objective is to facilitate relevant civil society organizations' ability to propose the provision of policy advice to EU institutions on issues relating to conflict prevention, crisis management and peace-building. The specific objective is to build capacities of Balkan civil society actors for contribution to EU peace-building and conflict prevention policies.
19	Empowering the reconciliation process in the Western Balkans	Center for Civic Initiative	Common Values – Skopje	39,885	30,683	16/03/09 (10 months)	The overall objective is reconciliation in Western Balkan countries – targeting FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina – through empowering the improvement of interethnic relations as the foremost development factor.
20	Advancing EU's Human Security agenda through civil society Partner(s)hip and policy dialogue	International Alert		39,969	19,985	05/01/09 (12 months)	The overall objective is to facilitate a 'bottom-up' approach to EU DDR and SSR policy and programming in order to enhance human security in post conflict/ settlement contexts. The specific objective is to increase information exchange between relevant civil society actors and EU representatives on issues central to achieving a 'bottom-up' approach to EU DDR and SSR policy and programming.
21	Strengthening Dialogue through the Ohrid Framework Agreement	Association for Democratic Initiatives	Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC)	40,000	20,000	11/09/09 (12 months)	The overall objective is to strengthen the dialogue among all ethnic communities in Macedonia, with focus on the issues of non-majority ethnic communities in the context of the process of EU integration, through the establishment of links of communication among the non-majority communities, civil society, national and local governments and international community.
22	Strengthening European Partnerships for Crisis Prevention and Response: Civil Society Peace-building Round Tables for Georgia	Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft Österreichische Vereinigung zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung	Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights (BIM, Austria); International Centre on Conflict and Negotiations (ICCN)	40,000	20,000	16/10/09 (10 months)	The overall objective is to contribute to the EU's improved ability to anticipate, analyse, prevent and respond to crisis situations by facilitating a peace-building partnership between EU institutions and Georgian specialised civil society actors.
23	Development of Early Warning System in Conflict Affected Shida Kartli Region of Georgia	Caucasus Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development	Pro NGO e.V.	39,996	19,998	01/09/09 (12 months)	The overall objective is to contribute to peace-building process and stability in Georgia and the region. The action more specifically aims at: 1. establishing a mechanism for revealing conflict potential developments in the conflict-affected Shida Kartli region – adjacent to South Ossetia – through setting up an early warning system; 2. engaging civil society actively in discussions concerning conflict prevention, peace building and crisis management; 3. strengthening the EU's relevant institutions capacity of conflict prevention and crisis response with regard to Georgia; 4. fostering partnership between the EU and local civil sector in the field of crisis management and peace building.
24	Palestinian-Israeli Roundtables: Israel-Gaza Strip Passages Regime – Scenario Analyses and Policy Recommendations	The Peres Center for Peace		40,000	20,000	27/11/09 (12 months)	The main objectives of the action are to: 1. bring together Palestinian and Israeli civil society members for joint research, thereby laying the foundations for cooperation on issues pertinent to both sides; 2. hold roundtables during which the issue of the Gaza Strip-Israel passages is researched and examined in light of various potential political scenarios; 3. provide the EU, as well as local governments, with valuable research and information focused on economic activity between Israel and the Gaza Strip; 4. ensure that local, regional and international decision-makers and EU representatives understand the importance of economic issues pertaining to Israel and the Gaza Strip; 5. allow non-state actors to provide policy advice, be involved in processes of reconciliation and conflict resolution, and strengthen their capacities to provide early warning of potential crisis situations in regard to trade activity between Israel and the Gaza Strip.
25	Reconciling for the Future: European Perspective for the Western Balkans	Association of Local Democracy Agencies	Local Democracy Agencies in Mostar, Osijek, Central Serbia; Centre for peace and non-violence; Centre for regionalism – Associates: City of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina; City of Nis, Serbia; City of Osijek, Croatia.	39,770	15,888	18/09/09 (12 months)	The overall objectives are: 1. to help improve the dialogue between civil society actors engaged in post-conflict reconciliation and EU policy-makers; 2. to help consolidate the networking of civil society actors for reconciliation and inter-ethnic co-operation; 3. to help improve a shared awareness on causes and consequences of the recent conflict; 4. to enhance the co-operation of both state and non-state actors for effective reconciliation in the region; 5. to improve research/ analytical ground work to underpin future policy and decision making.
Total amount:				318,970	166,229		



III. Re-inforcing co-operation and building capacity with international, regional and sub-regional organisations on peace-building issues (AAP 2007)							
No.	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
26	Scientific and Technical Support to the African Union's Continental Early Warning System (CEWS)	DG Joint Research Center		999,865	699,905	22/ 12/ 08 (12 months)	The overall objective is to provide training and technical support to strengthen the capacity of the CMD to deploy and operate a fully functional and sustainable Continental Early Warning System. The action more specifically aims at supporting the adaptation and extension of early warning systems based on systems used by the EU, and at developing customization for the PSD of the Commission's remote sensing and modeling services, including those developed by the Joint Research Centre.
27	EC/ UNDP collaboration to advance the post-crisis needs assessment and early recovery agendas	United Nations Development Programme		1,249,971	1,187,472	07/ 11/ 2008 (19 months)	The overall objective is to increase the timeliness and resilience of post-crisis recovery efforts by the European Commission, the United Nations, national governments and other international actors through well coordinated assessment of needs and response programming.
Total amount:				2,249,836	1,887,377		
III. Re-inforcing co-operation and building capacity with international, regional and sub-regional organisations on peace-building issues (AAP 2008)							
	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
28	Strengthening Capacities for the Consensual and Sustainable Management of Land and Natural Resources	United Nations Development Programme		500,000	400,000	20/ 12/ 08 (17.5 months)	The overall objective is to develop systematic tools and frameworks through the UN and EU for national stakeholders and international counterparts to build their national and local capacities for the peaceful and sustainable management of land and natural resources, and assist in the prevention, management, and resolution of violent conflicts related to land and natural resources in pre-, post-, and in-conflict situations.
29	Development of Post-crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) and Transitional Results Frameworks	United Nations Development Programme		709,763	567,810	20/ 12/ 08 (for 12 months)	The overall objective is to enhance the efficiency of the PCNA methodology, the post-conflict response capacity of the UN system and international partners – including regional organizations and civil society actors – (building on the existing Post-Conflict Needs Assessment methodology and lessons learned from its implementation to date), and to strengthen the partnership of the EC, the UN and the WB.
Total amount:				1,209,763	967,810		
III. Re-inforcing co-operation and building capacity with international, regional and sub-regional organisations on peace-building issues (AAP 2009)							
	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
28	Standby Team Cluster of Natural Resource Mediation Experts	United Nations Department of Political Affairs		499,967	399,967	22/ 09/ 09 (16 months)	The project will enable the Mediation Support Unit (MSU) of the UN DPA to quickly provide natural resources expertise to United Nations mediators as well as to peacemaking efforts led by Member States, international, regional and sub-regional organisations and other entities involved in peacemaking.
Total amount:				499,967	399,967		

IV. Training activities for civilian stabilization missions (AAP 2007)							
No.	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
30	European Union Police Forces Training	Gendarmerie nationale		635,000	561,156	29/03/08 (12 months)	The overall objective is to reinforce knowledge and skills of practitioners and to enhance inter-operability between police units susceptible to jointly engage in EU operations.
31	Training for Civilian Crisis Management and Stabilization Missions	International Alert	Zentrum für Internationale Friedenseinsätze; Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna; CMI; French MFA; Escuela Diplomática; Folke Bernadotte Academy; Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution; International Training Center (Hungary); Lithuanian MFA; Dutch MFA; Egmont Institute; Danish Emergency Management Academy; Instituto Nacional de Administração INA; Estonian MFA, Polish Perm. Rep. to the EU; Romanian MFA; Czech MFA; Centre for European Perspective; Irish Department of Foreign Affairs; Latvian MFA	803,976	750,176	01/03/08 (18 months)	The overall objective is to consolidate and bring to a completion the work of the European Group on Training (EGT). The action more specifically aims at: 1. completing the final phase of training for Member States' experts identified for participation in EU Civilian Response Teams; 2. building consensus around a European training standard for deployment in international missions, compatible with UN, World Bank and OSCE requirements; 3. establishing a system of accreditation for training organisations; 4. supporting the transfer of EU training modules to the African Union and other intergovernmental bodies with similar training needs; 5. strengthening the civilian training capacities of the member states.
Total amount:				1,438,976	1,311,332		
IV. Training activities for civilian stabilization missions (AAP 2008)							
	Title of the action	Organisation	Partner(s)	Contracted in €	Paid in €	Starting date	Description
32	European Union Police Forces Training	Arma dei Carabinieri		678,700	542,960	01/05/09 (8 months)	The overall objective is to enhance mutual understanding, inter-operability, sharing of best practices, knowledge and skills in the sectors of Criminal Investigations, Scientific Investigations, Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT), Close Protection, Improved Explosive Ordnance Devices (IEOD), Human Rights in policing, Integrated Police Unit (IPU) and Formed Police Unit (FPU).
Total amount:				678,700	542,960		
				Contracted in €	Paid in €		
Grand Total Contracted AAP's 2007-2009				15,361,979	7,437,359		
AAP 2007				6,888,612	3,908,819		
AAP 2008				7,973,400	3,128,573		
AAP 2009				499,967	399,967		

# **OVERALL STATUS OF STABILITY INSTRUMENT COMMITMENTS, CONTRACTS AND PAYMENTS**

Execution of 2009 commitments as of 31/12/2009	Commitment Appropriations in 2009*	Committed in 2009	in % of 2009 budget	of which contracted	in % of 2009 commitments	of which paid in 2009	in % of contracted amount
19.060101 - Crisis Response and Preparedness	135,442,000	135,442,000	100%	125,132,363	92%	82,403,614	66%
19.060201 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents	32,000,000	32,000,000	100%	15,000,000	47%	8,507,508	57%
19.0603 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism and 19.0607 - Pilot project —Support for surveillance and protection measures for Union vessels sailing through areas where piracy is a threat	15,000,000	15,000,000	100%	4,688,686	31%	2,044,946	44%
<b>Total execution 1906 commitments in 2009:</b>	<b>182,442,000</b>	<b>182,442,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>144,821,049</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>92,956,068</b>	<b>64%</b>

\* After budgetary transfers, including C4 and C5 credits.

Execution of 2007 and 2008 commitments as of 31/12/2009	2007 and 2008 Commitment Appropriations*	Committed	in % of budget	of which contracted	in % of commitments	of which paid	in % of contracted amount
19.060101 - Crisis Response and Preparedness	236,087,537	235,014,868	100%	216,765,662	92%	167,955,238	77%
19.060201 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents	51,540,303	51,500,000	100%	51,493,496	100%	29,064,314	56%
19.0603 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism and 19.060203 - Community policy on combating the proliferation of light arms	23,306,812	23,285,960	100%	23,206,405	100%	10,215,389	44%
<b>Total consumption 2007/2008 commitments on 1906 as of 31/12/2009:</b>	<b>310,934,652</b>	<b>309,800,828</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>291,465,563</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>207,234,941</b>	<b>71%</b>

\* After budgetary transfers, including C4 and C5 credits.

**IFS CRISIS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS 2009**  
**DECISIONS AND COMMITMENTS, STATUS OF CONTRACTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**  
**(BUDGET HEADING 19.06.01, ARTICLE 3 AND 4.3 OF THE IFS REGULATION)**

Region	Country	Action	2009 decisions in €	Date of Decision	Committed	Contracted	Paid	Status
Africa	Africa-wide	Support to AU election observation missions	1,000,000	February	**	1,000,000	400,000	Ongoing
Africa	AU HQ	EU Planners to the AU SPMU for AMISOM	1,100,000	March	**	1,088,050	891,325	Ongoing
Africa	Burundi	DDR - Demobilisation and Reintegration	4,000,000	July	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	Ongoing
Africa	Madagascar	Support to mediation and conflict resolution	60,000	March	**	59,737	47,789	Completed
Africa	Sierra Leone	Support to CTN Sierra Leone (under the IFS Transitional Justice Facility)	1,150,000	March	***	1,149,707	612,030	Ongoing
Africa	Kenya	Support to trials and treatment of piracy suspects	1,750,000	May	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,400,000	Ongoing
Africa	Zimbabwe	Contribution to the EU Short-Term Transition Strategy	10,500,000	December	10,500,000	1,499,730	879,558	Ongoing
Africa	Seychelles	Support to trials and treatment of piracy suspects	780,000	July	**	780,000	467,000	Ongoing
Africa	Zimbabwe / Namibia	Post-Crisis Needs Assessments	136,500	July	**	136,501	136,501	Completed
Africa	Comoros	Support to December 2009 elections	1,000,000	November	**	1,000,000	950,000	Ongoing
Africa	Senegal	EU Technical expert Mission in support of the organisation of the trial of Hissène Habré	200,000	November	***	200,000	160,000	Completed
Latin America	Bolivia	Support to the preparation of elections	4,000,000	October	4,000,000	3,863,378	2,931,050	Ongoing
Caribbean	Haiti	Support to senatorial elections	3,300,000	March	3,300,000	3,300,000	2,665,000	Ongoing
Caribbean	Cuba	Post-hurricanes Recovery Programme	7,500,000	March	7,500,000	7,500,000	3,800,000	Ongoing
Asia	Pakistan	Support to Parliamentary and Electoral Authorities	2,400,000	August	2,400,000	2,387,720	898,463	Ongoing
Asia	Pakistan	Support to law enforcement and de-radicalisation	15,000,000	December	15,000,000	11,500,000	3,450,000	Ongoing
Asia	Pakistan	Post-conflict Needs Assessment	300,000	November	**	300,000	-	Ongoing
Asia	Philippines	EU support mission to address extra-judicial killings	3,900,000	April	3,900,000	2,200,000	660,000	Ongoing
Asia	Burma	Post-disaster support after Cyclone Nargis I	316,000	January	**	315,580	252,464	Ongoing
Asia	Burma	Post-disaster support after Cyclone Nargis II	380,000	August	**	380,100	304,080	Ongoing
Asia	Burma	Extension of Support to UN Special Envoy Ibrahim Gambari	356,000	March	**	355,640	270,964	Ongoing
Asia	Burma	Support to civil society initiatives on democracy and media	2,150,000	June	2,150,000	1,598,228	989,328	Ongoing
Asia	Laos	Support to displaced Hmong	156,000	May	**	149,331	120,000	Ongoing
Asia	Thailand	Conflict Resolution in Southern Thailand	385,000	March	**	385,000	-	Ongoing
Asia/ Pacific	Timor Leste	Promoting Accountability to Strengthen Peace (under the IFS Transitional Justice Facility)	558,000	December	***	552,499	310,800	Ongoing
Pacific	Solomon Islands	Support to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (IFS Transitional Justice Facility)	1,500,000	July	***	1,500,000	900,250	Ongoing
Central Asia	Regional	Support to UNROCA in Ashgabat, Counter-Terrorism seminars	568,000	December	**	568,219	454,575	Ongoing
Southern Caucasus	Georgia	Second Post-conflict support package	14,000,000	July	14,000,000	13,999,443	7,869,711	Ongoing
Southern Caucasus	Armenia	Extension of Reform advisory team until May 2010	2,000,000	September	**	2,000,000	1,800,000	Ongoing
Middle East	Gaza	Support for post-conflict early recovery	20,000,000	June	20,000,000	18,946,569	17,624,580	Ongoing
Middle East	Peace Process	Extension of support for the Quartet Representative	832,500	March	**	832,500	790,875	Completed
Middle East	Peace Process	Reinvigorating final status talks	1,000,000	November	**	798,060	169,000	Ongoing
Middle East	Syria	Preventing radicalisation among Palestinian refugee youth	4,730,000	December	4,730,000	4,726,577	3,127,968	Ongoing
Middle East	Yemen	Responding to illegal migration and trafficking in human beings	2,000,000	July	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	Ongoing
Middle East	Lebanon	Support to displaced Palestinian refugees	5,126,000	May	5,126,000	5,126,000	4,100,800	Ongoing
Middle East	Lebanon	Support to Hariri tribunal (under the IFS Transitional Justice Facility)	1,500,000	June	***	1,500,000	1,300,000	Ongoing
Eastern Europe	Republic of Moldova	Support to the preparation of elections	2,000,000	January	**	2,000,000	1,800,000	Completed
Eastern Europe	Republic of Moldova	Support to conflict resolution	6,000,000	September	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,802,900	Ongoing
W Balkans	Kosovo*	2nd contribution to the ICO - Interim Response Programme	10,000,000	February	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,500,000	Ongoing
W Balkans	Bosnia	Explosive Remnants of War Phase II - Interim Response Programme	2,086,000	November	2,086,000	2,086,000	-	Ongoing
W Balkans	Regional	ICTY (under the IFS Transitional Justice Facility)	598,000	February	***	597,928	478,342	Ongoing
W Balkans	Regional	Law enforcement support with CDHR/ ICTY (under the IFS Transitional Justice Facility)	3,994,000	November	***	3,999,866	2,588,261	Ongoing
Asia & Africa	Regional	Post-Disaster Needs Assessments World Bank	1,000,000	October	**	1,000,000	500,000	Ongoing
Global	Global	Remainder 3rd Facility for urgent Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation	3,366,082	August	12,000,000	**	**	Ongoing
Global	Global	Peace-Building Partnership AAP 2009	5,000,000	June	5,000,000	-	-	Ongoing
<b>Total 2009 Crisis Response and preparedness decisions and commitments</b>					<b>135,442,000</b>	<b>125,132,363</b>	<b>82,403,614</b>	
					<b>in %</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>66%</b>
* under UNSCR 1244 (1999)								
** These actions were contracted under the Facility for urgent Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation								
*** These actions were contracted under the 2008 commitment for the IFS Transitional Justice Facility								

**IFS CRISIS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS 2008**  
**DECISIONS AND COMMITMENTS, STATUS OF CONTRACTS AND DISBURSEMENTS**  
(BUDGET HEADING 19.06.01, ARTICLE 3 AND 4.3 OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Country	Action	2008 Financing decisions in €	Decision Date	Committed	Contracted	Paid	Status
Africa	Sierra Leone	Transitional Justice: Support to Special Court Charles Taylor	2,500,000	November	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	Completed
Africa	Central African Republic	Support to National Mediation Process	1,100,000	July	1,100,000	1,100,000	731,062	Ongoing
Africa	Central African Republic	Security Sector Reform - Expert Team	1,500,000	October	**	1,429,745	1,190,774	Ongoing
Africa	Central African Republic	Security Sector Reform - Financial support package	5,150,000	December	5,150,000	5,059,850	3,178,673	Ongoing
Africa	DRC	Support to Stabilisation in Eastern DRC	10,000,000	June	10,000,000	9,999,095	5,088,391	Ongoing
Africa	Somalia	Support package for TFH	4,000,000	May	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,200,000	Completed
Africa	Zambia	Urgent support to early elections	1,000,000	October	**	990,987	990,987	Completed
Asia/Pacific	Fiji	Election expert based on commitments agreed in Art 96 negotiations	730,000	July	**	276,552	255,098	Completed
Asia/Pacific	Solomon Islands	Truth and Reconciliation Commission - preparatory work	300,000	July	**	299,202	239,362	Completed
Asia/Pacific	Timor Leste	Further stabilisation support including SSR	4,700,000	November	4,700,000	4,700,000	2,774,016	Ongoing
Asia	Philippines	Support to Mindanao peace process	1,000,000	December	1,000,000	1,000,000	792,881	Ongoing
Asia	Sri Lanka	Mediation	221,557	October	**	271,557	149,000	Completed
Asia	Sri Lanka	Conflict mitigation	6,500,000	July	6,500,000	6,499,553	5,931,198	Completed
Asia	Nepal	Peace Trust Fund	5,950,000	December	5,950,000	5,500,000	-	Ongoing
Asia	Indonesia	Capacity-building of local authorities in Aceh	3,000,000	August	3,000,000	2,997,688	1,559,714	Ongoing
Asia	Bangladesh	Disaster response - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	255,271	February	**	255,271	255,271	Completed
Asia	Bangladesh	Recovery and rehabilitation of cyclone SIDR affected livelihoods	13,000,000	July	13,000,000	13,000,000	11,700,000	Completed
Asia	Burma	Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar - Support to PDNA	291,474	August	**	291,474	232,695	Completed
Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Rule of Law - judicial reform	2,500,000	July	2,500,000	2,369,447	1,196,290	Ongoing
Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Constitutional reform	1,500,000	February	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,425,000	Ongoing
Eastern Europe	Ukraine	Oil spill in Ukraine Black Sea - Support to PDNA - UNEP	136,500	July	**	136,500	136,500	Completed
Southern Caucasus	Georgia	Post-conflict support package for IDPs	15,000,000	December	15,000,000	14,999,172	13,280,962	Ongoing
Southern Caucasus	Georgia	CBM package: multi-track dialogue on Abkhazia	414,585	March	**	414,585	381,743	Completed
Southern Caucasus	Georgia	Support in relation to elections	2,000,000	April	1,762,100	1,762,100	1,757,100	Ongoing
Southern Caucasus	Armenia	Advisors on key reform areas, Phase I	810,000	November	**	810,000	729,000	Completed
Latin America	Peru	Support to mitigation of conflict root causes	2,533,000	April	2,533,000	2,533,000	1,273,848	Ongoing
Latin America	Peru	Disaster response - earthquake	3,000,000	May	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	Ongoing
Latin America	Nicaragua	Disaster response - hurricane	7,500,000	May	7,490,000	7,450,000	4,859,909	Ongoing
Latin America	Haiti	Disaster response - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	152,000	December	**	152,000	151,812	Completed
Middle East	Syria	Support to vulnerable Iraqi refugees in Syria	1,481,500	August	1,481,500	1,481,500	814,053	Ongoing
Middle East	Lebanon	Support to electoral reform	4,000,000	December	4,000,000	3,504,738	3,448,027	Ongoing
Middle East	Libya	Support to national strategy on HIV/AIDS	1,000,000	November	1,000,000	934,400	395,720	Ongoing
W Balkans	Kosovo*	Support to reappointment of judges and prosecutors	5,000,000	February	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,455,954	Ongoing
W Balkans	Kosovo*	UNMIK Pillar IV running costs	9,200,000	March	9,200,000	9,200,000	8,757,215	Completed
W Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Destruction of ammunition	2,720,000	June	2,720,000	2,720,000	2,448,000	Completed
Global	Global	Second Facility for urgent Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation	5,521,268	December	5,521,268	-	-	Fully contracted
Global	Global	Transitional Justice Facility****	12,000,000	June	9,500,000	-	-	Fully contracted
Global	Global	Actions under the 2007 Conflict Resources Facility	1,430,644		***	1,430,644	991,266	Completed
Global	Global	Peace-Building Partnership AAP 2008	8,000,000	March	8,000,000	7,973,400	3,128,573	Ongoing
Overall status of 2008 Crisis Response and preparedness decisions and commitments					<b>137,107,868</b>	<b>127,542,460</b>	<b>91,400,094</b>	
Payments on 2008 budget for ongoing projects						-	<b>41,070,957</b>	
<b>Total consumption 2008</b>					<b>137,107,868</b>	<b>127,542,460</b>	<b>132,471,051</b>	
<b>in %</b>					<b>100%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>72%</b>	
* under UNSCR 1244 (1999)								
** These actions were contracted under the 2007 L1 commitment for the 2007 decision adopting the first Facility for urgent Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation								
*** These actions were contracted under the 2007 L1 commitment for the 2007 decision adopting the Conflict Resources Facility								
**** This commitment represents the remainder under the financing decision for the Transitional Justice Facility as €2.5 million had already been committed for the support to the Sierra Leone Special Court.								



## IFS CRISIS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS 2007 DECISIONS AND COMMITMENTS, STATUS OF CONTRACTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(BUDGET HEADING 19.06.01, ARTICLE 3 AND 4.3 OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Country	Action	2007 decisions in €	Decision Date	Committed	Contracted	Paid	Status
Global	Global	Peace-Building Partnership	7,000,000	December	7,000,000	6,888,812	3,908,819	Ongoing
Africa	Congo DRC	Flanking measures to mobilisation of DRC mixed Brigades	3,200,000	May	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,040,000	Completed
Africa	Congo DRC	Census Police Forces in RDC	5,000,000	August	5,000,000	4,979,663	4,566,148	Mostly Completed
Africa	Guinea-Bissau*	SSR experts*	700,000	September	*	709,263	608,435	Completed
Africa	Haiti	Re-establishment of civilian administration	3,000,000	November	3,000,000	2,950,000	1,953,777	Completed
Africa	Somalia	Support to African PK deployment (AMISOM)	5,000,000	October	4,907,000	4,907,000	2,631,966	Completed
Africa	Uganda	Mediation support group & Contribution to Juba Initiative Fund, Karamoja conflict	4,200,000	December	4,200,000	2,468,508	2,016,828	Completed
Africa	Zimbabwe	Dialogue, elections	3,000,000	December	3,000,000	2,999,966	2,348,137	Completed
Africa	Chad	Support to UN police programme	10,000,000	December	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,500,000	Completed
Africa	Chad	Electoral census	5,000,000	December	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	Completed
Africa	Sudan/ Darfur	Trust Fund for AU/ UN Joint Mediation	3,000,000	December	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,400,000	Completed
Asia	Afghanistan	Justice Programme	2,500,000	April	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,200,000	Completed
Asia	Thailand	Support to justice and informed public debate	3,000,000	December	3,000,000	2,999,014	2,686,000	Mostly Completed
Asia	Burma/ Myanmar*	Support to UN and civil society initiatives*	695,000	December	*	692,262	529,361	Mostly Completed
Latin America	Bolivia*	Coca Leaf Study*	1,000,000	November	*	999,953	905,000	Completed
Latin America	Colombia	Support to reconciliation in the context Justice and Peace law	5,000,000	August	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,644,203	Completed
W Balkans	Kosovo* *	Contribution to the initial running costs of the International Civilian Office	10,000,000	December	10,000,000	9,930,205	9,930,205	Completed
Middle East	Lebanon*	Police reform*	400,000	July	*	399,640	335,370	Completed
Middle East	Lebanon*	Support to Border Security Pilot Project*	2,000,000	July	*	2,000,000	1,792,873	Completed
Middle East	Lebanon	Nahr El Bared Camp	6,800,000	December	6,800,000	6,729,560	6,471,329	Ongoing
Middle East	Israel/ Palestine	Support to the Peace Process: Quartet Envoy Team, Dialogue, Civil Police	7,500,000	December	7,500,000	7,500,000	6,875,000	Completed
Middle East	Syria	Support to UNICEF enabling the Syrian education system to cope with Iraqi refugees	3,000,000	November	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,313,144	Completed
Global	Conflict Resources	Support to the Kimberley Process (JRC)	569,356	August	569,356	569,356	398,549	Completed
Global	Conflict Resources	Conflict Resources Facility	2,000,000	July	1,430,644	-	-	Fully contracted
Global	Global	Policy Advice and Mediation Facility*	10,000,000	April	10,000,000	-	-	Fully contracted
Overall status of 2007 Crisis Response and Preparedness commitments					<b>97,907,000</b>	<b>89,223,202</b>	<b>76,555,144</b>	
<b>in %</b>					<b>99%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>86%</b>	
* These actions were committed under the <i>Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation for the benefit of third countries in crisis situations</i> established by Financing decision C(2007)1705 on 17 April 2007 for a maximum amount of € 10 million								
** under UNSCR 1244 (1999)								

**IFS LONG-TERM COMPONENT: AAP 2009 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS  
BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROJECTS**

(BUDGET HEADINGS 19.06.02 AND 19.06.03, ART. 4 (1) AND (2) OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Decision	Action	Appropriations	Committed	Contracted	Paid
<b>19.06.02.01 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents</b>						
Initial appropriations			33,000,000			18,000,000
Transfer to 19.060301			1,000,000			
Total available appropriations			32,000,000			
Global	Annual Action Programme covered by the programming documents 'Strategy Paper 2007-2011' and by the 'Indicative Programme 2009-2011' for the Instrument for Stability for 2009 (Priority 1, Article 4(2))	IfS - AAP 2009 - Priority 1 "Non-proliferation of WMD"		24,500,000	7,500,000	1,007,508
		IfS - AAP 2009 - Priority 1 ISTC/ STCU		7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000
Total execution			-	32,000,000	15,000,000	8,507,508
<b>19.060301 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism</b>						
Initial appropriations			13,000,000			8,922,000
Transfers			1,000,000			
Total available appropriations			14,000,000			
Global	Annual Action Programme covered by the programming documents 'Strategy Paper 2007-2011' and by the 'Indicative Programme 2009-2011' for the Instrument for Stability for 2009 (Priority 2, Article 4(1))	Expert Support Facility, ESF III		2,500,000	341,186	1,604,946
		Supporting the fight against organised crime on the cocaine route – Phase I		6,500,000	2,997,500	
		Critical Maritime Routes from the Malacca Straits to the Horn of Africa and Gulf of Aden – Phase I CMR I		5,000,000	350,000	
Total execution			-	14,000,000	3,688,686	1,604,946
<b>19.0607 - Pilot Project on Piracy Maritime Awareness and Risks</b>						
Total available appropriations			1,000,000			1,000,000
Global	Pilot project —Support for surveillance and protection measures for Community vessels sailing through areas where piracy is a threat	Pilot Project on Piracy Maritime Awareness and Risks		1,000,000	1,000,000	440,000
Total execution			-	1,000,000	1,000,000	440,000

## IFS LONG-TERM COMPONENT: AAP 2008 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROJECTS

(BUDGET HEADINGS 19.06.02 AND 19.06.03, ART. 4 (1) AND (2) OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Country	Action	Appropriations	Committed	Contracted	Paid
<b>19.06.02.01 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents</b>						
			Initial appropriations	27,000,000		
			Transfer to 19.080103	1,500,000		
			<b>Total available appropriations</b>	<b>25,500,000</b>		
Former CIS	ISTC: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Tajikistan; STCU: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	Support to the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) in Moscow and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU), Kiev.		8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Global	Global	Expert Support Facility II		2,000,000	1,998,029	995,993
Global	2008 Annual Action Programme for the Instrument for Stability Priority 1 – Non-Proliferation of Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)	Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East - Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in the ASEAN		15,500,000	15,499,967	2,869,221
			<b>Total execution</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,500,000</b>	<b>25,497,996</b>
<b>19.060301 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism and 19.060203 - Community policy</b>						
			Initial appropriations	12,000,000		
			Transfers and C5 credits	293,377		
			<b>Total available appropriations</b>	<b>12,293,377</b>		
Asia	Afghanistan and ECO countries (Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey)	Fight against trafficking from/ to Afghanistan - Phase II		4,300,000	4,300,000	908,653
Latin America / Caribbean	Latin America/ Caribbean	Prevention of the diversion of drugs precursors in the Latin American and Caribbean region (PRELAC)		2,243,377	2,243,377	824,505
Central America	Central America and neighbouring countries	Pilot Project - Supporting the fight against the illicit accumulation and trafficking in firearms in Central America and neighbouring		1,000,000	1,000,000	940,000
Africa	Africa	Support to Counter-Terrorism (CT) and Counter Organised Crime		1,500,000	1,420,445	637,225
Africa	Africa	Supporting the fight against the illicit accumulation and		3,300,000	3,300,000	1,000,000
			<b>Total execution</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,343,377</b>	<b>12,263,822</b>



## IFS LONG-TERM COMPONENT: AAP 2007 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROJECTS

(BUDGET HEADINGS 19.06.02 AND 19.06.03, ART. 4 (1) AND (2) OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Country	Action	Appropriations	Committed	Contracted	Paid
<b>19.06.02.01 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents</b>						
<b>Total available appropriations</b>			<b>26,040,303</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	<b>25,995,500</b>	<b>17,199,100</b>
<b>Former CIS</b>	ISTC: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Tajikistan; STCU: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	Support to the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) in Moscow and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU), Kiev.		15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
<b>South-Eastern Europe &amp; Caucasus</b>	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey; Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking		1,000,000	1,000,000	950,000
<b>Former CIS</b>	Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Republic of Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries		5,000,000	5,000,000	250,000
<b>Global</b>	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates; Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Tunisia, Turkey, Pakistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan;	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods		5,000,000	4,995,500	999,100
<b>19.06.03.01 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism</b>						
<b>Initial appropriations</b>			<b>9,013,435</b>			
<b>Transfer from 190601 (for project No. 3)</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>			
<b>Total available appropriations</b>			<b>11,013,435</b>	<b>10,942,583</b>	<b>10,942,583</b>	<b>5,905,006</b>
<b>Global</b>	Global	Expert Support facility for the fight against		3,800,000	3,800,000	3,263,587
<b>Asia</b>	Afghanistan and ECO countries (Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey)	Fight against trafficking from/ to Afghanistan		5,200,000	5,200,000	1,098,836
<b>Asia</b>	Philippines	Regularisation and Continuation of a project in favour of the Republic of the Philippines to be financed under Article 19 06 03 of the general budget of the European Communities		1,942,583	1,942,583	1,542,583