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COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**2012 Annual Report on the Instrument for Stability**


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

### KAZAKHSTAN

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support for the Election Process in Kazakhstan</b>	 <p>Map Source: Europa Publications, 2004, UNEP The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Printed on materials approximately 75% free of chlorine. Approved by the United Nations. The first version of the map and the text of the map were approved by the United Nations. Jan 2010 - www.un.org</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Election Support	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	7 October 2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Total budget: EUR 1.68 m Contracted EUR 1,121,581 ; Paid EUR 897 264.80	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/12/2011	
<b>End Date</b>	22/12/2012	

### Context of Instability

Following Kazakhstan's early Presidential elections in April 2011, the country faced its most significant social tensions since its independence. In the course of 2011, the government struggled to control oil worker strikes in the West of the country, resulting in violent clashes with the police and loss of human life in Zhanaozen in December 2011. Furthermore, alleged terrorist attacks took place in various regions of Kazakhstan for the first time, indicating that religious extremism may become a new factor to be reckoned with. Hence the parliamentary elections that were brought forward to January 2012 were expected to take place in a tense atmosphere.

### Short Description

The project had three components addressing a number of weaknesses in the electoral process in Kazakhstan: (1) The component "Domestic election monitoring and civic education" was implemented by the Republican Network of the Independent Monitors (RNIM) who organised long and short-term observation in large parts of the country; (2) The component "Kazakh Media for Fair and Stable Elections" was implemented by Internews Europe Association, which worked on the empowerment of independent Kazakh media to encourage civil society participation in electoral debates; and (3) The component "Assistance to the Central Election Commission (CEC)" was implemented by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe and focused on building the capacity of the CEC and on improving the capacity of Kazakhstan to reform its electoral legislation.

## Activities and State of Play

All three components were successfully implemented during 2012.

(1) The "Domestic election monitoring and civic education" component organised long-term and short-term observation missions during the January 2012 elections. Following these, press-conferences were conducted in different regions of Kazakhstan.

(2) The "Kazakh Media for Fair and Stable Elections" component completed several training sessions for media professionals on election coverage and online journalism prior to the January 2012 elections. Seventeen electoral talk shows were prepared and were broadcasted on three regional TV channels and aired on the internet to stir debate on specific issues and positions. One of the talk shows addressed the situation in Zhanaozen. Furthermore, through the project, sub-grants were provided to regional TV companies which shot televised debates between political parties. This action aimed to address long-observed, recurrent problems in Kazakh electoral debates, such as the lack of open exchanges of opinions and the tendency toward the media's self-censorship. During the implementation of the project, courses on conflict sensitive journalism were conducted, as well as roundtables on media standards, regulation and lessons learned. In addition, a pocket book and a digital election guide for journalists were issued on the topics of information to electors, voting process' coverage and vote counting during the elections. These activities aimed to assist the journalists in being more successful and avoid breaking local legislation related to media reporting during elections. This was a much needed improvement in the qualification of the journalists of Kazakhstan.


(3) The assistance of the Venice Commission focused on building the capacity of the Central Electoral Commission (CEC), as well as on advancing the legislative effort necessary to achieve electoral reform. In order to achieve this, two thematic conferences and five training of trainers seminars were conducted in several regions of Kazakhstan involving electoral commissions' members at all levels, political parties and monitors. Representatives of competent bodies of Kazakhstan participated in regional activities of the Venice Commission in the field of elections. The project worked on post-election monitoring, analysing the infringements to electoral legislations and provided recommendations to the CEC on steps to be taken to tackle these problems and fall in line with international standards. The project also worked on in-depth analysis of the existing legislation through preparing comparative studies on the legislation in the field of elections.

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

IfS intervention was in line with the EU strategy in Kazakhstan and reinforced the EUs support to democracy, human rights and the rule of law in the country. The IfS action was particularly relevant in the context of the social tensions that escalated to the tragic Zhanaozen events of December 2011 and in light of the numerous and persistent shortcomings identified during electoral exercises, including the January 2012 parliamentary and local elections.

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

### KENYA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) <b>Support for the monitoring and observation of the 2013 Presidential run-off elections in Kenya – ELOG</b><sup>1</sup></p> <p>(2) <b>Peace building Partnership – Strengthening non-state actors capacities to prevent and resolve conflicts in areas affected by post-election violence In Kenya</b></p>	 <p>Map Sources: Google Technologies, UNOS The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Rule of Law and Post Conflict Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 1 October 2012</p> <p>(2) 31 March 2008</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) Contracted as of 31/12/2012: EUR 710,000; Paid as of 31/12/2012: EUR 50,000</p> <p>(2) Contracted as of 31/12/2012: EUR 750,000; Paid as of 31/12/2012: EUR 675,000</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 4 December 2012, (2) 1 July 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 4 August 2013, (2) 1 June 2012	

### Context of Instability

Over the years, anger has accumulated between different ethnic communities in Kenya, In the post-election violence of 2008, this culminated with the loss of thousands of lives and crimes against humanity, currently under investigation by the International Criminal Court (ICC). A deep rift between some communities appeared in the most affected areas of the violence, but following the African Union (AU) mediation led by Kofi Annan, the country eventually succeeded in embarking on a reform process and the two main contenders achieved a power-sharing deal, materialised in the Coalition Agreement, which is the prevailing political framework until the General Elections foreseen for 4 March 2013. Further efforts are needed for improving the transparency and fairness of these elections, which will be the first since promulgation in 2010 of the new Constitution. These elections will be undoubtedly a defining moment in the country's history.

### Short Description

<sup>1</sup> This expected scenario did not come about. Political developments prior to the election, including the consolidation of the two main coalitions, led to the unpredictable, although extremely narrow victory of Uhuru Kenyatta in already the first round. The result was confirmed by the Kenyan Supreme Court on 30 March 2013 and the new President sworn in on 10 April 2013. In this context, the IFS funding was not spent and will be de-committed and made available for other crisis response interventions.

(1) The EU contribution is aimed at supporting the activities of the Elections Observation Group (ELOG—an umbrella organisation of leading civil society organisations ensuring the domestic nationwide election observation exercise) in the eventuality of a run-off, foreseen for 10 April 2013. A re-deployment from the first electoral round of 3,500 observers for the presidential run-off is foreseen. These observers, together with the 580 constituency supervisors, will be re-briefed at 60 workshops occurring simultaneously at regional level. The project will also support press conferences allowing ELOG to share with the public systematic observations throughout the Election Day as well as the publication of the ELOG run-off observation statement.

(2) The tension accumulated between different ethnic communities has not been matched with a corresponding action of civil society organisations (CSOs) that is well coordinated, homogenous in content, backed by credible data collection and analysis, and engaging. The project, implemented by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, has therefore focused on the involvement of a number of CSOs (active in different fields of basic needs provision and socioeconomic development with access to local communities in the most conflict prone areas) into peacebuilding and mediation activities through three components: 1) Capacity building for experts and staff of these CSOs; 2) Connecting the peace-building and mediation activities of these CSOs in a network coordinated by experienced actors and linking them to local community leaders; and 3) Creating tools for regular flow of information and data on peace-relevant events and developments at grassroots level and for rapid qualified non-state pacification and mediation interventions.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) The main activities are as follows:

i. The Civil Society Consultative Forum convened in November 2012 to critically assess the state of affairs in the Kenyan electoral process, isolate the problems that require action and develop strategies for collective civil society response. The consultative forum succeeded in flagging issues that had the potential to undermine the electoral process and create legal challenges and also flagged urgent issues that required concerted advocacy (such as voters' registration and hatred speeches) as well as public awareness-raising at national level.

ii. Long-Term Observation Training of Trainers was also held in November 2012 and brought together 20 trainers to equip them with skills to conduct training for long-term observers. In December 2012, the 20 trainers were deployed in all the 290 constituencies of Kenya to train Long-Term Observers for the second phase of the observation exercise.

iii. The 20 trainers held 20 Long-Term Observers Training workshops at different venues across the country and trained a total of 592 participants made up of 290 constituency coordinators/supervisors and 302 assistant observers. This team of observers constitute the ELOG Long-Term Observer mission, which has already been deployed at constituency level in December 2012 and is set to remain on the ground until the end of the election cycle.

(2) The project engaged in the following main activities:

1. Divisional Community Leader Meetings to create a platform for community and opinion leaders to discuss emerging issues and appropriate solutions. The following thematic areas were dialogued through community leaders' engagements: the changing electoral boundaries; the perception of on-going ICC proceedings; ethnicity and the upcoming 2013 general elections.

2. Establishment of regional networks as an early warning system through regular communication and coordination meetings. The established platform also allows discussions on intervention activities to prevent open violence during the election campaign period.

3. Establishment of pools of expert able to support non-state actors' peace-networks in the regions. A series of meetings developed plans of actions on how to move forward together.

Major achievements included the development of a capacitated civil society on the three regions targeted by the project, which is able to intervene at an early stage when early warning signs are

identified (compared to the old reactive state strategy). The project activities also mobilised communities at the point of grievance, before overt flare-ups. Moreover, CSOs are able to provide the local government structures with institutional data to help them to develop comprehensive policies on community crisis situations. The action has also been successful in its approach to strengthen non-state actors' capacities to prevent and resolve conflicts and to involve them in policy dialogue with relevant actors. At the end of the project, 3,545 participants attended the series of community leader meetings, 5 regional networks with local secretariats were established and 19 local peace experts were trained.

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

The governance and political agenda of the EU following the post-election violence has been substantially directed towards issues evolving around the coalition agreement agenda such as reconciliation, justice for the crimes committed, and constitutional reforms. It is in this framework that the EU has financially supported, through its 10th European Development Fund (EDF), the organisation of the referendum on the new Constitution, the preparations for the General Elections in March 2013 and the support to the judicial reforms and the devolution process. More specifically:

(1) The project supporting the national election observation exercise has been designed within the broad EU support to Elections which includes EU contributions of EUR 1.95 million to the UNDP basket fund on elections and of EUR 3.4 million to the UNDP-led basket fund on civil society support. In addition, a total of EUR 735,000 under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) has been awarded to 3 international NGOs (Search for Common Ground, Diakonia and Sustainable Energy) partnering with local NGOs for activities such early warning in electoral hotspots, media monitoring and training, civic education, outreach to local communities for conflict prevention before, during and after the elections. Finally, the EU supports the IGAD pre-election engagement in Kenya with the aim to sensitise and mobilise key target groups, notably eminent personalities from the Region, to defuse possible tensions arising before the elections. Support to the ELOG national observation platform will also generate added value to other observation initiatives, first of all to the fully fledged EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) that will start deployment in January 2013.

(2) The project strengthening the Kenyan civil society complemented other EU actions in this field, namely a programme in support of Non State Actors under the 9th EDF (with a few selected projects targeting issues evolving around ethnicity, national identity, leadership and responsible citizenship through arts, mass and social media) and another project on campaigns and capacity building initiatives for the functioning of the ICC in Eastern Africa, funded by the EIDHR.

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

### Kosovo<sup>2</sup>

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Conflict Prevention in Kosovo</b>	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Regional Peace building Capacity	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	31 March 2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Contracted: EUR 744,000 Paid: EUR 548,622.31	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	31 March 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	31 March 2012	

### Context of Instability

Following Kosovo's declaration of independence on 17 February 2008, the attention of the international community turned to consolidation of the peace dividends, amid continued risks of instability in Northern Kosovo and Serbia's refusal to recognise Kosovo's independence. Northern Kosovo, that directly borders Serbia, is the only multi-municipality region of Kosovo in which ethnic Serbs constitute the majority of the population. Kosovo's institutions have limited access to the North and are represented only via local community offices (LCOs) located in Albanian enclaves, not in Municipalities' premises. Despite the establishment of the Mitrovicë/a Municipal Administrative Office (a Kosovo structure in charge of delivering services to citizens in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica North), the impact of Kosovo institutions in the North remain limited. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the North remain fragmented and under-funded, due notably to their fear of being exposed and marginalised if cooperating with partners south of the Ibar river. Additionally, there are only a small number of CSOs that are the recipients of most donor funds.

### Short Description

The grant contract for the implementation of this IFS funded project was awarded to CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg e.V. The 36-month project started on 31 March 2009 with activities that promoted sustainable peace by encouraging greater civil society leadership and political participation among Kosovo's youth. In particular, it fostered the creation of the Kosovo Conflict Prevention Group, an indigenous local youth leadership network body that both modelled and promoted action and

<sup>6</sup> This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence



advocacy by youth for civil society networks and conflict prevention mechanisms.

During 2012, youth-led activities in the areas of conflict prevention focused on financing CSOs at community level and encouraging social action, advocacy and participation in policymaking in particular in areas with mixed communities.

## Activities and State of Play

The project activities were implemented as planned, with the project ending successfully on 31 March 2012.

During 2012, a fundraising strategy for the sustainability of the project results and the development of a phase-out strategy for the Kosovo Conflict Prevention Group that was created by the project was developed, though no additional funding was identified.

A conflict prevention strategy paper to support the development of local organisations in Mitrovicë/a was produced and discussed with the partners.

Following Call for Proposals launched at the end of 2011, ten projects have been implemented in 2012 included two in Mitrovicë/a in support of various youth initiatives and in close consultation with local government officials (especially departments working with youth and communities). All ten projects have directly supported more than 2,000 beneficiaries through training, campaigns, sporting events, youth-camps, roundtable discussions. Several projects produced radio clips and radio campaigns broadcast either on local or national radio stations with an estimated audience of over 100,000 people all over Kosovo.

In total, the project carried out 21 training sessions on conflict prevention, eight training sessions on specific issues such as advocacy skills, and developed fundraising methodology for more than 17 CSOs.

An independent evaluation of the project as well as a lesson-learnt exercise took place after the end of the project. Exchange of information took place with other donors and implementers so that they can benefit from the lessons learnt by this IfS funded project.


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

This IfS funded project was complementary to the Commission's Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) programmes for transition assistance and capacity building in Kosovo, and the CSDP Rule of Law mission EULEX in Kosovo. The cooperation with the EU Office Political Section has been instrumental in reviewing the documents produced by the project and assessing the potential impact at community level. An independent evaluation of the project as well as a lessons learnt exercise took place. At the end of 2012, a conflict prevention project was awarded to Safer World under the Civil Society Facility 2011. An exchange of information took place so that the Safer World project can benefit from the IfS project lessons learnt as well as identify follow-up actions.

In 2012, the IPA 2008 financed project "Legal Education Reform" has adapted, complemented with Kosovo-specific laws and domestic jurisprudence, and translated the International Crime Law and Practice Training Materials developed by the previous IfS funded War Crimes Justice Project. The training modules are now fully part of the training of judges and prosecutors within the Kosovo Judicial Institute (Magistrates School) with a pool of instructors trained by the IPA financed projects on the basis of the methodology developed during the previous IfS funded project.

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

### KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>(1) Support to the return of stability and democracy to the Kyrgyz Republic</b> <b>(2) Promotion of democracy and stabilisation</b> <b>(3) Support to OSCE Community Security Initiative</b> <b>(4) Regional conflict prevention programme in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia: Support to early warning, conflict prevention and stabilisation and Fergana Valley Border Delimitation</b>	 <p>Map Source: UNOS, Esri/Mapbox, ©2011 The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Dec 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	political stability; human rights; reducing tension at community level	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 27/07/2010, (2) 07/12/2010, (3) 24/03/2011, (4) 23/09/2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) Contracted EUR 1,867,157.47; Paid EUR 1,842,196.20 (2) Contracted EUR 5,281,781.21; Paid EUR 4,758,083.61 (3) Contracted EUR 750,000; Paid EUR 632,580.30 (4) Contracted EUR 6,370,426.81; Paid EUR 3,543,96.56, and Contracted EUR 244,000; Paid EUR 138,600	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) from 15/07/2010, (2) from 01/08/2010, (3) from 01/04/2011, (4) from 01/11/2011	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 01/02/2012, (2) 31/10/2012, (3) 31/05/2012, (4) 26/06/2014	

### Context of Instability

The Kyrgyz Republic has struggled to install and maintain lasting democracy since its independence in 1991. In early April 2010, public protests culminated in violent confrontations in Bishkek, finally leading to the ousting of President Bakiev and the formation of an interim Government. The inter-ethnic violence in June 2010 in the South of the Kyrgyz Republic caused the death of several hundred ethnic Uzbeks and Kyrgyz, tens of thousands of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) along with the destruction of many livelihoods, houses and businesses.

Since then, significant progress towards stabilisation has been made. A referendum was held to change the constitution and establish a political system that gives more powers to the Parliament. Subsequently, parliamentary elections were conducted in autumn 2010, which resulted in dynamic parliamentary majorities and three coalition governments in 2010-2012. Presidential elections were successfully held in 2011.

Regarding inter-ethnic conflict potential, progress is much slower. Restoring trust between Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities is far from being completed and elaborating a modern inclusive concept of inter-ethnic relations on the basis of respect for human rights is still pending. A mapping of conflict issues showed that the primary causes of conflict lay in the competition over scarce resources in an environment of economic decline, decaying infrastructure and poor governance. Ethnicity could thus be classified as a secondary factor. The fact that the border demarcation has not yet been

completed adds an additional layer to the complex conflict-prone situation.

## Short Description

From 2010 to 2012, IfS interventions in the Kyrgyz Republic have made a significant contribution to stabilising the country. At the national level, IfS programmes assisted the authorities in pursuing the necessary reform agenda (institutional reform and democracy consolidation) while in the South, projects were designed to mitigate the effects of the conflict and to address the underlying causes (reconstruction, security, human rights protection, improving income opportunities and strengthening peacebuilding capacity).

## Activities and State of Play

### **(1) Support to the return of Stability and Democracy to the Kyrgyz Republic**

This project was a multi-donor action set up in 2010, implemented by UNDP and completed in December 2012. The project provided assistance, notably with advice from the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe, to: bring the electoral legislation in line with the new Constitution; reform the voter register; support the Central Election Commission; and provide training and technical assistance to all election stakeholders in Kyrgyzstan. Key elections were held during the project period: the national referendum and Parliamentary elections in 2010; Presidential elections in 2011; and a series of local elections in 2012.

### **(2) Promotion of Democracy and Stabilisation in the Kyrgyz Republic**

The objective of this project was to preserve democratic stability and prevent new conflict in the Kyrgyz Republic by facilitating the continuing transition to Parliamentary democracy with peaceful inter-ethnic relations between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks communities. Three of the five projects included in this package were completed in 2012.

***i. Institutional support to the implementation of the new legal framework***, implemented by UNDP. The project provided assistance to the main actors implementing the reform programme in light of the new Constitution, such as the Ministry of Justice, the Parliament, the Ombudsman Institute, the Chamber of Accounts and civil society partners engaged in the civil control mechanisms. The Judicial reform strategy has been drafted with assistance from the project. The Parliament benefited from legal expertise provided through the project. Overall, 34 laws were reviewed, adjusted and/or drafted, all of which were adopted by the Parliament.

***ii. Civil monitoring for human rights' protection and conflict prevention***, implemented by OHCHR. The aim of this project was to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in the Kyrgyz Republic, contribute to stabilisation and conflict prevention in the country and monitor the human rights crisis in the South. Local NGOs monitored the human rights situation and provided pro-bono legal aid. National institutions were assisted in the area of reporting to UN human rights bodies. In September 2012, a roundtable was organised in Osh on the subject of the urban development plans in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Bishkek.

***iii. Supporting media reform and strengthening conflict sensitive reporting***, implemented by Internews. The project aimed at restoring the information flow in Kyrgyzstan, facilitating the reconciliation process and informing the public of key reform processes. Besides the Public TV-Radio Station (OTRK), press centres and journalists in the regions were the main beneficiaries. 12 regional news programmes have been produced and aired. The OTRK news section was coached and trained in newsroom management aspects.

### **(3) Support to OSCE Community Security Initiative (CSI)**

Mainly in the South of the country, the OSCE CSI supports the police in addressing the specific security situation and aims at contributing to the professionalism of the police in providing human security for all members and communities of the population, irrespective of ethnicity. The core objectives of the OSCE CSI are to increase the confidence that local communities have in the police, to increase the respect for and protection of human rights by the Kyrgyzstan police, and to improve

the police's ability to operate professionally in a multi-ethnic environment and to actively recruit various ethnic minorities into the Kyrgyzstan police. International police advisors, co-located in police offices, give on-the-job advice on a daily basis. By advising on new approaches – community policing and working together with groups of citizens in order to prevent the escalation of problems – CSI helped form a new relation between citizens and police. Under the second component, training sessions were delivered on human rights, professional standards and ethics. Monitoring of human rights compliance / violations was conducted.

#### **(4) Regional conflict prevention programme in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia: Support to early warning, conflict prevention and stabilisation**

This programme was set up at the end of 2011 and comprised three projects:

**i. Conflict mitigation and Peace Building in Kyrgyzstan**, implemented by TASK – a consortium of 16 NGOs with DanChurchAid as the lead agency. This programme aims at strengthening community capacity for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and at reducing the underlying sources of tension by promoting shared peaceful interests and creating economic and social development opportunities. The project is following a bottom-up approach, ensuring that solutions to potential conflicts are identified by community members themselves. The project operates in Osh city, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken regions. The mediation component is also implemented in Chui region. Under the first component, 160 communities were mapped in an early-warning mapping tool

<http://reach-initiative.kg>. The implementation of community-based psychosocial support actions started in ten communities. The capacity of more than 700 community mediators was built through rounds of training on conflict analysis, resolution and mediation skills. Under the second component 86 small infrastructure projects (drinking and irrigational water, school and health facilities, electrification etc.) were completed and 42 fixed water measuring gates constructed. 24 farmer groups and 2 food processing centres were supported. 500 young people received vocational training. 1200 households and businesses received legal assistance on property and business rights.

**ii. Human Rights protection for stability in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia**, implemented by OHCHR, started in the second semester of 2012. With regard to the objective "National authorities in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan implement better strategies on preventing national and ethnic tension / violence", OHCHR has undertaken first consultations with authorities and civil society organisations. Under a second component, OHCHR assists the Government in developing a framework through which it can address the recommendations from the UN Universal Periodic Review, the report of the High Commissioner to the UN Human Rights Committee and the Kyrgyzstan Inquiry Commission, amongst others. In response to these reports and following a public discussion on the issue of torture and mistreatment, in 2012 the Kyrgyz Parliament adopted a law on the creation of the National Torture Prevention Centre. The OHCHR supports the Kyrgyz side with the process of getting this newly created body functional.


**iii. Fergana Valley Border Delimitation**, implemented by Joint Research Centre, Ispra. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan agreed on a work plan regarding the process of State border demarcation in the Fergana Valley. In 2012, satellite data of border regions as well as equipment and software to process these data have been procured.

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

The several components of the programme 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, provision of security, human rights protection and peace-building activities aimed at bridging dividing lines. Moreover, the actions are fully in line with the EU Strategy for Central Asia, and have synergies with on-going programmes such as the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights.

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

### LAOS

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Practical Measures to implement a Dialogue between the Hmong Diaspora and the Government of Laos (GoL)</b>	 <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, confidence building measures, support to civil society	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	28/05/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Committed: EUR 620,000; Contracted: EUR 540,839; Paid: EUR 432,671	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	30/06/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	31/05/2012	

### Context of Instability

Straddling across four countries, China Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the Hmong are mountainous people who experienced a challenging integration in the nation-states emerging at the end of the colonisation process. As a result of this, they sometimes sided with colonial powers in the hope to gain future autonomy or independence. As US support for the Hmong ceased after its withdrawal from the region in 1975, the communist Pathet Lao succeeded in overthrowing the royalist government, leaving the Hmong exposed to accusations of treason.

Thus began a mass migration of some 300,000 Hmong (almost a third of the total Lao Hmong population in the country), mostly to camps in Thailand. In the following years many of these Lao Hmong were resettled in the United States (250,000), with smaller numbers being accepted by France (15,000) and Australia (2,000). Of the Hmong population that remained in Laos, between 2,000-3,000 people were sent to "re-education camps". Other Hmong (estimates vary between 10,000-20,000 people) escaped to remote mountain regions. At first, these loosely organised groups staged attacks against Pathet Lao and Vietnamese troops. Others remained in hiding to avoid conflict. Initial insurgency activities launched by these small Hmong militias led to military counter-attacks by government forces.

### Short Description

In recent years, the Government of Laos (GoL) has been more eager than in the past to find a long-lasting solution to the Hmong issue in the country and to "normalise" its relationship with the Lao Hmong Diaspora. To this end, the GoL accepted an offer for facilitation of bilateral contacts. The process was to take place in two phases: A first phase to assess the willingness from both sides to



engage in meaningful contacts, and a second phase to establish Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) that may lead to a mutual agreement normalising relations.

## **Activities and State of Play**

After the success of the first phase, the second phase of the project started in mid-2010 and lasted until May 2012. During 2012 the project has solidified the significant achievements of the first-ever official delegation of Diaspora Hmong-only to Vientiane in December 2011, which met with officials at the level of Vice-Ministers, Director Generals, Chiefs of Cabinet, Provincial Governors, etc. This visit contributed to the passing of the law regarding permanent residency for Lao overseas.

During 2012 bilateral contacts have continued and, also as result of this project, the Diaspora Hmong have established the "Lao Hmong Overseas Committee" (LHOC). In May 2012 representatives of the LHOC visited Vientiane to explore potential co-operation projects in supporting the development of human capital in Laos through small projects in the fields of health, culture and education.


The project has succeeded in kick-starting a long-term reconciliation process, while empowering and reducing the fragmentation of the Hmong Diaspora. The improved relations of goodwill established through this project between the GoL and the Hmong Diaspora continue today.

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

With this IfS project, the EU has been at the heart of the international response in relation to the long-term solution of the Lao Hmong conflict. In co-ordination with other like-minded countries, the project brought together Diaspora leaders from the EU and US and established a bridge between the Diaspora and their homeland that can be used by other donors to consolidate these improved relations.

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

### LEBANON

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Prevent the outbreak of a new conflict in the camps in Lebanon (UNRWA)</p> <p>(2) Study on Governance and Human Security in Palestinian Refugee Camps (Pursue Ltd.)</p> <p>(3a) Support Civil peace and Reconciliation in Lebanon (UNDP)</p> <p>(3b) Addressing the Legacy of Conflict in a divided Society (ICTJ)</p> <p>(4) Emergency support to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)</p>	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-conflict Recovery, Support to Displaced Populations, Political stabilisation, Peace-building & Reconciliation, International Justice and Rule of Law.	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decisions</b>	(1) 07/09/2011; (2) 20/04/2011; (3a/b) 02/03/2011; (4) 26/07/2011	
<b>Total Amount(s)</b>	<p>Decisions EUR 21,589,963; Contracted: EUR 21,589,963; Paid: EUR 14,644,135.17. Contracts:</p> <p>(1) EUR 12,000,000.00 (paid EUR 11,532,012.48);</p> <p>(2) EUR 90,000.00 (paid EUR 90,000.00);</p> <p>(3a) EUR 1,000,000.00 (paid EUR 937,770.00);</p> <p>(3b) EUR 499,360.97 (paid EUR 297,124.57);</p> <p>(4) EUR 7,999,963.00 (paid EUR 6,400,000.00)</p>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	(1) 01/07/2011; (2) 19/07/2011; (3a) 15/07/2011; (3b) 16/09/2011; (4) 01/08/2011	
<b>End Dates of Projects</b>	(1) 31/12/2013; (2) 19/01/2012; (3a) 15/07/2013; (3b) 16/09/2013; (4) 01/08/2012	

### Context of Instability

Following the May 2008 clashes between March 8 and March 14, the Doha Accord provided the backdrop for the current political environment. However, this solution was arrived at without solving Lebanon's internal contradictions and the current government (in office since July 2011) still faces numerous difficulties in passing much needed reforms. Key drivers of conflict such as inequality, extreme poverty, marked sub-regional disparities and youth unemployment remain unaddressed.

In the last year and a half, the security situation has deteriorated. With the Syrian conflict, tensions in Lebanon between supporters and opponents of the Syrian regime escalated. In 2012 they turned into violent clashes in the northern city of Tripoli and at the Lebanese–Syrian border. This has further polarised the political arena, deepening the divide along confessional lines.

Hence, at present, the risk of a spill-over from the conflict in Syria remains the most pervasive danger. To date, the number of Syrian refugees (more than 230,000) has almost equalled that of Palestine refugees residing in the country. Undoubtedly, events in Syria will have an impact on Lebanon for years to come in terms of security and stability as well as on political, economic and social development. The situation of Palestine refugees in Lebanon could also re-emerge as a source of instability, given the unresolved issues in terms of their legal rights and living conditions, as well as the arrival of an increasing number of Palestine refugees from Syria (approximately 20,000 to date) which places additional strain on existing structures and relations with Lebanese host communities.

Given that the legacy of the devastating civil war has yet to be tackled in a meaningful way, deep-seated sectarian animosities persist and, if not properly addressed, they will keep Lebanon vulnerable to political blockages, instability and possibly even civil strife. National mechanisms set up in time of consensus have failed to address contentious issues in a meaningful and effective manner while societal and political division continue to create divisions and obstacles to smooth governance, further enhancing exposure to external upheavals. The existing political system was in fact established to create checks and balances and cement multi-confessional co-existence, but this resulted in a fragile State characterised by weak institutions that are prey to entrenched confessional divisions. The diverse communities live side by side, enjoying a broad range of freedoms but on the constant edge of confessional tension and suffering from a downward spiral of political and economic governance that has blocked major political reforms. Lebanon remains therefore highly susceptible to fluctuating regional and international developments.

## Short Description and Objectives

1) ***Prevent the outbreak of a new conflict in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon.*** This project aims at defusing growing tensions and discontent in the Palestinian refugee camps through the provision of adequate shelter to the most vulnerable refugee families living in Lebanon, including those displaced from Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC).

2) ***Identification Study on Governance and Human Security in Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon.*** The study was inter alia commissioned to identify possible areas for policy advice and support to improve camps' governance structures and the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue.

3a) ***Supporting Civil Peace and Reconciliation in Lebanon.*** The overall objective of this EU-UNDP joint initiative is to reduce the risks of conflict relapse and consolidate domestic peace in Lebanon by: strengthening existing dialogue capacities and efforts aimed at defusing and transforming conflicts; building trust at both the local and national level; and at reducing sectarian and communal divides that represent permanent triggers for internal conflicts.

3b) ***Addressing the Legacy of Conflict in a Divided Society.*** The overall objective of this project is to reduce the risks of recurrence of violence by addressing the legacy of Lebanon's recent history. The action is expected to better equip decision makers and civil society (academia, human rights defenders, the media) with adequate information and tools to understand the scope of violations that have taken place in Lebanon since 1975, of the way they impact upon conflict risks today, and of society's expectations in dealing with them.

4) ***Emergency support to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL).*** By promoting the rule of law, the Tribunal aims to assist Lebanon to overcome impunity, foster reconciliation and strengthen national stability. IfS support ensures that STL is able to continue its work in order to fulfil its



mandate.

## Activities and State of Play

### **1) *Prevent the outbreak of a new conflict in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon* (UNRWA).**

An assessment of shelter conditions and prioritisation of shelter to be rehabilitated was conducted in all the camps. This was followed by the preparation of architectural drawings for the 736 shelters prioritised for rehabilitation/reconstruction, submission to the Lebanese Army of the requests to enter construction materials into the camps and preparation of self-help agreements with the beneficiaries. Rehabilitation works are under way. Parallel to these activities, rental cash subsidies (RCS) are paid to the families displaced from Nahr el Bared for them to secure adequate shelter through renting while the reconstruction of NBC continues. Thanks to the work initiated under the two programmes components, UNRWA was able to temporarily play down mounting tensions against its operations in the camps that were being instrumentalised for political purposes. To note that, given the slow pace and lack of funding for the full reconstruction of NBC, RCS have played a particularly important role in preventing tensions from rising again among displaced families.

**2) *Identification Study on Governance and Human Security in Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon* (Pursue Ltd.).** The consultancy produced a report on Palestinian governance structures and priorities in Lebanon in general as well as specifically for each camp. On this basis, possible entry points were analysed for improving governance in the camps as well as Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue more broadly. This was accompanied by recommendations on how to mainstream camps' governance throughout all EU-funded programmes in support to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. A baseline to measure the impact of potential future interventions and to assist in the tracking of governance capacity in the camps over time was also produced. These outputs were the result of wide stakeholders' consultations on the need for (and shape of) a Palestinian governance reform programme, and of thorough qualitative research within the camps to explore residents' experiences and expectations in detail. For this reason, a no-cost 3-month extension was granted and the study was finalised in the first quarter of 2012.

**3a) *Supporting Civil Peace and Reconciliation in Lebanon* (UNDP).** The first year and a half of implementation has seen significant progress towards: the development of local level peace-building strategies to mitigate tensions in selected conflict-prone areas; the establishment of a civil society platform at the national level as a mechanism for advocacy and coalition building on issues related to civil peace, dialogue and reconciliation; the strengthening of initiatives to promote collective memory and integrate peace building into formal and non-formal educational channels; and increasing the capacity of both traditional and alternative media to manage diversity and promote conflict-sensitive reporting. The project has been granted a six-month extension to better consolidate these achievements.


**3b) *Addressing the Legacy of Conflict in a Divided Society* (ICTJ).** A sample mapping of the violations that occurred since 1975, and the design and conduct of a survey of society's expectations have represented the bulk of the work in 2012. Their results will be ready in the first semester of 2013. The mapping and survey findings will be disseminated together with a study highlighting the impact of impunity on Lebanon's stability, and throughout 2013 a working group will further develop policy recommendation on options for dealing with the past.

**4) *Emergency support to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon* (STL).** The action has allowed the proper functioning of the Pre-Trial, Trial, and Appeals Chambers, Office of the Prosecutor, Registry, and Defence Office, to continue their operations, even with the delays regarding the payment of Lebanon's 49% yearly share of funding. The assistance has also helped a smooth implementation of the STL communication and outreach strategy.

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

Throughout 2012, IfS support has maintained its focus on interventions with a greater political added value in terms of support to Lebanon's stabilisation process, in line with the overall EU and international efforts to establish stability and sustainable peace. The IfS continues to support actions on sensitive topics while seeking maximum scope for complementary action with and transition towards bilateral programming under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). More security-related stability issues (such as border management) are being dealt with through the bilateral envelope of the geographic instrument (ENPI). The current situation needs to be carefully monitored and national structures for emergency response and crisis management might need to be strengthened through future efforts.

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

Title of IFS Decision	(1) Initial capacity building for emerging institutions and civil society in Libya <sup>3</sup>		 <p>Map Sources: France Technologies, UNICEF The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov 2011</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
	(2) Support in the areas of capacity building for crisis response, criminal investigation, Unexploded Ordnance clearance and the protection of vulnerable groups		
Type of measure	(1) Post-Conflict Recovery (2) Post-Conflict Recovery		
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 7/6/2011 (2) 7/9/2012		
Amount(s)	(1) €20,000,000 (2) €13,400,000		
	Contracted:	(1a) EUR 1,752,857 (1b) EUR 245,358 (1c) EUR 1,284,000 (2a) EUR 2,231,917 (2b) EUR 2,200,000 (2c) EUR 5,000,000 (2d) EUR 300,000	
	Paid:	(1a) EUR 1,577,572 (1b) EUR 196,286 (1c) EUR 754,539 (2a) EUR 1,000,000 (2b) EUR 736,924 (2c) EUR 2,775,000 (2d) EUR 240,000	
Start Date of Project	Start dates	(1a) 23/06/2011 (1b) 02/05/2012 (1c) 01/01/2012 (2a) 01/07/2012 (2b) 01/09/2012 (2c) 01/09/2012 (2d) 30/10/2012	
End Date	End dates	(1a) 25/02/2013 (1b) 02/03/2013 (1c) 31/03/2013 (2a) 31/12/2013 (2b) 28/02/2014 (2c) 28/02/2014 (2d) 28/02/2014	

### Context of Instability

Libya made significant progress on the path of democratic transition throughout 2012 as witnessed, among others, by the first ever free elections on 7 July 2012. Following the elections Mohamed Yousef el-Magariief was elected President of the [General National Congress \(parliament\) of Libya](#) in August 2012. In this role, he is Libya's *de facto* [head of state](#). The General National Congress rejected the government line-up as proposed by the Prime Minister elect Abushagur after which Ali Zeidan was elected as the new Prime Minister in November. The swearing in of ministers took until the end of January as all had to undergo a vetting process by the Integrity Committee. Policy making on essential dossiers was delayed as a result including the drafting process of the Constitution.

Post-revolution Libya faces important challenges in its transition towards democracy and in building an open and inclusive society and is threatened by relapse into conflicts between communities, tribes and different groups, many of which have become increasingly violent over recent months. Among their early priorities, the Libyan authorities have requested assistance to develop national capacity to address immediate protection needs of vulnerable groups in the population, to respond to emerging criminal threats, including terrorism, and to clear unexploded ordnance through advanced demining procedures and raising community awareness.

### Short Description

<sup>3</sup> Financed under the Fifth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

**Action 1:** Initial Capacity Building for Emerging Institutions and Civil Society (contracts 1a and 1b) The action aims to build up the management and leadership capacities of stakeholders within emerging institutions and civil society, through training, coaching and technical assistance. The action targets in particular, members of the National Transitional Council (NTC), General National Congress (GNC) and government ministries. After the end of the violent conflict it was amended to also include activities in Tripoli and Western Libya.

**Action 2:** All Inclusive Libyan Dialogue in the Future (contract 1c) The action aims to support the capacity of relevant Libyan stakeholders to address conflict through dialogue. Specifically, the action aims to provide support to the creation of a Libyan-led inclusive process in which civil society and other key stakeholders are empowered and capacitated to voice their opinions.

**Action 3:** Libyan Protection Governance Initiative (contract 2a) The action aims to develop effective protection systems for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and related vulnerable groups. Specifically, the action strengthens the capacity of the government and non-state actors to support IDPs and other vulnerable groups.

**Enhancing Local Risk Detection and Crime Investigation Capability (contract 2b)** The action aims to reinforce Libyan criminal investigation and threat assessment capacities by providing specialised training and facilitating access to Interpol databases and international police cooperation networks. The action enhances investigative efficiency by improving the capacity of the Libyan police to understand and strategically assess emerging criminal threats, including terrorism. It also supports local risk detection capability through specialised training and technical assistance.

**Protection and Demining Activities (contract 2c)** The action aims to support the removal of explosive remnants of the 2011 conflict and respond to the immediate needs of vulnerable communities in Misrata, Beni Walid, Siltan, Tarhuna, Tawerga and Sabha by improving access to services and psycho-social support.

**Procurement of Armoured Excavator for Explosive Ordnance Disposal (contract 2d)** The action supports site clearance and the disposal of explosive ordnance and ammunition originating from Ammunition Supply Areas (ASAs) sites damaged during the conflict. The action offers training to local teams engaged in manual clearance and disposal activities.

## Activities and State of Play

**Action 1:** Despite several challenges, including deep social divisions and a volatile security situation which made it necessary to relocate the project team from Benghazi to Tripoli in June 2012, over 30 courses and related workshops have been delivered under the umbrella of the action. Over 1,000 participants from a wide cross section of Libyan society were involved. Complementary training activities in leadership and management helped young Libyan leaders build the management and leadership skills they need to facilitate change in the face of a dynamic political environment. Participants were drawn from civil society, local NGOs, the public service, women's organisations and the media. 42% of these participants were women. A dedicated course was held in Misrata to support emerging women leaders and managers to take on more prominent roles in society. The action leveraged technical assistance and a peer-to-peer approach to foster learning and personal growth and improved decision making, execution and leadership. Activities were initially focused on Benghazi, Derna and Al Bayda and were subsequently extended to Tripoli and western Libya after the end of the violent conflict.

**Action 2:** Over 15 sub-regional workshops were organised to facilitate dialogue between political actors, tribal leaders, elders and CSO representatives. The themes covered ranged from key political issues linked to the transition, the constitution and electoral processes and institutions, to issues related to reconciliation and transitional justice, security and local conflicts. Dialogue was facilitated amongst Libyan lawyers, judges and prosecutors to explore the best options for promoting reconciliation and deal with past human rights abuses. For many, this was their first exposure to core transitional justice concepts. Their feedback was submitted to members of the National Transitional Council, the Ministry of Justice and the drafters of Libyan laws on transitional justice. The project also convened various workshops on armed violence in Benghazi and Derna. These sessions allowed the gathering of members of independent revolutionary brigades and led to conflict mapping exercises to guide conflict resolution efforts, particularly through inter-communal

dialogue. Furthermore various workshops were convened on the role of mediators and the media working synergistically towards a conflict sensitive reporting environment. All activities successfully encouraged the participation of women.

**Action 3:** The contract on the Libyan Protection Governance Initiative targets 35,000 IDPs distributed across 64 communities. So far it has established a database of IDPs and conducted a mapping of local NGOs and government stakeholders involved in the delivery of services to IDPs. It also started a process to strengthen outreach mechanisms for support to vulnerable cases and conducted preliminary work to establish referral mechanisms and case management support to service IDPs needs. These included needs such as access to shelter, employment, child protection, education, health, water and sanitation, protection and documentation. Gender is mainstreamed into all training modules delivered.

Under the action on **Enhancing Local Risk Detection and Crime Investigation Capability** an inception seminar was held at Interpol's General Secretariat in Lyon, France, on 19-22 November 2012, bringing together thirteen high-level Libyan officials to define implementation priorities. The action facilitated agreement on the future structure of a Crime Analysis Unit within the Central Criminal Investigations Department (CID). It will also facilitate the installation of Interpol's MIND system enabling police officers to conduct instant checks on Interpol databases. A first pilot phase of the system in Tripoli International Airport will be fully operational from February 2013 onwards.

The action on **Protection and Demining Activities** helps raise awareness by conducting activities to alert the civilian population about risks related to small arms, light weapons and explosive remnants. It also supports local authorities in the implementation of a weapons management strategy. Security threats in Beni Walid prevented any international assistance from accessing the area. Hence, clearance work there remains on hold. However clearance activities were successfully implemented in Tarhouna, Tawergha and Siltan. The action availed support to help minorities obtain personal documentation. In addition, advocacy and awareness raising among key stakeholders as well as a number of surveys, needs assessments and quick impact projects in the field of education were carried out in Sabha.

A further action supports the procurement of an **Armoured Excavator for Explosive Ordnance Disposal**. The excavator is equipped with hydraulic shears to complement the manual clearance activities. The action also provides for training of staff to operate the equipment and operating costs for clearance of rubble at four sites. The procurement process was launched and the equipment is about to be purchased from a supplier in Libya.

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

IfS supported actions aim to strengthen the role of civil society in Libya in the wake of a violent revolution and a difficult transition. The rapid deployment of this support in May 2011 enabled the EU to secure a credible position as a partner in Libya's process of reconstruction and democratisation. Furthermore the IfS finances actions targeted at strengthening national crisis response capacities, clear particular areas of deadly ammunition and address the needs of IDPs, migrants and vulnerable groups.

The actions supported are consistent with the European Union's policy framework for Libya and are entirely complementary to ENPI-funded interventions improving service delivery and fostering reform in the area of the security sector and the rule of law. They are also fully in line with interventions supported by other donors, most notably EU Member States.

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

### MADAGASCAR

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support to elections</b>	 <p>Map Source: Europa Technologies, UNOS The boundaries and names shown do not represent official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<b>Elections</b>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 24/03/2011 (2) 01/06/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) Contracted: EUR 1 400 000; Paid: EUR 1 330 000 (2) Contracted: EUR 599 389; Paid: EUR 479 511	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 13/11/2012 (2) 19/12/2012	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 12/11/2013 (2) 19/06/2013	

### Context of Instability

In March 2009, after a period of violent demonstrations in Antananarivo, President Ravalomanana signed power over to the military, which in turn granted presidency to opposition leader Andry Rajoelina, the elected Mayor of the capital city and leader of the demonstrations. Rajoelina declared himself President of the High Authority for Transition (HAT) and pledged to hold presidential elections, following a constitutional referendum and revision of the electoral code. The international community generally condemned the unconstitutional and undemocratic change of power in Madagascar and considered the series of events of early 2009 that led to the installation of the de facto leadership to be a military "coup d'état".

With the suspension of most non-humanitarian aid to the country and the application of political sanctions (including suspension from the African Union, the Southern African Development Community - SADC), the international community has put pressure on Malagasy actors to engage and cooperate with each other in order to find a lasting solution to the crisis. After a two-year impasse and the failure of several mediation efforts, the SADC Mediation team led by former Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano managed to form a consensus around a roadmap among many key political actors in September 2011. The roadmap sets out the conditions for an inclusive administration of the transition period until democratic elections can end the governance crisis.

Following an electoral Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) in May 2012, the UN recommended holding combined presidential and legislative elections after an 8-month election preparation period. The proposal was to conduct these elections in May-June 2013 in order to avoid the rainy season from December till end of April. In July 2012, the Madagascar Independent National Electoral Commission of the Transition (INEC-T) endorsed the UN recommendations and validated a detailed electoral timetable. The electoral calendar was subsequently adopted in August 2012 by the Government, however due to technical delays, the electoral calendar was modified on 5<sup>th</sup> February and elections are now due to take place in July and September 2013.



Considering the complex and fragile political situation in Madagascar and the vulnerability that large parts of the population face due to poverty, a successful electoral process is key to overcoming the current crisis and allowing the country to embark upon recovery.

## Short Description

The IfS action supports the election process in Madagascar by providing an early start and paving the way for a planned contribution from the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) to consolidate the preparations for free and fair elections. The IfS support is designed as follows: a first component implemented by UNDP is strengthening the Independent National Electoral Commission of the transition's capacity for the revision of the electoral list and voters registration through a Contribution Agreement with UNDP, while a second component implemented by selected NGOs provides voters education and raises public awareness on electoral process.

## Activities and State of Play

A Contribution Agreement was signed with UNDP on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2012. Two Grant Contracts were concluded with EISA (Electoral Institute of Southern Africa) and SFCG (Search for Common Ground) in December 2012 for the implementation of the voters education and public awareness raising activities.

All three projects activities are currently under implementation. Regular meetings are held with the respective implementers. The Contribution agreement with UNDP is designed to support activities on the voters registration through:

- Material supplies such as computers, office supplies, spare parts for printers, etc;
- Printing supplies and documents;
- Logistics and transport, to deliver forms and centralise voter data;
- The implementation of a National Center of numeric data management for the Election's Council (Centre National de Traitement des Données Informatiques (CNTDI)).

Regarding the two grant contracts for the voter education and awareness raising, the projects activities are being implemented. As the voter registration is late, the awareness raising continues to be relevant. The grant contract with EISA aims to support the following activities:

- Identification, selection and training of civil society organisations to be involved on voters education;
- Production of printed support to voters education;
- Voter's education's modules deployment and dissemination;


The grant contract with the NGO "Search for Common Ground" targets the implementation of support to medias based both on hardware and on training for a better voters education, fair information and wide access to the voters sensitisation.

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

The IfS funding enabled the provision of a consistent and timely EU support to the electoral process, in line with the Council Decision of 5 December 2011 and the political statements of HR/VP Catherine Ashton. The EU remains the main donor in Madagascar. The adoption of the financing decision was closely coordinated with other donors, such as the UNDP, Norway and Switzerland. The announcement of the project funding was strongly followed by press and various stakeholders, enabling all to coordinate, including with SADC, on the electoral process and road map implementation. The IfS support will form the basis of incoming funding through the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF in support of the electoral process in the country.

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

### MALI

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Special Programme for Peace, Security and Development of North Mali (PSPSDN)</b>	 <p>Map Sources: EPRC Europe Technologies, UNOS The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Dec 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Restore State presence in the region	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	11/04/2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 4,000,000 ; Contracted: EUR 3,961,350 ; Paid: EUR 2,336,776,80	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/03/2011 (retroactive)	
<b>End Date</b>	31/08/2012	

### Context of Instability

The evaluation of the situation and formulation of the Instrument for Stability (IfS) crisis-response programme took place before the outbreak of the Touareg rebellion, which started in January 2012 in the North of Mali, and the coup d'état of the 23rd of May 2012.

### Short Description

This IfS intervention supported the PSPSDN programme (Programme spécial pour la paix, la sécurité et le développement dans le nord du Mali) of the Malian government, which was also co-funded by other international donors, including some EU Member States. It aimed to help combat growing insecurity linked to criminal and terrorist activities and the socio-economic grievances aired by local communities through re-establishing an effective presence of the civilian administration in the North of Mali.

### Activities and State of Play

The Programme had initially foreseen the following activities: reinforcement of the national security set up in the northern regions; improvement of governance in the northern regions through a better functioning of the State Administration and of local authorities; promotion of economic and social development activities in the northern regions; and information, awareness raising and participation of the local population on issues related to security threats.

The implementation of this project was seriously affected by the increasing insecurity in the north of Mali and, following attacks on two project locations, the PSPSDN programme was suspended by the Government of Mali in February 2012. The incidents which increased the security concerns and enabled the project implementation occurred before the military coup of 23rd March 2012, which confirmed these risks.



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

The Sahel region is facing multiple challenges in terms of: extreme poverty; the effects of climate change; frequent food crises; rapid population growth; fragile governance; corruption; internal tensions and conflicts; the risk of violent extremism and radicalisation; illicit trafficking of different kinds (notably drugs); and terrorist-linked security threats. The problems in the Sahel are cross-border and closely intertwined. This situation predated the Libyan crisis, but was further exacerbated by its consequences.

The EU launched a Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel in March 2011. The IfS action was identified in the framework of the global approach which includes four lines of action: (i) development, good governance and internal conflict resolution (ii) political and diplomatic action (iii) security and the rule of law; and (iv) countering violent extremism and radicalisation. The EU remains actively engaged to support the Malian authorities and international efforts to protect democratic government, the rule of law and the territorial integrity of Mali and of the wider region.

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

### ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support for Border Management in Mauritania</b>	 <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Security Sector Reform	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	14/12/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Amount allocated and committed EUR 1.220.000 Contracted EUR 1.220.000 ; Paid EUR 708.352	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	09/03/2011	
<b>End Date</b>	11/03/2013	

### Context of Instability

In recent years, there has been rising insecurity in Mauritania. Its territory has been used by Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) as a theatre of operations and, since 2005, Mauritania has faced terrorist threats, kidnapping, attacks and killings. The last actions of this kind took place as recently as November 2012 with the kidnapping of a French-Portuguese national close to the Malian border with Mauritania. Alongside the terrorist threat, due to its geographical position as well as the enormity of its territory (North, North East) the country is also exposed to illegal activities and traffic from cigarettes, illegal migration/human trafficking of drugs and small weapons. It is not clear if there is collusion between AQIM and these activities, it is presumed that both benefit from each other.

In the meantime, the Mauritanian authorities have taken actions to secure the country's borders, improve the security of identity documents and redeploy the security forces inside the country and alongside its border. These actions have been increased in response to regional unrest, notably in Mali since the beginning of 2012. A national strategy to fight terrorism and transnational crime was adopted in April 2012.

Following several fact findings missions on the Sahel Development and Security Initiatives, the issue of border management has been highlighted by the Mauritanian authorities as a priority to tackle illegal migration, human and drug trafficking and to ensure minimum security control. Of 45 existing legal entry points to the country, 17 border posts, located mainly in the south of the country, were considered as first priority for support from donors.

### Short Description

The objective of this programme is to support the Mauritanian authorities in combating growing

insecurity linked to criminal and terrorist activities and, supporting reinforcement of their territorial surveillance capacities. The aim is to strengthen the operability of priority land border posts and airports managed by the Mauritanian border police. Activities include new construction and renovation works, the provision of equipment as well as expertise and training on border management. The project also foresees upgrading of the border management information system and the interconnection of the border posts through a centralised data management system.

## Activities and State of Play

Activities started in March 2011 covering the following:

- Border post construction (7 posts) and renovation (1 post)
- Installation of computers and related material (21 locations)
- Installation of passport reading machines (12 border posts)
- Installation of solar panels for energy supply (9 border posts)
- Provision of furniture (7 border posts)

It is expected that all those actions will be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2013. In addition to this, a trainer training program has been designed around four modules:

- Migration, fraud, security and trafficking
- Legal migration and its operational framework
- Border management operations
- Administration and reporting

The objective is to build the capacity of selected trainees to be able to train their peers. Additional support will be needed (infrastructure, material, curricula) to roll out this approach within the national training program. The transmission network to feed the central database on border management data is partially operational and should be completed by the end of the first quarter of 2013.

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

Additional actions under EU Sahel Strategy for Security and Development are currently under preparation to cover the remaining border posts, with contributions from local authorities as well as the EDF and EU Member States.

This project has been held as an example of good practice for a regional border management approach. This was also demonstrated through the deployment of a high-level mission of the Ministry of Interior of Senegal to Mauritania in autumn 2012 which was supported by the EU. It is anticipated that studies on common border posts and stronger cooperation and exchange of information between Mauritania and Senegal will take place in 2013.

## Implementation of Instrument for Stability (IFS) Programmes in

### MAURITIUS

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support to the trial and related treatment of piracy suspects in Mauritius</b>	 <p>MAURITIUS</p> <p>Agalega Is. Carriacou Is. Rodrigues Is.</p> <p>Poudre d'Or Pamplemousses Port Louis Beau Bassin Moka Centre de Flacq Rose Hill Tamarin Mahebourg Souillac</p> <p>INDIAN OCEAN</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>Map Source: UNCTAD Transport Technology The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created Jan 2010 - www.unhcr.org</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to prosecution, police, judicial and prison services	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	17 June 2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Contracted: EUR 1,080,000; Paid: EUR 592,729.76	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	20.8.2011	
<b>End Date</b>	19.8.2013	

### Context of Instability

Combating maritime piracy along some of the world's major shipping routes off the Horn of Africa is a high priority for the countries of the region as well as the wider international community. Apart from its impact on overall security, the disruption of trade caused by the piracy crisis is damaging the already fragile economies of countries of the region. The EU is actively engaged in the fight against piracy through the conduct of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) naval operation EU-NAVFOR Atalanta, contributing to the protection of vulnerable sea vessels and the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast. The EU is also involved through the EUCAP NESTOR operation, contributing to enhance maritime capacity of selected countries in the Indian Ocean Region.

The Government of Mauritius has indicated its willingness to prosecute pirates, while acknowledging the limited human and other resources available in the country. In October 2010, Mauritius hosted the Second Regional Ministerial Conference on Piracy, at which the regional strategy and action plan were adopted. On 14 July 2011, the Government of Mauritius and the EU signed an agreement defining the conditions and the modalities for the transfer of suspected pirates for investigation, prosecution, trial and detention in Mauritius, transfer of associated property seized and the treatment of such suspects. This is the third such transfer agreement that the EU has signed with a third country, after Kenya and the Seychelles. On 1 June 2012 Mauritius notified the EU under the agreement, thus confirming its readiness for possible transfer of apprehended suspected pirates from EU-NAVFOR.

### Short Description

The IfS project provides targeted support to Mauritius's prosecution, police, judicial and prison services, with a particular focus on helping to overcome capacity and logistical constraints associated with trying and detaining piracy suspects.

## Activities and State of Play

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the EU's implementing partner for antipiracy projects in Kenya and the Seychelles, is also implementing the project in the Eastern and Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region as well as in Mauritius. This project has been effectively implementing the following activities: (i) Legislative review and assistance with amendments to legislation; (ii) Support to Police/Coast Guard; (iii) Support to Prosecutors and the Attorney General's Office; (iv) Support to Courts; (v) Support to Prison Service; and (vi) Support to Regional learning exchanges.

In 2012, handover guidance was prepared and a simulation exercise carried out in April at sea and in September at the airport; prison cells in Beau Bassin prison were refurbished in order to accommodate up to 30 pirates; grant agreement was reached to cover for legal aid and transcription costs; a prison mentor was posted to prison services to assist with the Masterplan/Strategic framework development process, prison related legal reform requirements (legislative amendments, updating of existing regulations, standing orders) and improvements in their training system; regional exchange for the prison staff took place in Seychelles, Mauritian police shadowed piracy trials in Seychelles, to name a few concrete results.

This project assisted the Government of Mauritius to be fully ready to receive the piracy suspects for prosecution as from 1 June 2012. At the end of 2011, Mauritius's National Assembly passed the Piracy and Maritime Violence Act and in June 2012 the refurbishment of the prison cells to accommodate piracy suspects was completed. Furthermore, Mauritius signed the Agreement for the re-transfer of the sentenced pirates from Mauritius to Somalia with the Transitional Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia and with Puntland State of Somalia on 25 May 2012. It also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the conditions of transfer of suspected pirates and seized property to Mauritius with the United Kingdom on 8 June 2012. However, due to the decline of piracy activities in 2012, EU-NAVFOR has not approached Mauritius to propose any transfer during 2012. This has however happened on 18 January 2013 when Mauritius officially accepted the first transfer of suspected pirates (12) apprehended by EU-NAVFOR in the Indian Ocean.

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

This IfS action complements (i) the EU's CSDP anti-piracy naval operation Atalanta, (ii) a civilian CSDP mission EUCAP Nestor, a regional strengthening mission aimed at enhancing the maritime capacities of initially five countries in the Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean, (iii) the regional European Development Fund funded (EDF) start-up project to Promote Regional Maritime Security implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) anti-piracy cell composed of IOC country experts, including a Mauritian one, and (iv) the wider efforts of the EU and the international community to tackle the piracy problem in the Gulf of Aden. However, the Mauritian contribution to the joint fight against piracy is restricted by its limited capacities. It is important that EU Member States, the UNODC and other international actors continue and build on the initial measures addressing some of Mauritius' short-term needs. To this end, Mauritius will also benefit from the main EDF funded regional programme to Promote Regional Maritime Security to be approved in 2013 and implemented in the Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region.

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

### MYANMAR/BURMA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	(1) <b>Support to civil society initiatives on democracy and media</b> (2) <b>Support to the reform process</b>	 <p>Map Source: UNCT, Europe Technology 2006 The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Oct 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Capacity Building Support	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 26/06/2009 (2) 23/04/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) Committed: EUR 2,150,000; Contracted: EUR 1,998,228; Paid: EUR 1,557,054 (2) Committed: EUR 2,400,000; Contracted: EUR 2,100,000; paid: EUR 1,411,240	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 21/12/2010 (2) 10/06/2012	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 20/12/2012 (2) 09/12/2013	

### Context of Instability

(1) Under autocratic rule since 1962, Myanmar/Burma was considered one of the most repressive and isolated states in Asia. In this context, the announcement by the Government of B/M of national elections in 2010 presented a challenge and an opportunity for the international community. The elections in November 2010, held after the approval of a new constitution, led to the installation of a new, civilian government that began implementing an ambitious political and economic reform agenda in April 2011.

(2) Myanmar/Burma continues an unprecedented process of political and economic reforms. This has achieved results in the respect for human rights (such as the release of political prisoners, freer media), in lively Parliamentary debates, in a rapprochement between Government and political parties and leaders (participation of the National League for Democracy in the by-elections on 1 April 2012) and in addressing structural poverty as a national issue. Most notably, an emerging peace process has resulted in ceasefires between the government and most armed ethnic groups, with the exception of the conflict in Kachin state, which has escalated recently and could still jeopardise the whole peace process.

Myanmar/Burma needs the international community to assist the Government in breaking free of bad habits of the past and to help its effort to modernise and democratise its society and to

advance quickly in consolidating the gains already made in the ethnic peace process. This first set of three projects has supported the process of economic and political reforms, and established the Myanmar Peace Centre, which supports the Peace Process between the Government and the ethnic groups.

## Short Description

(1) In order to benefit from the limited window of opportunity for greater political breathing space during the period prior to the 2010 elections, five projects were signed in the third quarter of 2009 to help build the capacity of civil society, i.e. of agents of change in the run-up to the 2010 elections and beyond. A final project was signed after the elections to strengthen the capacity for elected pro-democracy members of parliament and political parties.

(2) After the Government of Myanmar started the process of reform, the EU assisted in maintaining the momentum of reforms through two capacity building projects. This support has bridged the gap until the EU Development and Co-operation Instrument capacity building project could be deployed, whilst also providing urgently needed expertise in a range of topics, from electoral reform to macro-economics. Both projects helped the timely establishment of the Myanmar Peace Centre. A third project within this package supported the Myanmar Human Rights Commission.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) Of the six projects under the first IfS package, only one "Platform for Democratisation" remained under implementation in 2012. This project supported Members of Parliament (MPs), Political Parties, and NGOs by offering modular capacity building training for each of these three groups (with 30-36 participants in each group), as well as a study trip to Indonesia in late 2012 for 30 MPs to build their capacity and exchange experiences with their colleagues in the Indonesian Parliament.

(2) Implementation of the three projects under this package is well under way. All of them have delivered their activities as expected and have often exceeded expectations. Among other activities, the two projects focused on capacity building, "Support to the Promotion of Reform in Myanmar/Burma" and "Support to Peace Process and to the Establishment of the Myanmar Peace Centre" have funded expert missions to analyse numerous sectors and produce high-level reports that will inform policy making by the ministries. Among these are: Assessment of the elections system; Capacity needs analysis by the ILO for the Ministry of Labour and Arbitration Council; Needs assessment on Foreign Direct Investment and Special Economic Zones' negotiations; Policy advisory report on the Statistical System; Report on Aid Effectiveness; Report on Land Reform and Environmental Sustainability; Report on trade policy and business environment; and Diagnostic Roundtable with the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, two workshops with line ministries on public finances; etc. As noted above, the projects also supported the establishment of the Myanmar Peace Centre, the quasi-governmental institution that will be the focal point for the Peace Process.

The project supporting the Myanmar Human Rights Commission, "Human rights institution-building in Myanmar/Burma with a focus on capacity development of the Human Rights



Commission", has already implemented a seminar on good practices in achieving compliance with the Paris Principles on national human rights institutions, as well as a workshop on international human rights mechanisms for civil society organisations and individuals active in the field of human rights.

Whenever possible gender issues are mainstreamed in the projects (i.e. rights protection and gender of participants).

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

Past IfS funding in Myanmar/Burma supported the offices of the UN Special Envoy (complemented by the work of EU Special Envoy Fassino). Complementing this public diplomacy channel, in 2008 the IfS 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 the Finnish peace-building NGO Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) led by Martti Ahtisaari. In addition to the IfS programmes, the European Commission also funded IfS actions to support democratisation work by non-State actors in Myanmar/Burma, also in conjunction with the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights and support of NGOs through the Non-State Actors thematic instrument.



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

### NAGORNO-KARABAKH REGION

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support for the Peaceful Settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh</b>	 Copyright: JRC
<b>Type of measure</b>	peace-building, civil society, confidence building, people-to-people, dialogue, conflict transformation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	07/06/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<i>Committed:</i> EUR 6,000,000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 5,847,616.51 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 683,327.59	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/03/2012	
<b>End Date of the project</b>	28/02/2015	

### Context of Instability

The Nagorno-Karabakh (NK) conflict 1992-1994 has led to massive population displacement with more than 600,000 persons still considered Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees in Azerbaijan and Armenia (in 2012) and to occupation of sizeable Azerbaijani territory. Negotiations on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict under the auspices of the OSCE Minsk Group have been near deadlocked during the last year thus demonstrating the need for further efforts by the parties to the conflict to achieve substantial progress including accepting the assistance and input of third parties. There are rare contacts between the people divided by the conflict and violent incidents on the line of contact occur regularly. The present political context has been complicated further by the "Safarov case" and the announced opening of the airport in Nagorno-Karabakh. The outlook of having a tangible breakthrough in the negotiations ahead of the Presidential elections in Armenia and Azerbaijan in 2013 is rather bleak with both sides trying to exploit the conflict for the election campaign and a risk of accidental escalation on the line of contact.

### Short Description

***Support for the Peaceful Settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh*** The overall objective

of this project is to increase the credibility and popular legitimacy of peacebuilding efforts around the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by fostering the participation of sidelined groups and facilitating dialogue between civil society and policy makers at national and international levels. Support will also be provided to involve new partners at local level and to respond to emerging needs and identified gaps, complementing the work of the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia.

## Activities and State of Play

The project activities currently being implemented focus on: (i) Broadening the base of participation in peacebuilding initiatives, with special attention given to marginalised groups; (ii) Building confidence between all sides of the conflict through increased people-to-people contact; (iii) Promoting fresh analysis and new ideas that challenge existing discourses on the conflict with peace-oriented visions of the future; and (iv) Actively engaging civil society in dialogue with policy makers at national and international levels on the transformation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. A concrete example of activity that has already been implemented is the screening throughout the region, in Europe and in the US, of a film ("Memories Without Borders"<sup>4</sup>), produced under a previous IfS project by a team of Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Turkish directors, . The film, which comes along with a training handbook, was used at the 'Dialogue Through Film Youth Academy' that brought together ten young Azerbaijanis and Armenians in Tbilisi in December 2012. The training will continue in 2013 and by the end of the project it is expected that new joint audiovisual materials will be produced by the young artists.

The project also allows for the maintenance and daily update of the [www.commonspace.eu](http://www.commonspace.eu) website, which publishes news, blogs, opinions and an online library related to the NK conflict.

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

Access to NK remains affected by the persistent unsafe environment but more often by pre-conditions and restrictions imposed by the sides. Consequently very few isolated initiatives are in place to support and strengthen civil society and to provide support to conflict-affected persons and other vulnerable sectors of the communities. Joint Analysis Workshops bringing in different organisations and think tanks working on the region are being organised within the framework of the ongoing project in order to ensure coordination, exchange views and share approaches to the conflict.

With the exception of a few regional projects, which incorporate participants from NK, as well as from Armenia and Azerbaijan, this programme is the only specific EU-funded initiative on NK. Given the strategic interest of the EU in supporting peace and stability in the South Caucasus region this IfS action remains crucial.


The project is designed to complement the role of the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia, whose mandate has been renewed until July 2013.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDTCgvaWZh4>

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

### NEPAL

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>1) Exceptional Assistance Measure in support to the Peace Process in Nepal</b> <b>2) Equipping National and Local actors in Internal Conflict Management Processes with Skills for Dialogue and Constructive Negotiation</b>	 <p>Map Source: UNOS, Esri/Mapbox, ©2012  The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation, Regional Peace building Capacity.	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	1) 19/12/2008 2) 02/01/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	1) Committed EUR 5,950,000 Contracted EUR 5,755,138.06 Paid EUR 5,755,138.06 De-committed EUR 194,861.94 2) Contracted EUR 800,000 ; Paid EUR 694,944	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	1) August 2009 2) January 2012	
<b>End Date</b>	1) December 2012 2) June 2013	

### Context of Instability

After more than 10 years of insurgency, Nepal witnessed a return to democracy when the King capitulated in April 2006 in face of mass protest. The Parliament was reconvened and the mainstream seven-party alliance set out to implement a roadmap to democracy with the promulgation of an Interim Constitution in 2007 and with the election of a Constituent Assembly (CA) in 2008 to rewrite the Constitution in line with the parties' agreement with the Maoists. The CA was dissolved on 27 May 2012 after failing to deliver a new constitution despite repeated extensions of its tenure. The drafting of a new Constitution is now on hold, awaiting the election of a new CA, which is now scheduled to take place before the end of 2013. Federalism was the most contentious issue that the CA failed to agree on. Meanwhile, the integration of the Maoist Army combatants has been completed with a majority leaving with a voluntary retirement package. Those who chose to be integrated into the Nepal Army have undergone training after passing examinations and are now governed by the Nepal Army regulations. The formation in March 2013 of an Interim Election Council of Ministers headed by Chief Justice Khil Raj Regmi represented a breakthrough in the political stalemate that resulted from the dissolution of the CA in May 2012.

### Short Description

**ACTION 1** The overall objective is to contribute to the consolidation of the peace process in Nepal by supporting, through the Government-run multi-donor Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), the

successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Its specific objectives are 1) Cantonment management and Rehabilitation of Maoist Combatants 2) Assistance to Conflict Affected Persons 3) Promotion of Security and Transitional Justice, 4) Support to CA, Elections and Peace Building initiatives at national and local levels. Support to reconstruction of public infrastructure is seen as a cross cutting theme across all sectors.

**ACTION 2** This action is implemented by the Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP) of UNDP Nepal's Peace Building and Recovery Unit and is part of the larger EU-UNDP project. It focuses on supporting women leaders' involvement in political processes and on providing and developing capacities to re-transmit the training received within relevant women's organisations.

## Activities and State of Play

**ACTION 1** NPTF supported activities as per the above specific objectives. 1) 22 projects were financed ranging from construction and maintenance of access and internal roads, temporary residential buildings, communication and provision of essential services such as health, sanitation, water supply, electricity, alternate energy sources and communication facilities to the Maoist combatants ; 2) 4 projects with a specific focus on conflict affected persons and special support to women Maoist combatants; 3) After the NPTF had supported the Government's efforts to draw up and implement a strategy to remove mines and raise awareness, the UN declared Nepal free of landmines in June 2011. A total of 11 projects were implemented, out of which 6 specifically address the National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and 1820 on Gender issues, Women, Peace and Security. The reconstruction of police units that were damaged during the conflict entered into its second phase in August 2012; 4) A total of 16 projects were financed. All seven projects with the Election Commission of Nepal, which contributed to the successful conclusion of the CA elections/by-elections have been completed. Other projects included public consultation for constitution making, strengthening of local peace committees, dialogue on indigenous nationalities, peace promotion and peace campaign, and institutional support to the NPTF.

**ACTION 2** The CPP carried out a three-day training for 18 senior women leaders from 13 political parties out the 15 of the Inter-Party Women Alliance, organised training for representatives from 5 Civil Society Women's Networks, and carried out a workshop for trainers.

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

To encourage political stability and multiparty democracy in Nepal, the EU programming responses support a comprehensive approach to promote consensus building among leaders.

**ACTION 1** The NPTF provides a platform for the main political parties to agree on strategic options to implement the CPA. The EU 2007-2013 CSP supports stability and peace building activities by including a follow up of the IfS initiative with EUR 22 million from the DCI to the NPTF to extend the EU support to the peace process. Several EU Member States (*Denmark, Finland, Germany and the UK*) contribute to the NPTF, to which Switzerland, Norway and recently the USA also decided to provide funding.

**ACTION 2** The CPP encourages emerging political party and civil society leaders (including women from marginalized groups and youth groups) to actively participate in the political dialogue linked to the transition Nepal is currently going through.

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

### NIGER

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support to security and stabilization in northern Niger and Mali</b>	 <p>Map Source: ECHO UNICEF The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post Conflict Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	10/02/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 10.920.000 Contracted: EUR 10.919.673; Paid: EUR 6.014.188	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/01/2012	
<b>End Date</b>	31/12/2013	

### Context of Instability

In the last five years Niger experienced an armed rebellion in the northern region, which finished in May 2009 without a formal peace agreement, and a military coup in February 2010 to put an end to the authoritarian drift of the democratically elected president Mamadou Tandja.

However, it is at Niger's borders, that instability has been growing in the last few years, threatening Niger with spill-over effects. At the northern border, the 2011 revolution in Libya resulted in: i) the demobilisation of numerous former Tuareg rebels (Nigeriens and Malians alike) who had served Col. Gaddafi's regime and who eventually returned after its collapse; ii) the uncontrolled circulation of weapons, drugs and human trafficking in all the Sahel area; and iii) ongoing tensions, including armed conflicts, especially in south Libya around Sheba, where Twarga, Tuareg and Tebu minorities, predominantly allies of former Gaddafi's regime, are concentrated.

At the north-western border, the 2012 crisis in northern Mali, initiated by a Tuareg rebellion group, added to the Coup in Bamako, ended up in a de facto partition of the country with the North controlled by armed Islamist and terrorist groups and in political instability in the South. Direct threats to security in Niger from terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA), that have their safe haven in northern Mali, materialized well before the 2012 crisis in Mali. Since 2008, AQIM and MUJWA have been responsible for attacks against the Nigerien army, kidnappings as well as killings of several Westerners. These groups are also involved in all kinds of criminal cross border trafficking. Taking advantage of historical tensions and widespread youth unemployment, MUJWA is recruiting young people directly in Niger.

At the southern border the danger originates in northern Nigeria where Boko Haram, an extremely

violent sect claiming to be engaged in an Islamic jihad against the Nigerian state, has intensified terrorist attacks since 2009, killing over 900 people. More recently, the kidnapping of a French engineer by the group Ansaru proves the increasing southern threats. Both sides of the border are populated by the same ethnic group, the Hausa, with an intrinsic risk of contagion because of ethnic solidarity.

This already instable situation might rapidly evolve depending on the outcome of the international armed intervention in Mali.

## Short Description

The programme is in line with the Government's Development and Security Strategy for Northern Niger and is being implemented by international organisations as well as by international and local NGOs under the overall responsibility of the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace. The programme focuses in the Agadez region and small portions of Tahoua and Tillabéry regions; a limited number of socio-economic recovery activities have been implemented in northern Mali. It aims at increasing security in the North of Niger following three axes of intervention:

- 1) Improving the security of persons and goods by supporting the creation of municipal police bodies, demining the Aïr area (where land mines were placed during the 2007-2009 rebellion), providing assistance to the victims of mines, updating national regulations for demining operations and collecting small arms according to an arms-against-development approach;
- 2) Supporting socio-economic insertion of unemployed youth (including ex-rebels and former migrants returned from Libya) through support to agro-pastoral and other income generating activities, financing of high-intensity labour small infrastructures at local level, promotion of training and services to help the youth to find job and the improvement of health services in remote areas;
- 3) Strengthening the capacity of national and local authorities involved in the consolidation of peace and promoting small peace building actions at local level.

## Activities and State of Play

All the allocated funds have been committed and, despite some challenges in the implementation, the program is largely on track towards achieving the targeted goals. The implemented and planned activities have contributed to the improvement of the security situation by giving hope to populations adversely affected by the effects of internal and external socio-political crises. Therefore there is great appreciation for the program among the local population and Niger authorities. The good level of cooperation with the authorities should also be highlighted. This has been confirmed by the mid-term evaluation of the program carried out in December 2012.

Under the first component, some 250 municipal policemen have already been trained and deployed. Some equipment is still to be provided but the success of the operation validates the government's plan to create municipal police bodies in other areas. Demining operations are also partially implemented. However, these two components are behind schedule and subject to some corrective measures.

Following the Malian crisis the socio-economic activities under the second axis were reinforced in the relevant areas with a special focus on the improvement of the economic security of vulnerable households including pastoralist families.

The municipalities have been closely involved in the identification of high-intensity labour operations and income generating activities. Many of them are already underway. The facilities to help the youth to find a job are partially operational although the vocational training component is suffering some delays.

The selection of peace building micro-projects and the capacity building activities of national and local authorities under axis 3 also began in 2012.

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

This program is in line with the EU Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel ("Sahel Strategy"), a comprehensive and coherent approach to the complex crisis situation in the region. The Sahel Strategy has allocated EUR 167 million (including that of the IfS) in addition to the 10th European Development Fund in Mauritania, Mali and Niger along four lines of action: i) Development, good governance and internal conflict resolution, ii) political and diplomatic action, iii) security and the rule of law; iv) countering violent extremism and radicalisation.

In July 2012, in the framework of the Sahel Strategy, the EU has also deployed a civilian CSDP mission ("EUCAP Sahel") to Niger, with Liaison Officers in Nouakchott and Bamako, in order to contribute to the fight against terrorism and organised crime. Both programmes are complementary and have identified areas of close cooperation in the field.



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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support to community level conflict resolution and reintegration of ex-militants to promote stability in the Niger Delta region</b>		
<b>Type of measure</b>	Peacebuilding, Reintegration	Reconciliation	and
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	11 August 2011		
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 5 800 000 Contracted: EUR 5 347 101 Paid: EUR 1 924 956		
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	13.12.2011		
<b>End Date</b>	12.09.2013		



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### Context of Instability

Since 1975, the oil produced in the Niger Delta has accounted for a large part of Nigeria's export earnings, yet it remains one of the most under-developed regions in Nigeria. It is generally understood that the crisis in the Niger Delta, which is home to an estimated 20 million people, results from a deep-seated sense of neglect and marginalization of the region's residents by the government, as well as a high economic dependency of the population on oil production as a result of the destruction of alternative livelihoods through environmental pollution. 70% of the population still live below the poverty line.

Over the last several decades local groups have advocated for a greater share of oil proceeds through both non-violent advocacy and armed struggle. Militias have carried out attacks on oil production infrastructures, oil company employees, and have tapped pipelines, a practice known as 'illegal bunkering'. The instability created by these militant groups and the abundance of small arms have provided an opportunity for quite a large number of loosely organized ethnic and private militias, secret society groups, and bandits to emerge in the region, preying on oil companies as well as on ordinary citizens.

In August 2010, the Presidential Amnesty Committee was established and an Amnesty Programme went into effect nationwide. In 2012 a "third phase" of ex-militants joined the Amnesty Programme bringing the total number of ex-militants in the Programme up to 40 000. Despite the Amnesty Programme militancy structures remain in place and the situation in the Niger Delta is still highly volatile. While the Amnesty Programme provides a critical opportunity



to reduce violence in the region, it has numerous flaws in its long-term sustainability. The programme does not create livelihood and economic growth opportunities. It also places little to no emphasis on resolving old grievances, supporting reintegration, or facilitating reconciliation and healing within communities. As all of these elements are essential for the Niger Delta to turn from the path of violence, it remains a highly volatile region.

## Short Description

In order to support the long-term stability and results of the Amnesty and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration processes in the Niger Delta, this action focuses on three specific objectives: 1) to support community conflict resolution and reconciliation in 7 'trend-setting' areas in the three core Niger Delta States; 2) to leverage changes in these 'trend setting' communities to influence conflict dynamics across the Niger Delta region and 3) to facilitate access to information and dialogue inclusive of marginalised and alternative voices in the Niger Delta. Target groups are ex-militants, community residents including women, youth, leaders and elders, as well as security forces. Activities include trainings in conflict transformation for community residents, women, youth and security forces and psychotherapy and rehabilitation ("trauma healing"), establishing of community radio stations and training of journalists as well as media activities such as drama production and broadcast, news and features. These activities should help to reduce barriers to reintegration and community healing and to create a collective, inclusive vision of reconciliation and a peaceful co-existence in the future in the whole Niger Delta region. The activities will also focus on strengthening the capacity for conflict prevention and establish an early warning system as well as new channels of information and dialogue, for marginalised groups, such as women and youth in particular.

## Activities and State of Play

The project, carried out by *Search for Common Ground*, an international NGO, together with local implementing and technical partners in the three core Niger Delta States, has advanced very well since its start in December 2011. At the beginning a baseline study was carried out in the communities in order to optimise the approach based on collected key data including opinions and expectations of ex-militants, community members, elders, youth and women. In all selected communities Local Project Committees (LPC) were established to ensure local ownership of planned activities. Exchange visits of members of LPCs were organised which inspired them to increase peace building actions in their respective communities and how to best address grievances and conflicts. Activities such as advocacy training for women and youth, conflict transformation trainings, Town Hall meetings and small-scale collaborative development projects were carried out. After six months more than 2500 beneficiaries were already directly engaged in the project activities. A spill over effect to the wider Niger Delta region was ensured by airing refurbished radio dramas but also producing and airing new radio dramas called "Day don break". This series, which also allows for subsequent discussions on air, is designed in local language and addresses specific problems of local communities in the Niger Delta. A project website was created, newsletters are distributed regularly and facebook and blogs are very useful interactive means of communication. More media related activities will be launched and will foster peace-building activities in the wider Niger Delta region. Small-scale development projects helped communities to realise commonly agreed events or works such as the rehabilitation of roads, installing of street lightening, cleaning up of a community or a five-day

free medical health care. These solidarity events contributed to foster community relationship and were highly appreciated because of its quality delivered and its unbureaucratic and rapid response character after the flooding.


After one year the project has brought marked changes in the attitudes, perceptions and approaches of ex-militants and community members, elders, women and youth to conflict and other community issues. Many inhabitants have gained a new sense of optimism because they now better understand and are better equipped to address their concerns non-violently.

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

The IfS action is complementary to the EU's MPP9 (Micro Projects Programme) and the Niger Delta Support Programme both funded by the EDF; the latter includes activities generating economic growth.

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

### PAKISTAN

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>(1) Consolidation of democracy in Pakistan through support for elections</b> <b>(2) Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan</b> <b>(3) Support post-crisis reconstruction and development in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Baluchistan</b> <b>(4) Early Recovery from Floods</b>	 <p>Map Pakistan. ESRI, Source Technologies, UNCS. The geographical information shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Edited this represents approximately the line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map created in Dec 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<b>(1) Strengthening of democracy</b> <b>(2) Rule of Law/Security System Reform</b> <b>(3) Post-Conflict Recovery</b> <b>(4) Response to natural disasters</b>	
<b>Dates of Adoption of IFS Decisions</b>	<b>(1) 19/01/2012</b> <b>(2) 18/12/2009</b> <b>(3) 02/07/2010</b> <b>(4) 17/12/2010</b>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<b>(1) EUR 10,000,000; Contracted: EUR 9,924,163.68 ; Paid: EUR 3,967,806</b> <b>(2) EUR 15,000,000; Contracted: EUR 15,000,000; Paid: EUR 14,738,520</b> <b>(3) EUR 15,000,000; Contracted: EUR 15,000,000; Paid: EUR 15,000,000</b> <b>(4) EUR 18,000,000; Contracted: EUR 18,000,000; Paid: EUR 17,149,773</b>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	<b>(1a) 23/03/2012; (1b) 28/07/2012; (1c) 18/08/2012; (1d) 21/12/2012</b> <b>(2a) 01/03/2010; (2b) 23/12/2010</b> <b>(3) 02/09/2010</b> <b>(4a) 01/04/2011; (4b) 01/01/2011</b>	
<b>End Dates</b>	<b>(1a) 22/09/2013; (1b) 27/01/2014; (1c) 16/02/2014; (1d) 20/06/2014</b> <b>(2a) 29/02/2012; (2b) 22/03/2012</b> <b>(3) 02/09/2012</b> <b>(4a) 28/02/2013; (4b) 31/12/2012</b>	

### Context of Instability

The security landscape in Pakistan remained volatile throughout 2012 with 2,217 incidents of violence and terrorism reported across the country resulting in 5,047 killed and 5,688 wounded. Over three quarter of the attacks occurred in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Baluchistan provinces and adjacent Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), while elsewhere Karachi was most affected. Causes include the evermore complex interlinking of the spillover from the war in Afghanistan,

nationalistic aspirations in Baluchistan and sectarian grievances across the country, marred by poorly functioning law enforcement and lack of substantial economic and administrative reforms.

Resurging militancy and counter operations by the military in FATA, increased the number of IDPs to almost a quarter of the estimated four million inhabitants in 2012. Implementation of the reforms of the outdated colonial administrative system in FATA announced in 2011, including the allowing of political parties, is taking time and remains insufficient. Lack of secure access hampers return and resettlement of IDPs and development initiatives. The situation in mineral rich Baluchistan is not much better. Though here, as in Karachi, causes of incidents are more ethnic and sectarian in nature and as yet have not resulted in any major displacements. In KP the hold of the Malakand division retaken in 2009, is the only major intervention so far by the armed forces in militancy controlled areas in which pacification appears to be transiting successfully into the reinstatement of civilian administration. At the same time frequent attacks continue to occur in Peshawar and the central and southern districts of KP bordering FATA. In general the widespread insecurity and poor rule of law across Pakistan continues to allow Muslim extremist groups to reinforce and threaten the State's ability to fully control its territory and national integrity.

For the fifth consecutive year Pakistan's economy performed well below its potential in 2012. Much needed changes in the fiscal management of the country did not take place for want of political consensus to reduce the unsustainable levels of subsidies, especially in the energy sector, and to increase the extremely low levels of taxation. The Government is looking once more for a possible bail out from the IMF.

On the positive side, there has been a remarkable degree of persistence in the functioning of the democratic institutions. After having been in power since 2008, the PPP led Government completed a full term in office in March 2013. This is the first time in its history that Pakistan may see a normal transition between two consecutive democratically elected parliaments.

## Short Description

### 1. Consolidation of democracy in Pakistan through support for elections

1a) Supporting advocacy for electoral reforms in Pakistan - implemented by Democracy Reporting International (DRI), this project promotes stakeholder understanding of Pakistan's international obligations for elections and provides for advocacy for meeting these obligations. The 2013 general elections will be the first held since Pakistan ratified the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in June 2010 and committed to regular reporting on implementation of ICCPR in September 2011.

1b) Support for Electoral Reform in Pakistan (SERP) - implemented by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), this programme aims to strengthen the democratic legal framework for elections, to increase voter and civic education outreach and to enhance the electoral management capacity of the Election Commission of Pakistan to conduct credible elections. This programme is co-funded by the UK and Canada.

1c) Electoral cycle support to the Election Commission of Pakistan, implemented through a UNDP/UNWOMEN basket fund (2012-2014), aims to provide technical assistance to the Election Commission of Pakistan to strengthen its capacity to hold fair, free and credible elections according to international standards. Besides the EU, contributing partners are Australia, Norway and UN core funding.

1d) Long Term Election Observation and Oversight in Pakistan - implemented by the Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability/Free and Fair Elections Network (FAFEN), this programme aims to contribute to strengthened democratic institutions and practices in Pakistan through greater public trust in transparent and accountable electoral processes through domestic election observation. Thirty partner organisations of FAFEN have mobilised 369 Long Term Observers to provide pre- and post-election monitoring and who, in turn, support the work of 43,515 Short Term Observers.

## **2. Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan**

2a) Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan (CCBLE) – implemented by GIZ International Services as lead agency for the consortium EUNIDA, this programme aimed to strengthen civilian law enforcement agencies by: 1) supporting the institution and capacity building of the National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA); 2) improving the capacity of the provincial forces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab to handle counter-terrorism investigations; 3) improving the ability of law enforcement agencies to handle media relations; 4) supporting the criminal justice system in Punjab province; and 5) improving the understanding of governance issues in the border areas of Afghanistan.

2b) Procurement of equipment for Civilian Capacity Building of Law Enforcement in Pakistan – implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) to supply non-military, non-lethal equipment to improve the counter-terrorism capacity of the police forces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

## **3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/Federally Administered Tribal Areas/Balochistan Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).**

Administered by the World Bank, the MDTF aims to support the reconstruction and development of the border areas after the military operations carried out in 2009 in response to the Malakand insurgency. It addresses governance issues and citizen-state relations to prevent further conflicts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly Northwest Frontier Province/NWFP), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Baluchistan. In particular, it aims to restore damaged infrastructure and disrupted services and to improve frontline service delivery via local government, health and education departments. It further aims to support livelihoods, particularly for the internally displaced. The current funding of MDTF amounts to US\$ 159 million (previously at the level of US \$ 140 million at the end of 2011), around 70% of which are EU and EU Member State contributions (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and UK).

## **4. Early Recovery from Floods**

4a) Flood Response: Local governance rehabilitation programme – focuses on restoration of local government functions, community participation and rule of law. It is implemented by the UNDP in 29 flood affected districts throughout Pakistan. The programme is part of the UNDP Early Recovery and Restoration of Flood Affected Communities in Pakistan Programme (ERP), amounting to a total of US\$ 120 million.

4b) Flood Response: Media-floods response programme – aims at improving communication on recovery and reconstruction efforts between the government, external aid providers and flood affected communities through strengthened professional radio and TV reporting. The programme is country-wide and is implemented by the media organisation Internews.

## **Activities and State of Play**

### **1. Consolidation of democracy in Pakistan through support for elections**

1a) Supporting advocacy for electoral reforms in Pakistan – implementation of the programme advanced well during 2012. The 2008 EU EOM Chief observer, MEP Michael Gahler visited Pakistan in 2012 within the context of the programme to assess the progress of Pakistan on electoral reforms in conjunction with the 2008 EU EOM recommendations and the pre-election climate and preparedness for credible, transparent and inclusive elections.

A number of timely and quality publications, briefing papers (<http://www.democracy-reporting.org/publications/country-reports/pakistan.html>), workshops and advocacy events undertaken under the programme helped anchor efforts of national and international electoral stakeholders including political parties in the international standards for elections. The

programme is instrumental in pulling together efforts of national and international civil society organisations and facilitating transmission of know-how on legal international standards for elections. Advocacy undertaken through the programme facilitated the conduct of the first ever parliamentary public hearing on electoral reforms with participation of wider civil society held by the Senate Special Committee on election issues. Continued support to the Senate committee in conjunction with the EU-funded longer-term support to the Parliament subsequently led to adoption of the Committee report on electoral reforms.

1b) Support for electoral reform in Pakistan (SERP) –The programme's contribution in terms of identifying, advocating and being a resource in international standards, comparative examples and legal issues for the Election Commission is generally acknowledged. As a result, the Election Commission has prepared a unified law that reflects international election standards and includes recommendations of civil society. IFES continues to provide support for drafting accompanying regulations and Codes of Conduct. The programme further provided assistance to improve electoral rolls. As a result of this process, the 2012 Electoral List is clearly a major improvement in terms of accuracy with approximately 40 million names removed and re-verified.

The programme also focused on improving the performance and professionalization of Election Commission staff with regards to the 2013 elections through training but also beyond through the development of Federal Election Academy. As regards voter/civic education, the programme provided technical and material support in the development of the first ever Voter Education Plan 2012-2013 of the Election Commission and for increasing civil society capacity to conduct voter education.

1c) Electoral cycle support to the Election Commission of Pakistan – is advancing well with primary inputs related to improved performance of polling staff, the establishment of an elections results management system and voter education. As expected, the first year of the programme was primarily driven by the Election Commission focus on the 2013 Pakistan elections. The programme allowed the carrying out of 'real time' pilots in preparation for the general elections during a number of by-elections held in 2012. As regards training of polling staff, the programme helped upgrade training methods and materials so as to be practical and gender sensitive. The development and testing of an election results management system is to be underlined as a particular programme achievement so far. If implemented properly, the Election Commission will, for the first time, have a database of polling station level results, improved accuracy of results compilation and quick transmission of results to the central ECP. The voter turn-out data for each polling station will include gender-desegregated data for the first time (especially important for polling stations with both male and female booths). This will be an important improvement in the management of elections and would significantly contribute to increasing public confidence in election results and the election management body. Long Term Observation will start in February 2013 together with generation of information on observers' findings. The programme is to be seen in the wider context of the work of Free and fair Elections Network (FAFEN) in support of transparency, accountability and electoral processes and with regards to election observation activities undertaken by the network. In this sense, FAFEN is undertaking an integrated approach through the use of resources from Asia Foundation/DFID and USAID (training of observers, election day observation, dissemination and verification of election-related information generated by observers through an election information management system) to supplement and provide solid grounds for the implementation of the long-term observation and advocacy on recommendations made by the 2008 EOM.

## **2. Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan**

2a) Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan - the project largely achieved its objectives and implicitly contributed in establishing the EU as an actor and donor in counter-terrorism and the justice and security sector in Pakistan, especially in KP and Punjab. CCBLE has produced a substantial pool of human and technical resources, including police master trainers, prosecutorial decision making guidelines and a code of conduct. There are also Standard Operating Procedures, curricula and manuals on police-media relations and on subject matters such as crime scene investigation, crime scene management and forensic investigation, terrorism



processes, leadership and management, human rights and gender. The support to NACTA, however, could not be implemented as planned as the status of the institute remained in limbo.

2b) Procurement of equipment for Civilian Capacity Building of Law Enforcement in Pakistan - Following an equipment needs assessment conducted jointly with the Pakistani authorities, bomb disposal and other equipment was delivered in December 2011 and training for the use of the equipment was provided in early 2012.

### **3. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/Federally Administered Tribal Areas/Balochistan Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).**

In 2012 the financial commitments to the MDTF increased to US \$ 159. Following changes in the way GoP has been conducting project approvals, the MDTF saw an important increase in the number of projects under implementation and the disbursement level picking up to US\$ 24.4 million. While the EU project supporting the fund was closed following the disbursement of the planned EU contribution, the EU continues its active role in the follow up of the Fund together with the other contributing donors until it is completely spent, which is expected to be by the end of 2015.

### **4. Early Recovery from Floods**

4a) IfS Floods Response: Local governance rehabilitation programme - the reconstruction and rehabilitation of government buildings affected by the floods, which accounts for one third of the total direct eligible project cost, picked up pace during 2012 correcting previous delays related to unsuccessful tenders, security concerns, and the need to reprioritise the targeted infrastructure. A reprioritisation of reconstruction activities intensified the pace of project implementation.

The soft components of the project have been mostly completed including, amongst others, access for citizens to public services through one-window-operations for the reissue of lost documents. As a result, a total of 27,420 complaints have been filed, which are related to re-issuance of lost documents; out of which 23,162 complaints were resolved (85% were from males while 15% were from females). Citizen protection desks were established at district Bar associations in all 29 project districts and respective Legal Aid Committees were formed. The dispensation of alternative dispute resolution to flood affected people has been strengthened, resulting in the amicable resolution of around 2,002 dispute related cases (out of the 2,025 cases received) benefiting vulnerable populations including 346 women. In collaboration with the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities in Punjab, KP and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Emergency Control Rooms were established with the aim to strengthen disaster risk through effective information management systems at provincial and district levels.

4b) Media for Early Recovery from Floods 2010 - This programme exceeded its envisaged results. Covering 15 affected Pakistan districts, over 300 journalists, community groups, government officials and local NGOs were trained and ethical and environmental journalism was promoted. The programme contributed to building responsible journalism that is in close contact with grass root reality and helped demonstrate the value of strengthened scrutiny of local media over local government. The programme contributed to re-building the texture between communities and the local government within its geographical scope. The programme also helped in establishing a National Council of environmental journalism and Coalition for ethical journalism. There are good prospects of long-term sustainability and lessons learned from this project will be useful for any potential engagement with Pakistan media by the EU or other donors.

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

IfS supported actions have significantly contributed to a better coherence between cooperation and relief operations within the growing political agenda. Since 2010 the IfS has enabled the EU in Pakistan to provide flexible and robust responses to the different crises and political developments that would otherwise not have been possible. Four lines of action emerged that complemented and widened the scope of EU programmes funded through the regular humanitarian and development

instruments: 1) stabilization and peace building; 2) counter terrorism and countering violent extremism; 3) support to democratic transition; and 4) post flood intervention.


The contributions for the Post Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) and to the Multi-donor Trust Fund (MDTF) provided a firm and rapid response in contribution to stabilization and peace building following the 2009 Malakand militancy as well as the continuing security crisis in the Western border regions. It put in place the foundation for a €120 million DCI funded package in support of restoration and strengthening of local administration and community development, covering over the period 2012 to 2016 all 7 districts and 234 Union Councils of the Malakand Division. Albeit on a smaller scale, the NGO led component of the Programme for Economic Advancement and Community Empowerment (PEACE), will also be launched in 2013 in Baluchistan. Given current levels of militancy in the border regions and a potential backlash from the withdrawal of NATO troops from Afghanistan in 2014, the EU may consider exploring further interventions, targeting crises affected areas in FATA and Baluchistan in particular.

In recognition of fundamental flaws in the rule of law system, the Civilian Capacity Building for Law Enforcement (CCBLE) pioneered measures to strengthen capacity building addressing counter terrorism and countering violent extremism. Acquittal rates on terrorist and criminal cases are exceptionally high, resulting from a poorly trained and equipped police and judiciary. Building on the five-year engagement with Pakistan, the EU Counter-Terrorism/Security strategy seeks to structure the different EU and MS assistance in the sector through political dialogue. Preparations for two new DCI funded rule of law programmes in Punjab and KP are underway with a focus on structural weaknesses of the sector, while support for law enforcement is to remain part of the post 2013 DCI programming. IfS short and long-term funding seeks to complement these interventions, addressing aspects that normally cannot be included under DCI.

3) Support to democratic transition started in follow-up to the recommendations of the 2008 EU-EOM on electoral reform and is enhanced through the IfS support to the 2013 national and provincial elections and possibly local elections. The work is further sustained and expanded by addressing the overall functioning of democratic decision making processes through the DCI/Danish funding in support of capacity building in Standing Committees of the Senate and National and Provincial Assemblies.

Quick mobilization of the IfS allowed the EU to respond rapidly to the demands for restoration of governance infrastructure in the post-flood interventions scenario in early 2011. This one-off type of intervention enabled a response to demands that are normally excluded from humanitarian assistance and would be difficult to accommodate within the long-term priority setting for DCI.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>(1) Middle East Process II<sup>5</sup></b>  <b>(2) Socio-economic stabilisation support package for the Gaza Strip</b>  <b>(3) Support for the upgrading of Kerem Shalom crossing point</b>	 <p>Map Source: OCHA, UNCS. The map is provided for information only and does not imply the recognition of any status or sovereignty on the part of the Government of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities or concerning the delineation of its borders or frontiers. Map created in June 2012.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation and Mediation / Post-Conflict Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 17/6/2010, amended 17/12/2010 (2) 12/9/2011 (3) 20/12/2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) EUR 1, 200,000 ; Contracted: EUR 1,200,000 ; Paid: EUR 1,000,000 (2) EUR 25,000,000 ; Contracted: EUR 24,363,672 ; Paid: EUR 7,669,284 (3) EUR 13m ; Contracted: EUR 887,450m ; Paid: EUR 266,235	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) Political Security Centre: 14/12/2010; SFCG: 15/12/2010 (2) October/November 2012 (3) August 2012	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) Political Security Centre: 31/08/2012; SFCG: 14/12/2012 (2) March 2015 (3) September 2013	

### Context of Instability

The EU has continued its engagement in the Middle East peace process with the aim of supporting progress toward a two-state solution: the State of Israel and an independent, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

In November 2012, the EU welcomed the ceasefire in the Gaza Strip and reiterated its call for the immediate, sustained and unconditional opening of crossings for the flow of humanitarian aid, commercial goods and persons to and from the Gaza Strip, fully recognising Israel's legitimate security needs as well.

After the UN General Assembly vote in favour of resolution A/RES/67/19 on the granting of non-member observer state status, the EU called on the Palestinian leadership to use this new status constructively and not to undertake steps which would deepen the lack of trust and lead further away from a negotiated solution.

### Short Description

<sup>5</sup> Financed under the Fourth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

(1) The actions were aimed at reinvigorating dialogue and negotiations in the Middle East Peace Process through advocacy activities:

- The Political Security Domain Centre for Peace and Security in the Middle East: set up a web-based discussion forum under the name of "Bitterlemons" to improve mutual understanding, dialogue and to encourage target audiences to use the internet for discussion of political differences.
- Search for Common Ground: produced a docu-drama highlighting the advantages of a peace agreement for everyday life of citizens in the region and organized screenings with relevant target groups.

(2) Socio-economic stabilisation support package for the Gaza Strip: the aim of this programme is to support stabilisation in the Gaza Strip by improving the living conditions of the population by providing short-term job opportunities to the refugee population through the UNRWA job creation programme and by improving the availability of the water supply through UNICEF.

(3) Support for the upgrading of Karem Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom crossing point (currently the Gaza Strip's only functioning crossing point for goods). The action will support the upgrading of the crossing point facilities and increase its capacity in order to facilitate the flow of goods to and from the Gaza Strip and to help re-establish the conditions essential for the reconstruction of the area.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) Internet-based forum, Bitterlemons finalized its activities with a large number of publications and a book on the Arab Peace Initiative. The production of the docu-drama, led by Search For Common Ground, has been finalized. The agreement was extended, and additional time was requested to complete the production and to organize the discussions with Israeli and Palestinians groups.

(2) The Contribution Agreements with UNRWA and UNICEF were signed late 2012. UNRWA support is being given to relieve economic hardship at the household level for refugee families through the provision of temporary employment opportunities designed to bolster Gaza's economy and infrastructure, and to restore private sector capacity in key industries. Additional support is given by UNICEF for improving capacity for water supply by constructing a medium-sized desalination plant in Gaza. By the end of 2012 both projects were at a very early stage of implementation.

(3) This operation consists of support for the upgrading of the Kerem Shalom Border Crossing through the payment of expenses incurred by the Palestinian Authority in their effort to refurbish, expand and equip the Border Crossing. The operation is difficult and sensitive, requiring coordination within the Palestinian Authority and with the Israeli authorities. An external audit firm and a technical service provider assist the PA institutions ensure the use of applicable financial procedures and to plan for works/purchases to be carried out.

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

The direct assistance provided to Palestinian refugees through the UN agencies (UNRWA and UNICEF) are allowing Palestinians in Gaza to recover activities and services that remain affected by the closure. As part of the broader donor effort in Gaza, they contribute to stability and indirectly to the maintaining of the ceasefire.

One of the most urgent priorities is for the economy in Gaza to become less isolated and the IfS funding for the Kerem Shalom Border Crossing can contribute to a more fluid exchange of goods.

Part of the IfS projects have focussed on the promotion of dialogue and advocacy activities.

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

### PHILIPPINES

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	<b>EU participation in and support to the international organisations established to assist the peace process and other confidence-building measures in the south of the Philippines</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Civilian protection; peace-building capacity, mediation, and reconciliation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	28/09/2010 and 29/06/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 12,000,000 Contracted: EUR 7,443,887 ; Paid: EUR 4,735,892	
<b>Start Date of Projects</b>	October 2010	
<b>End Date</b>	June 2015	

### Context of Instability

The struggle of minority Muslim groups in the Southern Philippines has deep historical roots. Violent conflict was first ignited in the late 1960s 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 has resulted in the displacement of over 2 million people. In 2008, following a Supreme Court Decision that a hard-won agreement on Ancestral Domain was unconstitutional, violence erupted again and the peace process broke down. Peace negotiations resumed in December 2009, notably with the support from NGOs funded through the Instrument for Stability (IfS).

Under the administration of President Aquino which assumed power in July 2010, the peace process almost derailed but was ultimately saved, notably thanks to the intervention of some of the NGOs supported by the EU and the genuine willingness of both parties to move forward. However, despite a historical meeting between the Chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the President, which has been perceived by the rebel group as a clear sign of the latter's commitment to peace, violent incidents occurred in October 2011 and, for the first time since the resumption of fighting in 2008, resulted in several deaths of soldiers, combatants and civilians. Again with the assistance of the EU and its partners within the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and within the International Contact Group (ICG) the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and MILF however did not let these clashes derail the process.

In April 2012, the Parties (GPH and MILF) made the first concrete step by agreeing on the Decision Points on Principles which guided their negotiations. This agreement paved the way for the signing of a Framework Agreement on October 15 2012, after 15 years of on and off negotiations. Whilst only a preliminary step outlining the main elements of a future autonomous political entity for the Bangsamoros and providing the roadmap towards its creation by the end of the current administration in

2016, this historic agreement gives rise to 'cautious' optimism.

## Short Description

Building on a previous IfS intervention, the programme continues to provide EU support to the peace process in the southern Philippines with a view to ultimately bring about lasting peace and security without which the prospects for sustainable long-term development will remain limited. To further support the momentum generated in 2012, the IfS programme expands the peace-keeping and peace-making support with an additional component for confidence and peace-building measures.

With an implementation spanning 36 months, the programme is divided into two phases, with flexibility to allow for an adjustment to the evolving context. For the first phase, the action is focussing on promoting the conclusion of a Framework Agreement through a comprehensive two-fold approach. Firstly, it prolongs and expands the EU participation and support to the IMT and the ICG. Secondly, it supports two new confidence-building initiatives regarding joint clearing by the Parties of unexploded ordnance and the promotion of women's rights within the region and MILF. In a second phase, the IfS will contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Framework Agreement through targeted peace-building activities with the view to ensure a smooth and seamless transition period until the creation of a genuine autonomous Bangsamoro region and the elections of a Bangsamoro Government (foreseen for 2016).

## Activities and State of Play

In 2012, core 'peace-keeping' and 'peace-making' activities were successfully implemented. Under the new peace-building component, preparatory activities for the joint clearing of explosive remnants of war have started.

Overall, and as acknowledged by MILF and the GPH themselves, this programme has continued to prove instrumental in improving the security and humanitarian situation on the ground (with no ceasefire-related incidents recorded in 2012 and a noticeable reduction of humanitarian law and human rights violations monitored) and in fostering political negotiations towards the historical signing of the framework agreement.

In particular, the programme's results in support to the peace negotiations for 2012 include:

- Progress in the negotiations including by providing advice through some 10 International Contact Group bilateral meetings with the GPH and MILF; providing assistance for the preparation, conduct, and follow-up of 11 rounds of talks; as well as organising 11 visits of 8 eminent international peace specialists and technical advisors;
- Enhanced understanding of the root causes of the conflict through the organisation of more than 75 consultations, interviews, and roundtables and increased confidence in the peace process through the organisation of 30 community forums and media outreach activities, including 3 weekly radio shows in particular on the Framework Agreement within the second semester;
- Increased consideration of gender-related issues and participation of women in the peace process through the deployment of female monitors; the conduct of training attended by some 1,000 women; and advocacy endeavours with recommendations to the Parties.
- Reduced threat to the peace process through the mediation of 16 clan conflicts, half of them having been resolved including those that were three-decade old.

In terms of support to the humanitarian situation for 2012, results include:

- Improved security and safety for civilians through daily monitoring patrols and around 120 verification missions on alleged humanitarian and human rights-related incidents leading to recommendations to




the Parties for their swift action.

- Increased prevention of humanitarian law and human rights violations through the organisation of 10 trainings for the Parties' armed forces as well as 20 community orientations on civilian protection reaching in excess of 2,000 people.
- Improved understanding of humanitarian, rehabilitation, development and human rights needs through the conduct of 3 major baseline studies and enhanced capacity of the Parties to address them through the development of a multiple-user computer-based monitoring and information sharing mechanism, as well as the provision of policy and technical advice

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

Complementary actions which reinforce these successive IfS funded peace process programmes include ongoing EU and other donor support to address the root causes as well as the symptoms and consequences of the conflict (in addition to humanitarian assistance). This encompasses EU support through the multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) for community-based development projects (EU and Sweden contributing for 72% of its €12 M budget) as well as EU development assistance to displaced populations to rebuild and strengthen their livelihoods (new 2012 contribution of €6 million as early peace dividends right after the conclusion of the Framework Agreement). Furthermore, cooperation in Mindanao is also undertaken by the EU in traditional development areas, including health, through national sector budget support as well as through a specific programme for indigenous communities in Mindanao. This support is complemented with grants funded under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and Non state Actors (NSA) to civil society organisations for the promotion of human rights, including of indigenous peoples in Mindanao.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	EU assistance in support of the trial and related treatment of piracy suspects	 <p>Map Source: State of India, UNOS The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created Jan 2010 - www.reliefweb.org</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to judicial system	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	8 October 2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Contracted: EUR 780.000 ; Paid EUR 741.000	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	24 February 2010	
<b>End Date</b>	23 February 2012	

### Context of Instability

Combating piracy along some of the world's major shipping routes off the Horn of Africa is a high priority for the countries of the region as well as the wider international community. Apart from its impact on overall security, the disruption of trade caused by the piracy crisis is damaging the already fragile economies of countries of the region. The EU is actively engaged in the fight against piracy through the conduct of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) naval operation EU-NAVFOR Atalanta, contributing to the protection of vulnerable sea vessels and the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the Somali coast. The EU is also involved through the EUCAP NESTOR operation, contributing to enhance maritime capacity of selected countries, including the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean region.

In October 2009, the EU concluded an agreement with the Seychelles to allow piracy suspects detained by the Atalanta operation to be transferred to the Seychelles for trial (the Seychelles was the second country in the region signing a transfer agreement with the EU, after Kenya).

Seychelles (one of the world's smallest states) is directly affected by piracy (notably on tourism, shipping lines and fishery) and is particularly keen on supporting these international efforts.

### Short Description

IFS assistance supported the conduct of piracy trials, ensuring these processes are fair, humane and efficient and that they take place within a sound rule-of-law framework.

### Activities and State of Play

The IFS assistance was implemented through a contribution agreement with the UN Office on Drugs

and Crime (UNODC). UNDOC has implemented the following activities:

- Legislative review and assistance with amendments to relevant legislation;
- Prosecutor support, including jurisprudence on piracy and production of handover guidance;
- Provision of IT and office equipment (incl. transcription equipment and digital fingerprint recognition equipment);
- Support to Police/Coast Guard, including investigator's training;
- Witness and trial support, including interpreters, costs for the defence and enhanced security arrangements in the court;
- Workshops for judges on piracy-related offences;
- Support to the prison service, including recruitment and training of a Parole Officer, prison management training for senior officers, support towards the introduction of improved prison routines.


During the implementation period, the project has directly or indirectly provided assistance to 124 suspect pirates, most of whom were convicted. From February 2010 to February 2012, the Seychelles police and coastguard, prosecutors, courts and prison services have significantly improved their capacity to carry out fair and efficient trials and provide secure and humane imprisonment.

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

This IfS action complements the EU's CSDP anti-piracy naval operation Atalanta and the civil EUCAP NESTOR mission as well as the wider efforts of the EU and the international community to tackle the piracy problem in the Gulf of Aden. However, the Seychelles' contribution to the joint fight against piracy is restricted by its prisons' limited capacities. That is why the establishment of specific transfer agreements with Somali entities is a positive development and represents an answer to the problem once prisons in Somalia have been brought up to international standards. It is important that the international community continues and builds on the initial measures addressing some of the short-term needs. The Seychelles will also benefit from the implementation of the Eastern and Southern African and Indian Ocean region's strategy on maritime security endorsed in 2010 and supported by the EU. This strategy involves five regional organisations plus the affected countries, establishing a comprehensive approach to fight piracy and to improve maritime security.

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

### SOMALIA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Stabilising Somalia: Negating the explosive threat to Somalis and creating conditions for access and recovery</b>	 <p>Map Source: UNCS, UNCS, UNCS, UNCS The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in June 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-conflict recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	15 December 2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Contracted: EUR 13,000,000 ; Paid: EUR 7,558,308	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	2 May 2012	
<b>End Date</b>	1 October 2013	

### Context of Instability

Somalia has endured a lack of effective central Government since 1991, the ramifications of which have caused one of the worst human crises in recent history. However, since the dissolution of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) on 20 August 2012 and the subsequent swearing in of Parliament, election of the President, and appointment of a Prime Minister, progress is being made.

At the same time, the proliferation of explosive remnants of war (ERW), improvised explosive devices (IED) and landmines continues to threaten the lives of all in Somalia and limits access to basic services and economic opportunities for much of the population. As a result, explosive contamination represents a serious impediment to stability, security and ultimately recovery and development.

### Short Description

The objective of the project is to improve human security of civilian population in the project's area and facilitate freedom of movement by reducing the threat of injury or loss of life as a result of different types of explosives.

The project collaborates closely with Somali Authorities in: enhancing awareness and knowledge among the population on risks related to ERW and mitigating measures; in establishing mechanisms to detect, identify and dispose explosive items; in clearing both the new and the old ports of Mogadishu; and in identifying and implementing "Quick Impact Projects" (QIPs) proposed by the community.

The IfS project is divided into 6 components: Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mogadishu;

Emergency mine awareness; Mogadishu port security; Support for the Somali Police Forces (SPF) in the field of mine disposal capacity; Integrated demining; and Communications and advocacy. Some of these activities were already ongoing before the project started and the IfS funding was integrated into the global United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) framework the Explosive Management and Support for the Somali Security Sector, supporting the SPF and the development of port security and the "Humanitarian Demining".

## Activities and State of Play

The main ongoing activities are as follows:

**Training for locally engaged SPF Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams:** So far, 5 teams of some 20 staff each have been formed in Mogadishu and in principle cover all 16 districts of the capital. The training of the civilian EOD teams is ongoing. As of mid-November 2012, 12 teams (6 to 10 members) had been trained in Mogadishu and they operate in two of the most contaminated districts of Deynile and Yaqshid;

**Systematic survey and clearance of ERW in 16 districts of Mogadishu and in the new and old ports:** In 2012, over 1,000 unexploded ordnances were demolished. Currently, each team conducts on average 1 demolition per day. Over 50 dogs are now been trained on explosive detection. 7 of them were handed over to the SPF officers and are operating at the airport gates. Others are used in various operations, including by African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to search vehicles at various check-point around the city. UNMAS is aiming at expanding its activities to newly accessible areas such as Merka, Kismayo, Beledweyne and Dhusamareb;

**Provision of ERW and IED awareness information:** Mine Risk Education is providing lectures and leaflets to schoolchildren (at primary and secondary level) in two areas of Mogadishu (Deynile and Yaqshid);

**Coordination and implementation of an EOD response plan** incorporating the priorities and requirements of partners implementing the Mogadishu Stabilisation and Recovery Plan, including the AMISOM EOD Coordination Centre;

**Development of a threat map** including type of explosive hazards by district, type of activity and location. Provision of targeted awareness training for recovery and rehabilitation implementers working in specific sectors, including international and local NGOs, civil servants and the providers of basic services;

The component of the so-called 'Quick Impact Projects' (QIPs) is ongoing and a number of projects have already been selected. Common requests include rehabilitation of market spaces, children playground and other public spaces as well as rehabilitation of health facilities and installation of street lights.

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

Security for both Somali residents and returnees is the essential prerogative for recovery and development. It is also a basic precondition for further initiative by the EU or any other International actor in the newly accessible areas. Within the scope of another IfS action, the EU is in the process of recruiting an expert who will be based in Mogadishu to assist the local authority in identifying and implementing tangible activities allowing fair delivery of basic services to the population.

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

### SRI LANKA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Recovery to Serve</b>	 <p>Map Source: Govt. of Sri Lanka, UNOS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created at in May 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<b>Conflict Recovery</b>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<b>21/12/2007</b>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<b>Contracted: EUR 728,606 ; Paid: EUR 724,666</b>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<b>01/07/2009</b>	
<b>End Date</b>	<b>31/07/2012</b>	

### CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Less than a year after the military defeat of the Tamil Tigers by the Sri Lankan Army, in May 2009, ending three decades of conflict in the country, the 2010 presidential and parliamentary elections provided a landslide victory to the United Freedom Party Alliance and rendered the opposition severely weakened and fragmented. While the government coalition managed to obtain the two-thirds majority in the Parliament, the President re-enforced his grip on the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, leading to a consolidation of centralised government, to the detriment of the devolution process and reconciliation.

Whilst by November 2012 all 300,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) had been released and a relatively sound socio-economic development over the past three years must be noted, the country's political situation and human rights record is rather grim. It is characterised, amongst others, by continued harassment and attacks against human rights and political activists, increasing religious intolerance, particularly against the Muslim minority, and declining levels of freedom of expression. Independence of the Judiciary came under heavy strain with the dismissal of the Chief Justice in early 2013. There remains huge military presence in the North, characterised by occupation of private land and involvement in business and civil affairs.

The military victory of May 2009 has raised questions of accountability and alleged war crimes which remain unsolved until this day. Also, the challenges of devolution of power, power sharing with minorities, national reconciliation and demilitarisation of the North and East remain to be addressed. In order to counter international pressure to address the accountability issues, the Government set up its own Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission which issued a report in December 2011. The report makes a number of constructive recommendations for future actions to address some of the fundamental governance problems of the country but so far little has been achieved by the Government in terms of implementing these recommendations.



## **SHORT DESCRIPTION**

The IfS project in Sri Lanka was successfully implemented by the Arbeiter Samariter Bund and ended on 31 July 2012, following a one-month extension in order to complete some community work schemes. The project aimed to strengthen conflict prevention, crisis management and peace-building capacities in five Eastern and Southern districts of Sri Lanka. More specifically, the project sought to improve civil society capacity in these areas; promote networking between the Target Districts and between Districts and the representatives of national civil society and codify and disseminate best practices learned from the actions.

## **ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY**

The project supported, among other actions, the work of women's rural development societies, addressing post-war gender issues, male alcoholism and the misuse of micro-credit. The inception phase saw considerable challenges and setbacks. Following the replacement of some partner organisations, implementation gathered pace and the project reached its objectives. The project did not intervene in the North, since at the moment of design the war was still ongoing. In the East, where the war ended in 2007, bringing about attitudinal change and engaging with beneficiaries without offering material "rewards", was somewhat more challenging to achieve than in the South. Throughout the period of the action, the challenges to prove the 'worth' of peace work have been overriding issues, which have eventually yielded positive results. Against expectations, many of the objectives have been exceeded and what were considered at first to be 'intangible' results became overwhelmingly visible. Achievements include increasing the overall capacities of 18 local civil society groups to deal with conflicts in their local area, including by successfully addressing 50% of community conflicts that arose during the project period.

## **ROLE OF THE IFS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE**

The design and initial phase of implementation coincided with a situation of fragile peace in the East and ongoing war in the North. The international community supplied massive humanitarian assistance in particular to support IDPs who were returning to their homes in the East, and also to IDPs in the North who were to a large extent concentrated in the Menik farm camp in Vavunya district in 2009-2010. ECHO humanitarian assistance was complemented by support from EU Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), not only to support livelihoods, rural infrastructure (such as roads and irrigation systems, social services, housing) but also to support civil society, and activities for peace, reconciliation and human rights. Similar support was often provided by other EU instruments or programmes such as the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights, Non State Actors programme, and DCI local call for proposals, which required a continuous effort of coordination.

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

### SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support to peace-building and stabilisation in Sudan and South Sudan, in particular in their Common Border Zone</b>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post Conflict Recovery and Regional Peacebuilding
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	11/08/2011
<b>Amount(s)</b>	For Sudan and South Sudan Committed: EUR 18.000.000 Contracted EUR 17,487,504 ; Paid: EUR 13,428,590
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/09/2011
<b>End Date</b>	31/12/2013

### Context of Instability

Following South Sudan's accession to full independence on 9 July 2011, the world's newest state is still in the process of building up its governance structures and services and to complete national reconciliation, which began during the transition period. This process of state and nation building is compounded by the suspension of oil production, which has curtailed public resources, dampened investor interest in South Sudan and imposed a severe austerity budget leading to social tensions.

South Sudan's main challenges stem from three separate, but inter-dependent factors, (a) the scarcity of human resources at all levels of governance as well as the extreme limitations of physical infrastructures due to decades of civil war; (b) the dependency on northern facilities and goodwill in order to export the country's most valuable natural resource – crude oil – and to raise public revenues; and (c) a legacy of ethnic strife inherited from the civil war and a pre-modern and largely pastoral society.

The peculiar situation in the two countries, where most of the oil is in the South but all processing and export facilities are in the North, has condemned the two countries to an uneasy cooperation. The implementation of the outstanding provisions of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreements has stalled until March 2013 when both parties agreed on implementation of agreements signed in Addis in September 2012. This has amplified the risk of instability, in particular in and around the common border. Uncertainties regarding the timing and modalities of the referendum in Abyei and Khartoum's accusation that Juba is supporting the ongoing insurrection in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile could also lead to further conflict. Any interruption of the economic exchanges across the Sudan – South Sudan border quickly affects the local populations and the security situation.

Finally, the legacy of ethnic strife and cattle rustling, aggravated by the abundance of light weapons, leads to regular clashes, especially in Jonglei, Unity, Warrap and Lakes states. National reconciliation has been successful in bringing key leaders of the former rebel movements into the realm of the Sudan People Liberation Movement / Army, but grassroots reconciliation still remains to be completed, and community self-protection replaced by the provision of security for all through genuinely republican security forces.

Instability in Sudan is neither new, nor caused by the secession of South Sudan in July 2011. However, the economic and political tensions already existing within the country beforehand have been sharpened by the country's division with some new dynamics to old problems emerging. Pressures on both the economy and on state security are unprecedented in modern Sudan, and they have translated into heightened political tensions in Khartoum. Although Sudan no longer fights a proxy war with Chad across its Darfur border, three separate layers of conflict persist in the country and continue to interact with one another: i) low-level clashes with South Sudan over disputed areas of the two countries' shared border; ii) open and fierce insurgency in the west and

south of the country; and iii) community conflicts, largely over scarce natural resources.

Along and across the border with South Sudan, the issue of seasonal migration remains a key destabilization issue for a significant and vulnerable section of the population. Resource scarcity and the pressures from transhumance-based livestock-oriented livelihoods requiring large-scale movements of cattle affect both northern and southern communities, adding further tensions across the new international border.

## Short Description

The assistance measure aims at supporting peace-building and stabilisation in particular in the Common Border Zone of Sudan and South Sudan.

In South Sudan it includes the following components:

(1) Enhancing National Capacities for Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Transformation in Sudan (CRMA South Sudan): The project strengthens local capacities (in particular the National Bureau of Statistics) in information management, analysis and mapping of socio-economic risks, with particular attention to gender concerns.

(2) South Sudan Cross-Border Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding: The project supports negotiations between transhumant and sedentary communities at the border, involving several levels of society and of the authorities.

(3) Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC): The programme works on arms control, recovery, capacity building, provision of equipment to local authorities and support to rule of law institutions. The Government Community Security and Small Arms Control Bureau was strengthened by the project, which also ensures that gender dimensions are integrated in policy development.

(4) Peace and Stability Quick Impact Fund for the South-North Border Areas of South Sudan: The programme provides quick, flexible and visible peace building and stabilising interventions for the peaceful coexistence of communities. It supports several Community Based Organisations and provides communities with dividends of peace in the form of basic services and small infrastructures in the sectors of water & sanitation, media & information, agriculture, cattle-breeding and markets.

(5) Working Towards Preventing and Reducing Violence in Jonglei State: The programme will: (i) create space for dialogue among communities where proliferation of arms is high; (ii) share peace dividends in the form of improved water and sanitation services; (iii) train Armed Forces on human rights and international humanitarian law before they deploy for disarmament and counterinsurgency operations.

In Sudan, it includes the following components:

The cross border dialogue component aims to implement conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in order to facilitate confidence and effective mitigation/management of cross-border conflicts and violence through international, national, state and local mechanisms.

The flexible response component provides for a strategic 'budget line' to enable a flexible assistance to local and national authorities facilitating an adjustment to fast evolving environment during the period after South Sudan's declaration of independence. Activities are directed towards the rule of law, security sector reform, border management, constitutional/electoral reform.

The conflict management support to state level to strengthen data collection and mapping (security threats and socio economic risks) and update and harmonize conflict flashpoint information among key stakeholders as well as disseminate information related to conflict interventions and to directly address and mitigate conflict creating and expanding the essential structure for conflict-management and instability in the 'Three Areas' of Abyei, South Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

The implementation of Quick Impact Projects to enable a rapid response tool supporting confidence building and seeking to address/prevent/mitigate immediate local conflicts in Abyei, South Kordofan, and Blue Nile.

## Activities and State of Play

In South Sudan:

(1) Socio-economic risk mapping enhanced the coordination mechanism and the information sharing culture. The development strategies of several States can better take into account the information provided by the project.

(2) The project facilitated agreements between communities, thus allowing peaceful transhumance

in areas of significant insecurity. The effectiveness of the intervention attracted the interest of other donors. A valuable report on cross-border transhumance has been issued. The project invested considerable efforts in increasing the participation of women in negotiations, but local culture still prevents women from gaining adequate space.

(3) Conflict and gender sensitive community consultations were undertaken to identify local conflict sensitive projects, to allow communities to voice their concerns and to set priorities that feed into state planning. The consultations also looked into how insecurity affects women and youth. The "force multiplier" is conflict-sensitive projects, which are based on priorities set by community members. The programme is also contributing to the adoption of upcoming legislation on small arms control.

(4) The collaboration between Communities helped in creating an enabling environment for peaceful coexistence. The construction of basic infrastructures has already contributed to reaching agreements between communities previously competing over shared resources.

(5) Resources are being mobilised to prepare the effective implementation of the planned activities in Jonglei State.

In Sudan, work has been hampered by institutionalized government restrictions on peace work and access constraints due to continued fighting in target areas. Central to EU-funded work under the IfS is promotion of a 'soft-border' solution to the boundary between the two Sudans. Similarly, work on statelessness alleviated the suffering of South Sudanese stranded in Sudan.

Concordis International has implemented a series of successful peacebuilding activities in White Nile state and organised a dialogue and training activities for Peace Committees in Blue Nile state. Work in Sudan is implemented in concert with programming from the South Sudan side. To obtain better access, a number of peace building activities have been sub granted to local organisations.

Despite the long rainy season and the lack of access, UNDP and IOM through the jointly managed Joint Conflict Reduction Programme started the implementation of quick impact projects in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. These projects were identified to lead to the mitigation of local tensions and prevent smaller-scale and localised violence escalating further into a wider, in particular cross-border, context. In addition, capacity building for local NGOs and government partners was provided along with reconciliation workshops.

At state level the EU is funding a UNHCR project aiming at strengthening mechanisms for prevention and response to statelessness in Sudan. The project implements a broad range of actions to ensure comprehensive, fair, transparent and workable arrangements on nationality and prevention of statelessness for at-risk populations in Sudan.

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

Several activities implemented under the Instrument for Stability have improved security in areas where longer-term EU interventions are now being planned. Neither Sudan nor South Sudan ratified the Cotonou Agreement and therefore cannot access funds of the European Development Fund (EDF), EU support being mainly provided through de-committed funds from the 9th EDF and budget lines.

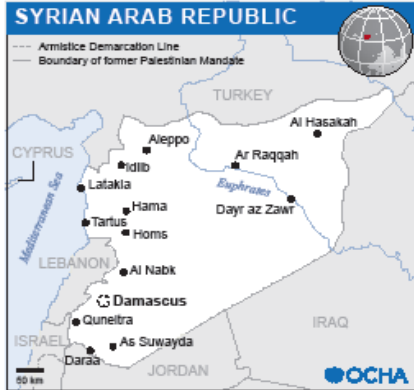
All the above interventions in South Sudan are part of joint programming with the EU Member States and are in line with the South Sudan Development Plan. The latter is the first comprehensive plan by the Republic of South Sudan to address the challenges of its development and state building. Done in cooperation with all major development stakeholders (including the co-chairs of the drafting works: the African Development Bank; the UK Department for International Development; the Joint Donor Team, Norway, the United Nations; the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank) it covers the period from 2011 to 2013.

Close collaboration with the European Commission's humanitarian aid is achieved through constant information sharing, both on the planning and implementation of activities.

The EU is providing support to the African Union's High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) through the African Peace Facility's Early Response Mechanism, previously supported by IfS funding.

Collaboration with the EU Special Representative for Sudan and South Sudan is achieved through the exchange of information about the developments in Sudan-South and Sudan relations, which directly affect the Common Border Zone and about South Sudan's internal political and security dynamics.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Engaging Youth addressing Palestinian Refugee Youth exclusion to prevent radicalisation and conflict</p> <p>(2) Support to bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis</p> <p>(3) Regional support programme for population affected by the crisis in Syria</p>	 <p>SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC</p> <p>--- Armistice Demarcation Line --- Boundary of former Palestinian Mandate</p> <p>TURKEY</p> <p>CYPRUS</p> <p>LEBANON</p> <p>ISRAEL</p> <p>JORDAN</p> <p>IRAQ</p> <p>50 km</p> <p>OCHA</p> <p>Map Sources: ESRI, Europa Technologies, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Jun 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>(1) Assistance to Transition (electoral processes)</p> <p>(2) Peacebuilding and mediation</p> <p>(3) Regional stabilization and conflict prevention</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) 26.01.2010</p> <p>(2) 08.05.2012</p> <p>(3) 27.11.2012</p>	
<b>Total Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 4,726,577.00 Contracted: EUR 4,726,577.00 Paid: EUR 4,253,919.00</p> <p>(2) EUR 8,200,000 Contracted: EUR 6,298,953.39 Paid: EUR 6,213,554.49</p> <p>(3) EUR 20,000,000 Contracted EUR 14,700,000.00 Paid: EUR 10,037,100.00</p>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	<p>(1) 31.01.2012</p> <p>(2) 09.05.2012 (start date of first project)</p> <p>(3) 20.09.2012 (start date of first project)</p>	
<b>End Dates of Projects</b>	<p>(1) 31.01.2012</p> <p>(2) 28.02.2014 (end date of last project)</p> <p>(3) 31.03.2014 (end date of last project)</p>	

### Context of Instability

Over the last year, the crisis in Syria which started in March 2011 as a civilian uprising, developed into a country-wide civil war, leaving 60,000 people dead by the end of 2012. As fighting has become ever more violent and efforts to negotiate a political solution have remained in deadlock, large numbers of people have left the country or have been internally displaced. In 2012, more than 700,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries while some 3.5 million people inside Syria needed assistance, of which 1.5 million are internally displaced. The ongoing civil unrest affects the population inside Syria, those fleeing from the crisis, and the communities and authorities that host refugees coming from Syria in the neighbouring countries, namely Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Some of the neighbouring countries witnessed the arrival of Syrian refugees adding an additional layer of complexity to a political and socio-economic environment which has already been structurally fragile, in part due to earlier refugee crisis.

Most of the assistance provided has been mobilised locally, in the region, where borders have remained open. For more than a year neighbouring governments have responded to the growing influx of refugees principally with their own means. Few countries in the world would be equipped



to confront the challenge of receiving as many refugees as are currently moving within the region. Apart from the obvious humanitarian needs, which are addressed by other EU measures, this also created an urgent need for the local and national administrations to strengthen their capacity to ensure that protection standards are maintained and that host communities receive the support necessary to cope with the additional strain on infrastructure and resources.

Early in the crisis, the EU affirmed its full support to the mission of the Joint UN - League of Arab States Special Envoy in finding a political solution to the crisis based on the principles included in the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012. Following the adoption of Resolutions 2042 and 2043, a UN Supervision Mission in Syria UNSMIS was launched, composed of 300 unarmed observers to monitor the then agreed cessation of armed violence and to observe and support the implementation of the so-called six point plan. The EU continued to recall to all opposition groups that an inclusive and coordinated opposition was essential to start a political transition. In December 2012, the EU accepted the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces as legitimate representatives of the Syrian people while encouraging them to become more operational and inclusive.

## Short Description and Objectives

**(1)** The action which was implemented through UNRWA aimed at reducing tensions arising from the presence of large numbers of Palestinian and Iraqi refugees in Syria, specifically by enhancing young refugees' future socio-economic perspectives. Young men and women gained access to employment-related skills, career counselling, vocational training and training on entrepreneurship. While the programme could not provide economic opportunities to all young refugees it helped to ensure that young people, particular in refugee camps, saw that there are options for them to improve their situation. **(2)** The first objective of the first component of this action was to provide support to UNSMIS, in particular in areas where the UN required a rapid reinforcement of capacities. The second, component funds initiatives to support Syrian civil society representatives to engage in an inclusive, informed dialogue to identify and pursue non-violent solutions to the current crisis and to prepare for an eventual post-crisis transition. **(3)** This measure started to support the functioning of a micro-finance facility which had been self-sustaining over the last ten years but which is now struggling due to the crisis-related economic down-turn. This measure will also assist 66,000 Palestinian children in Syria to continue with their schooling. In Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, this measure is offering support to local and national authorities to build their capacities to cope with the sudden influx of refugees that they are now experiencing. In addition, both the refugees and their host communities will be assisted to adapt to their new circumstances, for example through Quick Impact Projects, rental subsidies and measures to address additional education or psychosocial needs.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1)** Over 20,000 young people between 13 and 15 have benefitted from at least one of the activities offered by the programme. Young refugees living in camps were specifically targeted through the creation of centres where both educational and recreational activities are on offer. Some of the activities have been also open to Syrian teenagers so as to strengthen the integration effort. Parents and community members are able to acquire literacy skills, learn English or how to use a computer. So far, over 1,200 unemployed youth have received short-term vocational training in professions where demand for labour exists. Six of the centres also offer training and counselling to young refugee entrepreneurs, helping them to develop their business activities. The implementation of this activity terminated in January 2012. **(2)** In line with the request by the UN, the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) had been supported through armoured vehicles and analysis to increase the situational awareness of the mission. The vehicles have remained in use on UN efforts in Syria and the region once the mandate of UNSMIS ended. Under the second component, the programme provided resources to Syrian-led, inclusive dialogue initiatives. Further activities promoting dialogue between Syrian constituencies are foreseen. **(3)** Implementation of



activities funded under this Programme were being launched by the end of 2012. The implementing partners for this regional programme are UNHCR, UNICEF and UNRWA.

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

This action is complementary to the support provided by the EU to address the humanitarian needs arising as a consequence of the crisis in Syria through the European Commission's Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection as well as the activities of certain EU Member States, other countries, international organisations and NGOs. The action also complements the ongoing efforts by the Directorate General Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid) to reorient funds available under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument in support of the Syrian population, Syrian refugees and their host communities in Jordan and Lebanon.

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

### TANZANIA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>EU assistance to conflict transformation and reconciliation in support of the Government of National Unity in Zanzibar</b>	 <p>Map Source: ©2010, Google Technology, UNOCHA The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Dec 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	16/02/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Contracted: EUR 300,000 ; Paid: EUR 161,453.00	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/03/2012	
<b>End Date</b>	31/08/2013	

### Context of Instability

Since its union with Tanganyika in 1964 Zanzibar is semi-autonomous entity within the United Republic of Tanzania, with its own Constitution, Government and Parliament.

Despite having a clearly distinct history and identity Zanzibar has traditionally entertained a peaceful relationship with Tanzania Mainland. However, a combination of factors has recently led to increasing political tensions within Zanzibar as well as between Zanzibar and Tanzania mainland. In early 2011, the President of Tanzania launched a constitutional review process, which will be concluded with a referendum on a draft new Constitution for the United Republic of Tanzania and Union framework in 2014. The public discourse on Zanzibar and the mainland has increased in intensity during this process, with the development of a more polarised, nationalistic and confrontational rhetoric, with extreme wings even calling for Zanzibar independence.

Until 2010 there was a polarised political landscape in Zanzibar and until then electoral processes had lacked transparency and been marred by violence. The successful completion of the political reconciliation process in Zanzibar with the establishment of a Government of National Unity (GNU) in late 2010 has also further advanced Zanzibar nationalism, feeding on long held historical grievances in combination with inter alia the prospects of oil and gas within Zanzibar territories. The increased public debate on the Union issue has negatively impacted on the political stability in Zanzibar, and the cohesion of the Government of National Unity (GNU).

Furthermore the recent “Islamification” of the Union discourse, with radical Islamist groups calling for independence, further aggravates the risk of instability and religious antagonism in Zanzibar.

### Short Description

In March 2012, the EU agreed to provide assistance to conflict transformation and reconciliation in support of the GNU in Zanzibar, through an 18 months project implemented by the NGO Search

for Common Ground (SFCG).

The project aims at supporting the implementation and positive engagement of the Government of National Unity (GNU) and more specifically at 1) Bridging divides among the population around a common vision of the GNU and 2) Strengthening the constructive participation of members of the government and political leadership in the GNU.

The target groups of the project activities are: i) Top-level leaders within the GNU, including Cabinet Ministers; ii) Senior Civil Servants within the Ministry in charge of Good Governance; iii) Staff of radio stations on Unguja and Pemba Islands.

While the direct beneficiary is the GNU itself, which must succeed in order to serve the people of Zanzibar, the final beneficiaries are the 1,300,000 residents of Zanzibar whom shall ultimately benefit from improved peace and security, governance and reinforced national unity on the islands.

## Activities and State of Play

Since the start of the action the implementing partner has been able to engage in an innovative top-down, bottom-up approach to support national unity, sustained leadership and citizen engagement in governance and accountability. This approach addresses three distinct but inter-related aspects:

- 1) A Leadership programme, to support sustained positive engagement and political leadership. An SFCG leadership facilitator, drawing on worldwide experiences, undertook to regularly meet with senior-level members of political parties and the GNU, Members of the Parliament, and high-ranking officials within the public service in order to develop and strengthen their leadership skills. Through one-on-one coaching, support for self-reflective leadership, capacity-building seminars, and facilitation of constructive dialogues between leaders, the action has been able to promote reconciliation of political divides, dialogue on good governance, accountability and transparency.
- 2) Support to the Media: The action has provided grants to eight local radio stations and trained 40 journalists to support quality and unbiased media coverage of current political debate. 56 radio programmes have been aired on the partnering radio stations since June 2012 to support peace and reconciliation, and foster national debate and consensus around the national unity process.
- 3) Through debates and dialogue platforms the action has facilitated the engagement between local civil society, media, and the GNU on themes of governance, accountability, enhanced advocacy skills, and provided opportunities for networking among members. Furthermore the action developed a "Women's Leadership Project for Women Members of the House in Zanzibar. to strengthen the capacity of twenty women parliamentarian to fully embrace their leadership roles and act as collaborative and transformative leaders within the constitutional and national unity process.

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

Because of the potential for further bottom to top destabilisation, EU support to both Zanzibar and more broadly Tanzania has being put at risk by the GNU crisis. The goals and outcomes of this project will not only contribute to political reconciliation but also ensure that the basic conditions of political stability are fulfilled for broader EU support to Zanzibar to stay on track and hopefully be enhanced, by positive outcomes of the constitutional review process. Current EU assistance to the United Republic of Tanzania amounts to close to €600 million, of which €25 million benefit Zanzibar. The EU is the lead donor in Zanzibar. EU support focuses mainly on justice and rule of law, good governance, democracy and human rights.

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

### THAILAND

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Peace-building in Southern Thailand: Community Confidence and Trust Building</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation and dialogue, support to civil society, gender equality	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	04/01/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Committed: EUR 500,000; Contracted: EUR 500,000; Paid: EUR 233,599	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/08/2012	
<b>End Date</b>	31/12/2014	

### Context of Instability

Thailand has two main contexts of instability. The first relates to the ethno-nationalist insurgency which re-emerged in Thailand's southernmost provinces in early 2004. This context is often overshadowed by the second context, a conflict between different political parties and groups, which led to the coup of September 2006 and to the riots in 2009 and 2010 in Bangkok.

The insurgency took place in the three Southern Border Provinces (SBPs) of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat which were annexed to Thailand in 1906, where the population is predominantly Muslim and ethnic-Malay. Since 2004 daily shootings and bomb attacks have resulted in over 5,400 deaths and 9,500 injured in more than 12,000 attacks, mostly against civilians, making it the most violent conflict in South East Asia. Nine years on, the violence continues unabated with no end in sight.

Although the attacks took place only within the SBPs and targeted no foreigners, there is widespread concern that, left unchecked, the unrest may spill over the SBPs, target foreigners or even link up with regional terrorist organisations, which to date have not played any significant role in the violence.

Various factors have fuelled the conflict, including an unmet demand for recognition of local identity and decentralisation, human rights abuses by the security forces, impunity and lack of effective rule of law. Addressing these legitimate concerns is essential in order to bring long-lasting peace to the region.

### Short Description

Since 2008 the IfS has been involved in Southern Thailand with 8 projects for a total of over €4 million.

Peace-building in Southern Thailand: Community Confidence and Trust Building - The ongoing peace-building IfS project in Southern Thailand brings together respected leaders of both Buddhist and Muslim local communities as well as, where feasible, local government authorities and security services personnel in order to reduce tensions and foment inter-ethnic and inter-faith

dialogue.

### **Activities and State of Play**

The IfS project is under implementation as planned and is already producing results on the development of the motivation and training of community leaders. Between the months of August and October the project carried out the initial mapping process, followed by 55 in-depth interviews with secular and religious leaders to validate the strategy and activities of the project, as well as to establish relationships of trust. The results of these meetings fed into the development of the preliminary program outline, which was further corroborated during November and December through 25 interviews with community opinion leaders. Throughout December 2012, the project team began to develop a detailed program strategy informed by the leader profiling and corroboration exercises to be implemented during 2013. The plan, starting in February 2013, calls for the training of over 510 secular and religious leaders, carrying out community leader forums for 660 participants and providing seed grants for 4,500 direct beneficiaries. Gender issues are mainstreamed in the projects whenever possible (i.e. rights protection and gender of participants).

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

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 co-ordinates closely with EU Member States in the objectives, definition and running of IfS projects, resulting in the continuation of an IfS project under German funding.

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

### TIMOR-LESTE

<b>Title of IFS Decisions</b>	<b>Crisis preparedness</b>	 <p>Map Source: Google Technology, Data of USA, UNOS. The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Oct, 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<b>Peace-building Partnership Support</b>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decisions</b>	<b>08/02/2011</b>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<b>Contracted: EUR 660,643; Paid: EUR 377,708.96</b>	
<b>Start Date of Projects</b>	<b>01/01/2012</b>	
<b>End Dates</b>	<b>31/12/2013</b>	

### Context of Instability

In 2012 Timor-Leste celebrated with pride the 10th anniversary of the Restoration of Independence. It was also the year of many challenges, from the presidential and parliamentary elections to the complete withdrawal of the UN Mission to Timor-Leste (UNMIT). 2012 was a test of the country's stability.

In 2012, Timor-Leste's national electoral management bodies ran successful elections with much less international support than in previous elections. The National Police of Timor-Leste ensured a secure space for election campaigns and for voting, and the formation of the new government. The nation's fifth constitutional government and parliament are at work. But although there is an overall agreement that Timor-Leste has built and continues to strengthen the institutions that support democracy and ensure law and order, factors of instability that contributed towards the 2006 civil unrest and 2008 events still co-exist to varying levels of intensity, making this recovery fragile. Uncertainty over national land law and youth unemployment continue to be major causes of violence. Another key issue is the ongoing question of addressing issues of justice and impunity arising from past human rights violations, and how accountability can be promoted in order to contribute towards more sustainable peace in Timor-Leste.

### Short Description

Interventions under the Instrument for Stability in Timor-Leste respond to the national priorities established by the Government, in close consultation with the international donor-community, and aim to promote social peace, accountability and stability, addressing issues raised by the past crises in Timor-Leste.

### Activities and State of Play



Two IfS funded projects were implemented in Timor-Leste in 2012:

**(1) *Learning from our past, preventing conflict in our future*** (ICTJ- Indonesia) — Despite the fact that from a transitional justice perspective, there is a rather established view supporting impunity, as a result of the IfS project, the National Victim's Association has been active in lobbying the President's office and more importantly the new parliament to focus its effort to pass the two bills establishing an Institute for Memory and National Reparations Programme. Once passed, the combined bills will significantly contribute to implementation of the CAVR (Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation) and Timor-Leste-Indonesia's Commission for Truth and Friendship (CTF) recommendations. In 2012, the IfS funded project focused on finalising the exposition module (panels) to be used during the Chega! Exhibition in the districts, conducting an internal review of projects' work with the Ministry of Social Solidarity by a gender expert, the implementation of the National Victim's Association's regular meeting in Dili and pre-congress meetings in different districts, as well as commencement of the Chega! Mobile exhibitions in the Districts. The project, in cooperation with the UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT), also held a series of training on "jurisdictions" for civil society and advocates. The project ended on 31st December 2012;


**(2) *Toward Enhanced Security and Community Resilience in Timor-Leste through the Expansion and Consolidation of the Early Warning and Response System*** (Belun) - The IfS supports the scaling-up and stabilisation of the Early Warning and Response (EWER) system in order to increase early responses to conflict and prevent the escalation of violence at national and community level, thus contributing to national stability and promoting overall human security in Timor-Leste. During 2012's election period (Presidential and Parliamentary), EWER played a crucial role in monitoring, reporting, liaising with communities and responding to trends of electoral violence, particularly the spike of violent incidents that occurred following the internal political party discussions to debate the structure and formation of the new government. The project succeeded in continuing the use of the online EWER mapping system (EMS) (available at [www.belun.crowdmap.com](http://www.belun.crowdmap.com)). In 2012, the system served as a crucial tool for monitoring incidents and sharing EWER data in close-to real time. EWER also responded effectively to electoral violence in Dili, Baucau and Viqueque districts where incidents had been most severe. In Dili and Baucau, seminars were held to reflect on the post-electoral violence and in Viqueque Conflict Transformation trainings were held in response to requests from local authorities, police and Conflict Prevention and Response Networks (CPRNs) members. Regular EWER operations continued to operate in 43 sub-districts, monitoring data, facilitating meetings to discuss Trimester data and Situation Reviews and assisting CPRNs in designing response plans to identified conflict trends. In 2012, seven EWER Situation Reviews were issued, and two EWER's Trimestral Conflict Potential Analysis reports were published and distributed to stakeholders.

## **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. Coherence with other EU instruments available for Timor-Leste is assured as the activities funded under the Instrument for Stability are followed by longer-term support foreseen under the 10th European Development Fund, most notably in the area of 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

### Togo

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support for legislative and municipal elections in Togo - domestic electoral observation and technical support<sup>6</sup></b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	<b>Elections</b>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<b>24/03/2011</b>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<b>Total commitment: EUR 2.000.000</b> <b>Contracted: EUR 1.000.000 ; Paid: EUR 280.000</b> <b>- EUR 1.000.000 to be contracted (subject to pre-conditions)</b>	
<b>Start Date</b>	<b>07/12/2012</b>	
<b>End Date</b>	<b>06/08/2013</b>	

### Context of Instability

Legislative elections in Togo, originally foreseen in October-November 2012, and local elections that were announced by the authorities to be held in 2012 after the legislative vote, have been substantially postponed due to delay in the organisation of the polls and the political tension between the government and the opposition. The National Independent Electoral Commission recently announced its commitment to organise the vote for the Legislative on 24th March 2013. Dates for local elections have not yet been announced.

Despite relatively peaceful legislative elections in 2007 and presidential elections in 2010, Togo finds itself in a situation of political tension characterised by significant distrust and divisions between the government and opposition forces. The situation has worsened in 2010 with the exclusion of nine members of the opposition from the National Assembly and in 2012 with the controversies around the approval and release of the report by the National Commission on Human Rights on allegations of torture.

An accepted electoral process and consequent credible institutions (National Assembly and municipalities) are essential elements for the good functioning of the democracy in Togo. This is also in line with the 2006 Global Political Agreement (GPA), which included a road map for democratisation and allowed the full resumption of European and international cooperation.

<sup>6</sup> Financed under the Fifth and Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

So far dialogue attempts between the opposition and the government were unsuccessful and part of the opposition still refuse to take part in the electoral process before more of the GPA agreed institutional and constitutional reforms are engaged.

## **Short Description**

The overall aim of the proposed IfS action is to contribute to strengthening good governance and democracy through the provision of support for the legislative and local elections to be in line with international standards through i) strengthening the capacity of civil society to conduct domestic election observation and ii) support to the Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) for the preparation of the elections.

Due to the lack of consensus on the electoral process among political stakeholders, this last component is subject to pre-conditions whose respect would enable a more inclusive, representative and peaceful environment as well as more progress in the implementation of EU EOM recommendations.

## **Activities and State of Play**

For the first component, a contract was signed with the Goree Institute, which is a pan African organisation with extensive experience in election observation in the sub-region. Activities have only started recently. The Goree Institute is working together with a network of Togolese civil society organisations, well accepted by electoral stakeholders and involved in democratisation issues, with the aim to strengthen their capacity in domestic election observation (electoral census and votes), harmonize methodologies in election observation and support the observation of the elections.


Activities to support the Electoral Management Bodies have not yet started as the pre-conditions required by the European Union, have not yet been met. Activities foreseen in this project include the development of capacities within the National Electoral Independent Commission and its branches for the organisation of the elections, as well as the support in the development of awareness campaign on the census and the vote towards the population.

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

The EU is viewed as the main political partner and has a crucial role to play in supporting the promotion of stability and democratisation in Togo. Indeed, on several occasions, the Togolese authorities as well as the opposition have voiced to the EU their expectations on such matters. Thus, the IfS support confirms the political commitment of the EU to support the consolidation of democracy in Togo.

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

### TUNISIA

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support to Democratic Transition in Tunisia<sup>7</sup></b>	 <p>Map Source: Europa Technologies, OCHA, UNCS The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in May 2011. Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	(1) Assistance to the interim authorities for preparing the elections and fostering the reform process (2) to (7) Strengthening the participation of civil society in the transition process	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	06/04/2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>EUR 2.000.000</p> <p>Contracted:</p> <p>(1) EUR 799.842,12; (2) EUR 300.000; (3) EUR 300.000 ; (4) EUR 199.739,93; (5) EUR 200.000 ; (6) EUR 100.000; (7) EUR 100.000</p> <p>Paid:</p> <p>(1) EUR 799.842,12; (2) EUR 240.000; (3) EUR 201.520; (4) EUR 199.739,93; (5) EUR 160.000; (6) EUR 80.000; (7) EUR 80.000</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 20/04/2011; (2) 01/03/2011; (3) 07/04/2011; (4) 26/05/2011; (5) 21/05/2011; (6) 07/07/2011; (7) 01/05/2011	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 19/11/2011 (2) 31/08/2012 (3) 06/10/2012 project extended until 30/04/2013. (4) 25/03/2012 (5) 20/11/2012 project extended until 20/05/2013. (6) 06/01/2013 (7) 31/10/2012	

### Context of Instability

After the revolution, the first democratic elections took place on 23 October 2011, electing a National Constituent Assembly and setting up interim executive structures. The moderate Islamist party Al Nahda won most seats and leads a ruling Troika coalition with two secular parties, CPR and Ettakatol.

2012 proved to be a testing year for Tunisia as public demonstrations and strikes over economic conditions went on, particularly in the most deprived areas. Dissatisfaction spread as citizens became impatient to the lack of quicker and more tangible benefits of the Revolution. Security forces have sometimes responded strongly to the protests, and the government sometimes struggled to react adequately and decisively to events. Tensions also increased between religious extremists and secularists on the definition of democracy for Tunisia, and violent acts by Salafists have disturbed public order in the last semester of 2012.

The above-mentioned protests and complex divide of power between the members of the coalition, has undermined the Government's ability to engage in crucial reforms, relating to the democratisation of institutions and the restructuration of the economy. Many law decrees adopted in 2011 and others proposed in 2012 have failed to be implemented, provoking tensions with civil

<sup>7</sup> Financed under the Fifth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

society. The lack of political will has also impacted on foreseen reforms, such as the independence of the judiciary sector, or the creation of independent institutions, like the electoral instance.

## Short Description

In the aftermath of the January 2011 popular uprising, the initial objective of the action was to address two immediate and urgent needs during the transitional phase towards democracy. The action was set to provide technical assistance to the interim authorities in the preparation and realisation of elections for a Constituent Assembly and to strengthen the capacity of key civil society actors as part of the political transition process.

The action was implemented through seven direct grants to Tunisian and European organizations and UN Women. The specific objectives were:

- (1) - Support the interim Tunisian authorities in the preparation of the first democratic election process, in particular the election of a Constituent Assembly which took place on 23 October 2011 and in fostering policy reforms for democratic transformation and future elections.
- (2) to (7) - Support Tunisian civil society organisations to play an active role in the democratic transition and enable them to act as advocates for the promotion of human rights, freedom of expression, women's political participation and for the vindication of socio-economic and civic rights.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) An **Electoral Reform International Services (ERIS)**-led technical assistance team was deployed in April 2011, providing support to the independent election commission (ISIE) in four key areas: i) training, ii) legal framework and procedures, iii) operations and public outreach, iv) media monitoring and capacity building for media regulatory bodies. The team mentored the elections' officials and produced a procedural handbook for polling officials. It contributed to the revision and compilation of the legal texts and regulations necessary to the preparation and organization of the elections of 23 October 2011 for a National Constituent Assembly, in charge of drafting a new Constitution. The project ended in November 2011 and the contract is now closed.

(2) **UN Women** implemented an action in support of the **Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates (ATFD)** and the **Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche et le Développement (AFTURD)**, to promote gender equality, women's rights and participation in all instances of public decision-making and in the engagement with citizens. In 2012, ATFD and AFTURD were supported in their advisory role to the different commissions of the National Constitutional Assembly, as they lobbied for a gender approach in the drafting of the Constitution. Both institutions also increased their outreach work in the regions, organising debates and raising awareness on the principle of parity, transitional justice, and gender equality with local populations.

(3) In the context of the current political transition, support to the restructuration of the **Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH)** is crucial in fomenting political consciousness and democratic education in Tunisia's regions. The action strengthened LTDH in its monitoring, advocacy, and advisory work in relation to the situation of human rights in Tunisia and their inclusion in the future constitution. It also supported the creation of specialised legal and psychosocial services to victims of Human Rights violations. LTDH is now leading the first coalition of human rights associations in Tunisia, contributing to national and international discussions and mobilising public opinion in response to situations of human rights abuses. A 6 months extension was granted in order to consolidate the first steps of LTDH's restructuration.

(4) The action implemented by **Democracy Reporting International (DRI)** contributed to enhance the understanding of civil society organisations involved in the electoral and constitutional processes, through the provision of expertise, training and analytical documentation. DRI coached and

accompanied civil society organisations in the formulation of proposals of articles and drafts of the Constitution that were presented to the National Constituent Assembly. It also strengthened their monitoring and reviewing capacities of proposed draft laws and decrees. The action ended in March 2012, after transferring crucial knowledge and capacities to civil society and political actors. The domestic electoral observation platforms, supported by DRI, acquired a strong capacity and they were sought to bring expertise to the electoral processes of Libya, Egypt, and Jordan.

(5) In 2012, the *Institut Panos Paris (IPP)* continued its personal coaching and training of the *Syndicat National des Journalistes Tunisiens (SNJT)*, strengthening the role of the journalist trade union in reacting effectively to the persecutions against journalists and developing protection and defence mechanisms in support of those accused. At the same time, IPP trained 20 journalists in regional and thematic news coverage, perfecting their investigative and verification skills in the relay of news. A six months extension of the action was granted in order to consolidate the restructuration activities of SNJT and the personalised coaching of the SNJT executive board, as it advocates for an independently supervised media sector and guarantees for freedom of opinion in the country.

(6) The action implemented by *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)* continued to build the capacities of 35 emerging community-based organisations originating from 6 deprived regions, focusing on project formulation and management and organisational skills. This small action had a high impact on converting new associations in active community actors, helping them acquire experience in facilitating dialogue between citizens and local authorities. The action ended in January 2013. It had many positive results and provided lessons learnt that will contribute to the EU bilateral Programme of Support to Civil Society in Tunisia that will start in the first semester of 2013.

(7) In 2012, the *Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Foundation (EMHRF)* continued its support to emerging human rights organisations throughout the country, providing coaching and organising debates with over 200 associations in the most deprived regions of Tunisia. Nine associations with high potential were identified and awarded small grants to promote and advocate for Human Rights related topics. All associations were strengthened in their organisational capacities and have already presented very positive results, placing important debates in the eye of the public opinion as the Constitution is being drafted.

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

The timely IfS investment in the transition towards democracy provided a unique opportunity to support key and emerging actors, with a mid-term perspective to support their growth from advocates for change to actors of the democratic transition. Whilst in 2011 the focus was on achieving the realisation of the first free and fair elections, 2012 proved to be a year with many challenges to address. IfS funding complemented other EU funded activities under bilateral and thematic cooperation, building capacities and empowering the beneficiary organisations to influence and contribute to the ongoing transitional and constitutional process. More importantly, this IfS action has been crucial in building the confidence and autonomy of the beneficiary organisations, allowing them to move from persecuted or forbidden to recognised and legitimate representatives of the voices of citizens and journalists.



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

### YEMEN

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Restoration of a stable environment to enable development and democratic consolidation</p> <p>(2) Exploring popular opinions on security sector governance in Yemen</p> <p>(3) Assessing the impact of the political crisis on social and economic indicators in Yemen</p> <p>(4) Supporting the reform process within the Ministry of Interior</p>	 <p>Map Source: UNCTAD, ReliefWeb The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>(1) Strengthen Law enforcement, counter terrorism legislation and civilian conflict prevention</p> <p>(2) Strengthening Rule of Law</p> <p>(3) Post Conflict Needs Assessment</p> <p>(4) Security Sector Reform</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 13/07/2010, (2) 27/12/2011 (3) 29/02/2012, (4) 29/06/2012	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 2,500,000.00; Paid EUR 1,539,866<sup>8</sup></p> <p>(2) Contracted EUR 300,000.00 ; Paid EUR 113,532.00</p> <p>(3) Contracted EUR 159,898.00 ; Paid EUR 159,898.00</p> <p>(4) Contracted EUR 482,950.00 ; Paid EUR 193,180.00</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) October 2010, (2) 01/04/2012, (3) 14/03/2012, (4) 19/07/2012	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 11/09/2013, (2) 30/09/2014, (3) 17/07/2012, (4) 18/05/2013	

### Context of Instability

With the signature of the GCC-Agreement in late November 2011, Yemen entered into a transition phase, putting an end to the violent confrontations which left more than 2000 people dead over a period of more than 9 months. A coalition government had been formed and formally approved by presidential elections organised in February 2012, kick-starting the second phase of a two-year transitional period. The political crisis exacerbated the socio-economic situation in Yemen and deepened the humanitarian crisis which already started to unfold in the north and south of the country prior to the events of 2011.

In addition to the worsening of the humanitarian situation, the political crisis also led to a sharp decrease of security throughout the entire country: with the retreat of governmental forces to the capital, large parts of the Southern governorates have been left uncontrolled. In the north, proxy-fights between Houthis, and tribal groupings became more frequent and more violent, taking additional parts of country away from governmental control.

Although Yemen is viewed as a good example of a relatively peaceful transition, the future remains uncertain with a series of difficult issues at stake. The removal after more than 30 years of a former regime which ruled by means of a patronage system undermining traditional and non-

<sup>8</sup> EUR 11,750,000 de-committed under this decision.



traditional governance mechanisms, currently raises the level of fragility and leaves the transitional government with only limited means to effectively govern the country.

## Short Description

(1) Two out of three components of this activity have been suspended and eventually cancelled in response to the 2011 crisis. Projects funded under the third component continued implementation albeit the tense security situation in the field. This component was designed to support the work of civil society organisations on conflict prevention, moderation and actions intended to countering violent extremism at community level. (2) This action aims to assist Yemeni state-building efforts in the area of security sector governance, involving state as well as non-state actors through the organisation of opinion polls and a series of stakeholder roundtables. The new transitional government has expressed greater interest in pursuing reform of the security sector, making this support more relevant still. (3) This activity funded the implementation of a Joint Socio Economic Impact Assessment which was undertaken at the request of the unity government and performed jointly with the World Bank, the United Nations and the Islamic Development Bank. Its main purpose was to assess the social and economic impact of the 2011 political crisis in Yemen and to identify challenges and key priorities for early interventions, primarily for the transition period. (4) This activity is designed to provide support to the Restructuring Committee (RC) of the Ministry of Interior in the preparation and drafting of a strategic reform plan for the civilian security sector covering the Ministerial structures and the security agencies depending on the Ministry.


## Activities and State of Play

(1) All 5 projects funded under this activity progressed in their implementation cycle from the preparatory phase to the field work with the organisation of community meetings on conflict transformation, violent extremism and moderation. Activities have been implemented countrywide with a focus on governorates most vulnerable to community violence and extremism. (2) As the reform agenda in the security sector took shape, the activities of this project have become directly relevant to the work of the Ministry of Interior's Restructuring Committee which is responsible for drafting a reform plan. Project partners met with the RC to align project activities and jointly developed questionnaires on popular perceptions regarding security sector governance in Yemen. The first results of this countrywide poll are currently being analysed and will be used by the authorities to inform the ongoing restructuring process of the security sector. (3) The JSEA was implemented from April until June 2012. The 4 areas covered by the assessment were: a) socio-economic development; b) human and institutional capacities; c) livelihoods; and d) services and institutional infrastructure. (4) Since July, technical experts have been visiting Yemen on a monthly basis to work with the Restructuring Committee on the development of a reform plan. The assistance provided enabled the RC to develop a mission statement and present a draft organigram for approval by the President.

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

(1) These 5 projects mirror the larger EU engagement to enhance capacities of civil society actors. Lessons learned are currently being used to inform the creation of a more institutional conflict prevention capability at local level. (2) Activities of this project are used to inform the RC's work and are directly related to the technical assistance provided to the Committee. Moreover, the project translates the EU's political call for an inclusive transitional process and strengthened rule of law. (3) The data and recommendations of the Joint Socio Economic Assessment informed the GoY's Transition Plan for Stabilization and Development and are being used as a reference tool for new donor interventions. (4) This intervention is closely aligned to EU and other international support to the strengthening of the Rule of Law in Yemen. The current project will directly inform a UNDP Technical Assistance programme in the Ministry of Interior. Also, the results of this project will inform the EU's internal scoping exercise on potential future support programmes in the area of rule of law.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>(1) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement</b> <b>(2) Peace-Building Partnership</b> <b>(3) Support to constitutional reform, electoral preparations and security sector transformation</b> <b>(4) Support to sustained democratic reform and peaceful transition</b>	 <p>Map Analysis: IHS, Europa Technologies, UNCS The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in July 2011</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, conflict resolution	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<b>(1) 21/12/2009</b> <b>(2) 27/05/2010</b> <b>(3) 18/10/2012</b> <b>(4) 12/09/2012</b>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<b>(1) EUR 10,500,000 - Contracted: EUR 10,420,735.95 / Paid: EUR 8,995,639.00</b> <b>(2) EUR 2,000,000.00 - Contracted: EUR 2,000,000.00 / Paid: EUR 864,680</b> <b>(3) EUR 3,100,000.00 - Contracted: EUR 1,100,000.00 / Paid: EUR 540,000.00</b> <b>(4) EUR 3,100,000.00 - Contracted: EUR 1,700,000.00 / Paid: EUR 1,245,007.00</b>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<b>(1) February 2010; (2) December 2011; (3) October 2012; (4) September 2012</b>	
<b>End Date</b>	<b>(1) December 2012; (2) December 2013; (3) December 2015; (4) April 2014</b>	

### 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 to the extent that the second round of the presidential elections in June 2008 was boycotted by the opposition. The outcome of the electoral process left an already deeply divided society in a state of economic collapse and political crisis. In order to resolve the political deadlock, the parties agreed to a SADC-facilitated power-sharing agreement (the Global Political Agreement - GPA) signed by the parties in September 2008 and an Inclusive Government, comprising of the three GPA signatory parties was established in February 2009.

The GPA implementation has given mixed results with significant progress on socio-economic recovery but limited political reforms, thus the political situation remains tense and uncertain. However, it should be noted that despite public feuds amongst parties, the Inclusive Government and newly established institutions have been functioning and the GPA process has been able to generate

a fragile space for political convergence and dialogue. Zimbabwe's sustainable recovery and full international re-engagement will now very much depend on the extent to which a conducive environment for credible democratic elections will be generated, in particular with regards to governance-related commitments at political level as well as the extent to which the results of the polls are accepted by parties to the GPA and by SADC. Both parliamentary and presidential elections are likely to be held in 2013, when they are legally due.

## Short Description

**(1) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement** – The EU formally re-engaged in June 2009 art 8 (Cotonou) dialogue with a visit of the Inclusive Government to Brussels. The EU immediately identified areas of the GPA that could be supported, both through the envisaged institutional reforms, and through the support to parallel efforts of civil society. Implementation of this decision was fully legitimated by a Council Decision on February 2010, when, for the first time since imposition of restrictive measures in 2002, the scope of EU co-operation was broadened from human rights (HR) and humanitarian to also include support to the GPA reforms. A 2009 IfS decision supported the stabilisation of the Inclusive Government, addressing both Zimbabwean social recovery and EU concerns on democratic reforms in order to back the fragile political dispensation and prepare the country for elections.

**(2) Peacebuilding partnership.** The path towards elections has been subject to political polarization and pervasive intimidation and fear throughout Zimbabwe, which in June 2008 translated into open, but targeted and orchestrated violence. Moving beyond protection of victims and support to HR defenders, a broader set of mitigation activities was identified, looking at the same time towards the long-term national healing objectives of the GPA. This IfS programme promotes dialogue between actors traditionally perceived as perpetrators and victims of past violence. It raises awareness on conflict mediation strategies and builds community-level capacity to resolve conflicts as well as engages state organs in policies and reforms promoting peace and reconciliation in local communities.

### **(3) Support to constitutional reform, electoral preparations and security sector transformation**

This follow-up programme continued to support the completion of a credible, participatory constitution-making process as well as further steps to sustain the effective modernisation and transformation of the security sector. Activities related to capacity building of the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission have been implemented, paving the way for the constitutional referendum and upcoming elections.

**(4) Support to sustained democratic reform and peaceful transition** – This programme supports new areas of intervention identified as having impact towards a peaceful democratic transition, mainly before the expected 2013 elections. The actions implemented include support to the democratic oversight role of Parliament, support to the GPA monitoring mechanism ("JOMIC") for prevention and mitigation of conflicts, and strengthening of voter education and informal electoral dispute resolution.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement** – The programme was articulated into several components: a) support to the constitution-making process (both the institutional process and the involvement of civil society in the process); b) capacity building of the electoral commission; c) support facilitating the settlement of land reform issues (politically crucial issue in Zimbabwe); d) the monitoring of Zimbabwe's compliance regarding the extraction and trade in diamonds under the so called Kimberly process; and e) mediation/dialogue related to security sector reform. Activities started in 2010 and were all completed during 2012. Although difficult to assess, evaluations have pointed to the programme's significant impact on several key processes. For example, the development of a new Constitution (passed in a referendum on 16 March 2013), containing a much improved bill of rights and a National Peace and Reconciliation Commission; the electoral commission was generally praised for the conduct of the national referendum; and since

December 2012, Zimbabwe has been a KP-compliant country.

**(2) *Peacebuilding partnership*** Activities under this programme started in December 2011 with twelve Zimbabwean civil society organisations implementing activities, receiving capacity building support on peace-building and conflict mediation through an umbrella organisation specialised in conflict transformation. The project has placed emphasis on individuals who can act as change agents in the local communities (including liberation war veterans) as well as leading processes of community-level mediation between parties at risk of conflict. Through these actions, the EU Delegation has been able to forge key relationships and has consolidated support for the GPA process, strengthening the EU position within the country.

**(3) *Support to constitutional reform, electoral preparations and security sector transformation*** –The decision to provide IfS funding was taken in mid-October 2012 and only one of three foreseen actions started before the end of 2012. It is the follow-up to some of the IFS 2009 successful projects providing capacity building to the electoral commission. Although the project has enabled further support measures to the electoral commission, disagreements among Zimbabwe's political parties has prevented the roll-out of a UN Election Needs Assessment Mission that was expected to trigger a further phase of electoral support. During this short period there have been some concrete outcomes, not least linked to communication, enabling the commission to steer away from reliance on security sector networks.

**(4) *Support to sustained democratic reform and peaceful transition***– The decision to fund was taken in September 2012 and three actions started activities before the end of 2012. SADC has constantly emphasised the importance of the GPA-established, inter-party "Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee" (JOMIC). IfS support to the functioning of JOMIC, mainly on a provincial level has been crucial in enabling/maintaining a politically inclusive mechanism addressing political violence in an authoritative way, significantly contributing to a real reduction in HR violations.

Capacity building to the Parliament of Zimbabwe in enacting democratic reforms and conducting its oversight role over the executive is provided with emphasis on supporting key parliamentary portfolio committees (Justice, Legal Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs, Defence and Home Affairs and Mines and Energy), support to public hearings and provision of information on new legislation e.g. Constitution, electoral reforms, Human Rights Commission Act.

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

In 2009, the EU decided to link progress in political dialogue (art. 8 of Cotonou) to a roadmap based on progress in GPA implementation, pledging progressive re-engagement with Zimbabwe with the ultimate objective of normalising EU-Zimbabwe relations and lifting both appropriate measures under article 96 (suspended in July 2012) and the CFSP restrictive measures (progressively reduced to a minimum). The programmes funded by the IfS are in line with the scope of appropriate measures defined by the Council in 2010, opening up to supporting GPA reforms, and has been instrumental in strengthening the credibility of the EU, enabling rapid and flexible concrete responses. The IfS rapid response has also been intimately linked and complemented by support from development instruments based on annual short term strategies, designed in co-ordination with the international donors present in the country.