

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 24.7.2012  
SWD(2012) 225 final

Volume 1

**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**  
*Accompanying the document*

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE  
COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE  
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**2011 Annual Report on the Instrument for Stability**

{COM(2012) 405 final}

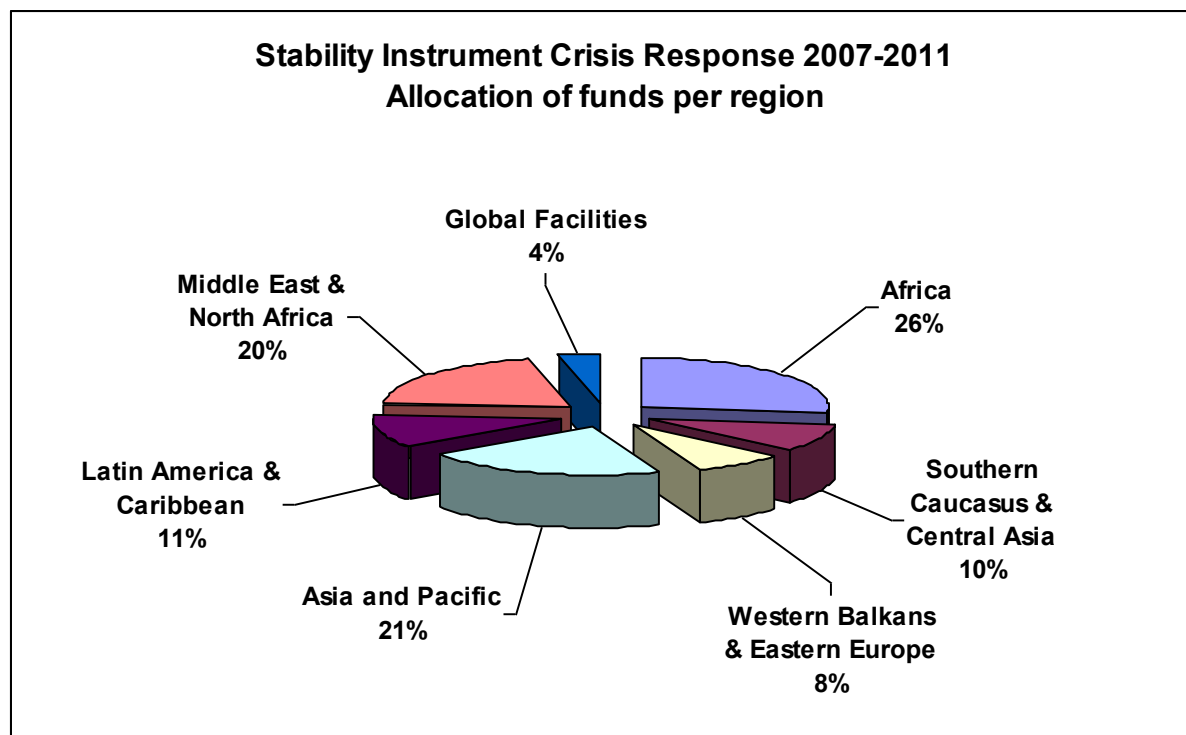
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Instrument for Stability, 2007-2011 .....	3
Crisis Response Measures - Overview by location.....	3
Stability Instrument Crisis Response Global Reach – Overview Map .....	4
Instrument for Stability .....	5
Crisis Response Measures adopted and ongoing in 2011 Progress Reports by Country/Region/Location: .....	5
Afghanistan .....	6
African Union (Addis Ababa).....	9
Bangladesh .....	11
Bolivia .....	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	16
Burundi .....	18
Central African Republic .....	20
Colombia.....	22
Comoros .....	24
Cuba .....	26
Democratic Republic of Congo.....	28
Dominican Republic.....	31
Ecuador .....	33
Egypt .....	35
Georgia .....	38
Haiti .....	42
Honduras .....	45
Indonesia .....	47
Côte D'Ivoire .....	49
Kazakhstan .....	51
Kenya .....	53
Kosovo .....	55
Kyrgyz Republic .....	58

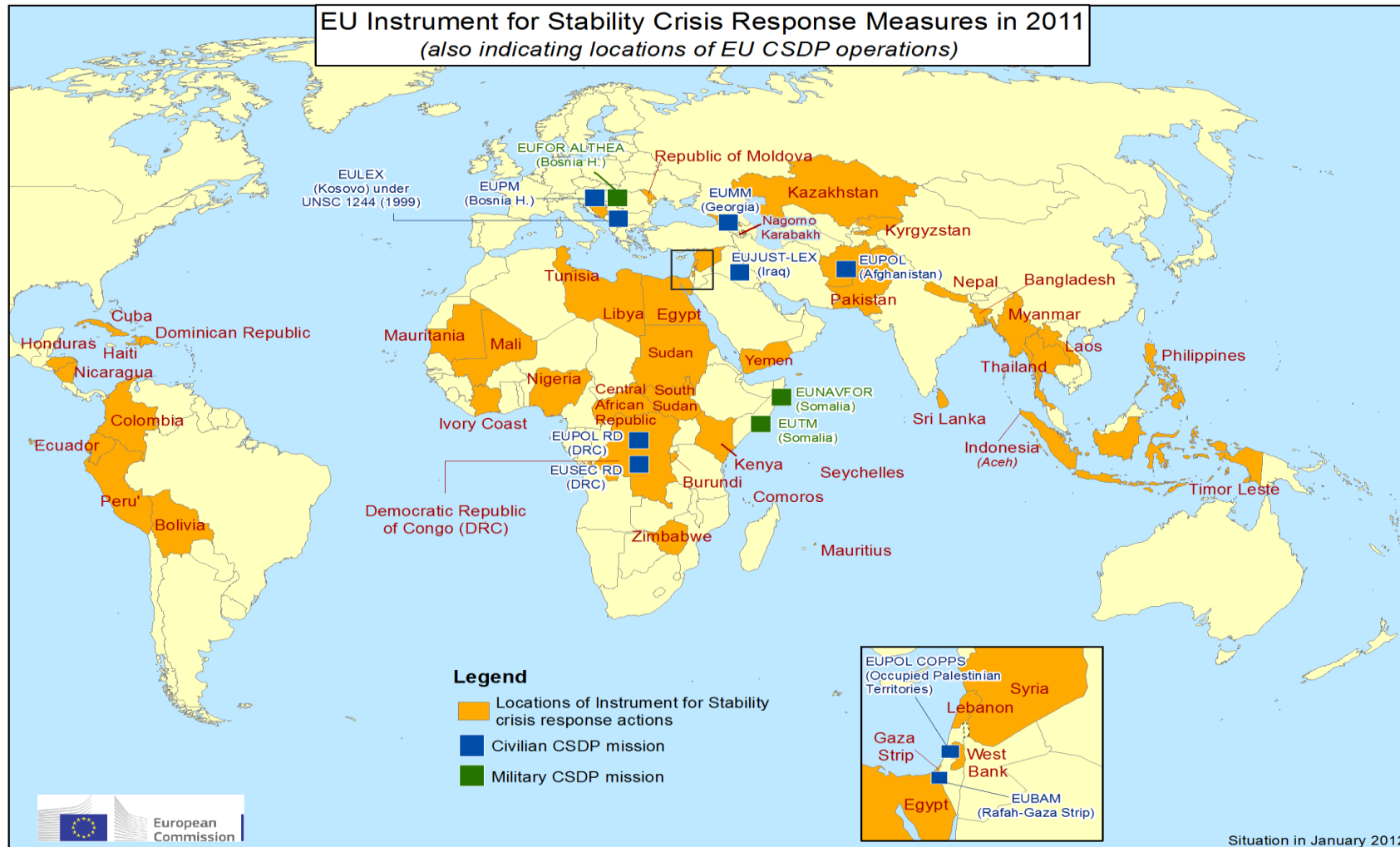
# INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY, 2007-2011

## CRISIS RESPONSE MEASURES - OVERVIEW BY LOCATION

Regions	Countries/Regions/Locations Targeted	Sectors Targeted	Adopted Measures	Funds Allocated in EUR million	% of Total Allocated Funds
<b>Africa</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Zambia, Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar, Kenya, Burundi, African Union, Mali, Mauritania	Security Sector Reform (SSR), Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR), Measures complementing CSDP, Support to African Union peace-building, Conflict Resolution, Election Preparations, Transitional Justice, Post-Crisis Needs Assessments	39	181,83	26,9%
<b>Southern Caucasus &amp; Central Asia</b>	Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Regional	Elections, CBMs, Rule of Law, Post-conflict Response/Early Recovery, Urgent Policy Advice	19	64,62	9,6%
<b>Western Balkans &amp; Eastern Europe</b>	Kosovo (under UNSC Resolution 1244 (1999)), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Moldova, Belarus, Regional	Rule of Law, International Civilian Office (ICO), United Nations mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Pillar IV, Explosive Remnants of War (ERW), Election Preparations, Conflict Resolution, Transitional Justice	14	52,04	7,7%
<b>Asia and Pacific</b>	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Myanmar/Burma, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Laos	Rule of Law, Transitional Justice, Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation, Disaster Response, Elections, SSR, DDR	39	141,22	20,9%
<b>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>	Colombia, Bolivia, Haiti, Peru, Nicaragua, Cuba, Honduras	Reconciliation, Rule of Law, Transitional Justice, Elections, Conflict Resolution, Disaster Response, Elections, Post-disaster Recovery	17	74,65	11,0%
<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>	Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Middle East Peace Process, Yemen	SSR, Border Security, Rehabilitation, Conflict Resolution, Support to Displaced Populations, Elections, Post-conflict Recovery, International Tribunal	31	136,96	20,3%
<b>Global Facilities</b>	Not allocated by location	Facility for Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation (PAMF)	1	24,49	3,6%
<b>Total Crisis Response 2007-2011</b>			<b>160</b>	<b>675,81</b>	<b>100,0%</b>



# Stability Instrument Crisis Response Global Reach – Overview Map



**INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY**


**CRISIS RESPONSE MEASURES ADOPTED**

**AND ONGOING IN 2011**

**PROGRESS REPORTS BY**

**COUNTRY/REGION/LOCATION:**

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

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Support for implementing UNSC Resolutions 1325 and 1820</p> <p>(2) Support to women's rights and political participation (the "Rehbar Project")</p> <p>(3) Civilian Police Capacity Building in Afghanistan</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	<p>(1) and (2) Women's rights and political participation</p> <p>(3) Security Sector Reform</p>	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	<p>(1) and (2) 27/07/2010, as amended on 22/12/2010</p> <p>(3) 06/05/2011, as amended on 23/08/2011</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 359,990.80; Paid EUR 287,992.64</p> <p>(2) Contracted EUR 634,836; Paid EUR 327,429.60</p> <p>(3) Contracted: EUR 15,000,000; Paid: EUR 8,871,357</p>	
Start Date of Project	(1) 15/09/2010, (2) 06/06/2010, (3) 19/10/2011	
End Date	(1) 15/11/2011, (2) 06/12/2012, (3) 18/04/2013	

### Context of Instability

Afghanistan continues to rank as one of the most dangerous countries for women and girls to live in. While election quotas reserve political seats for Afghan women, up to 28 percent for the Parliament, these quotas do not automatically translate into the real impact and participation of women who occupy these seats. In the justice and security sectors, women constitute less than 1 percent of personnel. Afghanistan is a party to a number of UN human rights instruments, such as CEDAW and UNSCR 1325. Several national documents are meant to translate these into nationally applicable laws and policies. These include the Constitution, the National Action Plan for Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA) and Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS), as well as the Law on Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW). However their implementation remains deficient. Strong presence of customary law, traditions and cultural practices that often replace statutory law, especially in non-urban areas also can deny women a number of basic human rights. Key to improving women's political participation and adherence to their human rights is meaningful involvement in decision and policy making. The Government of Afghanistan also needs to respect and fulfil its commitments under signed and ratified international human rights instruments.

Progress on Security Sector Reform (SSR) has been uneven, with the police and justice institutions in particular lagging behind. The Afghan National Police (ANP) is not only deficient in terms of numbers, equipment and training, but is primarily used in military activities rather than as a service to society. In order for Afghanistan to move towards post-conflict stability, policing is crucial to upholding law and order and securing the conditions for socioeconomic development. To build trust between the police and local communities, the ANP needs to improve its basic policing duties such as protecting the public against crime and lawlessness, largely through better training.

## Short Description

(1) The aim of the project is to identify and develop instruments for NGOs monitoring and assessing the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Afghanistan is responsible for ensuring the application of UNSCR 1325 but has so far largely failed to do so. The project is made up of several components, among others, developing indicators and benchmarks for monitoring the implementation of UNSCR 1325, participating in various events connected to the 10th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 and issuing a country report with findings and analysis on the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Data collected during the project serve as evidence-based advocacy tools in various policy discussion spaces and instruments, such as CEDAW sessions and Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review.

(2) The 'Rehbar' project aims at strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of the female leadership cadre in Afghanistan, to be achieved through a three level process: it strengthens the gender perspective of women parliamentarians through capacity building and training, brings women's organisations and parliamentarians together through dialogue and consultation and carries out targeted lobbying and advocacy work at local, regional and international level.

(3) The overall objective of the Civilian Police Capacity Building project is to contribute to the stabilisation of Afghanistan by strengthening the civilian component of the ANP. A civilian police force capable of upholding the rule of law is crucial to state-building and to addressing the root causes of alienation that drive the insurgency. Strong EU backing in favour of a shift towards a more civilian-focused police force has received broad support, including from Afghanistan's Ministry of Interior. The programme also complements and enhances the activities of the European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL). The project is made up of three components. The first two consist in constructing and equipping two Police Training Centres: the Staff College in Kabul and a Regional Training Centre in Bamyan, the latter with specific capacity to accommodate women. The third component is made up of three quick impact capacity building projects implemented by EUPOL, including strengthening civilian policing capacity, enhancing police and prosecutor capacity in dealing with cases of violence against women and ensuring the right to legal aid through police cooperation with the Ministry of Justice.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) Monitoring of UNSCR 1325 was concluded in late 2011 with the launch of a comprehensive report presenting findings and recommendations on the implementation of UNSCR 1325. The project encountered some difficulties related to security in some provinces, but was able to adapt through innovative research methods.

(2) Strengthening the leadership of female cadre in Afghanistan project is underway with the establishment of an office in Kabul. The project started with advocacy activities within and outside Afghanistan and the maintenance and networking with key national and international stakeholders.

(3) The design of the two training centres is under way. The EU implementing partner, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is in constant contact with partners from the Ministry of Interior (MoI) to ensure that the project progresses according to agreed standards and with respect for cultural norms and customs. Construction will begin during the course of late spring/early summer 2012. The capacity building component has completed the preparation phase and activities began in March 2012. EUPOL will be supporting seven Provincial Police Chiefs to form and mentor special civilian policing units as well as mentoring police and prosecutors in victim friendly interview techniques (for women), basic female-related forensic techniques and the rights of arrested persons.

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


Both projects that support women's rights and political participation fit within the wider objectives of the EU on Gender and Civil Society development. Grassroots level data collection and involvement of local actors in assessing the usefulness and impact of international gender-focused human rights instruments also supports the EU overall strategy towards building a representative and vocal civil

society with strong gender focus in Afghanistan. The police capacity building project reflects the EU's concern for gender and the empowerment of women, through the specific emphasis on training women police officers and equipping ANP officers, as well as prosecutors, with the skills to address crimes against women.

More broadly, the focus on training and civilianisation of the police, for the ANP to render services to the population, complements the EU's governance programmes in justice, public administration and sub-national governance, since together they form the basis for a society governed by the rule of law. In addition, many of the activities funded under the European Instrument for Human Rights and Non State Actors in Development programme contribute towards or benefit from the existence of enforceable accountability and oversight mechanisms and the ability of the forces of law and order to apply the rules.



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

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Support to AU election observation missions in African countries affected by unstable environments	 <small>Copyright Wikipedia.org</small>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to Regional Peace-building Capacity	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	May 2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	IFS 2008/033 – 09/008 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 1,000,000 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 400,000	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	August 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	February 2011	

**Context of Instability**

Since the new wave of Africa's democratisation in the early 1990's, elections have been one of the greatest achievements of participation and political inclusiveness in most African countries. At the same time, in a number of countries, elections have led to violence and political conflicts, aggravating ethnic and communal tensions thereby threatening social order and economic development. To boost democratic practices and enhance stability in Africa, the African Union (AU) has invested considerable efforts in developing a wide range of protocols and principles promoting democracy, peace and stability, including for governing elections. However, resurgence of election-related conflicts such as the post-election crisis in Kenya of December 2007, Zimbabwe in 2008 and the Ivory Coast in 2010, underlined the need to improve the implementation of AU mechanisms so as to boost their effectiveness and legitimacy in preventing and resolving electoral conflicts. One of the main tools used by the AU, especially in countries experiencing, and/or emerging from, violent conflicts are election observation and monitoring missions (EOM). In observing elections, AU missions aim to promote the integrity of the electoral process and the credibility of the outcome by analysing the

transparency of the election process as well as the extent of a “level playing field” for key electoral stakeholders.

## **Short Description**

The overall objective of the project was to contribute to the prevention and mitigation of electoral-related conflict in Africa by supporting and facilitating the deployment of African Union Election Observation Missions (EOM) in African countries affected by crisis, emerging crisis or post-conflict situations in accordance with regional and international election observation standards.

## **Activities and State of Play**


The project provided EUR 1 million to the “Electoral Assistance Fund” of the *Democracy and Electoral Assistance Unit* (DEAU) within the Department of Political Affairs at the AU Commission which is entrusted with coordinating and developing AU election observation. The bulk of the programme covered travel, per diem and other costs of electoral observers associated with five elections, depending on other donor’s contributions, though the programme faced certain obstacles which led to a considerable under-utilisation of funds. EU funds were used for the AU EOM to the legislative elections in Comoros in December 2009 and the Presidential elections in Guinea in 2010. The AU EOMs were normally complementary to the international support given to the national Electoral Commission for the organisation of the elections

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

Support to election observation missions supplemented well EU assistance provided under the Africa-EU Partnership on Democratic Governance and Human Rights and was fully linked to the activities of the 2008-2010 action plan in support of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. IfS assistance was also complementary to international donors’ assistance to the AU Commission, including EU Member States, and paved the way for more structured EU support under longer term financial instruments. Finally, the project supports political dialogue with the AU and the country observed, notably in light of preventing conflict over electoral outcomes and complements EU assistance to African elections, i.e. EU EOMs as well as specific support to the organisation or domestic monitoring of elections under EDF, EIDHR or IfS.

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

### BANGLADESH

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Programme of support for the restoration of socio-economic stability and strengthening of community resilience in areas affected by cyclone AILA in Bangladesh	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-Disaster Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	10/06/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 5,000,000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 5,000,000 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 4,500,000	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/07/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	30/12/2011	

### **Context of Instability**

EU-Bangladesh relations date back to shortly after Bangladesh's creation as a state in 1971, and reached a new level of partnership with the Cooperation Agreement of 2001. This Agreement considerably broadened the scope of co-operation, to include trade and economic development, human rights, good governance and the environment. In December 2008 Bangladesh ended two years of military-backed caretaker government rule after largely peaceful and credible elections saw the Awami League voted back into office. The elections represented a step towards developing a more effective democracy, although significant challenges remain for South Asia's poorest country. In the aftermath of the democratic transition, political parties face the ongoing challenge of making parliament work. Bangladesh is faced with several challenges that transcend partisan politics such as a weak judiciary and law enforcement agencies, minority issues, remaining problems (such as refugees and water management) with regional neighbours, poverty, illiteracy and low development indicators (particularly for women). Cyclone AILA struck Bangladesh on 25 May 2009. Although damage was concentrated in a smaller geographic area than during cyclone SIDR in 2007, a large number of critically important polder embankments were severely damaged, wiping out livelihoods within the polders and rural road infrastructure. The delayed repair of the polder embankments has resulted in a protracted relief situation.

### **Short Description**

The overall objective of the project was to contribute to stability and rehabilitation in the coastal areas of south-western Bangladesh devastated by cyclone AILA. Specifically, it provided urgently needed support for the recovery and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure and livelihoods in affected coastal areas. In addition, it aimed to promote socio-economic stability and to strengthen the economic and physical resilience and protection of communities against future natural disasters.

## Activities and State of Play

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

- 1) Promoting socio-economic stability through livelihood support.
- 2) Strengthening community resilience and preparedness.

The local implementing partner, BRAC<sup>1</sup>, a leading NGO in Bangladesh, started its work on 1 July 2010. Project beneficiaries were selected from occupational groups affected by cyclone AILA using a set of predefined criteria for each category of beneficiary: female-headed households; vulnerable children; the disabled; the elderly with no income-earning household members; ethnic minorities; and other socially excluded groups are particularly targeted. The project was implemented in 5 upazillas (sub-districts) in 3 districts.

The impact of the cash-for-work component was two-fold: providing urgently needed income to buy food and other essentials, while re-establishing crucial rural infrastructure to re-launch income generation and markets. Components such as small business, fish pond rehabilitation and tricycle van and vegetable production have seen an excellent impact. Other components, such as 'social forestry', will only have full impact in the longer term. In many cases, the project went beyond livelihood rehabilitation due to the use of high-quality input and close technical supervision.

BRAC coordinated closely with the Government and local authorities on post-AILA rehabilitation programmes. Throughout the project, there was strong Government support and presence (community meetings and provision of training) which was instrumental in mobilising farmers to be receptive to agricultural innovation.


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

This action was linked to the post-AILA relief phase, for which DG ECHO contributed over EUR 22 million, and the longer-term development of the affected areas. It was designed to support reconstruction, complementing DG ECHO emergency assistance and linked with DG ECHO disaster preparedness activities (DIPECHO) and EU development support to reduce disaster risk and improve food security. The EU Delegation to Bangladesh ensured complementarity with planned and ongoing DG ECHO activities and assistance from other development partners. The action contributed to establishing the conditions necessary for the successful implementation of the ongoing Sundarbans Environmental And Livelihoods Security (SEALS) project under the EU Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) and future assistance in the same area.

---

<sup>1</sup> BRAC started as the 'Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee'. Now BRAC is the worlds largest NGO in terms of staff with projects in 9 countries in Asia and Africa.

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

<b>Titles of IfS Decisions</b>	Promotion of political dialogue and effective democratic institutions	 <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Institutional capacity building, conflict mediation	
<b>Dates of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	05/10/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 4.000.000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 3.895.958,91 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 3.506.385,81	
<b>Start Dates of Project</b>	01/09/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	14/03/2012	

### Context of Instability

Bolivia's attempt to reform its democracy, not least through the implementation of a new Constitution (2009), is widely considered to be one of the most important socio-political processes in Latin America today. However, the ambitious changes envisaged take place in a context of marked political polarisation and rising public discontent. Unresolved conflicts are accumulating and challenges to the legitimacy of the State and its action are increasing. The number of conflicts in Bolivia is growing fast, moving from 282 in 2009 to 836 in 2010 and over 1300 in 2011<sup>2</sup>, presenting the highest number of conflicts since 1970. Around 80% of these conflicts are social in nature and more often than not, the administration is one of the interested parties. Recent state reforms, such as the elections of magistrates of Bolivia's four highest judicial bodies in October 2011 have also led to controversy and tension. Further political reforms are scheduled and may prove equally contentious (examples include the implementation of indigenous autonomies, the law on Prior Consultation, the Population Census which will provide the necessary information for redefining regional competencies, division of seats in Parliament and the Fiscal Pact, which will decide on territorial fiscal revenues) and detrimental to the normal functioning of the administration and democratic institutions.

<sup>2</sup> UNIR Informe de Conflictividad 2011

## Short Description

*Promotion of Political Dialogue and Effective Democratic Institutions in Bolivia*, aimed to address the immediate political and institutional challenges faced by Bolivia in the run-up to the general and local elections held in April 2010, in order to help mitigate social and political conflict. In particular, the programme was designed to provide assistance to the organisation of the elections, to the promotion of non-violent dialogue, to the legislative reform process and to the fight against drugs. Until early 2010, a separate project also funded a study on the Coca Leaf; the results of this study still await clearance from the Bolivian authorities prior to their publication.

## Activities and State of Play

Activities began in September 2009 with support to civil society in its efforts to promote transparent and peaceful elections.

Support to the institutional capacity of the *Electoral Commission* (Tribunal Supremo Electoral, TSE) was designed jointly with UNDP to maintain the new biometric voters' register and assist in the implementation of the requirements of the new Constitution. Due to the judicial reforms and divisions within the TSE, the project was paralysed from January until April 2011, when TSE's activities restarted with a focus on the preparation of the judicial elections of 16<sup>th</sup> October 2011. Although politically controversial, due to the high percentage of blank votes, the TSE's technical implementation was considered an important achievement given the context of political polarisation.

Regarding the *promotion of dialogue*, through the action with UNDP, social movements representing indigenous populations, rural workers and peasants entered in national dialogue with government on strategic issues through a platform, the *Pacto de Unidad*. Unfortunately, as from August 2011, the TIPNIS-crisis divided peasant and indigenous organisations, severely weakening the platform in a way that could no longer be effectively addressed by the project. However, the intra- and interregional dialogue process, which includes the resource rich regions of Santa Cruz and Tarija, continued to bring opposing factions together in debates on regional political conflict. Under the component on reinforcing the role journalists play in promoting stability monthly seminars were held involving national and international media experts and these events have contributed to a more balanced coverage of key issues in Bolivian democracy.

*The Venice Commission* (VC) supports the implementation of the 2009 Constitution through institutional capacity building and expertise on legislative proposals. In 2011, the VC elaborated a legal opinion on the Draft Law on the Public Prosecution Service and organised for the Bolivian judicial authorities to present and discuss this in international fora. In collaboration with the Attorney General's office, seminars on the independence of prosecutors, international and constitutional principles on indigenous justice and respect for human rights were organised in various parts of the country.

Concerning the fight against drugs, UNODC's country office strengthened its presence and visibility in Bolivia thanks to this IfS action and re-established dialogue with international community on drug related issues. It is remarkable that neighbouring countries are now participating and also that government authorities are invited on an ad-hoc basis.

Technical outputs were: annual monitoring report on 2011 coca production was presented; national anti-narcotics council CONALTID was supported in its restructuring process; alternative development programmes (forestry and agriculture) provided tree nurseries in 7 municipalities for reforestation and planted 200 hectares of coffee; 11 municipalities received cartography material

for territorial and environmental plans; vocational training programme in Yungas area provided courses to some 5.000 people.

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

The IfS action is in line with the EU strategy in the country and has contributed to the implementation of the three priority areas of EU development cooperation by reducing political conflict, reinforcing democratic institutions and strengthening the development of new legislation implementing the 2009 Constitution. The activities are also in line with the EU pilot project on democracy support. Under Calls for Proposals (IfS and EIDHR) launched in 2011 further activities to support dialogue, consensus building and mediation have started.

In addition, many of the legislative reforms necessary to implement the 2009 Constitution will change the framework in which EU cooperation functions. New regulations may affect economic activities as well as the issues of decent work, drugs, water management and environment.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN**  
**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	1. Small Arms Control Programme (SACP), phase 2 2. Youth Peace Advocates (YPA) in Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Crisis Preparedness, Post-Conflict Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	1. 16 December 2009 2. 21 December 2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	1. <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 2,086,000; <i>Paid:</i> EUR 2,042,670.21 2. <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 485,000.00; <i>Paid:</i> EUR 388,000.00	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	1. 1 January 2010; 2. 31/12/2008	
<b>End Date</b>	1. 31 December 2011; 2. 31/03/2012	

### Context of Instability

Since the end of the war in 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) has made progress towards political and socio-economic stabilization by embarking on democratic reforms, reconstruction of damaged infrastructure, return of property to pre-war owners and restoration and ongoing reform of state institutions. However, national divides and low confidence in social institutions make social cohesion particularly fragile. In addition, the rule of law is generally weak, undermining international efforts to establish good governance.

Young people in particular, along with the elderly, children and people with disabilities, are most likely to feel the effects of instability and low development. Youth are disillusioned about their future.

At present, the country's major challenge is to put in place consistent and sustainable structural reforms that guarantee developments towards EU integration, as opposed to the humanitarian concerns of the late nineties. In this context, one of the toughest challenges is the wide presence of Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) as there is a limited capacity of the armed forces to adequately finance and guard ammunition storage sites. The presence of ERW slows down security sector reform, introduces an element of instability into the political system, directly threatens the lives of citizens, and is an impediment to further economic development throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### Short Description

Given the volume of ERW to be destroyed, two phases of ammunition destruction projects were



implemented by the end of 2011 in partnership with the UNDP. Projects supported the reinforcement of the state institutions dealing with ERWs and the destruction of remaining ERW which pose threats and risks following their unstable nature. From 2010, the support also built up Disaster Management capacities of the country.

YPA's main objective was to increase stability and peace and promote a culture of human rights amongst youth and the community in general throughout the country. Specific objective was to stimulate improvements in the socio-economic life and the attitudes and behaviours of the youth of three municipalities in Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina (Srebrenica, Vlasenica, and Bratunac). This area is known as one of the most deprived areas of the country notorious for the war crimes, the contact between Serb and Bošnjak returnee populations is minimal and the region's outwardly peaceful appearance masks deep social divides and ingrained cultural antipathies.

## **Activities and State of Play**

All activities planned under both projects were successfully finished and the expected results were achieved.

Significant quantities of high hazardous and chemically unstable ammunitions and remnants of war were destroyed (such as more than 100 000 pieces of hand grenades, more than 200 tonnes of artillery ammunition, 60 000 pieces of rifle grenade fuses) including most notably all stockpiles of reported quantities of cluster munitions. With IfS support, Bosnia and Herzegovina implemented obligations stemming from the Article 3 of the Convention on Ban of Cluster Munitions that stipulates the destruction of stockpiles, making it the second country in the region to dispose of its cluster munitions stockpiles. Also, the central registry for weapons and military equipment was finalised as well as other systems such as crime prevention system installation in four municipalities or guidelines for ammunition disposal for Ministry of Defence drafted.


As concerns YPA, the main results included capacity building of three youth organisations through coaching and consultancy for institutional development, and training in rights-based approaches, peace building and community development. Youth awareness raising campaigns and community mediation and peace building activities were delivered. A regional network of youth NGOs for peace was established, holding three lessons learnt regional conferences and undertaking three policy-oriented peace advocacy campaigns. Also, research on youth attitudes towards human rights and tolerance in the community was conducted by three community youth organisations.

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

Both projects complement other EU activities financed under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) and European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and effectively contribute to wider international efforts to stabilise, democratise, and demilitarise the country. Both projects implemented the gender aspect through mainstreaming.

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

### BURUNDI

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	Support to the Demobilisation and Transitional Reintegration Process in Burundi (PDRT)	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	DRR – demobilisation, reinsertion and reintegration	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	11/12/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	4 M EUR	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	11/12/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	20/06/2011	

### Context of Instability

Rebel forces based in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), among them Front de Libération Nationale (FNL), represent the main source of instability in North and South Kivu and are a potential security threat for Rwanda and Burundi. Two new Burundian rebel forces were identified in 2011 – Fronabu-Tabara based in eastern DRC and Le Front de Restauration de la Démocratie (FRD) with its base in Tanzania. Although there are indications of participation of FNL elements (operating in eastern DRC) in the Fronabu-Tabara movement, these cannot be confirmed. The latest report on the DRC drafted by UN experts in December 2011 indicates that several leaders of the Burundian opposition political parties intend to create a joint rebellion that work towards a *coup d'état* before the next elections, planned for 2015.

### Short Description

Specific objectives for this programme, are: to support the efforts of Burundi to demobilise members of the FNL and the FNL dissidents (FNL-D); to provide socio-economic reintegration support to the ex-combatants and; to provide socio-economic reintegration support to ex-combatants demobilised under the emergency Demobilisation, Reinsertion and Reintegration Project (EDRRP) closed at the end of 2008 with a particular focus on the provision of such support to female, child and disabled ex-combatants.

### Activities and State of Play

The basic part of the World Bank Demobilisation, Reinsertion and Reintegration (DRR) programme, the 'Demobilisation' phase was already closed in 2009. 6504 adult ex-combatants had been demobilised and had received an identity card. The demobilisation also included 626 children associated with the combatants/child soldiers. 'Reinsertion' support in the form of Transitional Substance Allowance to assist ex-combatants in covering basic needs associated with the reinsertion process has almost been completed. With regard to economic and social reintegration, most participants opted for income generating activities and over 7.300 micro projects have been supported. Follow-up activities with those supported will continue till June 2012. This saw specific efforts to support children - 102

children went back to school and others benefitted from professional reinsertion support (professional training or economic activity support). Support to disabled ex-combatants entailed 3 teams operating in all provinces to identify, re-diagnose and refer beneficiaries. Physiotherapy material was installed at two public institutions, and accommodation for a number of patients was made available. Support to the disabled will be the main component of the extended project in 2012. The psycho-social assistance component of the programme has been implemented by an NGO partner (TPO). 260 project beneficiaries are female ex-combatants. Upon their return to their communities, all female ex-combatants received their reinsertion benefits. Economic reintegration support was tailored towards specific needs and preferences of female ex-combatants including, for example, appropriate income generating activities and provision of child care during training to facilitate their full participation.


The potential role of poorly integrated ex-combatants in the political arena might reappear should the deterioration of the security situation in several provinces continue. A significant number of FNL ex-combatants feel threatened and persecuted. At least 300 of FNL combatants are reported to be in the DRC and the Burundian government accuses those people, as well as other supporters of the exiled FNL leader, M Rwaso, to be behind past violent acts. Attention should be paid to any political developments and the ex-combatants' situation and to the level of success of their real reintegration.

The programme was implemented by the World Bank's Technical Coordination Team and recruited partner organisations. The overall WB programme has been extended to mid-2013.

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

This programme fits into the EU efforts for a peaceful development of the region of the Great Lakes, namely in Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC. PDRT is a follow-up action of the previous EDRRP programme, to which the EU also contributed, aimed at demobilisation, reinsertion and reintegration of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy–Forces for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) ex-combatants. After almost 15 years of civil war in Burundi and following the two democratic elections of 2005 and 2010, it is in the EU's interest to participate in all the processes that support peace building and democratisation in Burundi.

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

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces	 <p align="right">Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Security Sector Reform	
<b>Date of Adoption</b>	17/12/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 5,150,000 Contracted: EUR 5,051,856 Paid: EUR 4,965,142.54	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	16/06/2009	
<b>End Dates</b>	31/05/2011	

### **Context of Instability**

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a fragile state among the poorest countries in the world in a post-conflict situation and bordered by a number of unstable countries including Sudan (Darfur), Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Its borders are porous, the authority of the State is seriously constrained outside the capital of Bangui and its Treasury is strained. The security and humanitarian situation has deteriorated steadily with increasing violence generated from regionally-based political opposition and from banditry beyond Government control, leading to the deployment of peacekeeping missions (MICOPAX; EUFOR CHAD/CAR until March 2009, subsequently replaced by MINURCAT until December 2010) which help to secure parts of the territory. In 2008, progress towards ending decades of conflict was made when a Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed committing two of the main rebel groups to disarm. In addition, the Government started to advance with reforms of the security sector and in particular, the restructuring of the army. However, during 2010-2011 the security sector reform (SSR) and the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) processes decelerated, increasing the level of insecurity ~~increased~~, in particular in the north and north-east. The legislative and Presidential elections, which took place in January and March 2011, led to the reelection of President Bozizé and the almost total majority of the ruling party and its allies at the National Assembly. Candidates of the opposition were marginalised and left at the roadside. In June 2011 the President decided, on his own, to re-launch the DDR process in the north-west of the country. By October, the DDR process was halted once more due to a lack of funding, thereby increasing insecurity in the country.

### **Short Description**

Since 2008, the IfS was deployed to underpin a sustainable resolution of the crisis. Altogether three

measures were financed to contribute to CAR's political stabilisation and to respond to the country's post-conflict needs. Two of these measures ended in 2010, i.e. *Support to national conciliation and prevention of conflict* and *Security System Reform Team of Experts*. The first measure aimed at facilitating national conciliation and democratic reforms before the 2011 elections, empowering the National Council for Mediation (NCM) as an effective mechanism of conflict prevention, management, resolution, and of good governance. The latter supported the CAR Government at a strategic level in the initial phase of implementing the SSR strategy. The project on *Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces* complements these earlier projects and helped to kick-start the SSR process by facilitating the retirement of a number of ageing army personnel and helping the reform of the armed forces, as incorporated in the 2009 military planning law.


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

The project provided a retirement package for army personnel qualified for retirement in 2007. Approximately 850 individual files of military, gendarmerie and police officers were validated and the payment of the individual packages was completed by May 2011. The government was enabled to launch an ethnically and regionally-balanced recruitment drive of 1800 soldiers and acquired the budgetary means to integrate some ex-combatants into the security forces. However, due to the stagnating DDR process, the integration of ex-combatants has been delayed. So far, approximately 60 ex-combatants disarmed and demobilized in 2011 are anticipated to be integrated in the defence and armed forces.

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

The IfS is a significant part of the EU's commitment to the peace process in CAR, complementing EU support by EUFOR CHAD, the African Peace Facility, with the Central African Multinational Force (MICOPAX) and development instruments. New EU support is planned, targeting the development of the rule of law and DDR. These will relaunch the peace process, restructure the army and reintegrate ex-combatants and will be crucial for the stabilisation of the country.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	Support to the 'Working Group on Historical Memory' contributing to a truth process on forced disappearances and kidnappings in Colombia'	 <p>Copyright UNReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	17/06/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	1,200,000.00 EUR	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	19/10/2011	
<b>End Date</b>	19/04/2013	

### **Context of Instability**

Since the Colombian government took office on 7th August 2010, a number of initiatives and legislative efforts have been set in motion, notably including a political programme characterised by a strong sense of the rule of law, opening a new window of opportunity for both reparations to the victims and reconciliation following on decades of armed conflict and human rights' violations.

Forced disappearances and kidnappings of tens of thousands of individuals are among the most serious violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) that were perpetrated in Colombia, mainly by guerrilla, paramilitary and criminal groups, but also by state agents. Between 3.7 and 5.2 million Colombians, according to different sources, have been displaced from their homes, escaping from massacres, forced disappearances and kidnappings from the different armed groups still active in the country. Yet, the main problem has probably been the lack of political will to address these issues in the last decades.

More recently, during public presentations of Historical Memory reports the Government asked the victims for forgiveness, thus helping to open up a new space for reconciliation in the country. In addition, investigations based on those reports resulted in new detentions and prosecutions of those who perpetrated massacres, thereby reinforcing the rule of law and helping to improve the human rights situation by granting a more effective access to remedies.

### **Short Description**

The overall aim of this action is to support the opening up of a space for a truth, justice and reconciliation process in Colombia around the issue of kidnappings and forced disappearances.

The measure supports the preparation of a report that, by helping to understand the true dimension of the crimes, will enable the Colombian State to acknowledge its responsibilities and honour the memory of the victims and their families, further opening up the space for a truth, justice and

reconciliation process.

## **Activities and State of Play**


The project suffered a delay due to a substantive change in the institutional structure. On 19 October 2011 the Project was signed by *Acción Social*, the Colombian Development Agency. It should be noted that *Acción Social* has since been substituted by law by three different Public Institutions, one of them being the *Centro de Memoria Histórica* who will be in charge of the project in a near future. This initiative has grown out of the work of the 'National Commission on Reparation and Reconciliation' (CNRR), a state entity created in 2005 as a mechanism through which the Colombian administration and representatives of non state actors work together towards the reconstruction of the collective memory, the provision of reparations to the victims and reconciliation. The conflict and forced displacement in Colombia has particularly affected women and the way women have been affected will be a particular focus of the study to be elaborated.

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

This action follows on from a previous IfS project which was more narrowly focused on helping civil society organisations dedicated to victim advocacy become more effective. The action involved more than twenty partners who are now in a better position to provide social leadership and engage with state and government institutions. The programme took advantage of windows of opportunity that could lead to a more efficient and transparent implementation of the Justice and Peace Law, which was also supported through the EU bilateral cooperation with Colombia and especially with the Ministry of Justice and Interior.

This new action will be closely linked with work currently being funded under the EIDHR and complements work undertaken by Member States such as Spain (AECID), Sweden (SIDA) and Germany (GIZ) who are also funding Historical Memory related actions.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN**  
**COMOROS**

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Financial support to the preparation of parliamentary elections in the Union of Comoros	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support related to election processes	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	4 November 2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 1,000,000 <i>Contracted:</i> as of 31/12/2011: EUR 1,000,000 <i>Paid:</i> as of 31/12/2011: EUR 950,000	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	14/10/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	13/10/2010 + 6 months extension up to 13/04/2011	

**Context of Instability**

Between 2007 and 2011, the Comoros has experienced a fragile political situation with high public debt, high levels of rural poverty, isolation due to insularity, poor infrastructure and economic and energy vulnerability. After the separatist crisis in 2007 and the military intervention in 2008, crucial constitutional reforms were implemented in 2009 (including elections to the legislature and presidential elections in 2010). However, the Union Parliament and Islands' assembly elections were postponed twice, due to lack of resources and capacity. Only when international community support, under the umbrella of the African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN), was mobilised could a new crisis be avoided. However, a new Government could only take office in May 2011, ending the transitional period.

**Short Description**

Following the joint assessment mission organised by AU in June 2009, the Government committed to organise legislative elections. The EU gave a positive answer to a request by the Comorian authorities for financial support, through a multi donor basket fund managed by the UNDP office, to



the Electoral Commission and other local partners involved in the electoral process.

The project supported a wide range of activities related to the preparation and organisation of the elections. Funding, which covered expertise and staff, procurement of Election Day materials and logistic costs, was provided under the conditions that the Comorian electoral process would be credible: i) an independent Electoral Commission; ii) credible registration of voters; iii) indelible ink to avoid multiple-voting; iv) a dialogue mechanism; v) respect of existing laws and constitutions and; vi) credible international observation.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The overall aim of the action was to pave the way for transparent and legitimate elections in the Comoros and the following were identified as key components for improved transparency and integrity: i) increase the capacity of the Independent National Electoral Commission to manage elections; ii) improve the political environment through dialogue mechanisms for conflict resolution; iii) improve the capacity of the Constitutional court to deal with electoral issues; iv) enhanced capacity to ensure electoral transparency through media and voter education and assistance to institutions and civil society organizations; v) strengthen the participation of women in all electoral phases.

Peaceful legislative elections took place in December 2009, and the results were accepted by all parties and the National assembly and three Islands Councils were put in place. A 6 month extension was provided to the project in order to complete the second phase of the programme, notably a revision of the electoral lists. However, these activities could not be fully completed within the foreseen time-frame due to the Presidential elections in December 2010. The setting up of a new biometric system for registration of voters is currently ongoing, funded by other donors' contributions for the 2009 and 2010 electoral support programmes, including the European Development Fund (EDF).

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


The action is complementary to other international efforts supporting the electoral processes. While an EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) could not be deployed, an African Union EOM was funded under a different IfS financial support measure facilitating the deployment of AU EOMs in African countries affected by crises.

The European Union supports Comoros' socio-economic development through the EDF, mainly in infrastructure and in education. Since the 2007/08 separatist crisis, the EU is also strongly involved in the reconciliation process, along with other international partners under the lead of the African Union. Subsequently, a strong focus on good governance and institutional capacity building characterises the EU approach and interventions in the Comoros.

In this context, this IfS support through the UNDP and the AU were vital to support peace and democracy consolidation.

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

### CUBA

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	Programme in Support to Post-Hurricane Rehabilitation in Cuba	 <p style="font-size: small;">Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-Disaster Recovery	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	17/03/2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 7,500,000 <i>Contracted:</i> as of 31/12/2009: EUR 7,500,000 <i>Paid:</i> as of 31/12/2011 EUR 6,611,694.94	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	April/May 2009	
<b>End Date</b>	Mid-2011	

### **Context of Instability**

Hurricanes Gustav, Ike and Paloma, which hit Cuba between August and November 2008, damaged or destroyed over 500,000 houses, required the temporary evacuation of some three million Cubans, and caused overall damage and losses estimated at almost USD 10 billion. The hurricanes also destroyed vast amounts of crops and significantly damaged agricultural production capacity throughout the country. This was the case in particular in the provinces of Camaguey, Granma, Holguin, Las Tunas, the Isle of Youth and Pinar del Rio.

Following the Council Conclusions of 23 June 2008 lifting the diplomatic measures against Cuba, EU political dialogue with the country was re-launched after several years of interruption, and co-operation within the two formally resumed in October 2008. EU contribution to post-hurricane rehabilitation was therefore not only considered as necessary in view of the extent of the hurricane damage, but also particularly timely at this juncture of EU-Cuba relations. It was welcomed by the Cuban authorities.

### **Short Description**

The IfS supported post-hurricane rehabilitation in Cuba by helping rehabilitate essential agricultural production capacities in the six worst-affected provinces. The IfS programme was implemented through grant contracts signed in spring 2009 directly with four consortia of NGOs led respectively by *Deutsche Welthungerhilfe*, *Intermon Oxfam*, *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)* and *FOS (Fonds voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking – socialistiche solidariteit)*. Common local counterparts for all projects were the Cuban agricultural associations ANAP, ACPA and ACTAF.

Projects were implemented in 14 municipalities in the six beneficiary provinces, supporting more than 240 productive entities (essentially farmers' cooperatives), with 43,866 direct beneficiaries overall. One of the projects focused more specifically on urban agriculture.

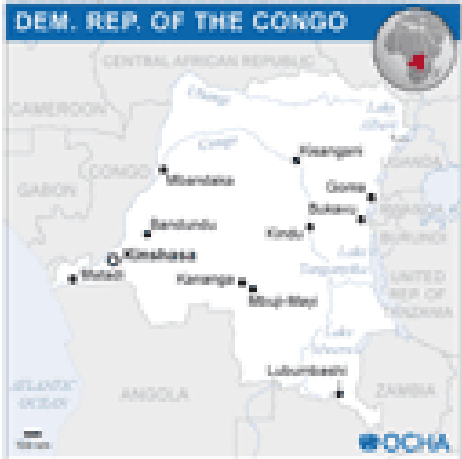
### **Activities and State of Play**

The IfS programme in Cuba was successfully completed in the course of 2011. The bulk of the programme budget was used to rehabilitate and upgrade the productive capacities of benefitting productive entities (including irrigation systems, productive buildings, tools and machinery, power supply, fences etc), with a view to rapidly recover and ideally exceed pre-hurricane food production levels in the affected provinces. This support to the agricultural sector in Cuba was even more important at a moment when this sector was being reformed, in view of increasing country's food security, which largely depends on small farmers and co-operatives. At the end of implementation, all four projects reported an increase of the productive capacities of benefitting entities between 10% and 16%. Activities also took account of the need for disaster risk reduction (DRR), e.g. by "building back better" i.e. putting in place more resilient or removable infrastructure to face new hurricanes. Training on disaster risk reduction was also provided. Overall, the equipment and capacity-building provided under this programme were highly appreciated both by the direct beneficiaries and by the country authorities. The programme was clearly perceived as a joint endeavour and a visible sign of EU solidarity in helping overcome the effects of the hurricanes.

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

The IfS programme helped ensure the essential link between the ECHO-funded emergency relief programme following the hurricanes (projects totalling EUR 4 million) and the subsequent longer-term development programmes adopted to support Cuban agriculture (including EUR 28 million of EU programmes adopted for Cuba in 2009 and 2010 under the Food Facility and the Food Security Thematic Programme). The IfS programme, adopted only months after the hurricanes, but also only months after the formal restart of EU cooperation with Cuba was signed in October 2008, as the first major EU non-humanitarian programme to benefit Cuba in the recent period. The activities of this programme were a tangible sign of both EU and Cuban commitment, and contributed toward building good relationships between the EU Delegation, the project operators and the Cuban authorities, paving the way for the rest of the EU's cooperation "package" for Cuba.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN  
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

<b>Title of IFS Decision/Project</b>	<p>(1) Support for stability in the Democratic Republic of Congo through priority measures addressing security sector reform</p> <p>(2) Support to the operational capacity of the Congolese National Police to enhance public security in Kinshasa in the context of the upcoming national elections</p> <p>(3) Support for peace &amp; stabilisation in eastern DR Congo</p>	 <p>Map Source: © 2008, Google Technology, LLC The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. View needed at http://</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>Regional peacebuilding capacity &amp; Security Sector Reform (SSR)</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 09/12/2011 (2) 18/05/2011 (3) 20/06/2008</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) 12,600,000 <i>Contracted:</i> by Dec 11, EUR 0</p> <p>(2) EUR 2,000,000 <i>Contracted:</i> by Dec 11, EUR 1,879,000 <i>Paid:</i> by Dec 11, EUR 1,691,100</p> <p>(3) EUR 10,000,000 <i>Contracted:</i> by Dec 11, EUR 9,999,095 <i>Paid:</i> by Dec 11, EUR 9.722.749</p>	<p><b>Totals:</b> by Dec 2011 <i>Committed:</i> EUR 24,600,000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 11 869 095 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 11 413 849</p>
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<p>(1) First half of 2012 (2) May 2011 various projects starting from 17/11/2008</p>	
<b>End Date</b>	<p>(1) expected various component end dates in 2013-2014 (2) August 2012 (3) various component end dates in 2010, police component June 2011</p>	

**Context of Instability**

Over the last few years, there have been considerable improvements in the overall political and security situation within the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and an enhancement of cross-border relations with neighbours in the East. However, local security problems and tensions persist and a range of substantial challenges linked to society building still lie ahead. Such a major

challenge depends on ensuring continued progress on overall Security Sector Reform (SSR), critical to the stability of the country and the reconstruction of Congolese society. During 2011, the context of instability was further exacerbated by the electoral process. Amid widespread suspicions of electoral fraud and concerns regarding reduced transparency in the election process, there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the democratic process among the population which can, in turn, lead to outbreak of violence and disorder in the capital and throughout the country. In addition, the weakened legitimacy of the President affects his capacity to pursue the necessary reforms.

Thus, the context remains extremely fragile and could easily deteriorate, as many of the root causes of conflict have not been fully addressed, endangering the long term stabilisation and democratisation process in the DRC.

## Short Description

The IfS is supporting security sector and stabilisation related actions in the DRC through:

- 1) A programme to support several civilian activities linked to Security System Reform (SSR) (EUR 12.6 million);
- 2) The “Support the operational capacity of the Congolese National Police to enhance public security in Kinshasa in the context of the upcoming national elections” project (EUR 2 million) and;
- 3) A programme in support of peace and stabilisation in eastern DRC; (EUR 10 million).

## Activities and State of Play

(1) Projects are to be launched in the first half of 2012. However, the rapidly evolving political and security situation (see Context) and the establishment of a new government in April 2012 could delay the start of some planned activities.

(2) This IfS project serves to:

- Facilitate integration of the LENI (Legion Nationale d’Intervention) into the PNC (Police Nationale Congolaise) through improved communication capacity between LENI and Police HQ;
- Support the establishment and functioning of the LENI operational centres in Kinshasa; and
- Raise communication capacity of four LENI battalions deployed in Kinshasa.

(3) The “Support for peace and stabilisation in eastern DRC” programme was comprised of four complementary components:


- a. Targeted policy and technical assistance in support of ongoing peace, stabilisation and reconciliation processes in eastern DRC;
- b. Promotion of confidence-building measures between the DRC and its eastern neighbours (particularly Rwanda), through improving cross-border cooperation on patrolling national parks straddling the borders of the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda;
- c. Improved security and access conditions for isolated or cut off rural communities through the opening up and reinstatement of targeted access roads in the Kivu provinces;
- d. Support for the deployment and establishment of Congolese national police in eastern DRC.

Components a, b and c were completed in 2010 and component d in June 2011 with the rehabilitation of two local police stations supporting redeployment of the Congolese national police in eastern DRC.

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

These IfS actions are complementary to EU-supported SSR activities under the European Development Fund (EDF) and implemented in close coordination with the two CSDP missions in the DRC, EUSEC and EUPOL. In particular action (3) “Support for peace & stabilisation in Eastern DR Congo” also contributed directly to the wider UN ‘Stabilisation Plan’ for eastern Congo. In addition, the EU has provided significant humanitarian aid as well as supported wide-ranging recovery, reconstruction and development support in Eastern DRC under EDF.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support Displaced Haitian population and host communities in the Dominican Republic</b>	 <p>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</p> <p>NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN</p> <p>Caribbean Sea</p> <p>20km</p> <p>Map Sources: UNCS, Europa Technologies. 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.net</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-Disaster Recovery, Rule of Law, Reconciliation and Mediation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	27/06/2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Decided: 5,500,000 EUR Contracted: 5,199,737.69 EUR Paid: 3,874,529.12 EUR	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/07/2011	
<b>End Date</b>	31/12/2012 (18 months)	

**Context of Instability**

The colossal earthquake which struck Haiti on January 2010 seriously destabilised the country and inevitably affected its neighbour, the Dominican Republic. The Dominican Republic shares with its poorer neighbour an island, a porous 350-kilometer-frontier and unavoidable common issues of environment, security and mass migration, most of which is irregular. Despite post-disaster fragile windows of opportunities for improved bilateral cooperation, there is a tense historical relationship between the two states, partly due to increased Haitian migration flows into usually already poor Dominican communities. These developments raise serious concerns about human rights of migrant Haitians and their descendants, in particular in the context of poor statistical information and a media culture generally hostile to human rights and migration issues. The incoming Presidential elections in May 2012 may exacerbate the already difficult situation of Haitian immigrants.

**Short Description**

This Instrument for Stability intervention consists of three complementary and innovative components. The largest component, implemented by UNHCR, provides comprehensive support to documentation work on migrants' rights, campaigns for diversity, social infrastructure works and training for the poor host communities. The second component, implemented by UNFPA, provides support for a long

needed national survey, carried out by the Statistical Office of the Ministry of the Economy and Planning, with a view to understanding the size, structure, role and contribution of the immigrant workers to the economic and social life of the Dominican Republic and to enabling more effective social planning and a more objective policy debate. The third component, implemented by PUCMM, the leading university, aims to improve the media coverage of the currently badly handled but sensitive issues of migration.

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

By the end of 2011 all three components were in full swing. Three local partners have been contracted under the first component: The Alliance for the Open Society, ASCALA and GARR - a Haitian NGO specialised in migration. The Open Society organised eight workshops on the documentation rights. ASCALA held five literacy workshops and one police training seminar, and implemented one food security project. GARR recruited and placed a worker inside the Haitian Civil Registry to facilitate the generation of original Haitian documents for Haitians in the Dominican Republic. The campaign promoting tolerance and inter-communal dialogue received the public support of the Ministry of Culture and was launched by a well attended concert in the capital, performed by a mixture of Dominican and Haitian artists.

Regarding the component implemented by UNFPA, there is constructive cooperation between the Government and UNFPA, which is enabling positive results to be achieved. A Consultative Committee has been designated and good progress was made with the design of a methodology and a calendar for the survey to be carried out. Civil society organisations will play a central role in supporting the national statistics office for the implementation of this component.

To prepare the implementation of the third component, the PUCMM contacted the directors of important media outlets and schools of journalism and began joint work on the content of the campaign.


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

The IfS action provides an instrumental bridge between EU's humanitarian disaster and immediate relief work and the longer term development support. The wider EU cooperation programme for the Dominican Republic addresses sustainable development and stability through public administration reform, sector budget support for public education, bilateral cooperation (between Dominican Republic and Haiti) and human rights protection, in particular of Haitian migrants or their descendants. The IfS intervention is complementary to other development cooperation assistance provided by the EU. EU assistance represents more than half of the entire public development assistance provided to the Dominican Republic.



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

### ECUADOR

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<b>Strengthening Human Security in the Northern Border Area of Ecuador (FOSIN)</b>	 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Map Sources: UNCS, Europa Technologies, ESRI. 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 Oct 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Crisis Response and Preparedness. Exceptional Assistance measure to reduce violence and strengthen human security	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	10/06/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 3,000,000 contracted and paid	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/08/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	31/07/2012	

### **Context of Instability**

The events which took place on 30 September 2010, when state of emergency was declared amid 'coup attempt', have been an unexpected obstacle to the implementation of the project activities, with implications in the short and medium term. Those events have notably increased the volatility of the authorities participating in the IfS action, such as the Ministry of Security, the Ministry of Interior and Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador (STPE). For example, in January 2011, the STPE was threatened of dissolution and partial integration into the Armed Forces, a situation which impeded the fulfilment of its role as facilitator of the inter-agency coordination.

Whereas the political relations between Ecuador and Colombia have substantially improved since October 2010, political-institutional conditions on the northern border have become more complicated.

### **Short Description**

The IfS action aims at (1) Strengthening capacities among state institutions and civil society in order to confront the security crisis situation, (2) Improving the protection of the basic human rights of highly vulnerable population groups and (3) Encouraging dialogue processes between the population and public authorities on both sides of the border, including social and economic peace-building measures and fostering a peaceful culture.

## **Activities and State of Play**

Under the first objective, a partnership with the Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME) was established to promote the adoption of bylaws for setting up the Municipal Citizen Security Councils (CSCM). A security diagnosis is being developed in the three northern border provinces in order to make the CSCM operational. The mayors of three northern municipalities of the province of Esmeraldas (San Lorenzo, Eloy Alfaro and Rioverde) agreed to contribute from the local budget to the set-up of a "mancomunidad" (partnership) around the security issue, with the support of the IfS project. The project also provides support to local governments for the development of funding strategies in the field of public security. Training and technical support will be provided to the Observatory for Public Security in the province of Sucumbíos. A series of training modules on constructive transformation of conflicts were organised and initiated for 60 officers selected by the Chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces and civilian officials of the Ministry of Defence, in the framework of capacity building and binational development under the Plan Ecuador.

Under the second objective, partnerships with local and national Civil Society Organisations, the Ecuadorian Centre for Development and Alternative Studies, and the Federation of Women Sucumbíos have been strengthened with a view to facilitating the implementation of income-generating projects that facilitate the inclusion of victims of violence. A study on women trafficking for sexual exploitation in the provinces of Sucumbíos, Esmeraldas, Imbabura and Carchi has been carried out and its result presented to the authorities in November 2011. As a result, an inter-institutional working group on human trafficking was set up by the Sub-secretariat for Democratic Guarantees of the Ministry of Interior and started to make specific proposals in the field, such as to amend the Criminal Code. In addition, support is provided to two cantons (Eloy Alfaro in Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos Alto in Sucumbíos) for the implementation of municipal bylaws on gender mainstreaming.


Under the third objective, the project supported the production of an entertaining educational audiovisual product which enables working on critical topics through a fictional story. Codes of peaceful coexistence have been developed and implemented in six schools of the Northern Border provinces and instruments for monitoring the implementation of the codes were subsequently developed. In addition, support was provided to the Ministry of Defence for building the capacity of its Gender Unit in the Directorate of Human Rights. As part of cross-border integration mechanisms, the project also provided support to the Épera Siapidara nationality for the implementation of a project that aims to strengthen governance within the community. At the request of the Governments of the Carchi and Sucumbíos provinces, the project implemented a series of trainings in the area of conflict management.

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

Synergies have been developed with three ongoing EIDHR-CBSS projects. The GIZ, the implementing partner of the IfS project, ensures appropriate collaboration (production of TV programme and inclusion of the gender violence issue in the diagnosis of security and cantonal plans for citizens' security) with its own Regional Programme "Combating Domestic Violence against Women in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay" implemented on behalf of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development - BMZ. Moreover, a close connection with the regional program PROINDIGENA was established, in particular on issues related to the protection of indigenous peoples as victims of the Colombian conflict.

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

### EGYPT

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p><b>(1) Support Activities to the Electoral Processes in Egypt</b></p> <p><b>(2) Support Democratisation in Egypt</b></p> <p><b>(3) Media Monitoring</b></p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>(1) Assistance to Transition (electoral processes)</p> <p>(2) Assistance to transition (capacity building of civic actors; support to civil society actors)</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) 17/06/2010</p> <p>(2) 1/04/2011</p>	
<b>Total Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 1,203,431.00</p> <p>Contracted: EUR 1,203,431.00</p> <p>Paid: EUR 962,744,80.00</p> <p>(2) EUR 1,716,235,1.00</p> <p>Contracted: EUR 1,716,235.1</p> <p>Paid: EUR 883,370.51</p>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	<p>(1) 20/09/11</p> <p>(2) 12/04/2011 &amp; 13/11/2011</p>	
<b>End Dates of Projects</b>	<p>(1) 20/09/2012</p> <p>(2) 12/10/2012 &amp; 24/04/2012</p>	

### **Context of Instability**

Unprecedented massive popular discontent erupted on 25 January 2011. On February 11<sup>th</sup>, after 18 days of protests, President Hosny Mubarak resigned, handing over power to the Supreme Council of Armed Forces (SCAF). The SCAF is currently overseeing democratic transition until its powers are transferred to a new democratically elected President by the end of June 2012. A first revision of the Constitution was undertaken in March 2011, Parliamentary elections and Upper House elections were held in late 2011 and early 2012. The parliament had failed to form a constituent assembly to draft a new Constitution. The SCAF and the parliament have deferred talks on presidential powers until after the first round of Presidential elections (23-24 May 2012) but it appears unlikely that a new Constitution could be drafted and adopted by referendum before the SCAF hands power to the new President by end of June.

The changes and challenges these events have set in motion are of historic proportions carrying the hope of a better life for the people of Egypt. Civil society organisations (CSOs) have a key role to play

in shaping the reform agenda. 30 years of Emergency Law and restrictive non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Trade Union legislation have effectively restricted freedom of association and assembly as well as the institutional capacities of CSOs. Egyptian transition authorities have also been confronted by an unprecedented challenge in having to manage a complex and politically charged electoral process. Although official foreign observation was not requested by the transition authorities, international support was needed to ensure that elections could draw on international best practice and standards. Consequently, the EU set up two large scale, rapid and short-term capacity building programmes to facilitate and support Egyptian CSOs and transition authorities respectively during this critical transition period.

## **Short Description and Objectives**

### ***(1) Support Activities to the Electoral Processes in Egypt***

This action aims to: provide knowledge-based capacity building to the High Elections Commission; support voter education campaigns through civil society organisations; support the development of domestic electoral witnesses; support the drafting of a new Constitution; and disseminate a series of publications on election management best practices.

### ***(2) Support Democratisation in Egypt***

The specific objectives of the programme are to: support CSOs in responding quickly to the transitional situation (such as lobbying policy makers on political reforms and reporting on them); to help create and foster linkages between civil society and civic interest groups that formed during the protests; and to work with Egyptian actors to support them in providing the Egyptian public with analysis on the political reforms undertaken during the transition.

### ***(3) Media Monitoring***

The specific objective of this action is to produce a detailed daily review of the most influential news papers, publications, talk shows, radio programmes and blogs on all matters related to the Parliamentary and Shura election processes in Egypt. The media review is shared with all Egyptian civil society partners and addresses their structural incapacity to properly follow-up and monitor the transition media environment.

## **Activities and State of Play**

### ***(1) Support Activities to the Electoral Processes in Egypt***

The action has provided training to judges (tasked with overseeing the elections), support to the High Electoral Commission set-up for the Parliamentary elections and has also helped in providing training to 62 domestic electoral witnesses throughout the country. Two key publications of IDEA International, covering various aspects of election process cycle management, were translated into Arabic and widely disseminated to institutional and non-state actors.

### ***(2) Support Democratisation in Egypt***

To date, the action has largely been supporting local CSOs in engaging with the political transition and has done so through workshops, training sessions and various thematic publications. It has supported the analysis of electoral laws and advocacy for change and professional observation of, and reporting on, elections. 15 workshops were organised, directly targetting 305 Egyptian CSO workers. 16 publications were created, ranging across editorials (academic, issues papers, status reports).

### ***(3) Media Monitoring in Egypt***

A daily comprehensive media review is widely disseminated to CSOs and placed on the EU Delegation

website. Weekly sets of analytical charts, analysing major political and party figure presence in the Egyptian media, are disseminated to CSOs. The media review and charts have helped CSOs keep track of the developing media environment, offering them a comprehensive picture of transition, election coverage and their immediate implications for CSO work.

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

IfS support in Egypt is in line with overall EU and international efforts to support political transition. The IfS has provided the necessary bridging between support to Civil Society Programme allocated through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) as well as the bilateral support provided through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI).

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the recent armed Conflict in Georgia (CRIS 2008/20612)</p> <p>(2) Support confidence building measures and de-conflicting after the armed conflict in Georgia in August 2008 (CRIS 2009/21737)</p> <p>(3) The European Partnership for the Peaceful Settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh (under the 3rd Policy advice and Mediation Facility, CRIS 2009/21842)</p> <p>(4) Support for Georgian efforts to overcome its political crises and to deepen its democratic reforms (CRIS 2010/22374)</p>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Post-conflict assistance, confidence building measures, technical assistance	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 05/12/2008 (2) 22/07/2009	(3) 05/08/2009 (4) 15/04/2010
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 15.000.000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 14.983.660,39 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 14.742.706,95</p> <p>(2) EUR 14.000.000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 13.670.237,66 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 13.488.768,66</p>	<p>(3) EUR 2.000.000 (out of EUR 10.000.000) <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 2.000.000 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 1.770.000</p> <p>(4) EUR 7.850.000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 7.844.999,99 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 6.371.316,35</p>
<b>Totals</b>	<i>Committed:</i> EUR 38.850.000; <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 38.498.898,04; <i>Paid:</i> EUR 36.372.791,96	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 05/12/2008; (2) 22/07/2009; (3) 01/06/2010; (4) 15/04/2010	
<b>End Date (final date for contracting)</b>	(1) 31/12/2009; (2) 31/12/2010; (3) 31/12/2010; (4) 31/12/2011	



Copyright UN ReliefWeb

### Context of Instability

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, two unresolved conflicts in the Georgian regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, have undermined stability in Georgia. Both entities seek independence from Georgia, while the EU and the vast majority of international actors firmly supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders. A period of growing tensions in both breakaway regions escalated in August 2008, when war broke out between

Georgia and Russia and separatist groups from South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

After mediation by the European Union, the parties reached a ceasefire agreement on 12 August 2008 and the subsequent Implementing Measures of 8 September 2008. After the August 2008 war, Russia recognized the independence of the two breakaway regions, which has since then been recognised by Nicaragua, Venezuela, Nauru and Tuvalu (their independence is also mutually recognised by Transnistria, Nagorno Karabakh and by each other). An EU monitoring mission (EUMM) was established on 15 September 2008 and is still in place. The overall situation along the Administrative Boundary Lines last year was relatively calm. Shooting and explosion incidents recorded by EUMM continuously decreased, but serious incidents continue to occur and the situation remains volatile. In the framework of the "Modalities for Conducting Activities in the Occupied Territories of Georgia", adopted by the Georgian Government under the Law on Occupied Territories, and its Action Plan in October 2010, some concrete results have been reported. However, this legislative package is perceived by the breakaway regions as an aggressive policy from Tbilisi. Some of the actions by Georgia, such as the introduction of Status Neutral Travel Documents and Identity Cards and the planned Trust Fund, are likely to jeopardise ongoing and future activities in/with the breakaway regions, particularly as refers the possibility for the population of these territories to travel abroad.

The impact of the IfS interventions can be considered as high. The three IfS packages for Georgia have progressively moved from strict post-conflict relief (strong focus on shelter to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the first one) to more long-term measures (strengthening of media, confidence building through civil society initiatives, capacity building to the State Ministry for Reintegration, etc, in the third). This trend will be confirmed with the adoption, during the first semester of 2012, of an Interim Response Programme (Georgia IV), which will consolidate the results achieved. The use of IfS in Georgia remains necessary, particularly taking into account the present tense political environment, where both the Georgian Government and the Abkhaz de facto authorities are toughening their positions and the South Ossetian de facto leadership is seeking closer cooperation with Russia and almost sealing off the territory from Georgia proper.

At the same time negotiations over Nagorno-Karabakh in the Minsk Group under the auspices of the OSCE are not yielding the expected results, and peace-building attempts are being systematically politicised. There are rare contacts between the divided communities and violent incidents occur regularly. Only a few isolated initiatives from international NGOs (apart from the below-described IfS project) are in place to support and strengthen civil society.

## Short Description

**(1) Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the recent armed Conflict in Georgia** – This programme aims at supporting IDPs and returnees and integrating them into Georgian society, in particular on winterization of housing, and on early recovery activities, which were identified in the UN Flash Appeal (carried out in October 2008). One aim is to remove the long-term threat to the political stability of the country that the large IDP and returnee population, who long to return to their former homes and tend to be dissatisfied with the status quo, poses.

**(2) Support confidence building measures and de-conflicting after the armed conflict in Georgia in August 2008 – The programme has 4 components:** (i) confidence building and people-to-people contacts in Georgia, including in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, in order to help provide the ground for a long-term solution to the conflict, (ii) political reform in Georgia, in order to mitigate the conflict between opposition and government in Georgia, (iii) the socio-economic integration of IDPs, and (iv) provide assistance in Abkhazia, in particular to civil society capacity building and support to returnees in Gali district.

**(3) *The European Partnership for the Peaceful Settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh*** –

The objective of this project is, in partnership with local and civil political actors, to enact initiatives which will cumulatively contribute to a peaceful settlement over Nagorno-Karabakh. The project focuses on three areas:

- Increase capacity of a range of mass media groups as well as alternative media sources to provide balanced and challenging media coverage which reduces attitudinal barriers to progressing conflict resolution.
- Strengthen the capacity of conflict affected groups to engage in conflict resolution processes, contributing to the cumulative growth of a critical mass of social groups actively engaged in the peace process.
- Facilitate an inclusive and effective public policy environment in support of a negotiated settlement.

**(4) *Support for Georgian efforts to overcome its political crises and to deepen its democratic reforms*** – This IfS intervention is intended to support Georgia in its efforts to overcome its current political crises and deepen its democratic reforms as an important factor in long-term conflict resolution. It will support activities in five areas:

- Election Media Support;
- Support to a planned repatriation and integration process of the Muslim Meskhetians;
- Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism;
- Support to the State Ministry of Reintegration;
- Introducing the concept of transitional justice in the Georgian-Abkhaz context.

## **Activities and State of Play**

**(1) *Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the recent armed Conflict in Georgia*** - All contracts under this decision have been finalised. The decision is not yet closed due to administrative requirements.

**(2) *Support confidence building measures and de-conflicting after the armed conflict in Georgia in August 2008***– The projects signed under this decision aimed strongly at supporting the socio-economic reintegration of IDPs. Other actions focused on strengthening the media, confidence building measures, enhancing the electoral system and community mobilisation. Mechanisms are in place that allow for a permanent coordination among the IfS projects and with other actors present in the area, including international and local NGOs, donors and IOs. All projects have come to an end and 21 out of the 25 have already been closed.

**(3) *The European Partnership for the Peaceful Settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh*** – This project worked in and on Nagorno-Karabakh (NK). Despite the concerns and even objections expressed mostly by the Armenian Government at the beginning, the project managed to achieve its goals through a wide variety of activities: publications on conflict related issues, fostering the discussion on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and conflict settlement process in social networks, production and screening of a documentary film, conducting peace-building trainings and workshops, conducting comparative conflict studies and visits, training of journalists, exhibitions and events, public policy discussions, advocacy and dialogue with governmental and other stakeholders, including the EU, etc. The project came to an end in December 2011.

**(4) *Support for Georgian efforts to overcome its political crises and to deepen its democratic reforms*** – Four actions were identified for this decision: (i) Policy Advice to Georgia's State Ministry



for Reintegration - in collaboration with the EUSR; (ii) Supporting the repatriation of persons deported from Georgia in the 1940's and their descendants; (iii) Development of Media monitoring; and (iv) the joint EU/UN Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM). The initial budget of the latter two was increased in 2011 and three out of the four actions have been extended for six additional months. COBERM has shown to be an extremely valuable tool, with more than 300 project ideas having been received and a total of 62 contracts signed.


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

The IfS actions in Georgia were developed in cooperation with and complementary to the EUSR and the EUMM monitoring mission activities. The flexibility innate to IfS has been key in allowing the EU to be present in the conflict-affected areas (particularly Abkhazia) and to pave the way for other stakeholders (local and international NGOs, and other donors) to start/boost their activities in Abkhazia, after years where the EU was virtually the only donor present.

The adoption of the forthcoming Interim Response Programme will allow for a consolidation of these results. At the same time, IfS is not to be withdrawn from Georgia, since the political climate does not yet allow for regular development assistance to fully take over. On the contrary, tensions seem to be rising and the "official" positions of Tbilisi, Tskhinvali and Sukhumi are growing even further apart.

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

### HAITI

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Institutionalising capacity of Non State Actors for Peace building and Delivery of conflict sensitive Humanitarian Assistance</p> <p>(2) Human Rights Networks Peace Building Capacity Project</p> <p>(3) Programme to Support the Restoration of the Haitian Government's Crisis Preparedness Capacity</p> <p>(4) Programme in Support of Presidential and Legislative Elections</p>	 <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Capacity Building, elections	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) 31/03/2008; (2) 31/03/2008; (3) 27/07/2010; (4) 19/10/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 750,000; Contracted: EUR 750,000; Paid: EUR 371,141.40</p> <p>(2) EUR 589,598; Contracted: EUR 589,598; Paid: EUR 471,678.60</p> <p>(3) EUR 20,000,000 Contracted: EUR 19,999,990; Paid: EUR 17,668,996.21</p> <p>(4) EUR 5,000,000; Contracted: EUR 5,000,000; Paid: EUR 4,500,000.00</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 01/04/2009; (2) 01/04/2009; (3) 01/10/2010; (4) 20/10/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 30/06/2012; (2) 30/09/2012; (3) 01/04/2012; (4) 20/04/2012	

### **Context of Instability**

Haitian progress towards becoming a more democratic and prosperous state since the collapse of the Duvalier dictatorship has been unsteady. Instability and economic deterioration under a series of military and civilian governments, exacerbated by episodic coup d'états, have characterised the country's recent history. Periods of relative stability often end due to external factors such as soaring world prices for food and fuel in 2008, the periodic devastating hurricanes or the 7.2 magnitude earthquake that hit Haiti on 12 January 2010. According to official government estimates over 230.000 people lost their lives and an additional 300.000 were injured. In some parts of the country up to 90% of buildings were destroyed leaving more than one million people homeless. The earthquake also considerably weakened the capacity of the authorities to administer and advance the country. Well advanced constitutional reforms and the calendar of electoral exercises were put on hold as many experienced staff as well as vital infrastructures had perished.

In 2011 the most immediate humanitarian needs were addressed but the country was still

characterised by massive recovery and reconstruction challenges. The political crisis continued, a long and contentious electoral process only resulted in a functioning government in October 2011. The low voter turn out illustrates the lack of trust Haitian citizens have in an administration that struggles to maintain unity. Issues such as the gradual drawdown of MINUSTAH, the plans for rebuilding a Haitian army or the impunity of former President Duvalier illustrate that Haiti remains an unstable country.

## Short Description

**(1) : Institutionalising capacity of Non State Actors for Track II and III Peace building and Delivery of conflict sensitive Humanitarian Assistance:** aims to reduce levels of violent conflict in urban areas and more effective peace building in Haiti. The project also develops and document best practice for the transformation of protracted social conflict and for conflict sensitive interventions in fragile states.

**(2) Human Rights Networks Peace Building Capacity Project:** fosters cooperation within civil society by strengthening the organizational and technical capacities of the National Network of Human Rights Defence.

**(3) Programme to Support the Restoration of the Haitian Government's Crisis Preparedness Capacity:** support to institutions and communities affected by the January 2010 earthquake by (1) reinforcing civil protection systems, (2) encouraging political dialogue, (3) providing cash for work opportunities.

**(4) Programme in Support of Presidential and Legislative Elections:** Support to difficult presidential and legislative elections in 2010 and 2011.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1)** After the earthquake in 2010 many prisoners escaped from prison and hid in the urban communities where the project is active. The fragile peace achieved partly as a result of this project was at risk of being toppled. At the same time, many of the community volunteers who had been formed were now being recruited into responsible positions helping with the reconstruction of their communities, reducing the time they could spend mediating conflicts. In 2011 this situation was addressed, new volunteers were formed and activities were extended to two further urban neighborhoods, engaging actors also through the collaborative creation of employment opportunities. Early warning systems on conflict were put in place and a study visit to Ireland and Jamaica for peace building leaders was organized in Nov. 2011.

**(2)** Ten departmental structures of the National Network of Human Rights Defence have been created and strengthened by the project through trainings for member organization (in 2011, amongst others, on HR, women's empowerment, project management, conflict management); support in kind (office equipment and furniture); financial support (contribution to office rent); allowing for more and improved monitoring of human rights and a more adequate mediation capacity. The project continues into 2012 to complete activities that were delayed due to the situation in the aftermath of the earthquake.

**(3)** The Haitian system of risks and disasters management is supported by providing 140 municipalities with at least one container of first aid equipment each. A total of 300 containers will have been distributed and more than 3,000 local volunteers will have been trained in the use of the material provided. The building of a permanent operational crisis cell and the strengthening of the crisis communication capacity at national and local levels complements the effort made at community level. The Club de Madrid organized five high-level events where global leaders met with Haitian leaders to help them forge a clearer perspective of the country's future. In December 2011, one event

gathered the main political, civil and economic actors around the table for the first time since the earthquake. On other occasions the activities focused on specific concerns such as constitutional and electoral reform or, most recently, on investment policy. Finally, a cash for work programme, implemented through UNDP, made a direct contribution to the restoration of livelihoods, creating more than 158.000 temporary jobs throughout the entire country. All project components will end in 2012.


**(4).** The programme helped to organise the presidential and legislative elections. In conjunction with UNDP and other international partners, electoral materials were acquired, the IT infrastructure improved, staff were trained and voters could verify their data on the electoral lists, receive voter information and civic education or take their concerns to an electoral dispute resolution mechanism. The project concluded in April 2011.

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

IfS Interventions in Haiti are in line with EU strategy and complement interventions under the European Development Fund (EDF), and those by EU Member States. Since 2006, Haiti has been identified as a fragile-state and the Instrument for Stability has been asked to complement development-cooperation actions (under EDF & other instruments) to respond to political crisis and, since the January 2010 earthquake to assist the non-humanitarian aspects of the reconstruction effort.

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

### HONDURAS

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Promoting Democratic Governance and Reconciliation in Honduras</b>	 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Capacity Building, elections	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	08/07/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 1.150.000,00 EUR Contracted: EUR 1.150.000,00 Paid: EUR <b>1,108,590.00</b>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/09/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	30/06/2012	

### **Context of Instability**

Honduras has recently experienced its deepest political, institutional and social crisis since democracy was restored in the early 1980s. On 28 June 2009, the Honduran armed forces intervened in political life, forcing the democratically-elected President Manuel Zelaya into exile. On the same day, the Honduran Congress deposed Zelaya and the President of Congress, Roberto Micheletti, was nominated interim President, leading a de facto Government for the next 7 months. The general election held in November 2009 was conducted in a generally transparent manner and marked a turning point in the resolution of the crisis. The election of President Lobo Sosa and his programme of national reconciliation have brought institutional stability. Although the overall political situation of the country remains fragile, with serious economic and democratic challenges and weaknesses regarding the protection of human rights and freedom of expression. Such a situation constitutes a major threat, especially in view of the forthcoming primary elections to be held in 2012.

### **Short Description**

The project supports the ongoing national reconciliation process with view to strengthening the country's democratic institutions and implementing necessary social and political reforms. Its specific objectives are:

- 1) To strengthen democratic governance by facilitating the establishment of platforms for social and political dialogue.
- 2) To promote respect for human rights by strengthening the regulatory mechanisms for human rights actors.
- 3) To support national reconciliation through technical assistance to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission established in May 2010.
- 4) To build-up conflict prevention capacities of media actors in order to facilitate their participation in the reconciliation process.

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

The project covers 4 components:

1) Political Platforms for dialogue and reforms: establishment of platforms for social and political dialogue among national, regional and local actors on essential political and institutional reforms, including strengthening civil society capacity to effectively participate in platforms. The action supports the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in the organization of public information workshops and consultations on political and electoral reforms. It led discussions with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), the National Congress and the Government about possible reforms. Some ongoing analytical works related to the political/institutional situation (prospective PAPEP project) were financed. Two international experts conducted a high-level fact-finding mission to discuss the necessary conditions for the development of a political platform for dialogue and reforms. The project supported the creation of a Follow-up Unit dedicated to the implementation of TRC's recommendations, by contracting the Regional Coordinator and the Principal Advisor. Support to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal continues, in view of electoral reforms.

2) Strengthening of the National System for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights: this includes research and assessment, promotion of dialogue and technical support for the development of a national human rights strategy led by the Government; support for the implementation of the relevant Constitutional provisions and enabling civil society to regain confidence in national mechanisms, so as to ensure that some key law projects, on reparation of victims of HR violations and on the establishment of the 'forced disappearance' penal typology, are aligned with international standards. Discussions with the Human Rights Commission of the National Congress, the Minister for Human Rights, National Committee on Prevention of Torture, Special Prosecutor for Human Rights and civil society organizations, resulted in agreement on joint development initiatives and provision of technical and political support for the creation of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. Additionally, a review process for the publication of international human rights instruments has been launched. It is important to note that this component is implemented by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

3) Support to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission established in May 2010 to assist in analyzing the past events, recollection of information related to human rights violations. Within the mandate of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), a team of 4 high level experts was contracted in order to investigate the complaints of human rights violations. Their report (finalized in early 2011) was an important part of the TRC's final report, published in July 2011.

4) Media participation in the Reconciliation process: The project implemented a campaign to accompany the presentation and socialization of the TRC's report at regional level. It also organized a round of working meetings with journalists, editors and public opinion makers, in different cities. The subject of such meetings was "The role of mass media in the strengthening of citizenship and of reconciliation processes". A High level forum on this same subject will be organized in 2012.

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

The IfS action is consistent with parallel EU initiatives to provide support to selected NGOs and Human Rights defenders under the EIDHR as well as an ongoing EU integrated support programme for the security sector. The action is expected to help ease tensions in the country and to contribute to the implementation of the key priority areas of the EU development cooperation identified in the Country Strategy Paper for Honduras, particularly the support to security and justice sectors, social cohesion and poverty reduction.

Very few donors are working on governance and the International Response to the crisis has been limited in term of cooperation projects, except in the Human Rights field where the IfS action is part of a broader strategy to strengthen the institutional framework for promotion and defence of human rights.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN  
INDONESIA**

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) Aceh Peace Process Follow-Up (2) Accompanying Measures in Indonesia for the Aceh Peace Process	 <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Mediation and Political Dialogue	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	(1) 5/08/2009 (2) 24/11/2010	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) EUR 610,000 Contracted: EUR 610,000 Paid: EUR 549,000  (2) EUR 3,500,000 Contracted: EUR 3,499,998 Paid: EUR 2,340,243	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 2/6/2010 (2) 12/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 1/06/2012 (2) 7/2012	

**Context of Instability**

The signing in Helsinki of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) on 15 August 2005 brought an end to three decades of conflict in Aceh. The European Union was closely engaged in supporting peace in Aceh by: i) supporting the peace talks; ii) monitoring the peace agreement with monitors from the European Union and five ASEAN member countries; iii) deploying an Election Observation Mission to observe the local elections in December 2006; iv) assisting with the implementation of the MoU through the EC "Aceh Peace Process Support programme and v) supporting the reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants and amnestied prisoners. These earlier actions were complemented in 2008 with further support to Aceh governance through the IfS "Aceh Governance Stabilization Initiative".

The EU priority has been to assist local actors and structures to build sufficient capacity to sustain the peace process. Although Aceh's institutions had suffered from 30 years of conflict there were huge expectations from the population of delivering concrete benefits of peace, not least given the new law on special autonomy, giving Aceh significant control over its own resources. Unfortunately the Parliament, and not least the civil service, are still under-performing and appear ill-equipped to tackle the challenges the Province is facing, including those related to governance and economic development. Thus, the EU through the IfS, decided in 2010 to renew its engagement in the peace process at political level, supporting some key measures.

## **Short Description**

The objective of IfS activities in Indonesia has been to contribute to safeguarding a stable and sustainable post-conflict environment in Aceh. The Aceh Peace Process Follow-Up Project (1), aims to increase trust between the parties and stakeholders to sustain the peace process through the improvement of communication channels and the consolidation of existing conciliation mechanisms. The Accompanying Measures programme (2) supports local governance reform, police reform, re-integration of ex-combatants and monitoring, analysis and coordination.

## **Activities and State of Play**

(1) An initial roundtable discussion between the two parties, initiated by the Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) (former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari) took place on 25 May 2011, followed by new rounds of discussions in September and December. Although relations were strained at the earlier meetings, the December round-table led to an agreement on a two-day session, with separate discussions on the five main outstanding issues in the MoU in January 2012. The parties agreeing on appropriate working procedures to follow MoU implementation represents notable progress, as previously, even getting the parties to participate in any discussions with each other had been difficult. The parties have agreed to holding meetings every three months and a special auditing group has been established with representatives from both signatory parties. This group will collect information on MoU implementation from key representatives of the signatories and key counterparts in the districts.

(2) The accompanying measures are largely proceeding according to schedule. For example, the Aceh District Response Facility project (ADRF) has achieved tangible results related to local governance, including strengthening coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of public finance management and budgeting at provincial and district legislatures. The project has also been instrumental in relation to initiating environmentally-sustainable economic development strategies around the Leuser area.

Support to the consolidation of police reform in Aceh has been widely appreciated from the Police Department as well as from districts and the activities supported will this year be taken over by the provincial budget. The actions funded have improved relations between the police and ordinary citizens in Aceh, not least the 'Police schools visit programme'. Under this programme officers visit schools to explain their role in society and various aspects of community policing in an attempt to reduce the distance between younger generations and the police.

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

Current IfS activities in Aceh build upon and consolidate previous and ongoing EU support for the Aceh Peace Process, provided since 2005. While the situation in Aceh continues to improve, key democratic institutions remain weak with rising corruption and a tense political environment. In this challenging context it is clear that the projects funded under the IfS have had a tangible and positive impact on Aceh society, whether relating to improved relations between the police and local communities or an enhanced capacity of staff in the planning and legal departments of provincial and district governments.



**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN  
CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>(1) Support to the functioning of Alassane Ouattara's administration</b> <b>(2) Support to legislative elections and national reconciliation</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	(1) Post conflict recovery (2) Election support; reconciliation and mediation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 07/04/2011	(2) 12/10/2011
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) EUR 1,000,000 <i>Contracted: EUR 1,000,000</i> <i>Paid: EUR 400,000</i>	(2) EUR 11,000,000 <i>Contracted: EUR 7,065,349</i> <i>Paid: EUR 3,934,651</i>
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	18/07/2011	12/10/2011
<b>End Date</b>	17/08/2012	June 2014



**Context of Instability**

Over the last ten years, Côte d'Ivoire has suffered from internal conflict and instability, which escalated in a countrywide crisis after the presidential elections in November 2010 – the first ones since 2000. The then incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo refused to cede power to the internationally recognised winner of the elections, Alassane Ouattara. The post-election crisis lasted nearly five months, resulting in more than 3,000 deaths, paralysing the country's economy and causing a humanitarian crisis in the sub-region with more than 150,000 refugees in Liberia and one million internally displaced people.

The internal conflict ended in April 2011 with the arrest of Laurent Gbagbo. The legislative elections of 11 December 2011, followed by by-elections of 26 February 2012, imply the gradual normalisation of the political system in Côte d'Ivoire. Overall, these elections were conducted properly, despite some incidents of violence and the boycott by the party of the former President. These elections will now allow for the constitution of a new National Assembly, which is a major step given that the country has been without a functioning parliament since 2005.

Though progress has been made, the security situation remains volatile. The disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) process has not yet been launched and incidents between armed forces and the local population continue. The aims and objectives of the Truth, Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission are not very clear. The Commission is increasingly accused of being partial to the new government. Structural causes of the Ivorian crisis, including land issues and those related to citizenship, remain and are partly revived by the return of displaced persons and the arrival of new

migrants from the sub-region. National cohesion will depend largely on the ability and willingness of Ivorians to forge a political consensus on these sensitive issues. After a civil war, several years of political stalemate and the more recent post-election, the process of national reconciliation will be long and complex.

## **Short Description**

(1) The aim of this measure is to contribute to the socio-economic recovery of Côte d'Ivoire by supporting the Ouattara administration to effectively carry out its electoral mandate in the post-crisis context. To this end, a pool of short-term expertise has been made available to several key ministries of the Ivorian government.

(2) The second programme aims to contribute to the stabilization of Côte d'Ivoire through (i) support to the preparation and organisation of the legislative elections; and (ii) support to the national reconciliation process.

## **Activities and State of Play**

(1) Experts in the areas of security sector reform, justice, finance, employment (youth), communication and administration reform have been mobilized and have assisted the government in analysing sectoral issues and developing sectoral strategies.

(2) Activities under the election component included technical assistance to the Independent Electoral Commission, procurement of equipment, secure transport and storage of electoral materials as well as support to civil society for domestic election observation.

Activities under the reconciliation component started in February 2012. This component aims at supporting transitional justice initiatives, enhanced media awareness and conflict-sensitive reporting, conflict resolution related to land disputes and strengthening the role of women in the peace process.

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

Given the magnitude of the challenges the country is facing and the expectations of the population of the new government, the Instrument for Stability support was crucial to assist the most urgent priorities in helping to stabilise the country. The legislative elections could be held in a timely and orderly manner. By April, new democratic representation structures should be in place. The newly elected representatives will have a key role to address the many challenges for long-term stability of Côte d'Ivoire. Moreover, this support should contribute to the effective start of the national reconciliation process. Other priorities of the transitional period (justice, security) are being addressed by the EU through other financial instruments, notably the European Development Fund.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN**  
**KAZAKHSTAN**

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	Support for the Election Process in Kazakhstan	 <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>	1.68 mln EUR (contracted: 1,121,581 EUR) (1) 293,817 EUR (2) 327,764 EUR (3) 500,000 EUR	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) December 2011 (2) December 2011 (3) January 2012	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) April 2012 (2) June 2012 (3) November 2012	

### **Context of Instability**

Following Kazakhstan's early Presidential elections in April 2011, the country has faced its most significant social tensions in the last twenty years. In the course of 2011, the government struggled to control oil worker strikes in the West of the country, resulting in violent protest and loss of human life in Zhanaozen in December 2011. Furthermore, incidents that were alleged to be 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 brought forward to January 2012 were expected to take place in a tense atmosphere.

### **Short Description**

The project has three components addressing a number of weaknesses in the electoral process in Kazakhstan: (1) The component on "Domestic election monitoring and civic education" is implemented by the Republican Network of the Independent Monitors (RNIM) to organise long and short-term observation in large parts of the country. (2) The component "Kazakh Media for Fair and Stable Elections" implemented by Internews Europe Association works on the empowerment of independent Kazakh media to encourage civil society participation in electoral debates. (3) The component "Assistance to the Central Election Commission (CEC)" implemented by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe focuses 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 only started late in the year and two have held their principal activities in early

2012.

(1) The component on "Domestic election monitoring and civic education" successfully organised long-term and short-term observation missions during the January 2012 elections and the results of the observation were given in a clear and outspoken manner during press-conferences. It is foreseen that the final election observation report will be distributed and will include recommendations to improve the conduct of elections. The component reinforced the capacities of local NGOs to undertake independent observation and contribute to a more democratic environment.


(2) The component "Kazakh Media for Fair and Stable Elections" completed several trainings for media professionals on elections coverage and online journalism prior to the January 2012 elections. Electoral talk shows which were broadcasted on regional TV channels and put on the internet aimed to stir debate to issues and positions and avoid an exclusive focus on personalities. One of the talk shows addressed the situation in Zhanaozen. Furthermore, through the project, sub-grants are being provided to regional TV companies which shoot televised debates between political parties. This action aims to address long-observed, recurrent problems in Kazakh electoral debates, such as the lack of open exchanges of opinions and the tendency toward media's self-censorship. This action is timely, particularly in view of the recently approved new Law on Media which raises significant concerns.

(3) The assistance of the Venice Commission only started in earnest in 2012 and will focus on building the capacity of the Central Electoral Commission (CEC) also to advance the legislative effort necessary to achieve electoral reform. The project has started work on post-election monitoring, analyzing the infringements to electoral legislations in order to provide recommendations to the CEC on steps to be taken to tackle these problems and to come in line with international standards. The project is also working on in-depth analysis of the existing legislation and providing legal opinions on the draft legislation in the field of elections.

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

IfS intervention is in line with the EU strategy in Kazakhstan and reinforces the EU's support to democracy, human rights and the rule of law in the country. The IFS action is particularly relevant in the context of the social tensions that escalated to the Zhanaozen tragic events in December 2011 and in light of the numerous and persistent shortcomings identified during electoral exercises.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	EU assistance in support of the trial and related treatment of piracy suspects	 <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to judicial system	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	13 May 2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 1,750,000 <i>Contracted:</i> as of 31/12/2011: EUR 1,750,000 <i>Paid:</i> as of 31/12/2011: EUR 1,400,000	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	1 May 2009 (retroactive)	
<b>End Date</b>	30 April 2011 (no-cost 6-month extension)	

### Context of Instability

Combating piracy along some of the world's major shipping lanes 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 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. In March 2009, the EU concluded an agreement with Kenya to allow piracy suspects detained by the Atalanta naval operation to be transferred to Kenya for trial. The agreement was unilaterally terminated by Kenya in September 2010, but the country has continued accepting suspect pirates for prosecution on a case by case basis.

### Short Description

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

The IFS crisis response package supported the prosecution, police, judicial and prison services, particularly focusing on capacity- and logistical shortfalls linked to the trials and the detention of

piracy suspects.

## **Activities and State of Play**

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

The project had been effectively implementing the following activities:

- comprehensive reviews of the relevant legal frameworks of Kenya, setting out recommendations for legal development in the short, medium and long term;
- support to the Kenyan police service through assistance with logistics, travel, training (particularly for evidence handling) and the provision of secure exhibit rooms; support for the prosecution service through training,;
- improvements to the functioning of the courts and the trials including development of courtroom facilities, facilitation of court attendance by foreign witnesses, provision of interpreters, defense services, etc., which resulted in significant reductions in court and prison overload in Mombasa;
- substantial improvements in conditions for all prisoners at Shimo La Tewa prison in Mombasa, for example a reduction in overcrowding and a doubling of the capacity of sanitation and water supply services.

Working closely with the responsible Kenyan authorities, the project contributed to ensuring trials are conducted in a fair and humane manner and in a sound rule of law framework. The project improved the efficiency of trials within the confines of constraints faced by the Kenyan authorities. In order to ensure continued assistance to Kenya for new cases and ongoing cases in the Kenyan court system, the project was extended at no cost till end April 2011. Other bilateral EU and non-EU donors now continue supporting the project.

Similar actions supporting the judicial system for the prosecution of suspect pirates is implemented in the Seychelles and Mauritius and it is possible new actions will involve other countries in the region willing to join the international efforts to fight piracy.

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

This IfS action has been an important complement to the EU's CSDP anti-piracy naval operation Atalanta as well as wider efforts of the EU and the international community to tackle piracy. Support to Kenya will continue with the implementation of the Eastern and Southern African and Indian Ocean region's strategy on maritime security endorsed in 2010. This strategy involves five regional organisations plus the affected countries and is aimed at establishing a comprehensive approach to fight piracy and improve maritime security. Kenya will also benefit from the establishment of a new EU CSDP mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building.

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

### Kosovo\*

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Conflict Prevention in Kosovo</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, Regional Peace building Capacity	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Contracted: EUR 744,000 Paid: EUR 548,622.31	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	31/03/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	31/03/2012	

### **Context of Instability**

Following Kosovo's declaration of independence on 17 February 2008, attention turned to consolidation, 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 population and which, since 1999, has enabled local Serbs to exercise a significant level of autonomy. Kosovo institutions have very limited access to, and impact in, the North and are represented only via local community offices (LCOs) that are located in Albanian enclaves, not in Municipality premises. Civil society in the North remains fragmented, under-developed and under-funded, notably for the fear of being exposed and marginalised if cooperating with partners south of Ibar or international institutions. Also, it is a small circle comprised of a few large NGOs that benefit from most donor funds.

### **Short Description**

#### ***(1) Conflict Prevention in Kosovo***

The 36 month project started on 31 March 2009 with a total budget of EUR 744,000, having been awarded to CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg e.V.

The project's overall objective is to promote sustainable peace by encouraging greater civil society leadership and political participation among Kosovo's youth. In particular it aims to foster the

\* 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

creation of the Kosovo Conflict Prevention Group, an indigenous local youth leadership network body intended to both model and promote action and advocacy by youth for civil society networks and conflict prevention mechanisms.

Although the project's impact was limited in 2011 due to negative security developments (particularly in areas with mixed communities), youth-led activities in the areas of conflict prevention showed positive impact at community level, encouraging social action, advocacy and participation in policymaking.

## **Activities and State of Play**

### ***(1) Conflict Prevention in Kosovo***

The Kosovo Conflict Prevention Group (KCPG) managed to establish solid cooperation with various civil society organisations (CSOs) and Local Government Officials (except in Mitrovica). The KCPG formally convened three times and shared information about potential conflicts, root-causes of the conflict especially at grass-roots level, analysed options for the local and central government and provided recommendations for conflict prevention.

CARE, ProPeace and KCPG conducted seven training sessions, with approximately 25 participants in each, to improve the capacity of local actors to respond efficiently to demands and challenges arising during implementation of actions.

Given the security developments in North Mitrovicë/a, measures have also been implemented to assess the situation in the area and to discuss the non-formal communication channels between CSOs there. The measures include non-formal communication and the organisation, by CARE, of a meeting with eight local organisations to discuss the current situation and how to proceed further. The common agreement has been made that CARE should support local organizations in Mitrovica in developing a conflict prevention strategy paper for Mitrovicë/a.

The previously established Early Warning System Database has been successfully used to track positive and negative developments in eight targeted sites across Kosovo. However, due to the security developments in the north of Kosovo, most of the activists from mixed ethnic areas were not able to move freely and to feed the database with information.

Mechanisms allowing analysis of inter-ethnic relations, projection of trends and planning of adequate conflict prevention measures were also established, such as local Task Force Groups in three targeted regions: Peja/Peć, Gjilan/Gnjilane and Mitrovicë/a.

CARE, in close cooperation with KCPG, finalised the Mandate of the Regional Task Force Group on Conflict Prevention (RTFG). The RTFG consists of representatives of local authorities, Kosovo Police and representatives of CSOs. The mandate of the RTFG is to facilitate the exchange, production and provision of information to its members, to make informed choices on operational and strategic coordination and to create a space for its members to carry out community and/or advocacy initiatives.

One overall call for proposals for various youth initiatives was launched in close consultation with CSOs (KCPG members and ProPeace), local government officials (especially departments working with youth and communities) and CARE. 25 proposals have been assessed and 8 proposals were selected for funding. For Mitrovicë/a area, a separate/specific call for proposal was launched later in the year to target specific challenges in the area.


Furthermore, a fundraising strategy for the sustainability of the project and the development of a phase out strategy for the KCPG was developed.



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

The project was complementary to the Commission's Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) programme for transition assistance and capacity building in Kosovo and the CSDP Rule of Law mission EULEX in Kosovo. Liaison 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.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN  
KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Support to the return of stability and democracy to the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>(2) Promotion of democracy and stabilisation in the Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>(3) Community security Initiative</p> <p>(4) Regional conflict prevention programme in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia: Support to early warning, conflict prevention and stabilisation</p>	 <p align="center">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peace building, Post-Conflict Recovery, Security-Sector Reform, Rule of Law, Election Support, Reconciliation and Mediation	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	(1) 27 July 2010 (2) 10 December 2010 (3) 24 March 2011 (4) 23 September 2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 1,900,000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 1,900,000 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 1,733,000</p> <p>(2) EUR 5 350 000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 5,346,525.09 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 4,075,081.67</p> <p>(3) EUR 750,000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 750,000 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 632,580.30</p> <p>(4) EUR 6,450,000.00 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 6,038,000 <i>Paid:</i> EUR 2,677,375.82</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) July 2010 (2) August 2010 (3) 1 March 2011 (4) 1 November 2011	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) January 2012 (2) during 2012/2013 (3) 31 May 2012 (4) end 2013	

### **Context of Instability**

Following the 7 April 2010 popular uprising, the ousting of President Bakiev and the ensuing Kyrgyz-Uzbek inter-ethnic conflict in the South, certain signs of political stabilisation emerged in the Kyrgyz Republic. A new constitution, which put an end to the omnipotent presidential powers and strengthened the role of the Parliament, was passed by referendum on 27 June 2010. Free and competitive elections followed on 10 October 2010 and a coalition government was formed in December 2010. After the events of April and June 2010, which had resulted in several hundred civilian casualties, a fragile 2011 followed, with efforts to consolidate political and social stability. The country witnessed the first ever peaceful and orderly handover of presidential power in Central Asia in November 2011.

Almost two years after the Revolution, the 2010 semi parliamentary Constitution, viewed as inappropriate for the Central Asian culture by many neighbours and in-country politicians, remains in place without amendments. Soon this will mark a record in the political history of the Kyrgyz Republic, but adverse regional dynamics, corruption and human rights violations continue to inhibit good governance. Rule of law and judiciary reform and the fight against corruption feature high on the list of priorities announced by the new Government. With local elections on-going and

continuing economic difficulties, the new Government still faces numerous challenges, especially in the South of the country where genuine reconciliation between ethnic communities is yet to be advanced. Ensuring the right balance between security and stability on the one hand and truth and reconciliation on the other, will be a key challenge for the new Government.

## Short Description

Following the crisis in the Kyrgyz Republic the Instrument for Stability (IfS) assisted with political and legal reforms so as to create more stable institutions that function in accordance with the new Constitution. On-going IfS interventions also focus on mitigating the effects of the inter-ethnic conflict in the south by, for example, supporting the reconstruction of destroyed homes, the restitution of property documents or by promoting conflict-sensitive media reporting. Assistance to UN OHCHR also aims to foster the protection of human rights.

A new action was designed in 2011 to improve the situation of minorities in Central Asia, especially in Kyrgyzstan, assisting the Government of Kyrgyzstan in following up on recommendations from reports after the June 2010 inter-ethnic clashes (including, but not limited to recommendations from the international Kyrgyzstan Inquiry Commission, KIC). It also aimed to increase confidence-building opportunities through social and economic integration measures and assist the governments in the region to tackle the border demarcation process with a view to alleviating inter-ethnic, internal, cross-border and regional tensions, especially in the South of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) The Kyrgyz Republic Election Support Project supported the country's general capacity to organize and hold elections as well as specific electoral exercises. Amongst others, activities included support to reform of electoral legislation, procurement of election materials, establishment of a press centre at the Central Election Commission (CEC), start of the voter registration reform as well as work with national NGOs to monitor elections. The electoral process has improved substantially as a result and thus a contribution to the first peaceful transfer of presidential powers in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia was made.

- i. At the request of the authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe provided institutional and legal support for the development of key laws and regulations to ensure the stability of the country.
- ii. The Institute for Public Policy, a leading think tank in Bishkek, provided an alternative platform for topical debates to address a wider public. Some of these discussions took place under Chatham House rules to ensure that sensitive topics could be raised even in an often tense environment.
- iii. The report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry (Kyrgyzstan Inquiry Commission) represented an important milestone in the reconciliation process after the inter-ethnic violence which took place from 10–14 June 2010 in the South of the Kyrgyz Republic. Supported by the Finnish NGO Crisis Management Initiative, the Commission was established on the request of the Kyrgyz government who also responded to the comprehensive report and recommendations published in May 2011.

(2) The objective of the programme Promotion of Democracy and Stabilisation in the Kyrgyz Republic is to preserve democratic stability and prevent new conflicts. It has five components:

- Institutional support to the implementation of the new legal framework provides assistance to

the main actors implementing the reform programme in line with the new Constitution - the Ministry of Justice, the Parliament, the Chamber of Accounts and civil society partners are engaging with each other to create more efficient and accountable public institutions.

- Civil monitoring for human rights protection and conflict prevention takes place at national and local level, encourages inter-ethnic reconciliation and oversees national policies and budget transparency in order to help fight the culture of impunity and promote social integration in particular in the South of the Kyrgyz Republic.

- The component on Supporting media reform and strengthening conflict sensitive reporting enables the transfer from state to public service broadcasting and improves journalistic professionalism within the private sector when reporting on conflict-sensitive issues.

- the component on Developing political leadership for democratic transition, undertaken by the Club de Madrid, supported the transition toward a peaceful parliamentary democracy through five missions, under the leadership of Vaira Vike-Freiberga, the former President of Latvia. President Rosa Otunbayeva and other senior stakeholders strongly appreciated this support.

- Once the construction of emergency shelters was completed following the events of 2010, the action social stabilisation through reconstruction of destroyed houses created conditions for the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees by mobilising toward reconciliation, providing information and assisting in obtaining necessary legal documents.

(3) Following the June 2010 events, the Community Security Initiative of the OSCE supported the efforts of the Kyrgyz police to professionally ensure security for all, irrespective of ethnicity.

(4) Conflict Mitigation and Peace Building in Kyrgyzstan aims to strengthen community capacity for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution, reduce underlying sources of tension and promote shared peaceful interests related to economic and social development.

The Joint Research Centre provides Support to Border Demarcation in the Fergana Valley, assisting the countries bordering the Fergana Valley by providing satellite or airborne data mapping as a means to support the inter-country dialogue on border demarcation.

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

Intervention under the Instrument for Stability in the Kyrgyz Republic has made a clear contribution to the stabilisation process in a volatile crisis environment. Regular EU assistance was insufficient for tackling those challenges and in 2011, it was appropriate to deploy the IfS to assist in the stabilisation of Kyrgyzstan.

The actions are fully in line with the EU Strategy for Central Asia, creating synergies with on-going programmes such as EIDHR and allowing for follow-up by other EU instruments, such as the specific Central Asia Rule of Law Initiative under the EU Strategy for Central Asia, and long-term assistance under the Development Cooperation Instrument.