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**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**

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COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

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

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN  
PAKISTAN**

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Support to Electoral Reforms</p> <p>(2) Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan</p> <p>(3) Support post-crisis reconstruction and development in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Baluchistan</p> <p>(4) Early Recovery from Floods</p>	 <p align="center">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>Strengthening of democracy (1)</p> <p>Rule of Law/Security System Reform (2)</p> <p>Post-conflict Recovery, (3)</p> <p>Response to natural disasters (4)</p>	
<b>Dates of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) 18/08/2009</p> <p>(2) 18/12/2009</p> <p>(3) 02/07/2010</p> <p>(4) 17/12/2010</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 2,400,000 Contracted: EUR 2,387,720 Paid: EUR 2,053,903</p> <p>(2) EUR 15,000,000 Contracted: EUR 15,000,000 EUR 11,500,000 (contract 2A) EUR 3,500,000 (contract 2B) Paid: EUR 10,140,595 (contract 2A) EUR 3,150,000 (contract 2B)</p>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	<p>(1) 11/12/2009; (2A) 01/03/2010; (2B) 23/12/2010 (3) 02/09/2010; (4A) 01/03/2011; (4B) 1/1/2011</p>	

**End Dates**

(1) 10/12/2011; (2A) 29/02/2012; (2B) 22/03/2012; (3) 02/09/2012  
(4A) 31/08/2012 ; (4B) 30/06/2012

## Context of Instability

Pakistan's political system continues to face numerous challenges to consolidate a fledging democratic process and the implementation of the rule of law, in particular the fight against extremism and terrorism, the urgent need to enforce the credibility and effectiveness of its civilian institutions and to strengthen the justice system of the country.

Although the number of violent attacks decreased by 12 % in the past year, Pakistan remains among the most volatile regions in the world. The high level of insecurity is due to local religious, political and ethnical issues compounded by a spill-over from the Afghan war and the stand-off with India on Kashmir. Insecurity is particularly acute in the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), where the army has been conducting major counter-insurgency operations displacing nearly a quarter of the four to five million population. Frequent violence continues in Balochistan, parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and in Karachi. In many of these areas terrorist groups are closely affiliated with organised crime, engaging in kidnapping for ransom, drugs trafficking and target killings. Elsewhere, occasional incidents such as in Southern Punjab and recently in Gilgit, Baltistan add to the general perception of an unstable law and order situation, with the Pakistani authorities struggling to control their own territory.

Civilian law enforcement and the functioning of the judiciary are hampered by large case backlogs, poor case handling, ineffective criminal investigation and prosecution, including terrorism cases, inefficient administration and corruption.

In 2010, Pakistan was hit by its worst ever monsoon floods, destroying crops and infrastructure for an estimated USD 10 billion and affecting around 20 million people. More localised, but no less severe in impact, the 2011 monsoon floods hit some five million people in Sindh.

Overall, Pakistan's economic performance remains poor, with insufficient growth rates (around 3 %) to absorb the rapidly expanding and very young population. The country is highly prone to natural disasters. These are likely to increase in occurrence and severity as the impact of climate change begins to show in coming years. The fiscal situation gives rise to concern due to unsustainable levels of subsidies and an apparent lack of political consensus to increase the extremely low levels of taxation. Lack of public resources prevents the government from carrying out necessary structural investment to improve service delivery to build greater stability and better resilience to future crises.

Despite numerous security and economic problems, there has been a remarkable degree of persistence in the functioning of the democratic institutions. The current Government, already the longest civilian-led in Pakistan's history, may complete its full term in office in the first quarter of 2013. The Government, Supreme Court and the Parliament frequently clash, but whereas in the past this could easily have precipitated direct military intervention, this no longer seems acceptable. In this sense, democracy in Pakistan appears to be consolidating. Early elections in winter 2012 however, cannot be ruled out. Preparations of the electoral roll have been linked to the national identity card system and are expected to be concluded by May 2012. Progress has been made on other electoral reform aspects through the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the adoption of amendments to the Pakistan constitution (18<sup>th</sup> amendment) also linked to the EU election observation mission recommendations.

## Short Description

**(1) Support to electoral reforms** – This action contributed to enhancing the capacity and the role of parliamentary and election authorities. It builds on the recommendations of the EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) report on the February 2008 elections and focuses on: (1) increased electoral reform activity by the Federal Parliament (namely the National Assembly); (2) improving the legal framework for local elections; and (3) improved media coverage of electoral reform issues

and the local elections. The EU implementing partner for this programme is Democracy Reporting International.

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

**(2B) Procurement of equipment for civilian capacity building of law enforcement in Pakistan.** The CCBLE programme included the provision of non-military, non-lethal equipment to improve the counter-terrorism capacity of the police forces in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. A contract for the procurement of equipment was awarded to UNOPS.

**(3) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/Federally Administered Tribal Areas/Balochistan Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).** The Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) aims to support the reconstruction and development of the border areas after the military operations carried out in 2009 in response to the insurgency there. Moreover, it addresses governance issues and citizen-state relations to prevent further conflicts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly Northwest Frontier Province/NWFP), the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Baluchistan. In particular, it aims to restore damaged infrastructure and disrupted services, improve frontline service delivery via local government, health and education departments. It further aims to support livelihoods, particularly for the internally displaced. The MDTF is administered by the World Bank. MDTF projects are to be executed by the Governments of Pakistan, KP, FATA, and Balochistan. The current funding of MDTF amounts to US\$ 140.2 million, over 70% of which are EU and EU Member State contributions (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Sweden and UK).

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

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

## **Activities and State of Play**

### **(1) Support to electoral reforms**

The implementation of the programme advanced well during 2011. Quality publications, briefing papers, workshops and advocacy events were widely appreciated and contributed to enhancing stakeholder understanding of international electoral standards and practices and the need for further reforms in the Pakistan legal framework, in compliance with its international commitments under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The work on local government elections was conducted through advocacy, preparation of Legal Election Framework Assessments for two provinces, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as All-Provinces event (part II). Intensive engagement was pursued with Balochistan, the only province that had adopted a Local Government Act. In May 2011, the Government of Balochistan notified the constitution of Balochistan Committee to review the Act, also in view of the fact that the legislation was prepared prior to the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution. The EU-sponsored election legal assessment of the Balochistan Local Government Act could represent background

material for this review.

Domestic civil society network Free and Fair Elections Network (FAFEN) was supported through capacity building on long-term election observation methodology with examples of EU EOM methodology. The programme worked with the media through capacity building for reporters, production of weekly monitor of election issues in local-language media (Local Language Media Coverage of Electoral Reform and Local Elections in Pakistan), providing insight into the Urdu speaking media, otherwise non accessible to foreigners, and the preparation of a guidebook on media reporting on elections.

**(2A) Civilian capacity building for law enforcement in Pakistan.**

The project has largely achieved its objectives and implicitly contributed in establishing the EU as an actor and donor in counter-terrorism and the justice and security sector in Pakistan, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. CCBLE has produced a substantial pool of human and technical resources, including police master trainers, prosecutorial decision-making guidelines and a code of conduct as well as Standard Operating Procedures curricula and manuals on police-media relations and on subject matters such as crime scene investigation, crime scene management and forensic investigation, terrorism processes, leadership and management, human rights and gender. The support to NACTA was less successful, mainly due to Pakistani internal institutional issues.

**(2B) Procurement of equipment for civilian capacity building of law enforcement in Pakistan.**

Following an equipment needs assessment conducted jointly with the Pakistani authorities, bomb disposal and other equipment was delivered in December 2011. Trainings for the use of the equipment was organised.

**(3) KP/FATA/Balochistan Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF).** With financial commitments of US \$ 140 million at the end of 2011, the MDTF project portfolio comprised of ten interventions at various stages of preparation. Perceived strategic and operational challenges in the functioning of the MDTF (disbursement pace and delivery for results; use of programmatic approach on the basis of enhanced results framework; alignment to the government approved peace-building strategy for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA - Post Crisis Needs Assessment (co-funded by the EU/IfS) and clarity on the added value, complementarities of MDTF vis-à-vis bilateral donors' assistance and government budgets) were tackled through concerted efforts of MDTF partners. As a result, a new MDTF Engagement Strategy was adopted in October 2011. It set the way forward for a more programmatic approach for the functioning of the fund and a better alignment to the Post Crisis Needs Assessment. At the end of 2011, the Government of Pakistan agreed on a blanket approval for future MDTF funded activities, which should result in substantially increasing the speed and delivery potential of the fund.

**(4A) IfS Floods Response: Local governance rehabilitation programme.** The reconstruction and rehabilitation of government buildings affected by the floods, which accounts for one third of the total direct eligible project cost, was delayed due to unsuccessful tenders, security concerns, and the need to reprioritise the buildings to ensure a representative sample of buildings from all government departments.

The soft components, such as the set-up of One-Window-Operations, Community Citizen Boards and Musalihat Anjumans (alternative dispute resolution mechanisms) have been progressing according to plan. The Punjab PDMA inaugurated their Emergency Operation Centre which was established in the context of this programme in January 2011.

**(4B) Media for Early Recovery from Floods 2010.** The programme is progressing well and opening the space for work with radio and TV stations across the country, both national and regional, through partnerships for training and mentoring of journalists on use of professional media techniques as well as for production of radio and TV talk shows and broadcasts. The programme is active in the fast developing media field in Pakistan with ever increasing demands for professional reporting and responsive, responsible journalism. Equally important has been the work on providing skills to communities to constructively voice their concerns through the media, as well as closing the information and feedback circle between communities-media-local government authorities. In this sense, the radio and TV shows supported through the programme are useful platforms for

interaction between community members, humanitarian actors and government officials on issues of flood recovery. Some programme partner radio stations continue producing programmes and using techniques learned beyond the conclusion of concrete EU-funded input for them.

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

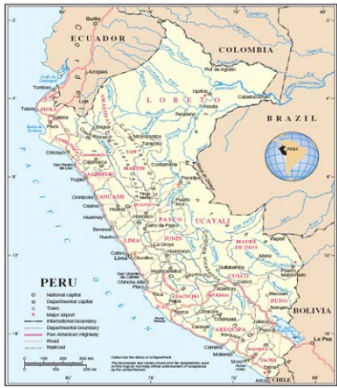
The IFS plays a crucial role in the strengthening of the EU-Pakistan relationship. It provides for a flexible and robust response to the different crises and political developments that would not otherwise be possible. The activities complement and widen the scope of EU action in Pakistan, bringing in a much stronger governance dimension. As a result there is better coherence between cooperation and relief operations with the growing political agenda as is also reflected in the 5-year EU-Pakistan Engagement Plan that was approved in early 2012.

The IFS funding for the preparation of Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) in response to the devastating impact of the Malakand insurgency in 2009 and subsequent contribution to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund reflect the concrete start of EU engagement in support of a wider peace building and development strategy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and the Federal Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). As EU and EU-MS continue channeling significant resources into these areas, the assistance to stabilisation to reduce the negative impact of economic deprivation due to insurgency and lack of security remains of high priority. Where long-term interventions are feasible, these will be done through regular development funding. Elsewhere, such as the population affected by the ongoing military operations in FATA or the ethnic strife in Baluchistan, relief and crisis measures continue to be required.

The project on capacity building in countering terrorism has demonstrated the more profound structural problems of law enforcement in Pakistan and institutional constraints for externally funded interventions. This experience sets the basis for a more coordinated EU and EU-MS comprehensive support programme for the rule of law sector that seeks a stronger political engagement and remains sufficiently strategic. It will look to combine funds from crisis measures and development cooperation, addressing a combination of counter terrorism, criminality and access to justice.

The support to electoral reforms has allowed for the unique opportunity to concretely pursue the recommendations of the widely commended 2008 EU Electoral Observation Mission. The continuing involvement of the Chief Observer, MEP Michael Gahler and the attention given during the visits of EU Commissioner Piebalgs and EP Delegation of the Committee on Development have reinforced the importance of a sustained engagement in support of the democratic process through improved electoral legislation. The EU continues assistance through its development programmes in support of the Senate and the National and Provincial Assemblies.

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

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	(1) <b>Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru</b>  (2) <b>Rehabilitation after the Earthquake in Southern Areas of Peru</b>	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peace-building Capacity, Reconciliation, Post-Disaster Recovery	
<b>Dates of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	(1) 25/04/2008 (2) 25/08/2008	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	(1) EUR 2,533,000 <i>Contracted: EUR 2,533,000</i> <i>Paid: EUR 2,344,862</i> (2) EUR 3,000,000 <i>Contracted: EUR 3,000,000</i> <i>Paid: EUR 2,000,000</i>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	(1) 01/02/2009; (2) 30/10/2008	
<b>End Dates</b>	(1) 01/02/2011; (2) 31/10/2010 (including extensions)	

### Context of Instability

The EU has long supported the Peruvian Government's efforts to strengthen democracy, modernise the state, fight against poverty and promote respect of human rights. It also supported the work of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission created in 2001 to report on the years of political violence and to provide recommendations to promote peace and reconciliation. However, recurrent social conflicts, drug production and trafficking remain destabilising factors. Moreover, Peru is vulnerable to natural disasters and exposed to earthquakes. In August 2007, a powerful 7.9 magnitude earthquake hit the coast of Peru, killing at least 337 people and injuring hundreds more.

### Short Description

**(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** - This IfS project supported a programme, implemented by UNDP together with the Conflict Analysis and Prevention Unit of the Prime Minister's Office (PCM), to promote social peace and stability in areas experiencing emerging crises and to ensure recovery after natural disasters. The programme supported specifically the Conflict Analysis and Prevention Unit of the PCM and strengthened capacities in other state institutions as well as of civil society organisations.

**(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - This IfS programme provided urgently needed support for the reconstruction of the three provinces of Castrovirreyna, Yauyos



and Huaytara located in the southern part of Peru, severely affected by the earthquake of 15 August 2007, in which many lives were lost and almost 100.000 houses destroyed or damaged.

## **Activities and State of Play**


**(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** - The project ended in January 2011 when its activities were focused on their closure and the presentation of the results achieved. The main results and impact of the action are as follows: the establishment of conflict prevention offices in 9 regions in the country and in each Ministry at national level, strengthened capacities of public officials working in these offices and in the PCM, a draft public policy on conflict prevention and management, a national map of emerging crises and conflicts as well as an early warning system located in the Prime Minister's office. Also, the project supported dialogue round tables after the conflict between police, military and indigenous groups in Bagua in June 2009, therefore strengthening capacities of civil society representatives to negotiate and dialogue to prevent conflict. By being the first programme highlighting conflict prevention and management in the country and putting it on the national agenda, the project brought an essential contribution to conflict prevention. Other donors such as the Canadian ACDI and USAID have followed and ACDI is currently implementing a follow-up programme together with the UNDP. However, although the project can be considered as innovative and successful in terms of implemented activities and outcomes, it is important to stress that its impact was subsequently reduced due to the fact that the majority of officials trained in the PCM and other ministries as well as in the regional governments left their positions after the change of government in January (regional governments) and July (national government) 2011.

**(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - The project ended in October 31 of 2010.

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

**Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** - The action is fully in line with the EU Country Strategy and a previous EU project under the Rapid Reaction Mechanism. The Country Strategy Paper 2007-2013 includes support to actions related to some of the project's components. As mentioned above, the Canadian ACDI is currently initiating a programme together with UNDP, partly based on the experiences of the EU IfS project.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) EU-Philippine Justice Support Programme (EPJUST)</p> <p>(2) EU participation in the international organs established to support the peace process in the South of the Philippines</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>(1) Rule of Law</p> <p>(2) Civilian protection; peace-building, mediation, and reconciliation</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decisions</b>	<p>(1) 17/04/2009</p> <p>(2) 28/09/2010</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 3,900,000 Contracted: EUR 3,689,847 Paid: as of 31/12/2011 EUR 3,399,187</p> <p>(2) EUR 3,000,000 Contracted: EUR 2,999,982 Paid: as of 31/12/2011 EUR 1,760,642</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<p>(1) 2009</p> <p>(2) 2010</p>	
<b>End Date</b>	<p>(1) 2011</p> <p>(2) 2012</p>	

### Context of Instability

(1) From 2001 onwards, an increasing number of "unexplained" murders of political activists, farmers' representatives, trade-unionists and journalists attracted national and international attention and, although the precise numbers are disputed, the cases became vivid illustrations of a culture of impunity. From late 2006 onwards, President Arroyo took a number of steps to address these killings, including the establishment of a special commission to report on the issue. She also asked the EU to provide technical assistance, helping the Philippines to properly address the issues linked to such killings. There were indications the number of killings decreased after 2007 but the run-up to the presidential elections in 2010 saw a renewed escalation. The extra-judicial killings continued into 2011 and convictions are yet to be secured, despite strong commitment from

President Aquino to fight such crimes.

(2) The struggle of minority Muslim groups in the southern region of Mindanao has deep historical roots. Some of the local groups that demanded recognition of their rights in the 1960s formed armed rebel groups seeking increased autonomy or even an independent state (120,000 dead, and 2 million displaced over the last three decades). During the last few years, instability persists, although a cease-fire agreement was reached between the Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The agreement was punctuated by periodic violations with a potentially high disruptive impact on the on-going peace process and insecurity remains a major concern for the population of Mindanao.

When in 2009, improved relations between the parties led to an official suspension of military actions by both sides, the two Parties also agreed to create an International Contact Group (ICG) to assist in the negotiations and to expand the mandate of the International Monitoring Team (IMT), assessing compliance with already brokered agreements. In recognition of the EU's contributions to the resumption of the peace process, the EU was invited to take part in the monitoring body. In spite of these positive developments, the peace talks only officially re-started on 9-10 February 2011. A draft peace agreement by the Government in August 2011 was immediately rejected by the MILF, but the mediation efforts of the ICG saved the talks from completely breaking down. And when a series of violent incidents broke out in October 2011, resulting in deaths of soldiers, combatants and civilians, the Parties rose to the occasion and resisted calls for escalation and continued the negotiations.

## Short Description

(1) The main purpose of the action was to contribute to the improvement of the investigation, prosecution and trial of persons involved in extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances by competent Philippine Authorities. In that context, the EPJUST programme provided support to State agencies charged with the investigation, prosecution and judicial pursuit of these crimes as well as to the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) and civil society bodies to monitor investigations of crimes and provide protection and support to witnesses and families of victims.

(2) The objective of this ongoing action is to support the peace process in southern Philippines through mediation, monitoring and confidence-building to ultimately bring about lasting peace and security. It contributes to a) the EU's participation in the International Monitoring Team; and b) support of the International Contact Group through the participation of an international NGO (Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue).

## Activities and State of Play

(1) The EU-Philippine Justice Support Programme (EPJUST) carried out technical assistance activities through a core team of EU experts, assisted by more than 35 short-term experts. The programme had some important achievements, widely praised by local stakeholders and international counterparts, such as enhancing the capacity of the criminal justice system and the Commission on Human Rights. In particular, investigations have been considerably improved through enhanced collection of material evidence and a more efficient and effective handling of testimonial evidence. Furthermore, in addition to a contribution to provision of services to more than a 1000 victims, the civil society organisations supported have been capacitated related to their monitoring, advocacy and assistance functions.

(2) The programme was adopted in September 2010, mainly to finance EU and NGO participation in


the International Contact Group (ICG) and the International Monitoring Team (IMT). During 2011 it supported: i) two EU experts of the IMT headquarters plus a number of field staff to monitor the implementation of humanitarian, rehabilitation and development aspects of the signed agreements; ii) NGO participation in the IMT to help ensure safety and security of communities, mainly through training and deployment of a combined force of 185 Civilian Protection Monitors; and iii) Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue participation in the ICG. CDH has supported the dialogue process between the parties through preparation and facilitation of the peace talks. This "peacekeeping" and "peacemaking" programme has proved instrumental in improving, or at least preserving, the peaceful situation on the ground and in promoting and maintaining political negotiations on track.

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

(1) Under the bilateral EU-Philippines DCI programme, a EUR 10 million follow-up programme will continue and expand on the achievements of the EPJUST Programme, including improving capacities for investigations and facilitating access to justice.

(2) The IfS supported programme allows the EU to live up to the political commitments and recommendations of the EU Council and the European Parliament regarding EU involvement in the monitoring of the peace process in southern Philippines. Other EU support, forming part of the cooperation programme, addresses root causes of the conflict. For example, through assisting community-based development with the Bangsamoro Development Agency or addressing symptoms of the conflict, such as humanitarian and recovery assistance to displaced populations in Mindanao. Following a renewed endorsement by the Member states of EU participation in the IMT and the IMG in February 2012, a new IfS support programme is currently being elaborated.

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

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	EU assistance in support of the trial and related treatment of piracy suspects	
<b>Type of measure</b>	Support to judicial system	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	8 October 2009	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 780.000 <i>Contracted: as of 31/12/2011: EUR 780.000</i> <i>Paid: as of 31/12/2011: EUR 467.000</i>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	24 February 2010	
<b>End Date</b>	23 February 2012 (including a 6-month no-cost extension)	

### Context of Instability

Combating piracy along some of the world's major shipping routes off the Horn of Africa is a high priority for the countries of the region as well as the wider international community. Apart from its impact on overall security, the disruption of trade caused by the piracy crisis is damaging the already fragile economies of countries of the region. The EU is actively engaged in the fight against piracy through the conduct of the 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 October 2009, the EU concluded an agreement with the Seychelles to allow piracy suspects detained by the Atalanta operation to be transferred to the Seychelles for trial (the Seychelles was the second country in the region signing a transfer agreement with the EU, after Kenya).

### Short Description

The IfS assistance aims to support the conduct of piracy trials, ensuring these processes are fair, humane and efficient and that they take place within a sound rule-of-law framework.

## **Activities and State of Play**

The IfS assistance is implemented through a contribution agreement with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). They have implemented the following activities:

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

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

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

This IfS action complements the EU's CSDP anti-piracy naval operation Atalanta and the wider efforts of the EU and the international community to tackle the piracy problem in the Gulf of Aden. However, the Seychelles' contribution to the joint fight against piracy is restricted by its limited capacities. It is important that EU Member States, the UNODC and other international actors continue and build on the initial measures addressing some of their short-term needs. The Seychelles will also benefit from the implementation of the Eastern and Southern African and Indian Ocean region's strategy on maritime security endorsed in 2010 and supported by the EU. This strategy involves five regional organisations plus the affected countries, establishing a comprehensive approach to fight piracy and to improve maritime security.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	Recovery to Serve	 <p>Map Sources: Gov't. of Sri Lanka, UNICEF. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 11 Nov 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Mediation and Political Dialogue	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	21/12/2007	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	Recovery to Serve Contracted: EUR 728,606.66 Paid: as of 31/12/2011: EUR 582,885.33	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/07/2009	
<b>End Date</b>	30/06/2012	

### Context of Instability

Sri Lanka suffered from an armed conflict for 26 years, which inflicted more than 150,000 casualties both in the north and south. The war came to an end with the complete defeat of the last remnants of the LTTE (Tamil Tigers) near Mullaitivu on 19 May 2009. By early 2009, heavy fighting in the northern Vanni region had produced a major humanitarian crisis, with hundreds of thousands of civilians trapped between government and Tamil Tiger forces in the shrinking areas under their control. There are credible allegations that grave human rights abuses were committed by both sides. UN agencies initially estimated the civilian death toll at between 7,500 and 30,000 and over 15,000 wounded from mid-January 2009 until the end of combat. With the entire LTTE leadership killed in fighting, the military phase of Sri Lanka's three decade long civil war came to an end.

However, obstacles to finding a lasting and just peace remain. Following the end of the fighting nearly 300,000 civilians were held in Menik Farm and other overcrowded Government-run internment camps in the Northern Province. According to UNHCR figures, a total of 14,749 families or 42,134 individuals of IDPs displaced after April 2008 remained in camps or with host families in December 2011. The majority of an estimated 11,000 LTTE ex-combatants at the end of the war were detained in unofficial closed camps but most of the surrendering fighters were "rehabilitated" and have been allowed to leave. Accountability regarding alleged war crimes on both sides remains a major unresolved issue and a report published in 2011 by the UNSG concluded there was prima facie evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission set up by GoSL, amidst scepticism among human rights organisations, took a longer-term view of the conflict and identified some isolated cases of war crimes by SLA members. The final report of the Commission, published in December 2011, issued a number of far-reaching recommendations for a national reconciliation process, which are yet to be followed up. Around that time, the GoSL admitted that up to 8,000 civilians may have



died during the final months of the war. At the same time (December 2011), GoSL also published a National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) that so far has attracted little public attention. The few comments received from civil society have been mostly critical.

Land acquisition and the issue of land permits to individuals perceived to be close to GoSL and the continuing strong military presence in the North remain a contentious issue.

## **Short Description**

The project aims to strengthen conflict prevention, crisis management and peace-building in five eastern and southern districts of Sri Lanka. More specifically, the project seeks to improve civil society capacity in conflict prevention, crisis management and peace building; promote networking between the Target Districts and between Districts and the representatives of national civil society, codify and disseminate best practices learned from the action.

## **Activities and State of Play**

Implementation is progressing according to plan. The project supports, among other actions, the work of women's rural development societies, addressing post-war gender issues but also male alcoholism and the misuse of micro-credit.

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

In 2011, IfS measures were complemented and followed up by EU humanitarian and development programmes. All contracts under the DCI AAP 2010, with a total volume of EUR 16 million consists of socio-economic measures (SEM) to facilitate the voluntary return or resettlement of IDPs to their places of origin. In December 2011, a Decision for EUR 60 million under the MIP 2011-2013 was adopted (Support to District Development Plans – SDDP). Through thematic instruments, notably EIDHR and Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development, the EU continues to fund human rights projects.



## **IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN SUDAN AND SOUTH SUDAN**

<b>Title of IfS Decisions</b>	<b>1) Support for stabilisation and referendum related processes in Sudan</b> <b>2) Support to peace-building and stabilisation in Sudan and South Sudan</b>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Regional Peace building
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions</b>	<b>1) 6.5.2010</b> <b>2) 11.8.2011</b>
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<b>1) EUR 15,000,000</b> Contracted: as of 31/12/2011: EUR 15,000,000 Paid: as of 31/12/2011: EUR 14,418,151  <b>2) EUR 18,000,000</b> Contracted: as at 31/12/2011: EUR 10,281,516 (Committed: EUR 14,281,516) EUR Paid: as at 31/12/2011: EUR 3,085,916
<b>End Date</b>	<b>1) 31/12/2011</b> <b>2) various in 2013</b>

### **Context of Instability**

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in January 2005 by the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), ended many years of conflict between the North and the South of the former united Sudan. Since the signature of the CPA, considerable strides were made to reach a sustained peace in Sudan. A major event, as required according to the CPA, was the referendum on South Sudan's self-determination in January 2011, when an overwhelming majority voted in favour of separation from Sudan. South Sudan officially declared its independence on 9 July 2011.

Since the referendum relations between Sudan and South Sudan have been volatile. Several risks and threats to stability were identified during the preparation of the IfS Decision of 2011, including a number of issues related to or being accentuated in the Common Border Zone (CBZ). The increased risk for de-stabilisation in the CBZ emanates from a number of potential conflict triggers. In addition to friction at a national level, there are local tensions with the potential to escalate: i) increased tensions between pastoralists and farmers due to resource-scarcity (access to water/land); ii) the high proliferation of small arms among the local population and the inability of government organs to provide security iii) the additional pressures on land resources generated by southerners returning from the north and to a lesser extent of northerners from the south; iv) the high level of uncertainty regarding the nature and exact delineation of the new international boundary (soft or hard border).

North-south relations grew increasingly tense over the period between May and September 2011. A dispute north of Abyei town led to an invasion and subsequent occupation of the Abyei Area by the Sudanese Army (SAF, north) and government-supported militias in early May 2011, leading to the destruction of Abyei town while large parts of the local population were pushed into South Sudan. In June 2011 the Sudanese military moved into the states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile to carry out a forced disarmament campaign of the SPLA-N, instantly leading to serious conflict across the states, resulting in nearly half a million people being left displaced.

South Sudan also faces critical challenges to stability with numerous internal conflicts, often linked to ethnic tensions. In the last few months, such tensions have been particularly violent in Jonglei state. South Sudan's governance structures are also nascent and there is a significant risk of lack of good governance and state failure. In addition, the expectations of significant peace dividends are high in South Sudan, notably the delivery of basic services such as health care, education and water.

## **Short description**

### **1) Support for stabilisation and referendum related processes in Sudan (2010)**

The Decision consists of two main components: (i) support for the implementation of the self determination referendum in South Sudan and other related referendum/consultation processes in Sudan; and (ii) quick and visible 'peace dividends' to be delivered to the population of South Sudan through support for the provision of basic services so as to help ensure stabilisation.

2) Support to peace-building and stabilisation in Sudan and South Sudan, in particular in the area around their Common Border Zone (2011). The Decision consists of three main components: (i) Peacebuilding and conflict mitigation/prevention support to facilitate improved confidence and security relations in the common border areas enabling effective mitigation/management of local conflicts; (ii) support to state level bodies enabling them to effectively collect, map and analyse conflict threats and enhance their ability to build confidence, trust and improve security for local communities; and (iii) quick impact projects enabling flexible responses, that contribute towards stabilisation.

## **Activities and State of Play**

1) The 2010 programme's actions were successfully concluded in December 2011. Support to the self determination referendum in South Sudan (including voter education, domestic observation and media monitoring) was provided through a UNDP managed trust fund. Despite time constraints and a non-conducive political environment in the North, the referendum was evaluated by, amongst others, an EU Election Observation Mission as a credible process reflecting the overwhelming desire of Southern Sudanese for secession.

Valuable support to both Sudanese and South Sudanese authorities was provided by a skilled expert pool assisting with referendum preparations as well as post-referendum negotiations for which the EU received letters of appreciation from the authorities of both Sudan and South Sudan.

The 'Basic Services Fund' delivering basic services (education, health, water and sanitation) in the most disadvantaged areas contributed towards delivering some of the long awaited "peace dividends" in Southern Sudan.

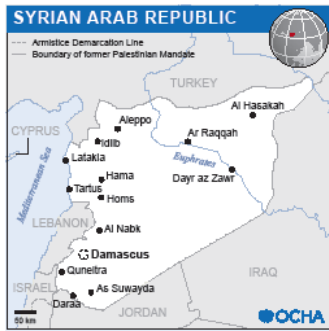
2) The contracting of the 2011 IfS decision was partially finalised by the end of the year and several activities began in the last quarter, including crisis mapping, analysis and the identification of appropriate, conflict sensitive responses in the Common Border Zone.

The worsening security conditions linked to the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile has rendered access to those border areas increasingly difficult.

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

As Sudan has not ratified the revised Cotonou agreement, it is not entitled to funding from the 10<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF). However, de-committed funds from the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF (EUR 150 million) have been programmed for priority actions in support of the most vulnerable populations, both North and South of the internal border. It is foreseen that several of the actions funded will build upon output from the IfS decision of 2011, notably concerning identification of conflict sensitive support. The longer-term actions funded under EDF will also allow for follow-up of actions initiated under the IfS programme.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	Engaging Youth addressing Palestinian Refugee Youth exclusion to prevent radicalisation and conflict	 <p>Map Sources: ESRI, Europa Technologies, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Jun 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	(1) Assistance to Transition (electoral processes); (2) Assistance to transition (capacity building of civic actors; support to civil society actors)	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decisions</b>	26/01/2010	
<b>Total Amount(s)</b>	<p>EUR 4,726,577.00</p> <p>Contracted: EUR 4,726,577.00</p> <p>Paid: EUR 4,253,919.00</p> <p>Paid in 2011: interim payment of EUR 938,950.80</p>	
<b>Start Dates of Projects</b>	26/01/2010	
<b>End Dates of Projects</b>	31/01/2012	

### Context of Instability

It is estimated that between 3 and 7% of the inhabitants of Syria are refugees, mainly from Palestine and Iraq. Well before the broader unrest started in Syria in March 2011, young refugees in particular were facing a lack of opportunities and future perspective. Many inhabitants of Syria have faced similar challenges but refugee youths were and are disproportionately affected by unemployment, exclusion and poverty. Their uncertain legal status and difficult living conditions have fuelled frustrations among refugee youths. The resulting social problems such as vandalism, substance abuse or dropping out from school were new to the refugee community and risked creating tensions also with the host communities. Among the refugee community, those living in camps were worst affected.

The events since March 2011 will have further aggravated the situation also for the refugee

population. For those not directly affected by violence, the curfews, interruptions of public services and product shortages have further reduced the opportunities to gain a living. As fighting continues to spread the vulnerability among the refugee population increases along with that of the general population.

## **Short Description and Objectives**

The action which is implemented through UNRWA aims to reduce tensions arising from the presence of large numbers of Palestinian and Iraqi refugees in Syria, specifically by enhancing young refugees' future prospects. Young men and women gain access to employment related skills, career counselling, vocational training and training on entrepreneurship. While the programme cannot provide economic opportunities to all young refugees it helps to ensure that young people, particular in refugee camps, see that there are options for them to improve their situation.

## **Activities and State of Play**

Over 20,000 young people between 13 and 15 have so far benefitted from at least one of the activities offered by the programme. Young refugees living in camps were specifically targeted through the creation of centres where both educational and recreational activities are on offer. Some of the activities are also open to Syrian teenagers so as to strengthen the integration effort. Those with learning difficulties now have a better chance of staying in formal education as support services have been made available in the twelve centres created so far. Parents and community members are able to acquire literacy skills, learn English or how to use a computer thus enabling them to better support the development of their teenage children. Over 1200 unemployed youth have so far received short-term vocational training in professions where demand for labour exists. Six of the centres also offer training and counselling to young refugee entrepreneurs, helping them to develop their business activities and, at least for some, this also means becoming a fully accredited professional. The on-going security threat has affected some operations but the programme remains active even in the difficult circumstances.

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

IfS support in Syria is in line with the overall EU and international efforts to support civil society and contribute to a peaceful resolution of conflicts. Initial support was intended to fill a gap that had been identified which, at the time, could not be filled through either the thematic budget lines for civil society nor the bilateral support provided through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). Given its initial success, a second phase of the programme can now start with ENPI funds in 2012. Although the circumstances under which this programme is now being implemented have changed significantly, its objectives and activities remain pertinent.

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

<b>Title of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Supporting the Reconciliation Process in Southern Thailand</p> <p>(2) Strengthening the Rule of Law to Enhance Access to Justice in Thailand's Southern Border Provinces</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Sources: UNCS, Google 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 Jun 2010 - www.reliefweb.org Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>(1) Reconciliation, Rule of Law and Political Dialogue</p> <p>(2) Legal reform and Rule of Law</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 20/12/2007</p> <p>(2) 30/07/2009 (PAMF 3)</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 3,000,000; Contracted: EUR 2,999,014; Paid: EUR 2,770,252</p> <p>(2) EUR 940,357; Contracted: EUR 940,357; Paid: EUR 752,285</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 28/01/2008; (2) 14/04/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) Last project: 30/06/2011; (2) 16/10/2011	

### Context of Instability

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

To date, the IfS actions in Thailand (1 and 2 above) have mainly focused on the first context: The insurgency takes place in the three Southern Border Provinces (SBPs) of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat (annexed to Thailand in 1906) where the population is predominantly Muslim and ethnic-Malay. Since 2004 almost daily shootings and bomb attacks have resulted in over 5,000 deaths and 12,000 injured in more than 11,000 attacks, mostly against civilians, making it the most violent conflict in South East Asia. Eight years on, the violence continues unabated with no end in sight.

Since the attacks have been restricted to the three SBPs with no foreigners targeted, this conflict is relatively unknown outside the region. However, in addition to concerns for the victims, there are widespread worries that the unrest may spill over outside the SBPs or even link up with regional terrorist organisations (i.e. *Jemaah Islamiyah* or Al Qaeda in Southeast Asia), which to date have played no significant role in the violence. Various factors, including unmet demands for recognition of local identity and decentralisation coupled with human rights abuses by security forces and a lack of effective rule of law have fuelled the conflict. Addressing these legitimate concerns is essential in order to bring long-lasting peace to the region.

### Short Description

(1) This IfS Decision provided support to the efforts of non-state actors in the conflict area of Southern Thailand. The two main areas of cooperation were: a) Support to "Access to Justice", aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the justice system by tackling impunity for crimes and HR abuses and b) Support in the area of "Informed Debate" comprising measures to enhance media independence and objectivity, promoting social dialogue, as well as examining examples of autonomy and political devolution in other countries.

(2) On the back of the success achieved by our project to support access to justice, the Ministry of Justice agreed to a project to examine the current legal system in its application in the SBPs, and to assist in the establishment of an Institute for Legal Reform in the SBPs.

## **Activities and State of Play**

(1) The programme was implemented through six grants. Two of them focused on "Access to Justice", three on "Informed Debate", civil society and examples of autonomy, and a sixth project aimed at analysing the data on victimisation in the SBPs. All projects ended satisfactorily during 2009 and 2010, except the victimisation study which ended in 2011.

(2) Due to the positive impact from the actions under the first IfS programme, the Thai Ministry of Justice agreed to a two-phase project to analyse the state of the legal system, and its application in the SBPs as well as capacity building of military judges. The first phase of the project ended satisfactorily by the end of 2010, while the second phase ended successfully in October 2011.

Whenever possible gender issues are mainstreamed in the projects (related both to rights protection and the gender of participants).

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

The activities funded under IfS spearheaded and complemented several actions supported under the Thai-EC Cooperation Facility (the Development Cooperation Instrument, DCI and thematic programmes). The EU Delegation also co-ordinates closely with EU Member States regarding defining and implementing IfS projects. This has for example resulted in the continuation of project (2) under German funding. It also co-operates with a group of like minded countries in analysing and following-up on the situation in the SBPs.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN TIMOR-LESTE

<b>Title of IFS Decisions</b>	<p>Programme in Support of Peace and Stability in Timor-Leste</p> <p>Promoting Accountability to Strengthen Peace in Timor-Leste</p> <p>Crisis preparedness component</p>	 <p><b>TIMOR-LESTE</b></p> <p>Map Sources: Europa Technologies, Gov't of USA, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created Jun 2010 - www.reliefweb.int</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Conflict Resolution & Reconciliation, Transitional Justice and Peace-building Partnership Support	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decisions</b>	<p>1) 11/11/2008</p> <p>2) 09/12/2009</p> <p>3) 08/02/2011</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>1) Total Decision: EUR 4,700,000; Paid: EUR 4,555,512 // 2011 ongoing project: EUR 1,498,196; Paid: EUR 1,412,928.</p> <p>2) EUR 552,499; Paid: EUR 519,699</p> <p>3) EUR 660,643; Paid: EUR 377,708.96</p>	
<b>Start Date of Projects</b>	Various start dates from 01/02/2009 to 01/01/2012	
<b>End Dates</b>	Various end dates from 31/01/2011 to 31/12/2013	

### Context of Instability

Timor-Leste is recovering from the 2006 civil unrest and the shootings of President José Ramos-Horta and Prime Minister Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão in February 2008. However, several factors contributing to instability in the 2006 crisis and the 2008 events are still present in varying degrees, making this recovery fragile. The international community discusses whether the current relative stability is an indication of successful institution building or simply a lull before the 2012 elections. Timor-Leste held presidential elections in March – April 2012 to be followed by parliamentary elections in June and July. They will be important tests in consolidating the relative stability of the country since 2008. Another key task for consolidating peace and stability is to address the issues of justice and impunity arising from past human rights violations. In addition, the downsizing of the UN Mission to Timor-Leste (UNMIT) by the end of 2012, and in particular the withdrawal of UNPOL, will also be a test for the country's stability.

### Short Description

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



## **Activities and State of Play**

Two ongoing projects in 2011: (1) Enhancing Stabilisation through Sustainable Reintegration of IDPs — the project produced and broadcasted on national television an educational soap opera, known in the country as telenovela "Suku Hali" (twenty 30-minutes episodes) to initiate a process of reflection on a variety of social issues linked to the 2006 crisis. The project ended on 31 January 2011; (2) Promoting Accountability to Strengthen Peace in Timor-Leste [ICTJ] — the project team worked closely with the Parliamentary Committee responsible for the CAVR report to develop a draft law on reparations and an organic law establishing an "Institute for Memory" to oversee implementation of key CAVR and CTF recommendations. The project assisted to mobilise victim groups to provide comments to parliamentarians on the two laws. ICTJ's work, in partnership with local organizations and the UN Mission in Timor-Leste, has been influential in drafting two parliamentary bills establishing an Institute for Memory and a National Reparations Programme. Both bills combined, once passed, will significantly contribute to implementation of the CAVR and CTF recommendations. The project ended on 31 December 2011.

During the year, the launching of a local call for proposals for civil society organizations was prepared to support organizations conducting policy-oriented and field-based activities, with a strong emphasis on mediation and dialogue; addressing situations of fragility and conflict; and women, peace and security — in line with the provisions of the 2010 AAP for the Instrument for Stability crisis preparedness component. The call for proposals was published on 16th May 2011. As a result, two Grant Contracts were signed by the Delegation to Timor-Leste in December 2011 with a total amount of EUR 660,643. Specific objectives of the two awarded projects are: (1) Expansion and consolidation of the national Early Warning system to provide accurate and timely information and analysis to national and community-level stakeholders, with corresponding strengthening of policy responses and community preparedness to prevent the escalation of violence; and (2) Promotion of accountability for past human rights violations as a critical part of building a more sustainable peace in Timor-Leste, as well as working with government, civil society and victim's organisations to enhance understanding and recognition of victim's rights.

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

The action is fully in line with the EU strategy in the country. Coherence with other EU instruments available for Timor-Leste is assured as the activities funded under the Instrument for Stability are now followed up by longer-term support as foreseen under the 10th EDF, most notably in institutional capacity building, inter alia in the security sector, and with labour-intensive programmes in the context of sustainable rural development.



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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<b>Support to Democratic Transition in Tunisia</b>	
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>(1) Assistance to Transition (electoral processes);</p> <p>(2) to (7) Assistance to transition (capacity building of civic actors; support to civil society actors)</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	24/03/2011	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>EUR 2.000.000</p> <p><i>Contracted:</i></p> <p>(1) EUR 799.842,12 - ERIS: "Assistance Technique pour la préparation des élections et le processus de réforme électoral";</p> <p>(2) EUR 300.000 - ONU Femme/AFTURD/ATFD "Renforcer le droit des femmes et leur participation à la transition démocratique";</p> <p>(3) EUR 300.000 - LTDH: "Promouvoir les Droits de l'Homme et l'éducation démocratique et appuyer la LTDH dans sa restructuration au niveau national et local";</p> <p>(4) EUR 199.739,93 - DRI: "Promouvoir le débat et former les organisations de la société civile aux enjeux de la transition démocratique et former les formateurs pour l'observation domestique des élections";</p> <p>(5) EUR 200.000 - Institut Panos Paris / SNJT "Garantir l'indépendance et le professionnalisme des médias et renforcer le SNJT";</p> <p>(6) EUR 100.000 - GIZ: " Renforcer les capacités et la création d'organisations de la société civile tunisienne dans 6 régions défavorisées";</p> <p>(7) EUR 100.000 - FEMDH: " Renforcer les capacités des organisations de défense des droits de l'homme et des défenseurs de droits de l'homme en Tunisie";</p> <p><i>Paid:</i></p> <p>(1) EUR 799.842,12; (2) EUR 240.000; (3) EUR 201.520 ; (4) EUR 160.000 ; (5) EUR 160.000 ; (6) EUR 80.000; (7) EUR 80.000</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	(1) 20/04/2011 ; (2) 01/03/2011 ; (3) 07/04/2011 ; (4) 26/05/2011 ; (5) 21/05/2011 ; (6) 07/07/2011 ; (7) 01/05/2011 ;	
<b>End Date</b>	(1) 19/11/2011; (2) 31/08/2012; (3) 06/10/2012; (4) 25/03/2012; (5) 20/11/2012; (6) 06/07/2012; (7) 31/10/2012	

### Context of Instability

After several decades of authoritarian rule, the Tunisian popular revolt toppled former President Ben Ali on 14 January 2011, leading to the installation of an interim government charged with preparing the first ever democratic elections for a Constituent Assembly, which took place on 23 October 2011. In line with the European Council Conclusions of 4 February 2011, the Commission/High

Representative Joint Communication of 8 March 2011 and the subsequent European Council Declaration of 11 March 2011, IfS assistance was quickly mobilised to provide immediate support to help the interim election authorities (ISIE) prepare for credible democratic elections and to strengthen the participation of civil society in political reform and transition.

While the Constitutional Assembly and the transition government have been sworn in following peaceful elections on 23 October 2011, the political, socio-economic and security contexts remain difficult with instability in many parts of Tunisia.

The public controversies involving religious extremists against journalists and young people at the end of 2011, the nomination of old figures of the Ben Ali regime to top media positions, as well as the persecution of some journalists, have raised concerns in terms of freedom of expression and women's rights. Thus, the advocacy role of civil society is important for the inclusion of human rights and people's interests in the drafting of the new Constitution. Civil society's role in promoting democracy, good governance, and other universal principles in underprivileged or remote regions are equally critical in terms of capacity building and interaction with local authorities and grassroots actors.

## Short Description

The overall objective of the action is to meet two immediate and urgent needs: to provide technical assistance to the interim authorities to prepare and supervise the elections for a Constituent Assembly and future electoral processes and to strengthen the capacity of key civil society actors as part of the political transition process.

It was implemented through six direct grants to Tunisian and European organizations as well as in cooperation with UN Women. In its details, the specific objectives were:

(1) Support the interim Tunisian authorities in the preparation of the first democratic election process, in particular the election of a Constituent Assembly which took place on 23 October 2012 and in fostering policy reforms for democratic transformation and future elections.

(2) to (7) Support Tunisian civil society organisations to play an active role in the democratic transition and enable them to act as advocates for the promotion of human rights, freedom of expression, women's political participation and for the vindication of socio-economic and civic rights.

## Activities and State of Play

(1) An ERIS-led technical assistance (TA) team was deployed in late April 2011, providing support to the independent election commission (ISIE) in four key areas: i) training, ii) legal framework and procedures, iii) operations and public outreach, iv) media monitoring and capacity building for media regulatory bodies. The team continuously mentored the elections officials and produced 35,000 copies of a procedural handbook for polling officials. It also revised and compiled all the legal texts and regulations necessary to prepare and organize the elections of 23 October 2011. In terms of media monitoring, activities focused on training of journalists and election officials and on setting up and mentoring a media monitoring unit for the election commission. It also helped to draft the legal framework for the regulation of the media in Tunisia. Workshops were carried out at regional and national levels to inform the Administrative Tribunal on fundamental election concepts and to prepare it for its critical role in adjudicating election-related complaints. Two workshops with the police on the 'Human Rights Based Approach to Policing during Elections in Tunisia' were organised resulting in the production of an Election Security Training Handbook in Arabic, transferring knowledge to the police institutions and providing them with a tool for further training up to and beyond the election day of 23 October 2011.

(2) This project, implemented by UN Women in support of the *Association Tunisienne des Femmes Démocrates* (ATFD) and the *Association des Femmes Tunisiennes pour la Recherche et le Développement* (AFTURD) promotes gender equality, women's rights and participation in all instances of public decision-making. ATFD and AFTURD representatives provided advice to the different commissions set up as part of political transition including elected members of the Constitutional Assembly. In terms of impact, main achievements to date are the inclusion of the

principle of parity in all electoral lists and the formulation of an alternative draft Constitution explicitly including gender equality and women's rights; the opening of regional centres providing advice to women and support to victims of gender-based violence and structural cooperation between the National Commission on Violations and Abuses committed during the Revolution and ATFD's Commission on violations against women based upon the latter's report on women's rights abuses.

(3) In the context of political transition, support to the restructuring of the *Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme* (LTDH) was crucial in fomenting political consciousness, and democratic education in many of Tunisia's regions. The project is providing legal and psychosocial advice to victims of Human Rights violations and successfully advocated the inclusion of human rights articles in draft laws adopted as part of political transition. This work is continuing with the elected Constitutional Assembly. Additionally, LTDH led a coalition of human rights associations as part of the domestic observation of the October 2011 elections.

(4) This project, implemented by DRI contributed to enhance the understanding of civil society organisations of challenges related to the democratic transition, through cycles of trainings and analysis of the draft laws and other documents adopted by the Commission in charge of political reform and the government. 500 trainers were trained resulting in the deployment of over 6000 domestic observers ahead of and during the elections of 23 October 2011. After the elections, activities focused on the Tunisian constitutional process and on chapters related to democratic governance to be drafted by the Constituent Assembly members (Bill of Rights, political regime, etc). Discussion spaces were provided on the role of civil society organisations in the on-going Constitution making process.

(5) This project involving the *Syndicat National des Journalistes Tunisiens* (SNJT) in partnership with *Institut Panos Paris* (IPP) contributed to strengthen the skills of 48 Tunisian journalists training them on election coverage and political reform, an area previously unaddressed by the Tunisian press. Personalised coaching to the SNJT executive board strengthened its advocacy and lobbying capacity in proposing and reviewing legal texts and media, promoting the independence of media and journalists and pushing for more guarantees on freedom of expression and other civil liberties. SNJT continues to improve and react ever more quickly to the recent restrictions and attacks on media in Tunisia condemning the perpetrators and accompanying journalists in legal proceedings.


(6) (7) Both projects, implemented by GiZ and the Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Foundation (EMHRF), have managed to identify a number of emerging civil society organisations, focusing on deprived areas of Tunisia. They also conduct capacity building actions and debates on issues such as migration, human rights, income generation, and elections, amongst others. Some 80 organisations are benefiting from personalised coaching and involvement in public discussions, as a means to develop their ability to lobby, promote local development or carry out social services.

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

The rapid mobilisation of IfS funds provided rapid electoral technical assistance to the Tunisian national institutions in charge of preparing for elections enabling the EU to successfully coordinate its actions with other electoral support provided by the United States and the UN and other donors. EU technical assistance was deeply appreciated by ISIE during the entire pre-electoral phase enabling it to assess good practices, lessons learned and work on long-term planning in view of elections. IfS assistance to civil society organizations was equally critical in promoting democratic principles and active citizenship immediately after the uprising while awaiting the mobilisation of further EU support under ENPI and EIDHR. This timely investment in democratic education and advocacy encouraged other emerging organizations and individuals to participate in the public debate on political transition as well as in areas such as voter education and the promotion of human and civic rights. Support to key organisations and emerging civil society groups strengthened the EU role and profile in Tunisia as the leader of a coordinated donor response, capable of building civil society capacity to advocate for credible political change and equitable local development. The funded projects paved the way for longer-terms actions covering the same themes under other EU instruments (ENPI, EIDHR, Non-State Actors) or programmes funded by other donors.



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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	Supporting the transfer of knowledge and materials of war crimes cases from the ICTY to national jurisdictions (War Crimes Justice Project)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Rule of Law and Transitional Justice	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	3/11/2009 (under Transitional Justice Facility)	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	EUR 4,000,000 <i>Contracted as of 31/12/2009:</i> EUR 3,999,866 <i>Paid as of 31/12/2009:</i> EUR 2,588,260	<b>Totals:</b> <i>Committed:</i> EUR 4,600,000 <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 4,597,848
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	01/05/2010	
<b>End Date</b>	31/10/2011	

### Context of Instability

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has been investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating war crime cases committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia for more than 15 years, thus accruing an enormous amount of information and specialised skills. With the forthcoming drawdown of the ICTY, it became a pressing obligation to make that body of knowledge and information available to practitioners in the region, to which a large number of investigative files are being handed over and need to be further processed in line with international standards. Assisting the national legal systems in the adjudication of serious violations of international criminal and humanitarian law, to end impunity and to deliver justice to victims, directly supports the establishment of sustainable peace and security in the targeted jurisdictions.

### Short Description

The War Crimes Justice Project was implemented over a period of 18 months from May 2010 to October 2011 through a closely co-ordinated and co-operative effort of three organisations with complementary mandates, the OSCE, the ICTY and UNICRI, and in close concert with the legal community in the six jurisdictions of the Western Balkans.

All 14 activities undertaken within the framework of the project facilitated the sustainable transfer

of knowledge and materials from the ICTY, and elsewhere in the region, to legal and other professionals in the targeted jurisdictions dealing with war crimes cases. Specific objectives of the project comprised the strengthening of national legal systems in the countries still facing war crime caseloads, undertaking capacity-building measures according to best practices and identifying and addressing gaps in the professional capacities of legal practitioners and their resources in a sustainable way, consistent with international standards.

## **Activities and State of Play**

With over **50 knowledge transfer** events gathering around 800 professionals involved in the processing of war crimes cases, including judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers, police investigators, witness and other support staff, the project exceeded the set numbers of target beneficiaries. The project created an environment where counterparts from the region and those from the ICTY frequently came into contact, which generated new and deepened the existing professional as well as personal contacts and networks. By also entrusting local professionals with a role to lead discussion among their peers from other jurisdictions and the ICTY, the project facilitated the establishment of co-operative professional relationships among equals, through which knowledge and information were readily exchanged, also contributing to cross-border confidence building.

The project boosted the capacity of local institutions mandated with providing training to legal practitioners by developing and handing over comprehensive training materials on international criminal law and practice. For the first time, these institutions can now avail themselves of a training resource that covers the most recent international jurisprudence related to war crime cases while also covering the elements of law and jurisprudence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia. Local ownership of the process was ensured by selecting participants and topics for these training events in consultation with local counterparts. A wealth of compelling jurisprudence relating to legal concepts of particular relevance to local practitioners, such as command responsibility and various modes of criminal liability, can now be accessed through a number of means tailored to practitioners' needs. This includes a newly developed e-learning and training portal with a particular emphasis on self-learning and the provision of nearly 20,000 pages of transcripts of witness testimonies given before the ICTY in local languages to the prosecution offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia. A total of 64,000 pages were made available in a form that is fully text-searchable and can easily be referenced on-line in ongoing and future investigations.

During the project, thirteen institutions in the region responsible for the prosecution, adjudication and defence of war crimes cases as well as with training of legal professionals were able to rely on over 30 legal, research and other support staff, which enhanced their analytical, case-management and research capacity. Given the benefits of this type of support, several institutions decided to keep the staff beyond the close of action.

In strengthening the capacity of defence counsel appearing in war crime cases, the project addressed the most pressing needs through the provision of knowledge transfer opportunities, support staff and a manual demonstrating developed practices in defending before the ICTY.

Overall, the assistance was tailored to the needs of jurisdictions and participating professionals, using a range of knowledge-transfer techniques rather than a "one size fits all" approach. During the implementation period, the project benefited from the steadily improving atmosphere in overall relations between jurisdictions and among legal professionals in the region. Apart from the limitations on the holders of Kosovo travel documents, the political context did not impinge in any significant way on the implementation. The project was characterised by the overall positive

image among the region's legal professionals and in the local media.


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

Conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation efforts remain key priorities of the IfS and are intimately linked with concepts such as individualized accountability and justice for war crimes victims.

One of the project activities (the Training Curriculum in International Criminal Law and Practice) is being complemented through funding from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). Moreover, the project was complementary to and closely coordinated with the large Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Rule of Law Mission EULEX, which exercises executive powers in the field of war crimes.



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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Empowering Government and Civil Society in Yemen to Address Mixed Migration</p> <p>(2) Restoration of a stable environment to enable development and democratic consolidation</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	<p>(1) Strengthen comprehensive border management capacity</p> <p>(2) Strengthen law enforcement, counter terrorism legislation and civilian conflict prevention</p>	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 28/07/2009</p> <p>(2) 13/07/2010</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 2,000,000 Contracted: EUR 2,000,000 Paid: EUR 1,600,000</p> <p>(2) EUR 15,000,000 Contracted: EUR 12.736.957,68 Paid: 6.470.492,39</p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<p>(1) July 2009</p> <p>(2) October 2010 (start of first project)</p>	
<b>End Date</b>	<p>(1) June 2011</p> <p>(2) August 2013 (end date of last project)</p>	

### Context of Instability

(1) Inextricably linked with transnational organised crime, the prevalence of irregular migration to and via Yemen – particularly in the highly exploitative context of human trafficking – carries major ramifications for the country's stability and that of the region. Despite the dangers and risks, the number of arrivals in Yemen has been increasing annually with a record high in 2011 when UNHCR recorded 103,154 new arrivals, a 51% increase on the previous year. Due to the steadily increasing numbers of new arrivals and a deteriorating security situation, the Yemeni authorities are re-examining their refugee policy to adopt an ad hoc examination procedure. Throughout 2011, when Yemen's political and security crisis escalated, increasing strains on the country's already limited resources, popular acceptance of refugee groups dwindled and refugee/migrant - community cohesion started to weaken. The political turmoil diverted official attention away from necessary legal and policy reform programmes, which explains the use of systematic detention, deportation and the refusal to investigate claims for asylum as the main means to control the growing number of non-Somali African arrivals throughout 2011. While Yemen has managed to improve its border management, the magnitude of the problem requires increased administrative, regulatory and operational capacity. Frontline agencies have very limited capacity to respond to diverse needs and have poor awareness of the categories of arriving irregular migrants.

(2) In 2011, Yemen entered one of the most fragile and insecure situations in its recent history. Before the events of 2011, widespread instability undermined crucial political reforms, jeopardising the development agenda and leading towards greater instability. Prevailing security concerns hampered the consolidation of democracy, weakened the protection of human rights and restricted fundamental freedoms. The current legal framework for the security and law enforcement agencies does not provide sufficient practical guarantees to effectively protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while safeguarding national security.



## **Short Description**

(1) Implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the project aimed to safeguard national and regional security and to protect the rights of all migrants, including victims of trafficking, by strengthening the capacity of the relevant state institutions and other concerned actors (civil society organisations) to address security and humanitarian issues associated with the massive unregulated influx of vulnerable migrants and asylum seekers.

(2) The programme focuses on: (i) supporting the reform of the criminal justice system including the counter-terrorism legal framework; strengthening the Parliament's and the judiciary's capacity to ensure the application of laws respecting human rights – UNODC; (ii) improving law enforcement and security by facilitating information exchange and inter-agency cooperation under the Ministry of the Interior; enhancing border controls and operational capacity of state actors – CIVIPOL; and (iii) supporting civil society work on conflict prevention and counter-radicalism at community level.

## **Activities and State of Play**

(1) Project implementation formally ended on June 30 2011 in the midst of a fundamental political and security crisis. Despite the extremely difficult operational context, implementation of all formally planned activities was finalised. The project provided an assessment of the legal framework and operational procedures for migration management and improved the protection of vulnerable migrants through targeted training of front-line officials and the provision of basic reception needs. Under this project, IOM conducted the first comprehensive border needs assessment which covers the entire country and resulted in a list of 40 recommendations which have been submitted to the GoY and partially implemented within the project. However, due to the political impasse, the recommendations regarding the legal and policy framework on migration were not discussed by Cabinet of Ministers as the government has only acted in a caretaker function since February 2011. Similarly, the Standard Operating Procedures developed by IOM have not been translated into an operational document. A final evaluation of the programme has been conducted issuing a very positive result.


(2) The political crisis which paralysed Yemen throughout 2011 has had a different impact on each component of this programme. While cooperation with the Yemeni government's security services has been set aside and suspended (i.e. components i. and ii.), measures strengthening conflict prevention and counter-radicalisation through support to civil society organisations have become ever more important and continued implementation throughout 2011. In three parallel projects on tribal conflict mitigation, the programme is currently targeting the 7 most conflict prone governorates of Yemen (Marib, Shabwa, Amran, Hadramaut, Abiyan, Lahj, al-Jauf and al-Beidha). A fourth project has finalized the scripts for TV and radio series to promote moderation; they should be broadcasted during Ramadan 2012. A fifth project is currently identifying up to 10 Yemeni civil society organisations to benefit from capacity building in order to develop grass-root projects to counter radicalisation.

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

(1) By supporting the Yemeni authorities to increase their border management capacity and improve the response to migrants/victims of trafficking, the IfS project bridges the gap between support to good governance and provisions of humanitarian assistance. Results of the border needs assessment provide the basis for future international support in this area.

(2) Throughout 2011, when the fragility of state institutions ultimately led to regime change, the genuine strengthening of civil society actors and the communities' resilience to conflict and radicalization has proven to be crucial to overall stabilisation. The support programme for legal and judicial institutions is an enabling step towards institutional capacity building and reflects the EU's long-term cooperation strategy.

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

<b>Title of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement</p> <p>(2) IFS – Crisis Preparedness Component (Peace-building Partnership)</p>	 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<b>Type of measure</b>	Reconciliation, conflict resolution	
<b>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</b>	<p>(1) 23/12/2009</p> <p>(2) 31/03/2010</p>	
<b>Amount(s)</b>	<p>(1) EUR 10,500,000</p> <p><i>Contracted as of 31/12/2011: EUR 10,498,933.58</i></p> <p><i>Paid as of 31/12/2011: EUR 8,138,692.60</i></p> <p>(2) EUR 2,000,000.00</p> <p><i>Contracted as of 31/12/2011: EUR 2,000,000.00</i></p> <p><i>Paid as of 31/12/2011: EUR 864,680</i></p>	
<b>Start Date of Project</b>	<p>(1) February 2010</p> <p>(2) December 2011</p>	
<b>End Date</b>	<p>(1) July 2012</p> <p>(2) December 2013</p>	

### Context of Instability

Political developments in Zimbabwe following the March 2008 general elections exacerbated the social and political crisis in the country, through a violence-ridden period up to the second round of the presidential elections in June 2008 (boycotted by the opposition candidate Morgan Tsvangirai). An already deeply divided Zimbabwean society was left in a state of economic collapse and political crisis with the opposition in command of the House of Assembly and a powerful Presidency with seriously compromised legitimacy. In order to resolve the political deadlock, the parties agreed to return to SADC sponsored, South Africa mediated multiparty negotiations. On 15 September 2008 a power-sharing agreement (the Global Political Agreement, GPA), was signed by the conflicting parties. In February 2009, an Inclusive Government, comprising the three GPA signatory parties (MDC-T, MDC-M, ZANU PF) was established.

In 2011, the political situation has remained tense and uncertain. Elections are likely to be held in 2013 when they are legally due. The implementation of the GPA has been mixed, with significant developments on socio-economic recovery but limited progress on political reforms. Despite public

feuds between the parties, the Inclusive Government and the newly established institutions have been operating. The GPA process has generated a fragile space for political convergence and dialogue. Zimbabwe's sustainable recovery and full international re-engagement will depend on the extent to which the agreed reforms are effectively implemented ahead of elections, in particular regarding governance-related commitments at political level.

## Short Description

**(1) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement.** In June 2009 the European Union re-launched political dialogue with Zimbabwe with the objective to progressively normalise EU-Zimbabwe relations along the implementation of the reforms foreseen in the GPA, paving the way for peaceful and credible elections. In order to back this process and create the conditions for a full EU re-engagement with Zimbabwe, a Short-Term Transition Strategy (STS) was formulated supporting stabilisation of the Inclusive Government and its reform programme. The STS addresses Zimbabwe's social recovery as well as concerns on human rights, rule of law and democratic principles. The EUR 10.5 million IfS support package constituted the most urgent elements of this strategy, focussing mainly on the promotion of democratic reforms to prepare the country for credible elections. Limited funds were also used to alleviate threats to public health and ensure the minimal functioning of the health system in 2010 and 2011. This support complemented the humanitarian intervention against the cholera epidemic.

**(2) Crisis preparedness component – Peace-building partnership** It is likely that the upcoming constitutional referendum and elections will once again trigger political polarisation and conflict throughout Zimbabwe. Rural communities were deeply affected by the wave of repression that characterized the 2008 electoral process and the need for reconciliation and healing has repeatedly been indicated by stakeholders as a necessary step ahead of democratic transition. While there have been civil society-led efforts to provide psychosocial support for victims of violence, legal assistance for redress, and promotion of dialogue between victims and perpetrators, more needs to be done in order to reconcile the various antagonistic groups in the communities and secure healing of victims. This project seeks to break the cycle of violence through the promotion of dialogue between actors traditionally perceived as perpetrators/intimidators, and the victims of past violence alongside other affected citizens of specific communities.

## Activities and State of Play

**(1) Support to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement –** The GPA sets out a series of reforms and commitments addressing concerns on human rights, rule of law and democratic principles. Their implementation should create the conditions for an open political environment, allowing for genuine elections to be held as a sustainable, unambiguous solution to the current crisis. The IfS programme has provided substantial support to the reforms outlined in the GPA, in particular constitution-making and electoral processes, promotion and monitoring of governance reforms and support to the restoration of the delivery of basic health services. These actions started in 2010 and will carry on until July 2012, placing the EU at the forefront of coordination of donors' support in those areas.

**(2) Crisis preparedness component–Peacebuilding partnership** The contract was signed in December 2011 and 12 national civil society organisations were identified to implement the activity and receive capacity building support on peace-building and conflict mediation through an umbrella organisation specialised in conflict transformation.

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

These IfS programmes are part of a broader EU Short Term Strategy, adapting the application of appropriate measures in order to support the implementation of the GPA. This strategy was designed in coordination with the international community, in particular EU Member States, and has strengthened the leading role of the EU in the governance sector. Governance is a critical pillar of the EU's development strategy in Zimbabwe within the present transitional period and will most likely remain a key sector in future EU cooperation. The commitment to reforms enshrined in the Global Political Agreement and the establishment of the Inclusive Government represent a significant step towards a sustainable solution to the Zimbabwe political crisis as well as an unprecedented opportunity to re-establish a constructive relationship between the EU and Zimbabwe.

The EU has decided to progressively normalise relations through implementation of the GPA and the preparation of credible and peaceful elections. The programmes funded by the IfS are therefore in line with the scope of appropriate measures adopted by the EU Council Decision on 18 February 2002 on Article 96 of Cotonou and, since June 2009, they are strictly related to the re-launched EU-Zimbabwean political dialogue that formally began following the signature of the GPA.