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COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE
COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

2013 Annual Report on the Instrument for Stability


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Table of Contents

Democratic Republic of Congo	3
Egypt	5
Ethiopia.....	8
El Salvador	11
Fiji	13
Georgia	15
Guatemala	18
Guinea	20
Guinea-Bissau.....	22
Haiti	24
Jordan	26
Kenya	28
Kyrgyz Republic	30
Lebanon.....	33
Libya	36
Madagascar	39
Mali	41
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	44
Mauritius.....	46
Myanmar/Burma	48
Nagorno-Karabakh Region	48
Niger	48
Nigeria	48
Pakistan.....	48
Palestine.....	48
Philippines.....	48
Senegal.....	48
Somalia.....	48
Sudan and South Sudan	48

Syria	48
Tajikistan	48
Tanzania	48
Thailand	48
Togo	48
Tunisia	48
Yemen	48
Zimbabwe	48

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

Title of IfS Decision/Project	Appui à la stabilisation en République démocratique du Congo (RDC) par des mesures prioritaires et urgentes dans le secteur de la sécurité.	
Type of measure	Regional peacebuilding capacity & Security Sector Reform.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	09/12/2011.	
Amount(s)	EUR 12,600,000; Contracted: EUR 12,400,000; Paid: EUR 8,844,136.	
Start Date of Project	(1) 27/02/2012; (2) 24/02/2012; (3) 31/12/2012; (4) 31/12/2012; (5) 26/12/2012; (6) 24/12/2012.	
End Date	(1) 27/02/2014; (2) 31/08/2013; (3) 30/06/2014; (4) 31/07/2014; (5) 30/09/2014; (6) 31/07/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The beginning of 2013 has brought about positive improvements in the national and international security of DRC. A Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework agreement for DRC and the region was signed in Addis Ababa, on the 24 February 2013. Furthermore, following the strengthening of the MONUSCO's mandate, a United Nations Force Intervention Brigade has been created, a force with a mandate unlike any other already existing U.N. peacekeeping mission. Following the peace talks held in Kampala on the 12 December 2013 the M23 movement has laid down its arms and agreed to demobilization.

However, long-term peace remains distant on the horizon. Recent events in December 2013 and in the beginning of 2014 have been marked with serious clashes between the Congolese army backed by the MONUSCO and local armed groups. The somewhat positive atmosphere from the December 2013 peace talks has vanished, and the downward spiral continues as fighting in the Kivus with rebel groups such as FDLR, ADF-NALU, Mai-Mai has now spread to Katanga. The attempted coup, referring to a series of attacks against the regime of President Joseph Kabila on December 30 in Kinshasa and Lumumbashi shows worrisome inclinations and further destabilizes an already-fragmented nation.

As far as the general political setting is concerned, the national consultations have brought expectations, although substantial acts are still missing. The President has not yet reshuffled the government, some 5 months after announcing his intention to put in place a more inclusive team. Moreover, the RDC has yet to present a credible election plan as well as a comprehensive DDR strategy.

The context remains extremely fragile; the region is going through renewed turbulence. However, the momentum that was generated by the signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework

agreement can still be sustained as the international and regional engagement remain strong (illustrated by continuous political dialogue through regional summits).

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The main objective of this project approved in December 2011, is to support the ongoing Security Sector Reform and contribute to limiting the risk for resurgence of conflict in DRC through the effective strengthening of the rule of law. This programme is composed of five complementary components:

- 1) Improved living- and social conditions of soldiers' families and dependants;
- 2) Strengthening of capacities in the Military Justice system, through supporting the Prosecution Support Cells;
- 3) Local Research and Community Actions to mitigate local conflicts in Eastern Congo;
- 4) Improved relations between the armed forces and the general population in order to improve the security situation of civilians; and
- 5) Distribution of ID cards to the National Police (Police National Congolaise, PNC) as a follow up to the EDF financed data collection/census.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

While implementation of the third and fourth components started in March 2012, the remaining three components started in 2013 only, due to the fragile political and security situation in the country particularly in the East.

The production and distribution of new ID Cards among the National Police has been realised in all provinces of the DRC. This activity significantly decreased the level of discontent in the police corps by confirming the official status of active policemen.

The overall result of the above-mentioned projects is positive, despite their limited impact due to the slow progress of SSR overall. In fact, the DRC government has not shown the political will necessary to realise structural security sector reforms. Thus, international donors' efforts have been significantly limited. More positive results have been achieved, however, with regard to the enhancement of community dialogue (component 3).


The second component can also serve as a means to maintain momentum with the DRC government to address the issue of impunity and has had a proven influence on the number of cases addressed.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

These IfS actions are complementary to EU-supported SSR activities under the European Development Fund – police and justice - (EDF) and implemented in close coordination with the two CSDP missions in the DRC, EUSEC and EUPOL. The EU also works in close cooperation with the MONUSCO Stabilization Support Unit. In addition, the EU has provided significant humanitarian aid as well as supporting wide-ranging recovery, reconstruction and development support in Eastern DRC (under EDF).

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

EGYPT

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Support to Democratic Transition in Egypt.¹</p> <p>(2) Policy Advice for Democratic Transition.²</p>	 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Map Sources: UNCS, EPR The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2012. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	<p>(1) Capacity building of civic actors.</p> <p>(2) Policy advice and capacity building of political and civil society actors.</p>	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	<p>(1) 24/03/2011 (2) 01/06/2012.</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 2,009,319.10 and paid EUR 1,788,059.90.</p> <p>(2) Contracted EUR 500,000.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) 12/04/2011; (2) 15/01/2014.</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) 11/04/2013; (2) 14/01/2015.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Within the last year Egypt has experienced dramatic political changes. The first half of 2013 was tainted by the negative atmosphere created by the rushed constitutional process and adoption of a contested constitution by popular referendum at the end of 2012. The process led by the Freedom and Justice Party/Muslim Brotherhood was controversial and heavily criticised by the opposition. This led to a deeply divisive political crisis culminating by the end of June in massive popular demonstrations throughout the country. Following an ultimatum imposed by the armed forces, Mohamed Morsi was arrested on 3 July 2013, the 2012 constitution was suspended and the legislature dissolved. During the following months, the Muslim Brotherhood was excluded from power and gradually, if thoroughly, marginalised: crackdowns on demonstrations and sit-ins in support for Morsi have resulted in over a thousand deaths; key leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood/Freedom and Justice Party and allied parties have been arrested, together with thousands of their followers, and the Muslim Brotherhood itself was banned in September 2013 and declared a terrorist organisation in December.

The State of Emergency was in force from August to November 2013, when legislation limiting rights to demonstrate was passed, resulting in arrests of not only Islamic but also liberal activists.

¹ Financed under the Fifth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

² Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

A new draft constitution was submitted to referendum on 14/15 January 2014. It was backed with 98.1% in favour, but with a voter turnout of 38.6%. In comparison, the Constitutional referendum of 2012 secured 63.83% approval, with a turnout of 32.86%.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

(1) Support to democratic transition: Implemented by Democracy Reporting International (DRI), the action aimed to: support civil society organisations (CSOs) in responding quickly to analysis needs during the political milestones of the transition from military to civilian rule from 2011-2013 (such as lobbying policy makers on political reforms and reporting on them); to help create and foster linkages between civil society and civic interest groups that formed during the protests that led to the fall of the Mubarak Regime in 2010; and to work with Egyptian actors to support them in providing the Egyptian public with analysis on the political reforms that were undertaken during the period of implementation.

(2) Policy advice for democratic transition: Implemented by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), the objective of this action is to promote an open and consultative process of law-making and political reform, where State institutions effectively accommodate and are receptive to public dialogue. Specifically, it will aim to provide quality inputs to this dialogue for the benefit of political and non-political stakeholders, including civil society thereby contributing to a culture of informed policy advocacy. This will be done through the production and dissemination of legislative and technical analyses.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) Support to democratic transition: The action built the capacity of local CSOs to participate in the different political milestones that took place following the January 25 revolution, including the presidential and parliamentary elections, the constitutional referendum of 2012, as well as the key legislative events that took place during this period. It operated through a network of 12 established CSOs, while also reaching out to nearly 500 key beneficiaries belonging to the wider CSO community, as well as political parties, parliamentarians, the judiciary, academics and the media. The project successfully implemented the planned activities, namely in support to civil society organisations (Component 1) and in providing analysis and reporting to domestic stakeholders and the public (Component 2): including 37 training workshops, roundtable discussions and other events, as well as regular outreach discussions. In addition, it produced a total of 59 papers, reports and other publications, including 20 translations and 12 DRI Briefing Papers, which were made available to up to 5,000 stakeholders. The project achieved notable impact in terms of enhancing CSO capacities as well as advocacy of policymakers on electoral and constitutional reforms. The 2012 Constitution included improvements which could be traced back to the project such as requiring that electoral districting needs to respect the equality of the vote and reducing the negative aspects of the worker/farmer quota, among others.

(2) Policy Advice for Democratic Transition

As the project will start only on 15 January 2014, no activities have yet been implemented. However, it is hoped that it will create opportunities for consultative decision-making on political and electoral reforms and in time, contribute to outline a comprehensive and inclusive reform agenda.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The IfS has provided the EU with the necessary leverage to focus political attention within Egypt on strategic issues such as electoral and constitutional reforms. Furthermore, IfS actions allowed the EU to create partnerships and pilot projects in the post-revolution context that complement ongoing projects under different EU external instruments while also exploring new areas of intervention. This has taken place in a context that has seen deep changes during the year. The Muslim Brotherhood experienced a complete reversal in fortune, and the military has re-emerged as a

central power broker in the political scene. This fall from grace of political Islam in Egypt sent ripples through the entire Muslim/Arabic-speaking world. The return to centre stage of the military (and other "pillars of the state") was - and still is - largely supported by a majority of the population, and by many sectors of civil society, including many non-government organizations focusing on Human Rights and Democracy.

This makes the need for impartial analysis of legislative processes all the more strategic, both for the EU and for political and civil society stakeholders. The production of fact-based and appropriately targeted analyses will hopefully assist in centring Egypt's debate on the political transition within a democratic framework, eliciting contributions from institutional, political and civil society actors as well the wider public, thereby also contributing to de-escalating the political crisis.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN ETHIOPIA

Title of IfS Decision	<p>1) Support to recovery of essential rural productive capacities as affected by Horn of Africa drought crisis.</p> <p>2) Support for Ethiopian Government-led efforts for the reception and reintegration of former combatants from the Benshangul-Gumuz People Liberation Movement.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: EMU, Europe, Georgetown, UNOS. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Map created in May 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	<p>1) Recovery.</p> <p>2) Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration.</p>	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	<p>1) 25/11/2011; 2) 26/06/2013.</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>1) EUR 13,750,000; 2) EUR 1,561,792.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>1) 24/04/2012; 2) 01/05/2013.</p>	
End Date	<p>1) 20/06/2014; 2) 31/05/2014.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

(1) The Horn of Africa is particularly exposed to climate change hazards and recurrent drought events. In 2010-11, exceptionally severe drought conditions prevailed in the eastern part of the Horn of Africa, resulting in the worst crisis situation. The impact of the drought has been aggravated by the insecurity situation in Somalia and other parts of the region, which has increased the number of refugees and further constrained the livelihoods of millions of people. In response to the 2011 emergency situation in the Horn of Africa, the EU reacted quickly and provided humanitarian assistance to those affected people in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. The IfS programme was adopted to further provide an effective and timely recovery support to those vulnerable people.

(2) The Benishangul-Gumuz Peoples Liberation Movement (BPLM) was established in Sudan in the late 1980s by Benishangul elites in opposition to the centralisation of power in Addis Ababa and the lack of representation that resulted from it. After the enactment of the constitution of 1995, Benishangul-Gumuz people once more felt excluded, leading BPLM to take on armed rebellion against the Ethiopian Government. Since then, negotiations have been taking place to ensure peace in the region. A Joint Peace Agreement was eventually signed between the Government of Ethiopia and the BPLM rebels on 19 August 2012. Through this Agreement, the Government committed to responding to the immediate requirement for the return, reception, reinsertion, reintegration and post-reintegration assistance for the former combatants of BPLM.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

(1) The IfS recovery programme is made of six different projects awarded to the selected NGOs providing an effective and timely support to rural households affected by the 2010/2011 drought in the Southern and Eastern parts of Ethiopia. The projects contribute to enhancing the social and economic stability in the drought affected areas by supporting the recovery of livelihoods of the affected poor farmers and pastoral and agro-pastoral communities (around 600,000 people). The IfS actions are being implemented in 45 Woredas/Districts of Ethiopia.

(2) In partnership with the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) and in close coordination with the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State Government, the IfS project was designed to improve the readiness and responsiveness of Ethiopia to fulfil its mandate for the implementation of the Joint Peace Agreement. The project contributes to ensuring the timely, safe, orderly and voluntary return from Sudan and re-integration in Ethiopia of approximately 1,800 BPLM former combatants and their dependants, including sympathisers of BPLM who are detained in various prisons in Ethiopia. The implementing partner is the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) The major results achieved so far under the IfS recovery programme are as follows:

Improved access to agricultural inputs and services for poor farming households: The programme enhanced the productive capacity of poor farming households mainly through facilitating access to credit with arrangements made for channelling of loan capital by the local micro financing institutions, farmer's cooperatives and Unions. As a result, the productivity of beneficiary farmers increased by almost 100% (e.g. for wheat from 16 to 30qt/ha and maize from 25 to 48 qt/ha).

The IfS funded projects are also providing support for around 495 farmers in improved seeds multiplication activities. A total of 4,047 quintals of improved basic and pre-basic seeds were distributed to these farmers for seed multiplication, and 80% of the 84,287 quintals produced were redistributed to the surrounding farmers through the regional state seed enterprises. The promotion of improved seed multiplication at farmer's field level reduced the existing significant gaps in improved seeds supply services.

The projects have also provided support for the development of 16 small scale irrigation schemes covering an area of 2,374 hectares. A total of 2,564 farms are benefiting from the production of high value crops.

Increased income of poor rural households, enabling them to sustainably secure food for their families: The main target groups under this component are poor women households and landless youths. Around 17,000 households were organised in 884 different economic groups and received the required capital or material inputs and training, including business plan development and entrepreneurship. In addition, a total of 30,236 small ruminants and 6,600 improved poultry were distributed to 13,873 poor households. Overall 32,125 households have benefited from the programme. Moreover, the programme is also targeting pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to enable them to increase their productive, income generating capacity and reduce the vulnerability to various external shocks. The programme has also provided support for increased availability of viable water supply sources through construction or rehabilitation of 49 water points and also for increasing access to higher quality rangeland for grazing, through the rehabilitation of 7,834 hectares. 184 community animal health workers have received training on animal disease detection, prevention and simple treatments to provide outreach animal health services.

Capacity building of local authorities and civil groups to deliver sustainable services to farmers and the wider community: The IfS programme is providing integrated capacity building support to improve the performance and effectiveness of the service delivery of local government and community based institutions. The programme is also providing training in areas such as early warning and disaster risk reduction to promote peace building and sustainable development. A total of about 40,000 people have received training on various fields, including 857 local government officials/experts.

(2) The IfS reintegration action comprises two phases. The first phase includes assistance to the FDRE during the rehabilitation training for initial reinsertion and to address immediate needs. The second phase comprises support to the return and reintegration of the former combatants based on need-assessment findings.

As part of the first phase, a 45-day training session for reinsertion was provided to former combatants at the transitional centre in Bambasi. Systematic health assessment was carried out upon arrival at the transit centre. Special attention was given to women and children.

As part of the second reintegration phase of the project, the registration and profiling of over 360 former combatants was carried out through IOM's Information Counselling and Referral Services (ICRS) tool to identify individual needs and qualifications. Findings from the assessment indicated that mining and agricultural sectors are the most viable for reintegration of former combatants. On this basis, a reintegration strategy was elaborated by IOM that also includes reintegration livelihood packages. Among others, cash grants, assistance with starting income-generating activities and job placement in the civil service are proposed to the former BPLM combatants. The project implementation depends on the cooperation between the Regional State Government and the target group of the project.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

(1) In line with the EU communication on resilience building and the DEVCO and ECHO – SHARE strategic frameworks, a resilience building strategy which aims to tackle structural vulnerability to recurrent crisis has been developed for Ethiopia. The EU Delegation and the ECHO Office in Ethiopia are working very closely to obtain maximum integration and complementarities in their respective resilience initiatives. The IfS programme is also providing support for the advancement of the existing coordination mechanisms and the organisation of an Experience Sharing and Dialogue forum for all stakeholders in the area of food security/resilience building.

(2) Peaceful resolution of conflict in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa is crucial to the EU strategy in the region and the effectiveness of its development cooperation. If successful, the IfS project could be used as a model for reinsertion and reintegration for future settlement with other Ethiopian insurgent groups.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

EL SALVADOR

Title of IfS Decision	Project to support violence reduction in El Salvador. ³	 <p>Map Source: UNCTAD ESDU The boundaries and names shown here do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2012. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Conflict prevention, peace building and mediation.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	01/06/2012	
Amount	Contracted EUR 300,000; Paid EUR 180,246.	
Start Date of Project	30/04/2013.	
End Date	29/10/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The presence of gangs in El Salvador has grown exponentially over the last two decades, capturing a large part of urban youth with limited economic and social opportunities. On 10th March 2012, the two main gangs (called Maras) in El Salvador (Mara 13 or Salvatrucha and Barrio 18) reached a truce, suspending the assassinations which were to a large extent linked to inter-gang rivalry. Since then, the number of assassinations in El Salvador has decreased from an average of 14 per day to a current average of 5 per day. These pre-truce statistics had made El Salvador one of the countries with the highest homicide rates in the world. As a result, 2012 registered approximately 40% less homicides than the previous year. Smaller decreases have been registered in other crimes like racketeering and robberies (around 18% according to the National Police). Attacks against women and children as well as against police and military personnel have significantly diminished, according to governmental sources.

The dialogue process with the gangs is facilitated by two mediators, a member of the Catholic Church and a representative of civil society. These two facilitators collect requests from the imprisoned gang leaders and relay them to the Government, which considers whether they can be granted within the scope of the existing legislation. Although unorthodox, this process has led to certain improvements in prison conditions that generally fall short of acceptable standards in terms of overcrowding (above 300%), health conditions and infrastructure. Conflicts in prisons have also been reduced. All this illustrates the extent to which the imprisoned gang leaders maintain control over their members outside.

³ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Despite the encouraging numbers and the initial progress in the mediation process, it was clear from the beginning that the facilitators were operating in precarious conditions, without any logistical or technical support. Furthermore, to resolve the nature of the gang phenomena, a more structural approach will have to be implemented. In order to contribute to these elements, IfS support is being given to strengthen the dialogue process at national and local level, involving all sectors of society. The second aim of the project is to structurally involve the private sector through the so called Humanitarian Foundation. Interpeace is the implementing partner who provides both logistical and technical support to the facilitators and to the Humanitarian Foundation.

Spaces for violence prevention, dialogue and social peace must be expanded and strengthened in El Salvador. The dialogue in favour of a culture of peace must be extended to all sectors and territories; the various efforts made in the areas of violence prevention, social integration of youth at risk and rehabilitation of prisoners must achieve greater synergies and coordination; immediate efforts to keep running dialogue with gangs must be sustained; and clear leadership in all these processes must be assumed. To achieve these objectives the project supports the Humanitarian Foundation, set up by the truce facilitators to give sustainability to the dialogue process with the gangs.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Throughout 2013 the project focussed on three aspects: (1) setting up the Humanitarian Foundation as a legal entity and supporting the wide range of meetings and activities; (2) providing expertise, knowledge and logistical support to the truce mediation dynamics at national level; (3) strengthening local capacities in the 11 self-declared violence free municipalities. The latter became more prominent with the national agenda being slowed down due to the campaigning for the 2014 presidential elections. These circumstances made it difficult to advance at national level and priority was given to reach the local level.

A seminar to debate best practices in the fight against gang violence and the strengthening of the truce process was organised by the project and the Organization of American States (OAS) to bring together majors from the municipalities at the forefront of the truce process, some gang members, business leaders, civil society, government officials from Honduras and Guatemala, and mediation specialists from the USA involved in peace processes in neighbourhoods affected by gang violence. As a result of the best practices workshop, the Salvadorian majors issued a common statement and started a platform to coordinate conflict prevention initiatives.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

This IfS action falls well within the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy lines of action on conflict prevention, peace building and mediation, working in particular on strengthening the national capacities for mediation and dialogue. In January 2013, the Council of the European Union endorsed a report by the EU Ambassadors in El Salvador with a number of recommendations to strengthen the already existing violence prevention initiatives by the EU and its Member States – mainly work with youth and on social cohesion. Amongst the endorsed recommendations was supporting the Humanitarian Foundation in its efforts to widen the involvement of the Salvadorian society in the process of reduction of violence in the country. It furthermore connects directly with the development cooperation portfolio the EU has been implementing over the last years, with a strong focus on youth.

Amongst other international actors, the OAS has been at the forefront of the support to the truce process. In mid-July 2013, OAS' Secretary General, José Miguel Insulza, visited El Salvador, met with gang leaders in prison, and publicly declared the OAS as a guarantor of the truce process. Since then, the OAS representative for the truce process has visited El Salvador several times and an OAS supervisor participates regularly in truce dialogue meetings.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The first phase of the IfS assistance effectively supported the work of the Constitution Commission through a grant contract with the UK-based NGO Conciliation Resources, which has been contracted by the Constitution Commission to assist it in its work – the Constitutional Commission being a temporary new entity tasked to carry out an extensive public consultation and to draft a new constitution on that basis. The Constitution Commission was composed of two international and three local experts, chaired by the renowned Kenyan Professor Yash Ghai. They carried out widespread public consultations across the country, receiving more than 7,000 submissions, and submitted the draft Constitution to the President on 21 December 2012.

IfS funding supported the functioning of the Constitution Commission by paying for operational costs and salaries of staff employed by the Secretariat, including the Executive Secretary, finance, communications, analytical and administrative staff. The project also covered technical assistance supporting the Secretariat in implementing peer reviews, financial management, donor reporting, studies and research. Furthermore, the IfS also funded three international experts working in the Secretariat of the Constitution Commission, including their fees. IfS funds covered the printing of 600 copies of the draft constitution, the closure of the Constitutional Commission office as well as the archiving upon completion of the Commission's work.

In the course of the process the Government of Fiji made several major changes to its initial plan. Instead of establishing a Constituent Assembly, which was to deliberate on the draft by the Constitutional Commission, it prepared a new draft Constitution and submitted it to a public consultation. After extensive discussions with other main donors in the country, the IfS funding for the second component initially earmarked for the Constituent Assembly was redirected to support the same constitutional review process through a different mechanism. This part of the IfS support is channelled through the civil society at large so as to stimulate its engagement with constitutional debates and for enabling it to exercise a vital scrutiny role of the public consultation process launched by the government.

A second grant has therefore been signed in 2013 with the current NGO implementer, Conciliation Resources, to promote open society debates and dialogues on constitutional issues. The key activities during 2013 focused mostly on planning and preparing seminars, training and terms of reference for constitutional monitoring activities. The activities carried out in 2013 also included the organisation of peace building training and a forum of young women leaders to discuss the meaningful participation of women in the transition to democracy process. The majority of the activities under this second component are to be carried out during 2014.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The project forms part of a comprehensive EU assistance strategy to Fiji's democratisation process. This also includes support to civic education, assistance to the election and to the forthcoming Parliament funded by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) reserve. The action is also complementary to the long-standing support from the EIDHR's country-based support scheme to civil society organisations working in the field of human rights and the rule of law.

The IfS action provides part of the international support to the return to democracy in Fiji, alongside other donors such as Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The IfS action also corresponds to the objectives set out in Council Decision [2012/523/EU](#) under Article 96 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement aiming at assisting Fiji's return to the respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law.

INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

GEORGIA

Title of IfS Decision	Support for stabilisation in conflict affected areas.	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map: Georgia, Map 1 of Georgia, SICIM, OCHA, UNICEF. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug. 2015. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Post-conflict assistance, confidence building measures, technical assistance, elections, gender equality, civil society support.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	22/06/2012.	
Amount(s)	Committed: EUR 8,575,000.00; Paid: EUR 6.000.000.	
Start Date of Project	02/06/2012.	
End Date	13/05/2015.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, two unresolved conflicts over the territories of South Ossetia and Abkhazia have undermined stability in Georgia. Both territories seek independence from Georgia, while the EU and the vast majority of the international community firmly support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia. A period of growing tensions escalated in August 2008, when a conflict broke out involving Georgia, Russia and armed forces from South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Russia recognised the two breakaway entities.

Mediated by the EU, the parties reached a six-point ceasefire agreement on 12 August 2008 and negotiated the so-called Implementing Measures. An EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) was established in September 2008 to monitor the parties' actions and compliance with the six-point agreement, and is still ongoing. The agreement also established the Geneva International Discussions chaired by the EU, UN, and OSCE and with participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation, the breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia as well as the United States. There have been 26 rounds of discussions as at the end of 2013.

The overall situation along the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL) during 2013 was relatively calm but incidents and detentions for "illegal crossings" continued to occur and the situation remains volatile. Throughout 2013 the installation of fences and physical barriers along the ABL intensified and thus further hindered freedom of movement.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

This IfS-funded programme supports the peaceful settlement of conflicts in Georgia and the prevention of further violent confrontations by promoting people-to-people contacts that facilitate peaceful interactions among communities from both sides of the divide.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The programme comprises several interventions: (i) Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM-II); (ii) Dialogue-Coordination Mechanism; (iii) Professional media for elections; (iv) Innovative Action for Gender Equality in Georgia (IAGE); and (v) Support to confidence-building through rehabilitation of water-related infrastructure. The programme is also promoting initiatives facilitating the mediation among the parties in conflict, as suggested by the Geneva International Discussions.

COBERM provides a much-needed opportunity to connect people from within and across the conflict divides, restoring confidence and dialogue between divided communities while addressing real needs, such as livelihoods and capacity building on a community level. For over 4 years COBERM has been able to continue and even intensify its activities despite the volatile political environment and reluctances.

COBERM has been articulated in two phases: the first lasted 2 years (2010-2012) and supported over 60 projects. Today COBERM continues to generate a very high level of interest and attention on the ground - in its second phase civil society has put forward more than 400 project ideas to the first three calls for proposals. 55 projects have been contracted to date. The projects cover all those areas that may help building confidence among communities: youth and education, promotion of civic activism and tolerance, people diplomacy, provision of healthcare for Abkhaz and Ossetian patients in Georgia proper, enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding and promoting peace journalism. In addition the programme is providing for free, training and capacity building to local NGOs.

The project component on strengthening media monitoring of elections, improving professionalism of the Public Broadcaster and enhancing the legislative framework for media has been extended to allow media monitoring for the next municipal elections, to be conducted 15 June 2014.

The IAGE project is assessing the situation and needs of 4 categories of women: ethnic minorities, imprisoned women, women residing in isolated mountainous settings and single, elderly and disabled women among IDP and conflict affected communities. IAGE is also establishing partnerships with authorities and governmental structures in order to promote gender mainstreaming in policy-making.

The safety of the Zonkari dam has been reinforced and water infrastructure in Znauri and Nikosi has been repaired or provided: as a result of it several hundred households living in areas adjacent to the Administrative Boundary Line have gained access to potable and irrigation water.

The component on ancillary support to mediation activities (in the context of the Geneva International Discussions and/or other ad hoc and horizontal negotiation/peace-building actions) facilitated high level EU-Georgia dialogue in summer 2013, the provision of legal expertise to the State Ministry for Reconciliation and Civil Equality, and will also allow for the creation of a public forum for free and open discussions and the rehabilitation of small scale social infrastructure for mixed communities in Abkhazia.


In addition to the above-mentioned initiatives the EU, through the IfS, has decided to provide a timely and ad-hoc response to the increased borderisation process: almost 1200 Georgian families receive assistance to live through the 2013/2014 winter, 200 households will have safe access to potable water and 40 children will benefit from kindergarten services. These actions palliate the impact that the installation of fences and physical barriers has over the population living in the affected areas and help prevent new waves of displacement, all in all contributing to the long term stability of Georgia.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The IfS has proved to be effective and appreciated by the conflict affected population. In many cases, it made the difference in peoples' daily life. In Georgia, since 2008 the EU focus has progressively moved from strict post-conflict relief (strong focus on provision of shelter to Internally Displaced Persons and returnees) to more long-term, sustainable measures (strengthening of media, confidence building through civil society initiatives, capacity building to the State Ministry for Reconciliation and Civil Equality, empowerment of women as vectors of change).

IfS actions in Georgia were developed in cooperation with and complementary to the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia and the EUMM. IfS flexibility has been key in allowing the EU play the peace-facilitator role in the area. It paved the way for other stakeholders (local and international NGOs, and other donors) to start/boost their activities in Abkhazia.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN GUATEMALA

Title of IfS Decision	(1) Support to the peaceful resolution of the long-standing territorial dispute. ⁴	
Type of measure	Conflict prevention.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	(1) 24/03/2011.	
Amount(s)	(1) Contracted EUR 1,986,518.00; Paid EUR 1,468,105.55.	
Start Date of Project	(1) 03/12/2012.	
End Date	(1) 02/06/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Guatemala's territorial dispute with Belize dates back to 1821 when Guatemala gained independence from Spain and Great Britain was occupying what is today Belize. A differendum arose from territorial claims to the areas between the Hondo River (on the boundary with Mexico) and the Sibun River in the area allocated to British Honduras (now Belize) in the 1859 treaty between Great Britain and Guatemala. Though Belize gained independence in 1981, it was recognized by Guatemala only in 1992, which however did not abandon its claims to an extension of its access to the Caribbean Sea. Guatemala continued to press its claim to some 12,700 square kilometres (4,900 square miles) of Belizean soil, which amounts to more than half of the former British colony's territory and represents a logging concession granted to the UK by the Spanish Crown in the 17th century. The General Assembly of the United Nations urged Guatemala and Belize to find a peaceful solution to their territorial differendum in Resolution 35/20 of 1980.

After protracted negotiations under the auspices of the Organization of American States (OAS), a first "Agreement on a Framework for Negotiations and Confidence Building Measures" (CBM) was signed in Washington in September 2005. This included a buffer zone managed by the OAS and provided for regular rounds of negotiations to reach a settlement. On December 8, 2008, the Foreign Ministers of Belize and Guatemala signed the "Special Agreement between Guatemala and Belize to submit the territorial, insular and maritime claim of Guatemala to the International Court of Justice." On 27 April 2012 Guatemala and Belize confirmed the intention to settle their territorial, insular and maritime

⁴ Financed under the Fifth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

dispute before the International Court of Justice (ICJ). A simultaneous referendum was set to be organised on October 6, 2013 to consult the population if they accept that the ICJ will review the case and pronounce a final decision.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The action funded by the EU through a Contribution Agreement with the OAS, aims to support two elements: (1) facilitating the implementation of the OAS-backed confidence-building measures between Guatemala and Belize so that conflicts do not escalate and tensions decrease; (2) support to the public information campaigns to inform the population on the purpose and possible effect of the referenda, originally scheduled for 6 October, 2013.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The project started in early January 2013. The substantial part of the action was supposed to be dedicated to the support of the information campaigns for the simultaneous referenda to be held on 6 October 2013. Due to the political decision by both parties to suspend the holding of the referenda sine die, the EU Delegation, in coordination with relevant EEAS and FPI services, decided to temporarily "freeze" the funds allocated to these campaigns. This decision was duly communicated to the beneficiary organization (OAS) and does not apply to the operating costs of the OAS Office in the Adjacency zone and the implementation of confidence-building measures.


Both the EU Delegations to Guatemala and Belize (through Jamaica) as well as EEAS HQ have increased political dialogue after the referenda were called off. Moreover, the issue was addressed by president Barroso in bilateral meetings he had last December in Panama with the president of Guatemala and the PM of Belize. A series of confidence building measures have been agreed in late December 2013 that include the creation of a bi-national commission presided by OAS, the establishment of a road map for dialogue facilitation and the holding of two meetings between the two Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The EU support through IfS is implemented in the framework of contributions of other members of the so called "Group of Friends". Canada supported the resettlement of the last four remaining Guatemalan families living in the Adjacency Zone administered by Belize with a contribution of CAN\$1 million but ceased to support the activities of the OAS/AZ Office; Spain has contributed US\$100,000 towards the verification efforts of the OAS/AZ Office and Mexico has contributed US\$5,000 to the Belize-Guatemala process. The UK also has indicated to support the information campaigns in both countries with a contribution of £37,000 channelled via the OAS. Germany has provided US\$50,000 to promote a culture of peace.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

GUINEA

Title of IfS Decision	<p>(1) Support to the strengthening of the capacity of the National Police and to its reconciliation with the population in the Republic of Guinea.</p> <p>(2) Support to stabilization and resilience in Guinea's forest region.</p> <p>(3) Support for the urgent destruction of stockpiles of old ammunition in the Republic of Guinea.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Sources: EPRC, UNCS The boundaries and names shown shall not be considered as an official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	(1) SSR, Rule of law; (2) mediation, dialogue and reconciliation, reintegration of former combatants, socio economic measures in a situation of emerging crisis, civil society and media; (3) SSR, stockpile destruction.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	(1) 25/04/2013; (2) 05/09/2013; (3) 13/12/2013.	
Amount(s)	(1) Contracted EUR 4,800,000 million; Paid EUR 3,111,973.72. (2) Contracted EUR 6,500,000; Paid EUR 1,400,000. (3) Contracted EUR 0; Paid EUR 0.	
Start Date of Project	(1) 23/05/2013; (2) 16/09/2013; (3) 13/12/2013,	
End Date	(1) 22/11/2014; (2) 15/03/2015; (3) 12/12/2014,	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

(1) Guinea is a fragile country, affected by a long political instability. The lack of financial resources and proper training of its security forces, the absence of civilian control and a dysfunctional judicial system are among the factors that contributed to make these forces the main sources of insecurity. The national police in particular is perceived as inefficient, unprofessional and incapable of providing security to the population and in full respect of human rights and the rule of law. President Condé has made the Security Sector Reform (SSR) his top priority.

(2) Located in the south east of the country, the forestière region is an area particularly prone to conflict on ethnic, religious, socio-cultural, economic or political grounds. The pressure on land tenure caused by the migration of internally displaced people, as well as the presence of ex-combatants from the earlier wars in the neighbouring countries (Sierra Leone and Liberia in particular) contribute to instability, along with youth unemployment, geographical isolation, lack of access to information, poor governance, impunity, corruption, and a weak administration. The region has been subject to several periods of severe crises, the most recent being in July 2013, when communal clashes of extreme violence caused more than a hundred deaths and over 16.000 internally displaced persons.

(3) Three sites located close to Kindia, Guinea's second largest city, have been identified as containing an estimated 100 tons of old ammunition. In 2013 (and before that in 2008) there have been accidental explosions of old ammunition in Kindia, resulting in the death of two men. Further and

potentially large scale accidental explosions can happen at any time, thus presenting an imminent threat to the civilian population living nearby.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

(1) The project aims at: (i) restoring the link between the population and the police in order to improve their security; (ii) improving the police's operational capacity, while at the same time, creating links with other security actors (gendarmerie, justice, civil society, neighbourhood chiefs); (iii) restoring the principles of rule of law, human rights and good governance at the heart of the functioning of the police. In this regard, rapid access to security services through a "neighbourhood police" approach are combined with some key institutional reforms aimed at improving control and accountability of the police.

(2) The project aims at (i) promoting efficient land and resource management through support for sustainable conflict resolution mechanisms; (ii) reducing conflict potentials through youth employment via income-generating activities, training and reintegration of ex-combatants; (iii) providing access to neutral and objective information, while reinforcing media capacities and professionalism.

(3) Through this project, old and dangerous ammunition stockpiles in Kindia, and obsolete stocks of ammunitions in other storage sites in Guinea, will be identified and destroyed. In parallel and complementary to this action, Guinean minesweepers will be trained.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) Experts were deployed in June 2013. 240 judicial police officers were trained, rehabilitation plans for three pilot commissariats were finalised and adopted. Outreach and sensitization activities for the population were also carried out. Management training was delivered to commissioners and senior and middle management in the commissariats concerned. Audits on the security situation and survey activities on security perception were also launched in the pilot zones; the presentation of the results is expected early 2014.

(2) Contracts were signed for three out of the six projects foreseen to implement the three components: one with France Expertise Internationale (FEI) for the media, and two with Danish Refugee Council (DRC) for mediation and reconciliation, and for training and reintegration of ex-combatants. On the media, simultaneous broadcasting at national level of public and private radios was supported to ensure full coverage of the September legislative elections. Activities under the other components are due to start in the first quarter of 2014.

(3) The decision was adopted end of December, contract and activities are due to start in early 2014.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

(1) This project builds on the national authorities' will to effectively address SSR, and is complementary with other projects funded under the 10th EDF. This IfS action responds to urgent needs and constitutes a pilot for measures envisaged over the medium to longer term. In close cooperation with the national authorities and other EU Member States represented in Guinea, project implementation is ensured by CIVIPOL, a consulting agency of the French Ministry of Interior, with the support of COGINTA and the Spanish Cooperation agency (FIIAP).

(2) The actions envisaged are complementary to the activities planned by the EU under the 10th EDF. Some of these activities have in fact a geographical focus on the forestière area, but are only going to start on the ground by end 2014. Sustainability of the programme will be ensured under the 11th EDF. Project implementation is ensured in partnership with key international actors with the necessary expertise and resources on the ground including Danish Refugee Council, France Expertise Internationale (FEI), United Nations specialized agencies and the World Bank.

(3) This action is part of the overall EU approach to support SSR in Guinea and complements the other activities (more specifically linked to civil protection), thus reinforcing the holistic and pragmatic approach to its global intervention in this field. It is envisaged that the management of this programme be carried out by CIVIPOL through a grant contract.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

GUINEA-BISSAU

Title of IfS Decision	<p>(1) Support to presidential elections in Guinea-Bissau in 2012.</p> <p>(2) Support to presidential and legislative elections in Guinea-Bissau in 2013/2014.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Sources: EPRS, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2012. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Rule of Law/Elections/Security.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	<p>(1) 23/02/2012.</p> <p>(2) 29/07/2013.</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) EUR 950,000.</p> <p>(2) EUR 2,000,000.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) 10/02/2012.</p> <p>(2) 22/10/2013.</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) 09/02/2013.</p> <p>(2) 22/10/2014.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Guinea-Bissau is a fragile state, subject to recurring military coups and a persistent influence of military over political matters.

Further to the demise of President Sanha in January 2012, anticipated presidential elections were called for in March 2012. The inconclusive results of the first round would have required the holding of a second round, yet on 12 April 2012 a military coup interrupted the electoral process.

Since then the country is ruled by a de facto government (not recognized by the EU) expected to lead the country through legislative and presidential elections. After a first postponement, the holding of elections with a view to returning to the constitutional order was initially announced for 24 November 2013. Due to the lack of political will of the transitional authorities, the military and political parties, the elections did not eventually take place as foreseen. Under strong pressure from the international community, notably from the UN, ECOWAS, AU, EU and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, the elections were re-scheduled for 16 March 2014. However, delays in the voter registration process led to another postponement until 13 April 2014.

The political and security situation in the country remains very volatile. There is widespread violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, persistent intimidation by the military, a serious deterioration of the economic and financial situation and worrying illicit trafficking, notably on drugs. The transitional authorities are weak and remain strongly under the control of the military.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

For the 2012 elections, the IfS's contribution focused on supporting the electoral process by enabling the organization of an early presidential poll in an effective, transparent and inclusive way.

The overall goal of the IfS's support to the 2014 general elections is to contribute to a successful political transition by enabling the holding of democratic elections in accordance with international standards.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Following the coup d'état of 12 April 2012, the EU Delegation suspended its contribution to the 2012 presidential elections. At the closure of the contract, the EU contribution had financed awareness campaigns, the transport of electoral kits, the management of electoral results, as well as the salaries of polling staff.

In the aftermath of the 2012 military coup, political negotiations resulted in the designation of a transition government which committed itself on the holding of general elections before the end of 2013 and officially requested external support for this purpose. The EU's response, given the extreme deterioration of the economic, security and human rights situation, was to provide new funding to contribute, together with other donors, to the holding of presidential and legislative elections, in order to facilitate return to constitutional order as soon as possible.

Activities targeted by the EU include support to logistics, the supply and transport of electoral equipment and materials, and information and communication campaigns. Meanwhile, the election date has been successively postponed to 16 March and to 13 April 2014 due to delays in the electors' registration process.


ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The support from the IfS played an essential role, as it enabled a quick and effective response from the EU to fund the respective electoral processes re-confirmed the EU's political commitment to support the consolidation of democracy in Guinea-Bissau. This contribution usefully complemented those of other actors, amongst which ECOWAS, Nigeria, Timor Leste and the United Kingdom.

In complement to the IfS contribution, the European Development Fund also supported the electoral process with funding from the 10th EDF for the "PALOP-Timor Leste support to electoral cycles" regional project, as well as technical assistance to the Electoral National Commission, funded through the 10th EDF Technical Cooperation Facility. An EU electoral observation mission will also be deployed to the 2014 elections.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

HAITI

<p>Title of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) Support to capacity building of Haitian state institutions (Interim Response Programme).</p> <p>(2) Support to dialogue and improved articulation between the executive, legislative and judicial authorities.⁵</p>	
<p>Type of measure</p>	<p>Post Disaster Recovery, Political and inter-institutional Dialogue.</p>	
<p>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) 30/10/2012. (2) 01/06/2012.</p>	
<p>Amount(s)</p>	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 12,000.000; Paid EUR 0. (2) Contracted EUR 1,800,000; Paid EUR 0.</p>	
<p>Start Date of Project</p>	<p>(1) 01/10/2013; (2) 01/01/2014.</p>	
<p>End Date</p>	<p>(1) 30/10/2016; (2) 30/06/2015.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Haiti's progress towards becoming a more democratic and prosperous country has been historically unsteady. Instability and economic deterioration under a series of military and civilian governments, exacerbated by episodic coup d'états, have characterised the country's recent history. The periods of relative stability have been cut short by external factors such as soaring world prices of food and fuel or by recurring hurricanes.

On 12 January 2010 Haiti was hit by a devastating earthquake that resulted in over 230,000 dead and 300,000 injured people according to government estimates. The earthquake also considerably weakened the capacity of the authorities to administer the country. Four years have passed and the main humanitarian needs have been addressed but the country is still characterised by massive recovery and reconstruction challenges.

A long and contentious electoral process in the second half of 2010 resulted in a functioning government in October 2011 only. Since then, the political situation is characterised by tense relations between the Executive and the opposition-dominated Parliament, delaying the advancement of electoral reform. Local and partial Senate elections due respectively for 2012 and 2013 have not yet taken place. The resulting fragmentation of the political system prevents the setting up and

⁵ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

implementation of a substantive and realistic legislative agenda at a time when the country urgently requires far-reaching economic and political reform.

Issues such as poor living standards of a majority of the population, weak governance, planned drawdown of MINUSTAH (the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti) and vulnerability to natural disasters illustrate Haiti's social, security and political potential instability.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

1) Support to capacity building of Haitian state institution: this Interim Response Programme aims at completing the actions launched under various IfS post-seismic programmes. It consists of two projects: a EUR 7 M support to the National System for Risks and Disasters Management (mainly to support the decentralised system of the civil protection), and a EUR 5 M support to the local and partial senate electoral process.

2) Support to dialogue and improved articulation between the executive, legislative and judicial authorities: this programme aims at supporting Haitian state institutions and facilitating inter-institutional dialogue with a view to help unlock the political and institutional crisis and contribute to stabilisation efforts. It consists of 3 projects: 1) High level counselling and mediation for Haitian leaders implemented with the 'Club de Madrid' and the Haitian 'Institut Universitaire de Recherche et de Développement'; 2) Support to the Parliament to improve both dialogue between the political parties and the management of the legislative agenda. This component will be implemented with the 'Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance' (IDEA); and 3) Strengthening of the technical and administrative capacities of the 'Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire', implemented by the UNDP.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

1) Support to capacity building of Haitian state institution: both projects started in late 2013 and only a few activities of the support to the National System for Risks and Disasters Management have begun yet. The main activities of the electoral system support depend on the launching of the process.

2) Support to dialogue and improved articulation between the executive, legislative and judicial authorities: the 3 projects were contracted late 2013 and activities are scheduled to start early 2014.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

IfS Interventions in Haiti are in line with EU strategy. They complement EU-funded humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction interventions and interventions under the European Development Fund (EDF) and Member States' interventions. Since 2006, Haiti has been identified as a fragile-state and the Instrument for Stability has complemented development cooperation actions (under EDF and other instruments) by responding to political crises. Since the January 2010 earthquake the IfS has also supported non-humanitarian aspects of the reconstruction effort.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN JORDAN

Title of IFS Decision	Second regional support programme for those affected by the crisis in Syria.	
Type of measure	Regional Stabilisation and conflict prevention.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	08/11/2013.	
Amount(s)	Contracted EUR 20,000,000; Paid EUR 0.	
Start Date of Project	(1) 01/07/2013; (2) 01/08/2013.	
End Date	(1) 30/06/2015; (2) 31/07/2015.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The humanitarian situation in Syria continues to deteriorate as violence intensifies and fighting continues throughout the country. According to the UN, the number of Syrians in need of humanitarian assistance has risen dramatically to 9.3 million people. Similarly, the UN estimates that the number of internally displaced persons (IDP) is now more than 6.5 million.

There are now over 2.3 million refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and North Africa. In Jordan, over 576,000 refugees have been registered or are awaiting registration as of last update on 31 December 2013, of which around 130,000 are registered in camps, and around 446,000 refugees are dispersed in host communities throughout Jordan.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The growth of refugee camps in Jordan was rapid and created an urgent need for a more systematic presence of the Jordanian authorities to help prevent security incidents in and around the refugee camps. The Government of Jordan has appointed the Syrian Refugee Camp Directorate (SRCD) as the body responsible for camp management and security. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) entered into a partnership agreement with SRCD and provides support to the police, gendarmerie and civil defence personnel working in the refugee camps, also by providing adequate infrastructure for that purpose. This project is supported through the IFS with a financial envelope of EUR 12 million, building on the achievements of an earlier intervention of EUR 2.9 million.

Before getting to the camps or their final destination in a Jordanian community, many refugees are

facing a long ordeal, arriving exhausted, ill and/or traumatised. The Jordanian border guards have deployed significant own resources to ensure that refugees receive initial assistance and safe passage to onward destinations. IOM and the Jordanian authorities, with support from the IfS (EUR 8 million), are providing vital reception and transport services benefitting vulnerable Syrian refugees fleeing the armed conflict in their country and crossing into Jordan. IOM also provides training to competent Jordanian border officials to increase their reception capacities in line with humanitarian standards.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The contracts with IOM and UNHCR have been signed at the end of December 2013.

Up until recently, the number of daily arrivals was in the thousands and thus all efforts were concentrated on catering to immediate humanitarian needs. With up to 120,000 refugees now living in the biggest camp, Zataari, an administrative structure to ensure their peaceful co-existence is being put in place. To this end, the project, managed by UNHCR, will support the implementation of the recently elaborated governance plan for Zataari camp which foresees a restructuring of the camp into twelve administrative units or neighbourhoods each of which will have a dedicated team located in the area bringing together government officials, representatives of humanitarian organisations as well as refugee representatives. Support will include the provision of technical assistance, office space, equipment, salaries and transport facilities. The programming is done in close cooperation with other donors active in the sector. UNHCR has helped elaborate the above-mentioned governance plan with previous IfS funding and is now assisting the Jordanian authorities in its implementation (see also the country fiche for Syria).


The second objective is to ensure that the arrival and onward transport of refugees arriving at the Syrian/Jordanian border continues to take place in a dignified way. So far, for lack of alternatives, military vehicles were being used but, apart from the insufficient number of adequate vehicles, many refugees are also not comfortable entering a military vehicle due to their recent, often traumatic experiences with armed forces in Syria. While the Jordanian Border Guards will continue to run this essential service (no civilian authority can access some of the border locations where refugees arrive) provisions will be strengthened so that new arrivals from Syria are reassured about their own safety and security. The arrival process will be closely monitored by the implementing partner, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), who will also remain responsible for the equipment.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The EU recognizes Jordan's vital role in providing support to the Syrian refugees who now consist 10% of the Kingdom's population and remains committed to assisting the Jordanian Government in its response to the refugee crisis.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN

KENYA

<p>Title of IfS Decision</p>	<p>Support to increasing security at the Kenya Dadaab Complex for Somali Refugees.</p>	 <p>Map Sources: France Technologies, UNCR The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Aug 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<p>Type of measure</p>	<p>Security system management and election assistance.</p>	
<p>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</p>	<p>05/04/2013.</p>	
<p>Amount(s)</p>	<p>Contracted EUR 2,095,71; Paid EUR 1,665,000.</p>	
<p>Start Date of Project</p>	<p>01/02/2013.</p>	
<p>End Date</p>	<p>31/07/2014.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The Dadaab Refugee Complex in north-east Kenya is the world's biggest refugee presence with about 450,000 refugees, making it the third-largest population centre in Kenya after Nairobi and Mombasa. North-east Kenya has a long history of security concerns due to the presence of armed bandits and Islamist militias such as al-Shabab, as well as periodic outbreaks of clan feuding. Following the Kenyan military intervention into Somalia and the take-over in October 2012 of the port of Kismayo from the al-Shabab, the terrorist attacks and other security incidents have multiplied, significantly worsening the security situation in north-east Kenya in general and in Dadaab Complex in particular.

Dadaab Complex represents an easy target because of its density and the presence of a sizable number of international personnel. The reportedly high level of infiltration by al-Shabab elements following the war in South Somalia increases the risk of violent incidents. The deteriorating security situation in Dadaab therefore had to be addressed urgently, as it continuously poses a threat to law and order, the protection of human rights and the security and safety of individuals.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

With the overall objective of improving security at the Refugee Complex, the IfS action is engaged in: providing accommodation to an enlarged presence of police officers; improving existing utilities and general infrastructure; ensuring specialised training in international refugee law; enhancing security expertise and management of the complex; conducting community policing activities with

key stakeholders; and in advocating with the Government of Kenya the appropriate management of the Complex. The project is implemented by the UNHCR in the framework of its wider Security Partnership Project (SPP) with the Government of Kenya.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The IfS action in Dadaab already led to a marked improvement in the security situation with a sharp decrease of security incidents in Dadaab. This was achieved through:

- The construction of 96 accommodation units for police officers and improvement of utilities and general infrastructure, including fencing, lighting, latrines and bathrooms, gate and sentry sheds;
- Training for 109 police officers on international refugee law, Kenya Refugees Act, international refugee protection, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence;
- Enhancement of security expertise and management of the SPP through the hiring of a series of highly specialised experts who provided technical oversight of all construction activities, established an effective fuel control system, improved fleet management and expanded the community policing activities to all refugee camps in Dadaab;
- Community policing with key stakeholders through the establishment of a network of committees made of representatives from the refugee community, host community and police forces that meet monthly and discuss community problems and suggest solutions. In addition, at a higher level, a District Steering Committee was established, tasked with coordinating the camp level committees;
- Advocacy with the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders to review the SPP achievements and agree on key priorities to be tackled during the months to come.


Overall, the IfS action led to a marked improvement in the security situation in Dadaab; during 2013 security incidents in Dadaab remarkably decreased. However, insecurity and constrained access continue to be a major challenge in Dadaab. Camp visits by humanitarian workers are under escort from security personnel as the threats of kidnapping, improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, crime and terrorism persist.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The IfS project in Dadaab complements the activities under the EDF Regional Protection Programme (RPP phase II) in the Horn of Africa, also implemented by UNHCR. The project also complements ECHO activities in Dadaab supporting basic life-saving and emergencies related to shelter, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and community-based protection mainstreaming. Finally, the IfS action is complementary to the EDF Support to Education for Refugees in Dadaab (SERD) project.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Regional conflict prevention programme in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia: Support to early warning, conflict prevention and stabilisation and Fergana Valley Border Delimitation.</p> <p>(2) Support to the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.⁶</p> <p>(3) Support to the OSCE Community Security Initiative.</p>	 <p>Map Source: UNCS, EPR The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2012. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Conflict mitigation, human rights, political stability, peace-building, police security provision.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 23/09/2011; (2) 01/06/2012; (3) 19/07/2013.	
Amount(s) for ongoing projects	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 6,368,172.02; Paid EUR 5,068,292.14 (without project on Fergana Valley border delimitation)</p> <p>(2) EUR 1,700,000; Paid EUR 0.</p> <p>(3) To be contracted.</p>	
Start Date of Project	(1) 01/11/2011; (2) 01/11/2013; (3) to be contracted.	
End Date	(1) 26/06/2014; (2) 14/05/2015; (3) planned: 31/12/2015	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Since the April 2010 revolution and June 2010 violent inter-ethnic clashes in the south of the country, the Kyrgyz Republic has made significant progress towards stabilisation. A new constitution that gives more powers to the Parliament was adopted through a referendum in June 2010. Parliamentary and presidential elections have been conducted and the government has been formed according to the new constitution. On the other hand, all three institutions (Parliament, Government and the President) have continued efforts to try and extend their respective ranges of power, leading to inter-institutional tensions.

Regarding inter-ethnic relations, progress was made at the national policy level. In April 2013, the President signed a decree by which the "Concept of strengthening the unity of the people and inter-ethnic relations" was adopted and the State Agency for Local Self-Government and Inter-ethnic Relations was created by a Government decree. However, it needs to be seen how these new policies are implemented. Trust between the various ethnic communities is not high and the reconciliation / restoration process is still to be fully implemented. For example, minorities are still

⁶ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

heavily under-represented in elected bodies, law enforcement agencies, public administration and the judiciary.

The non-demarcation of long stretches of the borders in the Fergana valley represents a continued problem. The number of incidents and the level of intensity have increased throughout 2013.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

While the IfS programmes, urgently set up as immediate EU support following the crises in 2010, are completed, several projects assisting authorities in pursuing the human rights agenda, the justice system reform and addressing underlying causes for conflict are ongoing.

In 2013 two new projects were elaborated to support further political stabilisation in the Kyrgyz Republic. In July 2013, after more than three years of absence of constitutional justice, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court started to function. Given the case load and the type of the cases already submitted, the judges in the Chamber will have to apply high professional standards and preserve full independence in order to attain general acceptance of their decisions and build trust among the general public.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) Regional conflict prevention programme in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia: Support to early warning, conflict prevention and stabilisation: The project "Conflict mitigation and Peace Building in Kyrgyzstan", operating in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken regions, was implemented by a consortium of 16 NGOs with Danish Church Aid as the lead agency and aimed at strengthening community capacity for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution and promoting shared interests and economic and social development. Following a bottom-up approach, the actions implemented were identified by community members themselves. .

Coming to an end in April 2013, the last months of the project were primarily used for sustaining the achievements of the project, for example through training of community groups in how to put together an action plan, training business associations in business plan development and bringing together lessons learned under the project into a mediation handbook.

Another project "Human Rights protection for stability in Central Asia", implemented by OHCHR, has for example assisted the Kyrgyz Government in establishing an interagency body the "Human Rights Coordination Council under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic" (coordinating reporting to the UN on human rights obligations and follow-up on recommendations from the UN human rights mechanisms). In the context of the revision of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedural Code, the project has also provided extensive advice/input to the drafting process so as to ensure that the new Codes are in line with international human rights standards and it has suggested input to the Office of the President when drafting policy papers relevant to the protection of minority rights. In addition, findings from studies/research on different aspects of minority rights in three countries in the region (Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan/Kazakhstan) were presented at a regional event in October 2013.

A third component, "Fergana Valley Border Delimitation" was implemented by the EU Joint Research Centre. Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (Uzbekistan opted out) took part in this effort supporting the State border demarcation process in the Fergana Valley through delivery of satellite imagery, satellite data, equipment and training.

(2) Support to the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic: This programme, adopted in October 2013, works both with the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe and the UNDP to enhance the efficiency and independence of the Constitutional Chamber through institution and individual capacity building and assist the Constitutional Chamber with establishing communication channels with the general public.

(3) Support to the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Community Security Initiative (CSI): The EU plans to continue its funding of the OSCE Community Security Initiative, supporting the Kyrgyzstan police in addressing the security situation that arose from the June 2010 events and contribute to the professionalism of the Kyrgyzstan police in providing human security for all members and communities of the Kyrgyzstan population, irrespective of

ethnicity.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The actions funded by the IfS are fully in line with the EU Strategy for Central Asia. They have synergies with on-going projects funded from the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights, and with long-term Programmes funded under the Development Cooperation Instrument. The IfS action in support to the Constitutional Chamber provides urgently needed assistance to get the Chamber up and running. Sustainability will be ensured through the EU's development funded wider Rule of Law Programme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

LEBANON

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Prevent the outbreak of a new conflict in the camps in Lebanon (UNRWA).</p> <p>(2) Support Civil peace and Reconciliation in Lebanon.</p> <p>(3) Continued EU support to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL).</p>	
Type of measure	<p>Post-conflict Recovery, Support to Displaced Populations, Political stabilisation, Peace-building & Reconciliation, International Justice and Rule of Law.</p>	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 07/08/2011; (2) 17/06/2010; (3) 26/10/2012.	
Total Amount(s)	<p>(1) EUR 12,000,000.00; Paid EUR 11,532,012.48.</p> <p>(2.1) EUR 1,000,000.00; Paid EUR 937,770.00.</p> <p>(2.2) EUR 499,360.97; Paid EUR 449,424.87.</p> <p>(3) EUR 14,990,699.00; Paid EUR 10,397,725.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) 01/07/2011.</p> <p>(2.1) 15/07/2011; (2.2) 16/09/2011.</p> <p>(3) 01/08/2012.</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) 28/02/2014.</p> <p>(2.1) 14/07/2013; (2.2) 15/09/2013.</p> <p>(3) 28/02/2015.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Lebanon's fragility results both from its own long-standing internal tensions and the more recent crisis in neighbouring Syria. The Mikati government resigned in March 2013 and no agreement was reached on a new Cabinet until the end of 2013. Key reforms that could have addressed pressing problems of inequality, extreme poverty, marked sub-regional disparities and youth unemployment were stalled.

The security situation has deteriorated steadily in the past two years, and markedly so in the last five months of 2013. With the Syrian conflict, tensions between supporters and opponents of the Syrian regime also escalated in Lebanon. In 2013 they reached Beirut and the country has witnessed a return to both indiscriminate and targeted terrorist attacks. This contributes to a further polarisation of politics and society, deepening the divide along confessional lines. The spill-over from the conflict in Syria remains at present the most pervasive danger. To date, it is estimated that more than 1,000,000 Syrians are seeking refuge in Lebanon. Events in Syria will undoubtedly have an impact on Lebanon for years to come in terms of security and stability as well as political,

economic and social development. It also undermines Lebanon's capacity to address previously existing issues, such as the situation of Palestine refugees in Lebanon which could also re-emerge as a source of instability, given the unresolved issues in terms of their legal rights and living conditions. The arrival of an increasing number of Palestine refugees from Syria (approximately 50,000 to date) places an additional strain on existing structures and relations with host communities.

SHORT DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

In response to the consecutive crises Lebanon has experienced, twenty-four actions have been funded in Lebanon since 2007 via the IfS. Three new decisions were taken in 2013 for a total of EUR 37,000,000 euro. Although they were contracted by the end of the year, their implementation will effectively start in 2014 and they are therefore not included in this annual report. Regional programmes in response to the Syrian crisis are reported in the Syria fiche.

1) "Prevent the outbreak of a new conflict in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon" (UNRWA). This project aims at defusing growing tensions and discontent in the Palestinian refugee camps through the provision of adequate shelter to the most vulnerable refugee families living in Lebanon, including those displaced from the Nahr el-Bared Camp (NBC). Accommodation infrastructure was identified as the main source of frustration of Palestine refugees living in the camps, and for NBC-displaced families in particular.

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

2.2) "Addressing the Legacy of Conflict in a Divided Society" (ICTJ). The overall objective of this project is to reduce the risks of recurrence of violence by addressing the legacy of Lebanon's recent history. The action is expected to better equip decision makers and civil society (academia, human rights defenders, the media) with adequate information and tools to understand the scope of violations that have taken place in Lebanon since 1975, of the way they impact upon conflict risks today, and of society's expectations in dealing with them. This will be the basis for a policy-oriented discussion on ways to address the past in a way that is meaningful to a sustainable reconciliation process.

3) "Continued EU support to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon" (STL). The overall objective of the programme is to promote rule of law and the fight against impunity, and contribute to reconciliation, peace and stability in Lebanon by ensuring that the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) is able to continue its work uninterrupted. For this purpose, the action supports the staffing costs of the core budget of the STL as well as outreach activities to allow the Tribunal to communicate its work to the public in Lebanon and elsewhere.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

1) "Prevent the outbreak of a new conflict in Palestine refugee camps in Lebanon" (UNRWA). As at December 2013, up to 3,629 families (approximately 16,317 individuals) displaced from NBC have received the means to secure temporary accommodation as they await the reconstruction of their homes in NBC. The provision of rental subsidies through consecutive cash distributions has been essential to alleviating the economic hardship of those most affected by the Nahr el-Bared crisis and has helped the NBC displaced families to meet their basic housing needs. The IfS contribution made it possible to provide six cycles of distribution of rental subsidies. With reference to the shelter rehabilitation component, works have been completed in Mar Elias camp in Beirut, Mieh Mieh, El Buss, Rashidiyeh and Burj Shemali. Works are still being finalised in Shatila, Beddawi, Burj el Barajneh and Ein El Hilweh camps. More shelters than initially foreseen are going to be rehabilitated (a total of 717). To date, 631 shelters have been completed, and 86 are nearing completion. The funding of the action has allowed defusing of tensions that were mounting, also against UNRWA, as a result of widespread frustration with cramped living conditions. The situation

deteriorated further due to the arrival of both Palestine and Syrian refugees seeking refuge from the conflict in Syria.

2.1) "Supporting Civil Peace and Reconciliation in Lebanon" (UNDP). Local level conflict analysis exercises have been conducted in selected localities and have proved to be a useful basis for conflict mitigation and longer-term conflict-sensitive development work. A platform of national NGOs has been formed and currently defines an agenda for action in the medium-term. Its capacity to undertake effective advocacy work in Lebanon has been built. Work to promote collective memory has started and includes the integration of peace building into formal and non-formal educational channels. Activities in partnership with UMAM Documentation & Research Centre and with the Ministry of Education have fostered a dialogue on the need for collective memory and peace education in communities and schools throughout the country. Finally, efforts were undertaken to promote conflict-sensitive reporting in both the mainstream and alternative media.

2.2) "Addressing the Legacy of Conflict in a Divided Society" (ICTJ). The project has produced a sample mapping of the violations that occurred since 1975 ("Lebanon's legacy of political violence"), a study on the impact of impunity on Lebanon's internal stability ("Failing to deal with the past: what cost to Lebanon?"), and a perception study on the expectations Lebanese society harbours for dealing with the past. All publications are publicly available and serve to stimulate debate on how to constructively address existing divisions.

3) "Continued EU support to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon" (STL). Trial preparations continued throughout 2013 and proceedings in the Ayyash et al. case started in January 2014. The project maintained its support to the core cost of the STL so as to allow, amongst others, for the required disclosure of documents to the defence of the accused and of victims. Incomplete disclosure had previously incurred delays in the start of the trial. Under the outreach programme an inter-university programme involving eight Lebanese Universities allowed Lebanese students and scholars to familiarise themselves with international law procedures. Strategies for further outreach activities, including through social media, were developed in preparation of the start of the trial in 2014.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

In line with the overall EU and international efforts to pre-empt the escalation of the crisis, in 2013 the IfS support has maintained its focus on interventions in support of Lebanon's stabilization process and resilience to spill-over effects of crisis in neighbouring Syria. Also the new actions approved in 2013 continue to promote dialogue and social cohesion, including both refugees and host-communities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

LIBYA

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) All inclusive Libyan Dialogue & initial capacity building programme for emerging institutions and civil society.⁷</p> <p>(2) All Inclusive Dialogue Process on the Future of Libya.</p> <p>(3) Support in the areas of capacity building for crisis response, criminal investigation, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) clearance and the protection of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>(4) Support to Conflict Mediation in Libya.⁸</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Sources: Europa Technologies, UNICEF The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Post-conflict recovery/Conflict mediation and prevention/Risks assessment and criminal investigation/Vulnerable groups protection/Battle area clearance	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 24/03/2011 (2) 01/01/2012 (3) 31/08/2012 (4) 29/05/2012	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 1,959,542.76; Paid 1,910,471.16</p> <p>(2) Contracted EUR 1,700,000; Paid EUR 1,530,000</p> <p>(3) Contracted EUR 13,323,120; Paid EUR 8,442,839</p> <p>(4) Contracted EUR 1,699,793.31; Paid EUR 1,111,157.22</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) a) 23/06/2011, b) 01/05/2012</p> <p>(2) 01/01/2012</p> <p>(3) a) 01/09/2012, b) 01/09/2012, c) 01/07/2012, d) 30/10/2012</p> <p>(4) 01/07/2013</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) a) 23/02/2013, b) 01/03/2013</p> <p>(2) 30/06/2013</p> <p>(3) a) 31/05/2014, b) 31/08/2014, c) 31/03/2014, d) 29/11/2013</p> <p>(4) 31/12/2014</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Contrary to expectations at the time of the Declaration of Liberation (23 October 2011), the overall situation of Libya has not yet stabilized. The political and security vacuum is being exploited by various actors as well as by criminal groups. State institutions and capacities need further strengthening. The context is characterized by power struggles at all levels (local regional and central) for the redistribution of political power and resources. These conflicts are paralyzing governance and are negatively affecting social and economic development with consequences for

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

⁸ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

human security as well as Libya's future financial and political stability. The governance crisis is compounded by a legitimacy crisis. The public is rapidly losing faith and trust in institutions and political parties. Security in Libya remains fragile. State authorities and Government armed forces exercise little control over the actions of some armed factions in Libya, especially in the East of the country, which is fuelling additional discontent.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

In 2013, IfS funded interventions in Libya aimed mainly to contribute to the following objectives:

- To build up the management and leadership capacities of leaders within the emerging interim institutions and civil society in Libya, through management courses, workshops, training, coaching and technical support;
- To reduce the probability of future conflicts by supporting an independent Libyan led, locally owned and inclusive dialogue process among relevant stakeholders in Libya;
- To reinforce Libyan criminal investigation and threat assessment capacities;
- To develop effective protection systems for at-risk groups including minorities, refugees and other migrants and strengthen the capacity of national authorities and local non-state actors to meet their particular needs; and
- To create a safe and secure environment, by clearing Explosive Remnants of War (EOD) and Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) thereby reducing security risks for conflict-affected populations.

Selected projects were implemented by different Implementing partners (Common Purpose, Humanitarian Dialogue Centre, INTERPOL, Danish Church Aid and Danish Refugee Council, Mines Advisory Group, Mercy Corps).

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Capacity Building for emerging institutions and civil society - With the EU financial support, Common Purpose implemented a programme aiming to build leadership, particularly among youth and civil society organisations, in Benghazi, Derna and Al Bayda. At the end of the project, 35 courses and workshops were delivered; 1,433 participants attended the activities, 42% of the beneficiaries were women. Participants replicated the training within their own organisations and gradually in other public contexts, thus helping to increase timely and pertinent decision taking and promoting dialogue. To increase sustainability of the intervention a proposal for a National Leadership Development Programme for the Public Sector was also developed.

Conflict mediation and prevention - Conflict Mediation Support was provided through interventions implemented by the Humanitarian Dialogue Centre. The EU support has facilitated increased understanding and cooperation between Libyan stakeholders and decision-makers on several contentious issues, including the drafting of the Constitution. Particularly attention was given to support conflict mediation in Kufra and Sabha (in the south of Libya). Efforts were made to ensure an inclusive and national owned process by promoting the participation of the Prime Minister's Office, General National Congress representatives, the Office of the Chief of Staff, key Libyan mediators, the Ministry of Social Affairs, as well as proxy representatives of the main conflicting parties. In Sebha, recognised tribal elders have become more supportive of women's inclusion, and a local Women's Reconciliation Committee was established. Furthermore a peace agreement was mediated and signed on the 20th of April 2013. However the instability level in Sebha remains very high. Support has been provided to the Libyan Prime Minister's Office to develop a mediation process to find a long-term sustainable and equitable solution to the conflict between the towns of Misrata and Tawerga, which has resulted in the displacement of the entire population of Tawerga (approximately 40,000 persons) for almost two years.

Criminal investigation and threat assessment - Support to Libyan criminal investigation and threat assessment capacities has been provided through a project implemented by INTERPOL. Up to now a pilot system for document verification at Tripoli airport has been successfully installed and is being assessed by Libyan authorities. A Crime Analysis Unit has been created, training has been delivered, and a Threat Assessment of Transnational Criminal and Terrorist Threats to Libya was finalised. Access to INTERPOL data and specialised police resources for several Ministry of Interior

Directorates is currently being put in place and a proposal for the installation of a criminal database at the Central Criminal Investigation Department is under discussion with Libyan counterparts.

Battle area clearance - Danish Church Aid in collaboration with the Danish Refugee Council has been contributing to the clearance of mines and unexploded ordnances, capacity building of national authorities in mine clearance, the protection of vulnerable groups, and the prevention and reduction of armed violence. Activities to date include psychosocial support in 28 schools in the Misrata area, mine clearance of 96,800 m² in the Tripoli area, and the organisation of 11 training courses for the Ministries of Interior and Defence. In the southern Sabha area, an agreement was signed to train explosive ordnance disposal searchers and mine risk education was delivered to 2,452 people from migrant communities, fire services and schools. Mines Advisory Group contributed to the clearing of four damaged Ammunition Storage Points, including the removal of 57 missiles, 27x 250kg bombs and 12x 500kg bombs, and more than 2000 projectiles and mortars in the Zintan area.

Vulnerable groups protection - Additionally, specific needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other high risk, vulnerable groups were addressed through an intervention implemented by Mercy Corps. The action, targeting IDPs distributed across 64 communities, has established a database of IDPs and conducted a mapping of local NGOs and government stakeholders involved in the delivery of services to IDPs. The project rolled out community engagement activities in IDP camps and established referral mechanisms and case management support so as to service IDPs needs with regards to access to shelter, employment, child protection, education, health, water and sanitation, protection and documentation. Under a separate contract 762 children and 200 adults that were particularly vulnerable were supported through psychosocial activities.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

IfS intervention is coherent with the overall EU response provided in Libya. Particular synergies are realized with the upcoming EUR 5m EU Protection Programme aiming to address the protection needs of vulnerable, marginalised and at-risk groups through improvements in prison conditions and increased access to mental health care and psychosocial rehabilitation in Libya. Furthermore the IfS intervention complements an EU project under the Common Foreign and Security Policy on "Support of physical security and stockpile management activities to reduce the risk of the illicit trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in Libya and its region" as well as the currently deployed EU border assistance mission EUBAM Libya.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN MADAGASCAR

Title of IFS Decision	<p>Support to transition process with a view to restore constitutional order through transparent, free and credible elections in Madagascar.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: 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 Nov 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Rule of Law	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	10/08/2012	
Amount(s)	Contracted EUR 2 000 000; Paid EUR 1 810 000	
Start Date of Project	IFS-RRM/2012/306-067 (EC): 12/11/2012	
End Date	IFS-RRM/2012/306-067 (EC): 12/11/2013	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Further to the signature of the Roadmap for ending the political crisis in Madagascar in September 2011, the Transition Government approved the electoral calendar in August 2012. But in February 2013, due to operational issues and irregularities in the appointment of presidential candidates, the elections foreseen for July were postponed. Thanks to the mediation of African Union / Southern African Development Community (SADC) with the support of the main international stakeholders (International Organization of the Francophonie, Indian Ocean Commission and EU), a "Seven Point Plan" was developed, which led to a change of the Special Electoral Commission and the adoption of a new electoral calendar. The first round of presidential elections was held on 25 October 2013, followed by the second round of presidential elections and parliamentary elections on 20 December 2013. Both rounds of elections were deemed peaceful and credible by international electoral observation missions, among which the EU Electoral Observation Mission. Some operational and legal issues were observed but these were not deemed to have an effect on the electoral outcome. The second round of elections (with an official turnout of only 50.8%) saw the two contenders, Mr Hery Rajaonarimampianina and Mr Jean Louis Robinson, directly associated with the two major protagonists of the crisis: Transition President Mr Rajoelina and former President Ravalomanana respectively. On 17 January 2014, the Electoral Commission announced the final results confirming Mr Rajaonarimampianina as the new President-elect.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The IfS project supported the transition process and the restoration of constitutional order through free and fair elections in Madagascar. The IfS support contributed to strengthening the election administration capacity of the Independent National Electoral Committee of the Transition (CENIT), through a Contribution Agreement with UNDP, and to support voter's and civic education and raise electoral awareness, through two grant contracts with NGOs.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Despite experiencing some delays related to unforeseen developments on the political arena in Madagascar, the project successfully achieved its goals of supporting voter registration process and enhancing voters' education and public awareness on the electoral process.

The timeline was changed during the project in line with the modification of the electoral calendar in February and May 2013, but the electoral list was developed according to the election legislation and was finalised on time. Voters' cards were printed and delivered to all the 22 Malagasy regions and the finalisation of the voters' list was achieved between the two rounds of elections.

The second component on voter education's activities ended on 19 June 2013. Contractors' activities were implemented as scheduled and in accordance with the project description. The project component targeting public awareness on the electoral process was extended to cover a longer period due to the postponement of the elections, and ended in September 2013.


Joint work between the UNDP and CENIT was challenged by methodology differences and difficulties in launching the first phase. The second component also experienced some delays.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The IfS funding enabled the provision of a consistent and timely EU support to the electoral process, in line with the Council Decision of 5 December 2011 and the political statements of HR/VP Catherine Ashton. Moreover, the IfS support formed the basis of other funding through the 10th EDF in support of the electoral process in the country. In fact, IfS support was complemented by a EUR 15 million decision under EDF. The main action was implemented by UNDP through a dedicated multi-donor basket fund for the electoral process implementation. A series of grant contracts also targeted issues such as sensitisation, voter's education, media monitoring, training and domestic observation and training on legal litigation. A few service contracts allowing direct technical assistance to the CENIT's management and communication come in addition to the above.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

MALI

<p>Title of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) Stabilisation support package in response to the crisis in Mali.</p>	 <p>Map Sources: EPRS, UNFC. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep. 2012. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<p>Type of measure</p>	<p>Stabilisation processes, reconciliation process, election support.</p>	
<p>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) 15/02/2013.</p>	
<p>Amount(s)</p>	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 20 million; Paid EUR 16,287,895.</p>	
<p>Start Date of Project</p>	<p>(1) 22/03/2013; (2) 19/04/2013; (3) 18/04/2013; (4) 17/05/2013; (5) 23/05/2013.</p>	
<p>End Date</p>	<p>(1) 21/09/2014; (2) 19/03/2014; (3) 05/05/2014; (4) 17/11/2014; (5) 22/11/2014.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

After almost 20 years of democratic governance, Mali has been facing the worst crisis of its recent history. Following the military coup of 21 March 2012 that overthrew Mali's legitimately elected government, but also caused the collapse of the military chain of command, the north of Mali was taken over by radical Islamist groups. The armed conflict resulted in major movements of population within Mali and towards neighbouring countries. Following a formal request put forward by the interim government, put in place shortly after the military coup in April 2012, the French troops intervened in January 2013 and recaptured the north of the country. Six months later, the interim government signed an interim peace agreement (Accord d'Ouagadougou) with Touareg armed factions that paved the way for an electoral cycle. Presidential elections took place in July, followed by a second round in August. Participation rate was significantly high and Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was elected. Parliamentary elections followed in November and December 2013.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The overall objective of this IFS intervention is to assist the Malian authorities in their efforts to bring about stabilisation in the post-conflict zones, thus helping re-establish the necessary conditions for recovery and development to take place. Specifically, the five actions implemented under this programme aim to: i) enhance the capacity of the Malian authorities, in particular of the civilian law enforcement and justice services, to restore security/justice and ensure the protection of civilians, while upholding international law and human rights standards; ii) enable the re-establishment of the

presence of the State by providing immediate support to local authorities and population affected by the crisis; iii) promote initiatives of dialogue and reconciliation, as well mitigation of the risk of radicalisation; iv) support the electoral process in Mali; and v) to provide technical expertise, services and training to the Malian authorities and other relevant players engaged in efforts towards the stabilisation of the country.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

At the end of 2013 all projects mentioned above were operational and some of them had delivered most of the expected results, as follows:

Component 1: 170 vehicles, camels for the meharist units and communication equipment were delivered to various beneficiary institutions (tribunals and internal security forces) to facilitate the restoration of security and justice, especially in the north. Corresponding training sessions were also conducted. Deliveries of security equipment and provision of training were expected to be completed in 2014.

Component 2: the programme provides support to territorial and local authorities with the aim to enable the re-establishment of the presence of the State in post-conflict regions of the North of Mali (120 municipalities are targeted in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and part of Ségou and Mopti). The focus is on the resumption of basic administrative and social services. Results achieved as of December 2013 were encouraging, in particular in view of the difficulties the project has faced due to security conditions prevailing in the region of Kidal. By way of example, 7,000 schools desk units had been delivered in 25 schools in the region of Gao and Timbuktu. It is worth noting that this operation mobilises local artisans and local providers, thus contributing to the re-launch of the local economy.

Component 3: activities aim to promote community dialogue and reconciliation. At regional level, a NGO, IMRAP (Institut Malien de Recherche d'Action et de Paix), was set up to collect grievances, provide a platform for dialogue and build up a common ground for reconciliation in cooperation with other partners. This allowed for activities to start at end of 2013. In addition, the production studio called Studio Tamani started broadcasting in August 2013 through a network of 24 local partners' radio stations set up by the Fondation Hirondelle. Out of 24 stations, 23 were currently operational at the end of 2013, whereas the relay station of Kidal was not functional due to the security situation. Programmes promoting dialogue, tolerance and freedom of speech were being broadcast 2 hours per day (17h-19h GMT) partly in French and partly in local languages. Programmes can be accessed via following internet site: <http://www.studiotamani.org>.

Component 4: under this component the programme supported the electoral process in Mali, thus facilitating the return of constitutional order via democratic elections. The project provided a contribution to the PAPEM (Programme d'Appui au Processus Electoral) managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in particular supported a campaign of sensitisation of the population towards active participation in the electoral process.

Component 5: this component is a technical assistance facility to support the Malian authorities and relevant partners engaged in the region in their efforts to stabilise Mali, through the provision of technical expertise, services and training in areas such as security, justice, reconciliation, etc. Only few actions and/or experts had been funded from this facility as at the end of 2013, notably because at national level some relevant decisions and actions were on hold due to the setting up of new Ministries and the reorganization of offices. Greater use of this facility is expected for 2014 in connection with the actual implementation of reforms that were still under preparation.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The IfS provided an important contribution to the overall stabilisation process in Mali. At the peak of the crisis, IfS assistance was quickly and efficiently delivered in the conflict affected areas, despite the security conditions prevailing at that time rendering access to the northern regions of Mali particularly complex.

Providing equipment and logistical facilities to civilian law enforcement and justice services to restore security and justice in post-conflict zones was a pre requisite for other actions to take place.


This action will be complemented by another EU programme under the European Development Fund that will operate under a more strategic approach focusing on the Security Sector Reform and complementing actions to be initiated by the MINUSMA (the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali).

Support to Malian local authorities and communities proved to be fundamental in the stabilisation process in north Mali. Creating the conditions for the re-establishment of the presence of the State throughout the post conflict areas allowed for the gradual resumption of the provision of basic social services. In line with this, Malian authorities allocated 11 billion FCFA (EUR 16.7M) to facilitate the redeployment of civil servants, while UNDP was also planning to implement similar actions in the north of the country.

Due to the absence of a national strategy on Dialogue and Reconciliation, complemented by an action plan, difficulties exist to engage in coordinated and effective actions. Initiatives on Dialogue and Reconciliation were launched by several actors in the field and there is a need to capitalise on these actions. In this regard, IfS support to the reconciliation process will be complemented in 2014 by the EDF through the project ARCOMA (Appui à la Réconciliation et à la Résolution de Conflit au Mali).

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

Title of IFS Decision	Support for Border Management in Mauritania.	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: ECHO UNCT The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not state official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2012. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Security Sector Reform.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	14/12/2010.	
Amount(s)	Committed: EUR 1,220,000. Contracted EUR 1,220,000; Paid EUR 708,352.	
Start Date of Project	09/03/2011.	
End Date	11/03/2013.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

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

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

Following several fact findings missions on the Sahel Development and Security Initiatives, the issue of border management has been highlighted by the Mauritanian authorities as a priority to tackle illegal migration, human and drug trafficking and to ensure minimum security control. Of 47 existing legal

entry points to the country, 17 border posts, located mainly in the south of the country, were considered as first priority for support from donors.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

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

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Activities started in March 2011 covering the following:

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

In addition to this, a trainer training programme was organised around four modules:

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

These actions were completed by the end of the first quarter of 2013, when the project ended. The objective was to build capacity of selected trainees to be able to train their peers. Additional support will be needed (infrastructure, material, curricula) to roll out this approach within the national training programme.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Additional actions under European Union's Sahel Strategy for Security and Development have been prepared to cover the remaining border posts, with contributions from local authorities as well as the European Development Fund (EDF) and EU Member States. Existing projects under the EDF will allow the European Union to continue working with the authorities on the implementation of the national strategy for managing migration, which includes several components on border management and new EDF projects will start in 2014 in the fields of Security, Justice and Prevention of radicalization. The Sahel Counter-Terrorism programme financed under the longer-term component of the Instrument for Stability (IfS) adds a further regional component to the EU's response in the Sahel, as this programme also cover Mali and Niger.

This project has been seen as an example of good practice for a regional border management approach. Action supporting common border posts and stronger cooperation and exchange of information between Mauritania and Senegal, and also Mali, will continue into 2014 and beyond.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

MAURITIUS

Title of IFS Decision	Support to the trial and related treatment of piracy suspects in Mauritius.	
Type of measure	Support to prosecution, police, judicial and prison services.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	17 June 2010.	
Amount(s)	Contracted: EUR 1,080,000; Paid: EUR 864,000.	
Start Date of Project	20.8.2011.	
End Date	19.8.2013.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

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

The Government of Mauritius has indicated its willingness to prosecute pirates, while acknowledging the limited human and other resources available in the country. In October 2010, Mauritius hosted the Second Regional Ministerial Conference on Piracy, in which the regional strategy and action plan were adopted. On 14 July 2011, the Government of Mauritius and the EU signed an agreement defining the conditions and the modalities for the transfer of suspected pirates for investigation, prosecution, trial and detention in Mauritius, transfer of associated property seized and the treatment of such suspects. It entered into force on 1 June 2012. This is the third such transfer agreement that the EU has signed with a third country, after Kenya and the Seychelles. In January 2013 Mauritius accepted its first transfer of suspected pirates from EU-NAVFOR to be tried in the country.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

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

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

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

On 18 January 2013 Mauritius officially accepted the first transfer of suspected pirates (12) apprehended by EUNAVFOR in the Indian Ocean. Their trial is currently on-going. In the course of 2013 concrete activities were carried out as follows: training was provided on criminal intelligence analysis and on analyst notebook to police, prison and coastguard staff; one Mauritian police officer travelled to Djibouti to take custody evidence and escort 12 suspected pirates to Mauritius; different equipment was supplied, such as handheld metal detectors, legal text books, desktop and laptop computers, handheld GPS and a sniffer dog to the police; one Somali-English interpreter based in Mauritius provided interpretation services to prison staff and provided English and maths classes to suspected pirates; video link equipment was supplied to the Mauritius judiciary and CCTV security system was installed in the Intermediate court; support was provided for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Mauritian Prison Service; suspected pirates were provided with welfare items, legal support was provided to the Attorney General's Office to draft Codes of Practices.


This project assisted the Government of Mauritius to be fully ready to receive the piracy suspects for prosecution as from 1 June 2012. At the end of 2011 Mauritius's National Assembly passed the Piracy and Maritime Violence Act and in June 2012 the refurbishment of the prison cells to accommodate piracy suspects was completed. Furthermore, Mauritius signed the Agreement for the re-transfer of the sentenced pirates from Mauritius to Somalia with the Transitional Federal Government of the Republic of Somalia and with Puntland State of Somalia on 25 May 2012 as well as signing a Memorandum of Understanding on the conditions of transfer of suspected pirates and seized property to Mauritius with the United Kingdom on 8 June 2012. However, due to the sharp decline of piracy activities in 2012, EU-NAVFOR has not, during 2012, not approached Mauritius to propose any transfer. 2013 has also witnessed a sharp decline of pirate activities at the sea.

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

This IfS action complements: (i) the EU's CSDP anti-piracy EUNAVFOR operation Atalanta; (ii) a civilian CSDP mission EUCAP Nestor, a regional strengthening mission aimed at enhancing the maritime capacities of (initially) five countries in the Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean; (iii) the regional EDF funded start-up project to Promote Regional Maritime Security implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) anti-piracy cell composed of IOC country experts, including a Mauritian expert; (iv) the regional EDF funded project to Promote Regional Maritime Security (MASE) implemented in the Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region by several regional organisations such as IGAD, EAC, IOC, COMESA; (v) the regional Critical Maritime Routes (CMR) Programme enhancing information sharing and training on maritime safety and security; and (vi) the wider efforts of the EU and the international community to tackle the piracy problem in the Gulf of Aden. Mauritius's contribution to the joint fight against piracy remains restricted by its limited capacities. It is important that EU Member States, the UNODC and other international actors continue and build on the initial measures addressing some of Mauritius' short-term needs.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

MYANMAR/BURMA

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Promoting Reform in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>(2) Promoting peace processes in ethnic areas through mine action.</p> <p>(3) Comprehensive support to the peace process in Myanmar/Burma.</p> <p>(4) Support to reform of the Myanmar Police Force in the areas of crowd management and community policing.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: UNCS, Esri/DeLorme, GeoEye, (C) 2011. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Oct 2011</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Assessments, Capacity Building, Training, Policy Advice, financial and material support, landmine surveys.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 23/04/2012; (2) 27/11/2012; (3) 19/03/2013; (4) 22/08/2013.	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 2,100,000.00; Paid EUR 1,411,240.00.</p> <p>(2) Contracted EUR 3,500,000.00; Paid EUR 2,522,338.86.</p> <p>(3) Contracted EUR 8,394,664.39; Paid EUR 6,010,406.82.</p> <p>(4) Contracted EUR 9,500,000.00; Paid EUR 5,468,684.00.</p>	
Start Date of Projects under each Decision	(1) 10/06/2012; (2) 01/06/2013; (3) 01/04/2013; (4) 16/09/2013.	
End Date	(1) 25/06/2014; (2) 30/11/2014; (3) 30/06/2015; (4) 15/03/2015.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Myanmar/Burma, emerging from decades of authoritarian rule and ethnic conflict, has embarked on unprecedented political and economic reforms. President U Thein Sein has pledged to make peace a priority and has initiated an unprecedented effort aimed at achieving lasting peace with the ethnic armed groups. However, numerous challenges remain in terms of democratisation, economic development, the situation of human rights, and peace and national reconciliation, including inter-communal relations.

Myanmar/Burma has been ravaged by sixty years of armed conflicts between the government and various ethnic armed groups, which has led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people inside and outside the country, notably to Thailand. A peace process has started and cease-fire agreements have been concluded with most ethnic armed groups. However, a nationwide cease-fire agreement remains to be signed, and a comprehensive political settlement needs to be hammered out to ensure sustainable peace.

After decades of isolation, Myanmar/Burma needs the international community to assist the Government to transform, modernise and democratise its society. This includes urgent reform of key institutions, such as the police force.

One of the aspects of the peace process is the problem of landmines, which have been laid through decades without proper documentation by both government forces and various ethnic armed groups. Mapping and eventually clearing those mines would lead to immediate improvements of the security of the local population, providing better access for long-term development assistance and laying the groundwork for the voluntary return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The EU has responded quickly to Myanmar/Burma's democratisation process by mobilising funding through the Instrument for Stability (IfS). This support has provided urgently needed expertise in a wide range of topics, from electoral reform to macro-economics. Support for the Myanmar Human Rights Commission (MHRC) was also included in this early programme with the aim of developing it into an institution in compliance with the Paris Principles on national human rights institutions. The EU was also instrumental in the establishment of the Myanmar Peace Centre (MPC), an institution created by the government to foster national reconciliation and advance the ethnic peace process. The MPC was inaugurated by European Commission President Barroso in November 2012.

The IfS provides comprehensive support to the peace process in Myanmar/Burma. The overall aim is to contribute to the promotion, implementation and monitoring of ceasefires, political settlements and other peace-building strategies by strengthening and enabling institutional and civil society structures and peace-building actors. More specifically, this measure foresees a multifaceted support to the MPC, supplemented by activities addressing key concerns as expressed by non-governmental actors, including NGOs, civil society and grassroots groups. These activities include: Improved and conflict sensitive media coverage of the peace process through training of journalists; support to civilian ceasefire monitoring mechanisms; strengthening the capacities of ethnic political parties to meaningfully contribute to the peace process; and providing restorative justice with regard to forced-labour cases.

A separate IfS programme in support of the peace process is a civilian mine action programme, fostering both the establishment/capacity building of a national mine action centre that oversees and coordinates all mine action activities in Myanmar/Burma and the conducting of systematic non-technical surveys in selected areas. If the political situation permits, the programme might in the future also carry out actual mine-clearing.

Recognising the need for a fundamental reform of the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) and following requests from the Government that were also supported by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi as Chair of the Rule of Law Committee of the Lower House of the Parliament, the EU launched a training and capacity-building programme for the police in the areas of community policing and crowd management. In addition, the project will provide assistance to modernise the police vision, update doctrines/manuals and the relevant legal framework as well as improve accountability of the police to Parliament and its liaison with civil society and the media, all in the context of community policing and crowd management.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The programme for promoting reform in Myanmar/Burma identified bottlenecks and provided urgently needed policy advice, capacity-building and skills development for Myanmar institutions, for example in fields such as electoral reform, trade and economic development, human rights and land reform. As well as contributing towards further developing a national institutional human rights protection framework, the activities in support of the Myanmar Human Rights Commission also provided an opportunity to advocate for broader policy and legislative human rights reforms. This assistance project also laid the foundation for long-term capacity building programmes funded by the EU Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI).

The peace process advances steadily, although many challenges still lie ahead. With EU support, the MPC has conducted numerous negotiations with ethnic armed groups, including the ongoing preparations for a nationwide ceasefire agreement. An inclusive political dialogue is expected to roll out in mid-2014. As the MPC should also play a central role in coordinating peace building actions in conflict affected areas, a database to track such activities is being set up. The MPC played an

important role in bringing together government and political dissidents, such as representatives of the 88 Generation, in order to further enhance national reconciliation.

The mine action programme has completed the preparatory phase for the Myanmar Mine Action Centre, while the institution is still being established. The programme has also assisted in drafting a national mine action strategy and mine action standards. In addition, a pilot non-technical survey has been initiated.

The EU has been the first donor to provide substantial support for reforming the Myanmar Police Force (MPF) in the areas of community policing and crowd management. This initiative, highly appreciated by local counterparts, has made tangible progress: A suitable pilot area with ethnically mixed population in Yangon was selected jointly with the MPF for the introduction of a community policing model and capacity building of local police officers has started. In the area of crowd management more than 400 police officers have been trained on how to protect the legitimate right of people to protest while preventing and stopping violence in full respect for human rights and following best international practice. In addition, work has started with the authorities to bring the legal and doctrinal framework of the police in line with international standards. First consultations with media and civil society took place in order to improve their capacity to liaise with the police and hold them accountable to democratic standards.

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

The IfS programmes, supporting the wide-reaching reforms in Myanmar/Burma have allowed the country to initiate a number of processes which (if necessary) can be continued by other EU programmes or organisations. These pilot actions have demonstrated the EU's strong commitment to Myanmar/Burma's transition process.

In addition to the IfS projects, the EU funds actions to support democratisation through thematic programmes, such as the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Furthermore, an important package of funding has been allocated through the Aid to Uprooted People programme and Non State Actors/Local authorities' thematic programme.

After the end of the IfS programme, the EU will continue to provide support to the peace process through development programmes, engaging with all relevant stakeholders including government, non-state actors and local communities. These follow-up actions will build on the results and lessons learned of the IfS support. The EU plays an important role in the Peace Donor Support Group, which was set up for donor coordination in peace building.

Concerning mine action, the EU is closely coordinating with all other actors as well as donors (including DG ECHO) to achieve complementarities and avoid overlap.

The EU is also closely coordinating with other donors and actors working on or planning to work on police reform, *inter alia* through a coordinating mechanism called Foreign Law Enforcement Community, where it plays a leading role.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN
NAGORNO-KARABAKH REGION**

Title of IFS Decision	<p>Support for the Peaceful Settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh.</p>  <p style="font-size: small;">Copyright: JRC</p>
Type of measure	Peace-building, civil society, confidence building, people-to-people, dialogue, conflict transformation.
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	07/06/2012.
Amount(s)	Committed: EUR 6,000,00; Paid: EUR 2,450,000.
Start Date of Project	01/03/2012.
End Date	28/02/2015.

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict during 1992-1994 led to massive population displacement with more than 600,000 persons still considered Internally Displaced Persons or refugees in Azerbaijan and Armenia, according to UNHCR estimates from 2012, and resulted in the occupation of sizeable Azerbaijani territory.

The negotiations on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, under facilitation by the OSCE Minsk Group, have been near deadlocked during the last two years therefore demonstrating the need for further efforts by the parties to the conflict to achieve substantial progress, including accepting the assistance and input of third parties. There are rare contacts between people across the divide and violent incidents on the line of contact occur regularly. The political context was complicated further by the "Safarov case" in 2012 and again in 2013 by the presidential elections in Armenia and Azerbaijan, which brought along an escalation of belligerent rhetoric. However, in November 2013 the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan and their Foreign Ministers met for the first time since January 2012, as part of the OSCE Minsk Group facilitated process, and agreed to meet again in the future.

The adoption in May 2013 of the new "Law on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women" was followed by a smear campaign against Armenian human rights defenders and women activists. Some of the EU local implementing partners have been forced to cancel or postpone several of their activities, mostly those involving young women in Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The overall objective of this large programme - The European Partnership for the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh (EPNK), (www.epnk.org; Twitter @EPNK_EU) - is to increase the credibility and popular legitimacy of peace-building efforts around the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. This is achieved by fostering the participation of traditionally sidelined groups and facilitating dialogue between civil society and policy makers at national and international levels. The project is making every effort to involve new partners at local level.

The programme is designed to respond to emerging needs and identified gaps, complementing the work of the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia. To this end a new project, Confidence in Recovery, has been recently signed with the aim to: (i) build social capital in communities that are marginalised from mainstream society in Armenia and Azerbaijan by providing them with learning opportunities; (ii) create linkages between these communities and professionals who can provide them with more opportunities for self-realisation; and (iii) create areas of common understanding between individuals on either side of the divide countering official rhetoric and paving the way for future peace initiatives.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The EPNK activities focus on: (i) Attracting new actors into peacebuilding initiatives, particularly from marginalised groups; (ii) Building confidence between all sides of the conflict by increasing people-to-people contacts; (iii) Promoting fresh analysis and new ideas that challenge existing discourses on the conflict and offer peace-oriented visions of the future; and (iv) Actively engaging civil society in dialogue with policy makers at national and international levels on the transformation of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Under the programme more than 200 young women have been trained so far as peace-builders and many of them have become trainers themselves. Armenian and Azerbaijani women initiated their own peacebuilding projects and advocated for women's activism, peacebuilding, conflict resolution and adherence to international frameworks for women's participation (UN Security Resolution 1325).

The project supports the monthly publication of Analyticon not only does it represents an alternative source of information to official media, Analyticon is also the single publication in Nagorno-Karabakh where Azerbaijani points of view are published (<http://theanalyticon.com>).

Young artists in Azerbaijan went through a two-day training on peace and tolerance. As a result, the young artists delivered their message of peace ('We are for tolerance') through their art work, which was shown in a final exhibition in Baku in November 2013. This project was one in a series of joint confidence-building measures put in place by young peace-builders from all sides of the conflict.

The new Dialogue through Film project (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDTCgvaWZh4>) called "Parts of a Circle" is a joint Armenian-Azerbaijani documentary (in three parts) telling the story about the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The documentary was completed during 2013 and will be screened in the first part of 2014.

The project also allows for the maintenance and daily update of the www.commonspace.eu website, which offers news, blogs, opinions and an online library related to the NK conflict, as well as the publication of Commonsplace Extra, a quarterly analytical magazine of news, analysis, comments and resources on the South Caucasus region:

(http://commonspace.eu/user_upload/Commonspace_extra_document14_08_13_web_final.pdf).

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

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


share approaches to the conflict.

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

The project is designed to complement the role of the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

NIGER

<p>Title of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) Support for security and stabilisation in northern Niger and Mali. (2) Support to reduce risks in terms of security and instability in the N-O and S-E of Niger.</p>	 <p>Map Source: ECHO, UNICEF. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov. 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<p>Type of measure</p>	<p>Post conflict recovery, capacity building, socio/economic reinsertion and reintegration, demining, peace building, dialogue and counter-radicalisation, security-municipal police, security-border management.</p>	
<p>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) 07/02/2012. (2) 21/06/2013.</p>	
<p>Amount(s)</p>	<p>(1) EUR 10,920,000; Contracted EUR 10,760,556; Paid EUR 10,322,377. (2) EUR 18,700,000; Contracted EUR 9,901,045; Paid EUR 149,328.</p>	
<p>Start Date of Project</p>	<p>(1) 01/04/2012. (2) 12/11/2013.</p>	
<p>End Date</p>	<p>(1) 31/04/2014. (2) 31/12/2016.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Despite past armed rebellions and political turmoil in Niger, it is clearly at the country's borders that instability has been growing in the last few years, not only threatening but also impacting the country with spill-over effects. At the northern border, the 2011 revolution in Libya resulted in the demobilisation of numerous former Tuareg rebels (Nigeriens and Malians alike) who had served Colonel Gaddafi's regime and who have eventually returned after its collapse. The uncontrolled circulation of weapons, drugs and human trafficking in the aftermath of the Libyan conflict is threatening stability across the Sahel region.

At the north-western border, Niger's direct involvement in the military operation in Mali, initiated by France in January 2013, resulted in spill-over effects (i.e. synchronised suicide attacks to military barracks in Agadez and Areva compound in Arlit in May 2013). The involvement of Nigerien individuals has not been officially confirmed, although complicity of local population seems to have been essential to carry out the attacks. The arrival of tens of thousands of returnees and refugees escaping from abuses perpetrated by extremist groups in Mali, and later from the military operations, has added elements of confusion due to the likely presence of terrorists among them.

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA) have been responsible for actions in Niger since 2008, including attacks against the Nigerien army, kidnappings and killings of several Westerners. These groups are also involved in

various kinds of cross-border illegal trafficking. Also the presence of Mokhtar Balmokhtar's group ("les signataires par le sang") was confirmed as they claimed responsibility for the attack on Niamey's prison that led to the escape of Boko Haram members, thus bringing the terrorist threat at the very heart of the capital. The merger of Mokhtar Balmokhtar's group with MUJWA adds a new element of threat to the Nigerien context.

Instability is also increasing at the southern border due to Boko Haram terrorist attacks in Nigeria and the severe response of the Nigerian army resulting in the loss of more than 3,600 lives (according to Human Rights Watch reports). Both sides of the border are populated by the same ethnic group, the Hausa, with an intrinsic risk of contagion due to ethnic solidarity and border porosity. These risks are being exacerbated by the arrival of more than 6,000 returnees and refugees escaping from military operations in Nigeria. The presence of Boko Haram activists among these refugees cannot be excluded.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Both IfS programmes are/will be implemented by international organisations and by international and local NGOs under the overall responsibility of the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (HACP). These programmes seek to improve the security of people and property at community level through several types of interventions, such as support to the creation of municipal police bodies, demining actions in the Air area - including assistance to the victims of mines and for the update of national regulations on demining operations - and securitization of the border with Nigeria.

Rapid measures are also implemented to promote the social and economic reintegration of young people, including former rebel fighters, mercenaries and returnees from Libya. In this regard, both programmes include training activities as well as the provision of services, such as health services in remote areas, with a view to help youth find employment. Capacity building initiatives for national and local institutions involved in peace consolidation process are also part of these IfS interventions. Finally, the new programme includes an innovative component on religious dialogue to promote tolerance.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Through the IfS support for security and stabilisation in northern Niger and Mali, a municipal police service was successfully put in place in 15 municipalities. These new actors are appreciated by communities and local authorities because of their contribution to conflict prevention, security at local level and enhanced collection of municipal taxes.

As a result of the demining operations in the Air area, the main and secondary axes of communication are now considered to be safe. Other activities in this area include the update of the national regulations for demining operations, the provision of equipment for demining purposes and the assistance to victims of mines (medical equipment and employment for almost 200 identified victims).

Communities in remote areas, especially women and children, benefited from improved health services, notably thanks to the availability of medications at local level and the creation of a medical evacuation system. About 2,000 migrants also received medical assistance during their stay in the transit centre of Agadez.

Vocational training and career development needs have been addressed through better information, orientation and assistance to self-employment projects. Activities under this component have included the creation of two additional "platforms" for integrating youth into the labour market and the construction of two vocational training centres, where 205 young women and men have already been trained. It is also worth mentioning that 121 elected municipal counsellors and mayors received training on local governance issues, financial management, tendering, etc.

High-intensity labour initiatives and small infrastructures works at local level have had an extremely positive impact at social and economic level, as well as from an environmental point of view. Social cohesion, local governance and access to public services were reinforced through these projects, which have encouraged dialogue between communities and local authorities. With regard to peace-building, the community works programme funded 368,000 working hours (the equivalent of 1,400

jobs over one year), thus offering employment opportunities to many young people. Additionally, the programme supported the implementation of income generating activities resulting in the creation of approximately 2,000 jobs.

The new programme, adopted in 2013, intends to continue, strengthen and geographically extend (to also include south-east of Niger) the current actions, ending in early 2014. First contracts with implementers were signed at the end of 2013. For the period 2014-2016, the project aims to mitigate security risks and support activities of social and economic recovery in the regions of Niger that may be more affected by the consequences of the conflict in Northern Mali and by the increased threats and infiltrations of extremist groups from Nigeria (Boko Haram/Ansaru). As regards additional activities, this new programme will include actions aiming to prevent and counter violent extremism and radicalisation, and will support strengthening of border management capacities at the Niger-Nigeria borders.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

This programme is in line with the EU Strategy for Security and Development in the Sahel ("Sahel Strategy"), defining a comprehensive and coherent approach to the complex crisis situation in the region.

The programme complements other EU funded initiatives, such as the IfS long term CT-Sahel programme and EDF funded projects (PAJED). It also ensures synergies with the CSDP EUCAP Sahel mission in Niger.

It is worth noting that Denmark accompanied the first IfS intervention with a EUR 1.3 million contribution, while an additional EUR 2.7 million Danish contribution (20 million DK) is expected for the second phase.

With regard to non-EU actors, the United States is currently reviewing its own Strategy for Sahel and maintains a good coordination with the European Union in Niger. They are currently the main non-EU Partner in the justice and security sector. Their activities, essentially related to the delivery of equipment and training as well as aerial border surveillance, including temporary deployment of personnel, are mainly conducted in the northern part of the country.

The UN has also developed a Sahel strategy for the period 2014-2016 based on three pillars: Good Governance, Security and Resilience. The actual implementation of operations is still being discussed.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN NIGERIA

Title of IfS Decision	<p>(1) Support to community level conflict resolution and reintegration of ex-militants in the Niger Delta.</p> <p>(2) Support to community level conflict resolution and reintegration of ex-militants in the Niger Delta (Interim Response Programme).</p> <p>(3) Support for peace-building and conflict prevention in Plateau State.</p> <p>(4) Support to enhance Nigeria's resilience to evolving security challenges.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: UNCS, 2008 The boundaries and labels present on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	<p>(1) & (2) Peacebuilding, reconciliation and reintegration.</p> <p>(3) Reconciliation and mediation.</p> <p>(4) Rule of Law, counter terrorism, countering violent extremism.</p>	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	<p>(1) 11/08/2011 (3) 11/12/2012; (2) 26/10/2013 (4) 31/07/2013.</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 5,347,101; Paid EUR 4,802,372.</p> <p>(2) To be contracted in 2014.</p> <p>(3) Contracted EUR 4,480,932; Paid EUR 3,495,160.</p> <p>(4) Contracted EUR 1,725,755; Paid EUR 995,658.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) 13/12/2011.</p> <p>(2) early 2014.</p> <p>(3) 03/07/2013 and 01/08/2013.</p> <p>(4) 01/11/2013.</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) 12/11/2013 (3) 02/01/2015 and 31/07/2014</p> <p>(2) early 2016 (4) 30/04/2015</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

During 2013, the European Union expanded its actions under the Instrument for Stability in Nigeria from the Niger Delta to Plateau State and to Federal Government level. The up-coming local (in Plateau) and general elections, scheduled for 2014 and beginning of 2015, are seen as an additional potential source of instability, especially in the areas already marked by conflict.

Plateau State: Historically “Home of Peace and Tourism”, Nigeria’s Plateau State has seen cyclical violence since 1994. Competition over access to a number of rights between predominantly Christian “indigenes” and predominantly Muslim “settlers” has lent a religious tone to intergroup tensions that have claimed more than 5,000 lives in the state capital, Jos alone. The context of increasing religious tensions across Nigeria, linked to the emergence of Boko Haram, has further amplified the significance of conflict in Plateau State. Youth without skills and employment

represent a major destabilising factor, as they are particularly prone to recruitment from the different conflict parties.

Niger Delta: Since 1975, the oil produced in the Niger Delta has accounted for a large part of Nigeria's export earnings, yet this region remains one of the most under-developed in Nigeria (with 70% of the population still living below the poverty line). It is generally understood that the crisis in the Niger Delta, which is home to an estimated 20 million people, results from a deep-seated sense of neglect and marginalization of the region's residents by the government, the population not having a perceived benefit from the high earnings of oil production, and suffering from the destruction of traditional livelihoods through environmental pollution. The Government Amnesty Programme (GAP), launched in 2009 for a period of five years, includes 30,000 ex-militants. It has, however, several weaknesses, including the lack of a clear exit strategy, creating a risk of a return to violence.

Security threats: Over the last few years terrorist activities in Nigeria have significantly increased. The militant Islamist insurgency by Boko Haram had been evolving in its tactics, enlarging its geographic scope from local (North East of Nigeria) to regional (wider North and even South of Abuja) and new splinter networks are emerging and developing. In May 2013, the Nigerian President declared a "State of Emergency" in three States in the North-East of Nigeria – which was then renewed in October 2013 for another six months. It was accompanied by a massive military deployment. From this point the insurgency has been contained within the North-East. Links of Boko Haram with other militant Islamist movements in Africa prove that this is not only a security challenge for Nigeria. Additional factors, such as transnational organised crime, illicit movement of people, weapons and narcotics contribute to insecurity at regional level.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The Plateau programme aims at (i) strengthening the architecture for peace and mechanisms for conflict resolution through consolidating support for confidence building, mediation and reconciliation, efforts between communities involved in the conflict; and (ii) fighting youth unemployment in order to reduce ethnic and religious polarisation, focusing on support for job creation and income generating measures in favour of the large population of unemployed youth who represent easy targets for recruitment by different conflict profiteers.

The IfS support to the long-term stability and results of the Amnesty and Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration processes in the Niger Delta, focuses on three specific objectives: (i) to support community conflict resolution and reconciliation in seven 'trend-setting' areas in the three core Niger Delta States; (ii) to leverage changes in these 'trend setting' communities to influence conflict dynamics across the Niger Delta region; and (iii) to facilitate access to information and dialogue inclusive of marginalised and alternative voices in the Niger Delta. Target groups were ex-militants, community residents including women, youth, leaders and elders, as well as security forces.

Finally, with reference to EU's support on counter terrorism related matters, the decision adopted in 2013 foresees under its main component the provision of technical assistance to Nigeria's law enforcement agencies, and in particular the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA). Under the second component the programme has been providing support to strengthen Nigeria's criminal justice response to terrorism, notably the capacity of national criminal justice officials (investigators, prosecutors, judges) to implement counter-terrorism measures in accordance with rule of law, with due respect for human rights, and with relevant international legal instruments.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Activities under the programme of peace-building and conflict prevention in Plateau State started in summer 2013 and its implementation is progressing. The programme focuses on small-scale activities involving local communities. The activities implemented so far include: training on peace

education for 190 school administrators, 190 teachers and 130 members of Parent and Teacher Associations in five Local Government Areas (LGAs); organization of five peace carnivals (1 in each LGA); the setting up of a Trauma Healing Centre structure in Jos; the setting up of a monthly stakeholder meeting as a conflict prevention mechanism; the setting up of Business Development Committees in two LGAs; and potato farmer group formation in 5 LGAs.

The IfS project in the Niger Delta ended in December 2013. Although it is difficult to quantify the overall number of ex-militants who have participated in the project and actually re-integrated, there is clear evidence that the project has contributed to a significant positive change in attitude of the communities towards the Amnesty process and re-integration. Successful conflict transformation training as well as information and awareness raising about conflicts and wider development challenges were conducted effectively through radio programmes for a wider population within the Niger Delta region. Trust and relationship within and between communities, including ex-militants and security forces has been increased. A good level of ownership in solving conflicts has been achieved which ensures more cohesive, peaceful and stable communities.

The involvement of Government authorities and the increase of the spill-over effect to the wider region are considered in the follow-on Interim Response Programme, which is expected to start in 2014.


With reference to the EU project on counter-terrorism, while the main component on technical assistance to the ONSA and other law enforcement agencies is expected to start in early 2014, activities on criminal justice response started in November 2013 with the successful adoption of a work plan for training to be rolled out for the next 18 months together with the relevant Nigerian Authorities.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The main international actors in Nigeria involved in the most volatile regions are in regular contact through various coordination mechanisms, including the Country Assistance Framework with the participation of the Nigerian government representatives. The IfS actions are complementary to the EU's Micro project programme and the Niger Delta Support Programme as well as the Justice reform support programme, funded under 9th and 10th European Development Fund (EDF). Follow-up to the on-going intervention in Plateau State will be considered under the 11th EDF. Member States are also particularly active in Plateau which attracts a high degree of intervention and close coordination of actions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

PAKISTAN

Title of IFS Decision	Consolidation of democracy in Pakistan through support for elections.	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: EHR, UNICEF The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted lines represent approximate boundaries of disputed areas. The line of control in Jammu and Kashmir is shown as a dotted line. The line of control in Gilgit and Kashmir is shown as a dotted line. The map was created in July 2013. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Strengthening of democracy.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 19/01/2012.	
Amount(s)	(1) EUR 10,000,000; Contracted: EUR 9,924,163.68; Paid: EUR 6,507,897.41.	
Start Date of Project	(1a) 23/03/2012; (1b) 28/07/2012; (1c) 18/08/2012; (1d) 21/12/2012.	
End Date	(1a) 22/09/2013; (1b) 27/01/2014; (1c) 16/02/2014; (1d) 20/06/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Two opposite trends have defined Pakistan in 2013. On the one hand, the conduct of the second consecutive elections since 2008 was a very positive sign of consolidation of the democratic process. On the other hand, after decreasing for two years, terrorist violence re-escalated and is jeopardising stabilisation efforts along the western border areas of Pakistan, particularly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), and threatening the stability of the state.

Severe and frequent terrorist attacks have targeted civilian and military institutions, civil society (particularly minorities and advocates of justice, human rights and education) and also individual citizens. Tehreek e Taleban Pakistan (TTP) remains the main actor of instability. The re-appearance of the 2009 Malakand insurgency leader Mullah Fazlullah and his appointment as the new leader of TTP, following the killing of Hakimullah Mehsud, signals that aggression towards Pakistan is likely to intensify at a time of increased regional volatility due to elections in and the impending withdrawal of ISAF forces from Afghanistan.

Since 2012, KP, Baluchistan and Karachi have borne the brunt of terrorist attacks, while instability remains very high in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Cooperation between the TTP

and sectarian groups such as Lashkar-e-Jhangvi is thought to have created a convergence of anti-state and sectarian agendas and to have generated a 54% increase in sectarian attacks as well as in attacks on state targets in Punjab.

Since December 2012, Pakistan's response to heightened threats has included military operations in parts of FATA, Baluchistan, KP and Karachi, and the development of legislation aimed at strengthening criminal justice institutions. However, national legal experts have raised human rights concerns about some of the new legal provisions. Moreover, by end of 2013 the government was yet to present the long-awaited national security strategy (also addressing terrorism), while renewed TTP violence and the killing of a TTP leader had resulted in a temporary stall of peace talks that were then resumed at the beginning of 2014.

The difficulties in pursuing a cohesive approach to counter-terrorism weaken citizens' trust in government institutions. Although the elections were a significant step forward in the democratic process, elected bodies like the Parliament are not yet capable to fully use their mandate.

In addition, low economic growth, a vastly under-employed youth population and an under-performing public administration also challenge the government. On the economic front, the most critical issues remain the dwindling foreign reserves as well as the energy crisis, the effects of which are multi-faceted and put the resilience of the industry and people of Pakistan under severe stress.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

1. Consolidation of democracy in Pakistan through support for elections

1a) Supporting advocacy for electoral reforms - implemented by Democracy Reporting International (DRI). This project promotes understanding of Pakistan's international obligations regarding elections and advocates for meeting these obligations. The 2013 elections were the first held since Pakistan ratified the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in 2010.

1b) Support for Electoral Reform in Pakistan (SERP) - implemented by International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), supports the conduct of credible and inclusive elections through work on the electoral legal framework, the management capacity of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) and voter education. The project is part of a multi-donor effort involving the EU, UK and Canada.

1c) Electoral cycle support to the Election Commission of Pakistan - implemented through a UNDP/UNWOMEN basket fund (2012-2014), this project aims to strengthen the ECP capacity to hold fair, free and credible elections. Contributing partners besides the EU are Australia, Norway, Japan, US, Switzerland and the UN.

1d) Long Term Election Observation and Oversight – implemented by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability/Free and Fair Elections Network (FAFEN). The project contributes to strengthened democratic institutions and practices through fostering greater public trust in a transparent and accountable electoral process. The project focuses on election observation and advocacy for corrective measures.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

1. Consolidation of democracy in Pakistan through support for elections

1a) Supporting advocacy for electoral reforms – the project strengthened the electoral legal framework and processes on the basis of ICCPR/CEDAW. The high profile 2013 EU Election Observation Mission (EOM) and very regular visits of its Chief observer, MEP Michael Gahler, increased the entry points for advocacy substantially. The project presented the findings of the 2013 EU EOM across the country to increase the ownership of the recommendations and inform priorities for reforms. The project also worked on the electoral provisions of local government laws through assessments of the legal basis and briefings. An assessment of the local government elections in Balochistan was conducted.

1b) Support for electoral reform in Pakistan (SERP) and 1c) Electoral cycle support to the Election Commission of Pakistan – in a coordinated effort, the two projects supported the ECP during the preparation for and conduct of the May 2013 elections. Activities mainly focused on training of over 500,000 election officials, development of election materials and codes of conduct, and roll-out of a large voter campaign. The project helped the ECP introduce and use a results management system to increase the transparency on voter turnout and collect gender disaggregated data. The ECP was also assisted in a review of the 2013 elections to inform its strategic priorities.

1d) Long Term Election Observation and Oversight – around 40,000 citizen observers were deployed on election day (as compared to 20,000 deployed in 2008). This was preceded by observation of the pre-election processes and reporting on election related incidents. FAFEN is preparing a Pre-election observation report, Election Day Report and post-election legal framework and consolidation of recommendations, including analysis of the 2013 EU EOM and NDI reports.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Since 2010, IfS funded interventions in Pakistan have increased the EU's capacity to respond to arising crises in a timely and flexible manner and to establish the foundations for longer term interventions that are being implemented through other EU and international support channels. IfS interventions have focused on three main areas: (i) stabilization and peacebuilding; (ii) counter terrorism and countering violent extremism; (iii) consolidation of democratic process:


Four IfS Peace-building actions provided knowledge and experience on the feasibility and, to some extent, impact of civil society work on mediation, negotiation, dialogue and counter extremism among communities in areas of recurrent instability and conflict, such as KP and FATA. This has contributed to the design of a comprehensive and strategic intervention on "Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism" (STRIVE) that is funded by the long term component of the Instrument for Stability and whose activities are expected to start in 2014..

The experience of the IfS funded project Civilian Capacity Building for Law Enforcement (CCBLE) has provided the basis for a comprehensive rule of law and counter terrorism programme for KP, which addresses systemic reforms of the criminal justice system (in an action funded under the long-term Development Cooperation Instrument) and supports the strengthening of counter terrorism processes and capacities through an IfS action in preparation.

The support to the democratic transition through the conduct of elections demonstrates the EU's consistent support for and engagement in Pakistan's democratic process. It provided solid grounds for the high profile 2013 EU EOM and for the necessary follow up work on its recommendations including on local government elections. It also enables the EU to partner with Pakistani institutions for strengthening of the legislative, oversight and representation role of the parliament through a programme co-funded by the EU's Development Cooperation Instrument and Denmark.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

PALESTINE

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Middle East Peace Process II⁹.</p> <p>(2) Socio-economic stabilisation support package for the Gaza Strip.</p> <p>(3) Support for the upgrading of the Kerem Shalom crossing point.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: ESRI, OCHA, UNICEF The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its boundaries or concerning the jurisdiction of its borders or sovereignty. Map created in July 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Reconciliation and Mediation / Post-Conflict Recovery.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	<p>(1) 17/6/2010, amended 17/12/2010.</p> <p>(2) 12/9/2011.</p> <p>(3) 20/12/2011.</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) EUR 720,000: Contracted EUR 720,000; Paid: EUR 715,185.</p> <p>(2) EUR 25,000,000: Contracted EUR 24,363,672; Paid: EUR 9,962,759.</p> <p>(3) EUR 13,000,000: Contracted: EUR 887,450; Paid: EUR 392,435.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) 15/12/2010.</p> <p>(2) October/November 2012.</p> <p>(3) August 2012.</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) 14/12/2012.</p> <p>(2) March/November 2015.</p> <p>(3) 12 March 2014.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

In 2013, the EU continued its engagement in the Middle East peace process and fully supported the efforts of the parties and of the US towards a just and lasting settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, underlining the need for a negotiated two-state solution. The EU also reiterated its concerns regarding actions that undermine the negotiation process such as Israel's continuous expansion of settlements, which are illegal under international law and constitute an obstacle to peace. The year was also marked by further incidents of violence in the occupied territory, demolition of houses and a deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Gaza. IFS actions in Gaza were put under considerable strain as a result of increasing tensions between the de-facto Authority, the new authorities in Egypt, and a lack of constructive engagement by the Israeli authorities.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

(1) The action implemented by Search for Common Ground (SFCG) aimed at reinvigorating dialogue and mediation through advocacy activities. SFCG produced a docu-drama "Under the same sun", highlighting the benefits a peace agreement could bring to the daily life of all citizens.

⁹ Financed under the Fourth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

The docu-drama tells the story of two businessmen, one Palestinian and one Israeli, who set up a solar energy business to serve Palestinian villages. They come up against a host of bureaucratic hurdles and obstacles in their personal lives as a result of their ambition to work together and transcend the divisions the conflict imposes.

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

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

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) The project has now ended following a large number of screenings to a diverse range of Israeli and Palestinian audiences in different locations. Particular efforts were made to reach both mainstream audiences and those who hold extremist views to avoid a narrow focus on those already convinced. A long delay was incurred when the Israeli TV Channel which had originally agreed to the broadcast did not honour its commitment. Finally, the film was broadcast simultaneously on Israel's Channel 2 and the Palestinian Ma'an television stations on 2 October 2013. Several further screenings, including one for the media, helped increase public interest in the film and, hopefully, its message.


(2) Two actions with UNRWA and UNICEF are on-going. In difficult circumstances, UNRWA has been able to provide short-term employment to a total of 4,577 individuals. To them and their families obtaining work, even if it is only for a short period of time, translates into a reprieve from poverty. Monitoring data has shown that most of the income generated is used to cover basic needs, such as food items. The project has also subsidised 247 small and medium size businesses in the Gaza Strip so as to reduce production costs and improve their chances of remaining in business in spite of the difficult economic environment. Additional support is given by UNICEF for improving capacity for water supply by constructing a medium-sized desalination plant in Gaza. The design phase was completed in 2013 and the construction will begin during the first trimester of 2014.

(3) The funding for the upgrading of the Kerem Shalom Border Crossing has not succeeded in attaining the foreseen objectives. It was meant to strengthen the Palestinian Authority's efforts to refurbish, expand and equip the Border Crossing so as to improve the flow of goods and people. Unfortunately, the tense relations between the Palestinian Authority, the Israeli authorities and the de-facto Authority, as well as the internal challenges the PA needed to overcome, resulted in an accumulation of obstacles that, despite numerous attempts from various sides, could not be overcome.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The direct assistance provided to Palestinian refugees through the UN agencies (UNRWA and UNICEF) is allowing Palestinians in Gaza to retain access to activities and services that continue to be severely affected by the closure. The contribution the EU and other donors are making constitute an important lifeline for the population in Gaza and contributes to preventing a further deterioration of their situation and of the conflict. The IfS support to the promotion of dialogue remains an important signal of the EU's commitment to a peaceful solution of this long-standing conflict.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN PHILIPPINES

Title of IfS Decisions	EU participation in and support to the international organs established to assist the peace process and other confidence-building measures in the south of the Philippines.	 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Map Source: UNOSG, Europa Technologies, Govt. of USA The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or approval by the United Nations. Map created in Dec 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Civilian protection; peace-building capacity, mediation, and reconciliation.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions	29/06/2012.	
Amount(s)	EUR 9,000,000: Contracted: EUR 8,999,987.3; Paid: EUR 3,593,965.50.	
Start Date of Projects	September 2012.	
End Date	June 2015.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The struggle of minority Muslim groups in the Southern Philippines has deep historical roots. Violent conflict was first ignited in the late 1960s' when "Moro" groups launched armed struggle for ancestral homelands in the region, developing into a quest for autonomy. The conflict has claimed more than 120,000 lives over the last three decades and has furthermore resulted in the displacement of over 2 million people. When in 2008, a Supreme Court Decision indicated that a hard-won agreement on Ancestral Domain was unconstitutional, violence erupted again and the peace process broke down. Peace Negotiations between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) resumed in December 2009 notably with the support from NGOs funded through the Instrument for Stability (IfS).

Under the administration of President Aquino, the peace process almost derailed again in October 2011 when serious violent clashes occurred. However, it was ultimately saved, due to the genuine commitment and willingness of both the Parties (GPH and MILF) not to derail the process and the sensible and continuous assistance of the EU and its partners within the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and the International Contact Group (ICG).

In April 2012, the Parties (Government and MILF) took a first concrete step towards a comprehensive peace agreement when signing a Framework Agreement on October 15 2012, after 15 years of on and off negotiations.

During 2013 the Parties have been negotiating the four Annexes that will be part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement amid much harassment initiated by the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters against military outposts and personnel in Central Mindanao and Basilan. Bombs were set off in different parts of Mindanao and serious attacks were launched, some of them involving forces loyal to a faction of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

However, by the end of the year all Annexes except one have been agreed. Once the Annexes are completed, a Comprehensive Peace Agreement will be signed (agreement reached in January, signature planned for end of March 2014). The signature should lead to the approval of a Bangsamoro Basic Law and later to a future autonomous political entity for the Bangsamoros by the end of the current administration in 2016.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Building on experiences from previous IfS support, the current programme contributes to the maintenance of a peaceful situation on the ground and to the improvement of the humanitarian and socio-economic situation of the conflict-affected population, thereby contributing towards an environment conducive to successful negotiations of a Peace Agreement. During 2013, the EU supported:

Peace keeping and monitoring work of the International Monitoring Team (IMT) and of the members of its Civilian Protection Component: both Parties were kept fully informed of this monitoring work done by EU experts, local NGOs and other International personnel on incidents particularly related to humanitarian and human rights law which are regularly addressed by the parties themselves.

Peace negotiations facilitated by the International Contact group (ICG): the EU supported the work of an International NGO which, as a member of the Group, provided advice to the Parties during their negotiations.

Confidence and peace-building action: the EU supported the parties in jointly addressing issues such as joint clearance of unexploded ordnances. In addition, both Parties benefitted from the services of Eminent People and technical advisors who provided critical advice and assistance.

Finally, the EU funded workshops and dialogue meetings to raise awareness of the significance of the peace process to the various sectors of the population and communities and to ensure people are aware of the importance of their involvement and contribution to the public consultation.

With implementation spread over 36 months, the programme is divided into two phases with flexibility to allow for adjustments in an evolving context. During the first phase (2012-13) the action focussed on promoting the conclusion of the Annexes and the Comprehensive Peace Agreement which can be seen as a major achievement of the EU supporting action.

In a second phase, starting in 2014, the IfS programme will contribute to the implementation and monitoring of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. Targeted support will be provided to the new peace process architecture aimed at ensuring a smooth and seamless transition period until the creation of a genuine autonomous Bangsamoro region and the elections of a Bangsamoro Government (foreseen for 2016).

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

As acknowledged by MILF and the Government, this programme has continued to prove instrumental in improving the security and humanitarian situation on the ground (with no ceasefire-related incidents recorded in 2013 and a noticeable reduction of humanitarian law and human rights violations) and in facilitating political negotiations towards the historical signing of the framework agreement.

In particular, the programmes results in support to the peace process include:

- The successful continuation of peace negotiations through support to the organisation of official talks and unofficial dialogue between the Parties and the provision of expertise to the Panels from 7 eminent international peace specialists, sharing lessons from peace processes around the world and providing technical advice.
- The mobilisation of funds and the provision of expertise for the Transition Commission to start its preparatory work for the drafting of the future Bangsamoro Basic Law.
- Increased inclusiveness, transparency and confidence through the organisation of about 50 community consultations and more than 50 media outreach activities to share updates on the peace process.
- Increased consideration of gender-related issues and participation of women in the peace process through the organisation of about 20 training sessions and more than 20 workshops and advocacy

activities with concrete recommendations to the Parties.


- Enhanced security in conflict affected areas thanks to the EU humanitarian and human rights specialists and about 185 accredited civilian protection monitors and 650 civilian monitors undertaking daily monitoring missions.
- Improved protection thanks to the conduct of over 400 verification missions on alleged violations of humanitarian law and human rights leading to the formulation of recommendations to the Parties for their swift actions.
- Ensured protection and promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples especially in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) in ancestral domain delineation, development planning and representation in local government.

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

Complementary actions which reinforce the successive IFS funded peace process programmes include ongoing support by the EU and other donors to address the root causes as well as the symptoms and consequences of the conflict (in addition to humanitarian assistance). This encompasses EU support through the multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF) for community-based development projects (the EU being the largest donor, contributing more than 50% of its EUR 21 Million budget) as well as EU development assistance to displaced populations to rebuild and strengthen their livelihoods (with a 2013 contribution of EUR 8 million). Furthermore, the EU funds traditional development activities in Mindanao, including national budget support in the health sector, as well as a specific programme for indigenous communities in Mindanao. Such support is complemented with grants under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) and Non state Actors (NSA) to civil society organisations for the promotion of human rights, including of indigenous peoples in Mindanao.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

SENEGAL

<p>Title of IfS Decision</p>	<p>(1) Appui à l'organisation du procès Hissène Habré au Sénégal.¹⁰ (2) "Programme de soutien aux efforts de normalisation en Casamance".</p>	 <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
<p>Type of measure</p>	<p>Rule of Law/Dialogue & Reconciliation/Livelihood/Reinsertion & Reintegration/Humanitarian Demining.</p>	
<p>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</p>	<p>(1) 01/06/2012. (2) 18/11/2013.</p>	
<p>Amount(s)</p>	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 1,999,149.62; Paid EUR 1,279,975.81. (2) Contracted EUR 2,998,044.68; Paid EUR 0,00.</p>	
<p>Start Date of Project</p>	<p>(1) 03/06/2013; (2) 01/07/2013 & 24/12/2013.</p>	
<p>End Date</p>	<p>(1) 02/06/2015; (2) 31/12/2014 & 23/06/2015.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The change of power in Senegal following the presidential elections of 2012 was a turning point in the approach of the State towards two crisis/conflict-related questions of interest to the country.

On the one hand, after years of negotiations (and a decision by the International Court of Justice in 2009) on the organisation of a trial to judge former Chadian dictator Hissène Habré in Senegal (where he went into exile in 1990) for the war crimes, crimes against humanity and acts of torture supposedly perpetrated under his authority from 1982-1990, an agreement was finally signed between the African Union and the Republic of Senegal to create the "African Extraordinary Chambers" under the Senegalese jurisdiction for that purpose.

On the other hand, after decades of low-intensity conflict between the State of Senegal and the separatist "Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de Casamance" (MFDC), during which the political leaders have followed one another without finding a sustainable solution to the crisis, positive signals have been addressed by both sides following the 2012 elections, notably with regard to the launch of a dialogue process and/or facilitation initiatives. It is too early to evoke a formal peace process, and recent serious incidents (such as the kidnapping of 12 mine clearance experts in mid-2013) reminded all actors of the fragile character of such progress in overcoming this long-lasting crisis. In this context, the EU was offered a real window of opportunity for timely and meaningful support to related crisis response and peace-building initiatives.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

¹⁰ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

"Appui à l'organisation du procès Hissène Habré au Sénégal": This project aims at providing support to the fight against impunity and to the promotion of rule of law in Africa. More specifically, it seeks to contribute to the organisation of the trial of Hissène Habré in Senegal in accordance with the Statutes of the African Extraordinary Chambers.

"Programme de soutien aux efforts de normalisation en Casamance": The general objective of this programme is to respond in a useful, efficient and timely manner to the challenges posed by the situation in Casamance in view of contributing to the stabilisation of the region. More specifically, this programme is articulated around three main components: (i) support to the ongoing dialogue & reconciliation processes, (ii) support to populations directly affected by the conflict, living in precarious conditions, and (iii) humanitarian demining activities.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

"Appui à l'organisation du procès Hissène Habré au Sénégal": the EU's support is focusing on some of the operational costs of the African Extraordinary Chambers during the first phase of the trial (office rental, salaries, mission costs) to ensure proper access to the case file initially prepared by the Belgian judicial authorities, and to create the necessary conditions for the launch of the investigative phase of the trial. It also includes a contribution to related communication and sensitisation activities.

Since their official launch on 8 February 2013, the Chambers have recruited most of the personnel essential to their functioning and have entered their offices. Following the arrest (on 30 June 2013) and formal accusation (on 2 July 2013) of Hissène Habré, the investigative phase of the procedure was formally opened, thus enabling the prosecutor and the investigative judges to start working (two rogatory commissions to Chad and a study visit to The Hague have already taken place, alongside the review of the case initially built in Belgium). Finally, the preparatory work in view of the sensitisation campaign has been concluded before the end of the year.

"Programme de soutien aux efforts de normalisation en Casamance": The EU's contribution is articulated around the above-mentioned priorities and seeks to:

- (i) provide logistical, organisational & technical support to the relevant stakeholders of the dialogue & reconciliation processes, and contribute to reinsertion/reintegration opportunities;
- (ii) help internally displaced people, returnees and local populations limited in their movements due to the presence of armed groups and mines adapt their livelihood activities to the conditions currently prevailing in the region and improve their living conditions;
- (iii) reduce the security risks in the region (especially those relating to the presence of mines) by providing institutional support to the relevant actors and by contributing to technical and non-technical surveys and depollution activities.

Since the corresponding IfS Decision was only adopted by the end of the year, the above-mentioned projects have just started (or are about to) – with the exception of the direct support to local livelihood, as the EU is contributing to activities that were already ongoing and, to date, have allowed the award of grants, support to livestock campaign and crop production, emergency food assistance, construction and maintenance of water points and support to health facilities.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE


With the IfS contribution, the EU is able to provide meaningful support to two political priorities of the Senegalese Authorities.

More generally, the IfS contribution to the first trial of an African ex-Dictator by African Institutions confirms the EU's strong engagement – along with the other donors and/or contributors to this unprecedented procedure – in fighting impunity, promoting the protection of human rights and the rule of law, and supporting ownership of such procedures by continental institutions.

The measures provided for by the IfS support to normalisation efforts in Casamance are consistent with the EU policy framework for Senegal and are thus complementary with the other EU activities implemented in the region. They also take into consideration the projects implemented in Casamance by a large variety of bilateral and/or multilateral organisations. In this regard, close coordination has been initiated with the other donors contributing to the same efforts.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

SOMALIA

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Stabilising Somalia: Negating the explosive threat to Somalis and creating conditions for access and recovery.</p> <p>(2) Support to the Somali Federal Government.</p>	 <p><small>Map Sources: SIPRI, UNCS, UNEP, UNHCR The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or approval by the United Nations. Date issued: 14 Jun 2011. Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</small></p>
Type of measure	Post Conflict Recovery.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 15/12/11 (2) 01/06/12.	
Amount(s)	(1) Contracted EUR 13,000,000; Paid EUR 11,700,000. (2) Contracted EUR 1,299,859; Paid EUR 148,368.	
Start Date of Project	(1) 2/05/2012 (2) 28/03/2013.	
End Date	(1) 01/01/2014 (2) 27/09/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

With the successful completion of the transition and the appointment of the new leadership of the Federal Institutions, Somalia is now on a path to emerge from fragility. It has embarked on a political reconstruction process, guided by the New Deal principles for fragile states agreed in Busan in 2011. The endorsement of The Somali Compact, jointly by Somalia and the international community in Brussels on 16 September 2013, provides the new political, security and developmental architecture that will frame the future relations between Somalia, its people and the international community. And yet, the proliferation of explosive remnants of war, improvised explosive devices and landmines continues to threaten the lives of all in Somalia and limits access to basic services and economic opportunities for much of the population. As a result, explosive contamination represents a serious impediment to stability, security and ultimately recovery and development. Additionally, despite the establishment of the Federal Institutions and current gains in South-Central Somalia presenting significant scope for the Federal Government to further stabilize the country and create a platform for longer term recovery, the nascent Federal Government of Somalia still lacks capacity to provide adequate security, good governance, and the basic service delivery requirements for the Somali people.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

(1) In late 2011, a positive shift in the protracted humanitarian emergency in Somalia opened a window of opportunity for stability, necessitating an immediate and holistic response in order to enable the Government, humanitarian actors and the international community to deliver security and help create much needed opportunities for the Somali population. A six-component project was developed to address specific explosive hazards including: Reconstruction and rehabilitation of Mogadishu; Emergency mine awareness; Mogadishu port security; Support for the Somali Police Force in the field of mine and explosives disposal capacity; Integrated demining; and Communications and advocacy.

(2) The overall objective of the Support to the Somali Federal Government consists of advising on reconciliation, trust-building, local development and good governance, by assisting central and local authorities to further develop the Somali stabilisation strategy as well as to design, implement and coordinate tangible activities allowing fair delivery of basic services to the population and, ultimately, peace, in the so-called Newly Accessible Areas of South Central Somalia.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) With IfS support, all 13 central districts of Mogadishu have been surveyed and cleared of over 3,000 Explosive Remnants of War by UNMAS stabilisation teams. As the stabilisation teams surveyed the capital, setting a baseline level of clearance, a national capacity was developed within the Somali Police Force (SPF). The SPF teams now act as “first responder” for all explosive management callouts which unfortunately remain a common occurrence in the city. This project not only developed a national Explosive Ordnance Disposal capacity within the SPF but it also built an Explosive Detection Dog unit which mitigates the threat posed by explosive devices at sites of strategic importance such as the parliament, airport, seaport and along major routes in Mogadishu. Moreover, the IfS programme activities were not confined to Mogadishu only; the project was the first to include full-time international staff based in “newly recovered areas”, such as Gedo and Hiran, having removed some 2,000 explosive devices, including mines, while increasing awareness of the threat posed to communities along the Ethiopian border, both in person and via radio messaging. This programme has been the forerunner of the international community improving access and security in the regions for humanitarian and development colleagues to further promote stability in the area, having a clear multiplier effect.

(2) The IfS programme recruited an expert, based in Mogadishu since May 2013, to assist the Somali Federal Government with its stabilisation and outreach efforts in South Central Somalia. The expert contributed to the set-up of the Stabilization Support Unity (SSU), the commencement of the assessment of priorities for newly accessible areas, and the initiation of the design of rapidly implementable projects; was an advisory on the role of stabilisation in the New Deal compact; and provided support to the coordination of international efforts on stabilisation. The expert also helped in identifying pilot projects. A number of possible interventions were assessed and the final selection decided upon includes the support to the SSU jointly with the Somali Stability Fund and the USA, the rehabilitation of the Baidoa water system and a solar power project providing street lighting in Kismayo town, in close synergy with the UK.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The IfS contributes to the wider comprehensive approach of the EU's partnership with Somalia. This covers both active diplomacy and support to the political process¹¹, security support¹², substantial development assistance and humanitarian aid. Through this set of instruments, the EU is one of the main donors to Somalia with more than 1 billion euros over several years and will continue to play a leading role in international coordination on Somalia, notably in different political and development fora including the New Deal structures.

The EU's increasingly multi-faceted engagement is rooted in an acknowledgement of the

¹¹ EU Special Envoy/EU Mission to Somalia and EU Special Representative for the Horn of Africa

¹² The Military Training Mission (EUTM) to support the Somali security forces, (2) the EU Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) operation “Atalanta” to fight piracy at sea, (3) the EUCAP NESTOR to develop regional maritime capacity of states in the Horn

interconnected nature of the Somali conflict. It also arises from the fact that the EU structures increasingly acquire the unique ability to act jointly on multiple platforms and align for a common purpose, while retaining the necessary distinctiveness of the various engagement strands within a complex environment.

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

Title of IfS Decision	Support to peace-building and stabilisation in Sudan and South Sudan, in particular in their Common Border Zone.
Type of measure	Post Conflict Recovery and Regional Peacebuilding.
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	11/08/2011.
Amount(s)	Committed: EUR 18,000,000; Contracted EUR 17,437,417; Paid: EUR 15,819,801.
Start Date of Project	01/09/2011.
End Date	27/06/2014.

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Following South Sudan independence on 9 July 2011, the world's newest state of South Sudan is yet to complete effective state-building, while Sudan's internal conflicts are now coupling with worsening economic conditions.

In South Sudan, political power struggle kept so far within the ruling Sudan People Liberation Movement (SPLM) party erupted in a full scale armed crisis in December 2013, causing deaths and the displacement of people across the country. Despite the signing of a cessation of hostilities on 23 January 2014 and ongoing political talks under the auspices of IGAD, it remains unclear whether the country will be able to avoid further spiralling in longer term insecurity and effectively stop fighting. South Sudan state-building main challenges stem from various causes, such as the existing limited opportunities outside the government system to benefit from the oil resources, the strong dependency on northern facilities and exports of the country's most valuable natural resource, and the still lacking Security Sector Reform, including the transformation of the Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA) from a patchwork of tribal militias into a national army. Further challenges to long term security stem from the lack of progress in delimiting the common border between South Sudan and Sudan and the legacy of ethnic strife and cattle rustling, aggravated by the abundance of light weapons.

On its part, instability in Sudan is neither new nor caused by the secession of South Sudan. However, the economic and political tensions already existing within the country beforehand have been sharpened by the independence of South Sudan with the emergence of new dynamics to old problems, the most important being Sudan's significant loss of oil revenues. Pressures on both the economy and on state security are unprecedented in modern Sudan and they have translated into heightened political tensions in Khartoum. Three separate layers of conflict persist in the country: (a) Low-level clashes between the two countries over disputed areas along the shared border; (b) Open and fierce armed insurgencies in the west and south of the country; and (c) Community conflicts, largely over access to and ownership of land and other scarce natural resources.

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

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The IfS measure continued to support during 2013 peace-building and stabilisation, in particular in the Common Border Zone of Sudan and South Sudan, through the following components:

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

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

(3) Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) in South Sudan: The programme supported arms control, recovery and capacity building of local authorities and the rule of law institutions. The Government Community Security and Small Arms Control Bureau was strengthened by the project, with a component now ensuring that gender dimensions are integrated in policy development.

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

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

(6) Strengthening mechanisms for prevention and response to statelessness in Sudan. The project carried out a broad range of actions to ensure comprehensive, fair, transparent and workable arrangements on nationality and prevention of statelessness for populations at risk (i.e. mainly citizens of South Sudan) in Sudan following the secession of South Sudan.

(7) Support to democratization processes in Sudan through capacity building of the National Elections Commission and contribution to an inclusive political process?. This project supported deepening and consolidation of Sudan's democratisation process through capacity-building and strengthening of the National Elections Commission and through contribution to inclusive political participation (what does this mean?).

(8) Sudan Cross-border Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding. The project contributed to facilitate confidence and security in Sudan's North/South border areas enabling the effective and peaceful management of cross-border conflicts and the prevention of associated violence.

(9) Enhancing National Capacities for Conflict Mapping, Analysis and Transformation in Sudan – CRMA Phase II. The intervention strengthened data collection and mapping (security threats and socio-economic risks) at state level, and updated and harmonized conflict flashpoint information among key stakeholders as well as disseminated information related to conflict interventions.

(10) Joint Conflict Reduction Programme in Sudan. The project addressed immediate conflict risks and contributed to long-term conflict resolution and peace building in the Protocol Areas of the Sudan.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The above-listed projects have mostly ended in 2013 and achieved the following results for each of them:

(1) Socio-economic risk mapping under CRMA South Sudan enhanced the coordination mechanism of local administration actors and the information sharing among them. The project strengthened the capacities of the government, through the National Bureau of Statistics, in identifying and mapping threats to stability that need to be taken into account for proper development planning. The development strategies of several States can now feed their decision making processes with the

information provided by the project. The project ended in February 2013.

(2) The South Sudan Cross-Border Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding programme facilitated agreements between pastoralist nomads and sedentary communities at the border, thus allowing peaceful transhumance in areas of significant insecurity. The effectiveness of the intervention led to new funding from other donors after the EU completed its financing in February 2013. A valuable report on cross-border transhumance was issued. The project invested considerable efforts in increasing the participation of women in negotiations.

(3) Conflict and gender sensitive community consultations were undertaken to identify local projects to address the insecurity of communities and control the use of arms. Through the community consultations, the communities could voice their concerns and set their priorities that feed into state planning. The consultations also looked into how insecurity affects women and youth. The action also contributed to the adoption of upcoming legislation on small arms control. While the EU support ended in June 2013, other donors continue financing the action.

(4) The Peace and Stability Quick Impact Fund helped in creating an enabling environment for peaceful coexistence among various communities. The construction of basic infrastructures contributed to reaching agreements between communities previously competing over shared resources. The project ended in July 2013.

(5) A series of trainings contributed to increase awareness of armed forces of the need to protect civilians were undertaken under the project 'Working Towards Preventing and Reducing Violence in Jonglei State'. The recent violence in the area confirms the need for this type of efforts and further reconciliation activities. The project has been extended till June 2014.

(6) From mid-2012 until end-2013, under the 'Strengthening mechanisms for prevention and response to statelessness in Sudan' project, UNHCR carefully monitored and actively supported the process for verification of nationality and access to nationality procedures and documentation for Sudanese and South Sudanese nationals in Sudan, including in collaboration with the newly established South Sudan Consulate in Khartoum. Identification of statelessness was improved.

(7) Throughout 2013, under the 'Support to democratization processes in Sudan' project, IOM continued to provide support initiated in 2011 to: (i) contribute to capacity-building and strengthening of the Sudanese National Electoral Commission (NEC), and (ii) to sustain efforts for the achievement of a more inclusive electoral participation process, in particular through increased engagement of pastoralist population. This project terminated at the end of 2013.

(8) The so-called Cross-border Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding project in Sudan was implemented by NGO Concordis and supported negotiations between pastoralist nomads and sedentary communities at the border, involving several levels of society and of the authorities. The project terminated in April 2013.

(9) The Sudan component of the CRMA project (see point 1 above) engaged with a broad range of partners, including state governments and civil society organizations to complete a Risk and Needs Mapping process over cross-border areas of Sudan. This process contributed to enhance the capacities of state and non-state actors in Sudan to collect and share information and to analyze and plan in a conflict sensitive and evidence based manner. This project ended in January 2013.

(10) Under the 'Joint Conflict Reduction Programme in Sudan' programme, conflict prevention and peace building activities were carried out in South Kordofan, Abyei and Blue Nile regions in order to facilitate confidence and effective mitigation/management of cross-border conflicts at the local level. Targeted concrete peace dividends (local infrastructures) were also delivered to communities in accordance to priorities identified during local peace processes.

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


Neither Sudan nor South Sudan ratified the Cotonou Agreement and therefore cannot access funds of the European Development Fund (EDF), thus limiting the range of manoeuvre of the EU.

All the above interventions in South Sudan are part of joint programming with the EU Member States and are in line with the South Sudan Development Plan 2011-2013. South Sudan is also one of the pilot countries for the New Deal Compact for fragile states. In December 2013, conflict disrupted the development activities, shifting the focus on humanitarian aid

Close collaboration with DG ECHO and the EU Special Representative (EUSR) for Sudan and South Sudan and the EUSR for the Horn of Africa was achieved during 2013 through constant coordination and information sharing, both on the planning and implementation of activities. The EU is providing support to the African Union's High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), the body mandated to mediate outstanding Sudan-South Sudan issues and promote democratic governance in both countries, through the African Peace Facility's Early Response Mechanism.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

SYRIA

<p>Title of IfS Decision</p>	<p>1 Support to help bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis.</p> <p>2 Regional support programme for populations affected by the crisis in Syria.</p> <p>3 Assistance to conflict affected communities in Syria.</p> <p>4 Logistical support to the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2118.</p>	
<p>Type of measure</p>	<p>Crisis response.</p>	
<p>Date of Adoption of IfS Decision</p>	<p>(1) 08/05/2012 (2) 27/11/2012 (3) 02/05/2013 (4) 10/10/2013.</p>	
<p>Amount(s)</p>	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 9,839,853; Paid EUR 7,836,798. (2) Contracted EUR 19,998,299; Paid EUR 14,500,128. (3) Contracted EUR 9,525,032 Paid EUR 7,279,388. (4) Contracted EUR 2,219,546; Paid EUR 2,219,546.</p>	
<p>Start Date of Project</p>	<p>1 (a) 08/05/2012 (b) 12/06/2012 (c) 25/05/2012 (d) 01/02/2013 (e) 02/06/2013 (f) 01/06/2013 2 (a) 01/10/2012 (b) 01/10/2012 (c) 21/03/2013 3 (a) 01/04/2013 (b) 15/07/2013 (c) 15/02/2014 4 (a) 11/10/2013</p>	
<p>End Date</p>	<p>1 (a) 07/05/2013 (b) 30/09/2012 (c) 25/11/2013 (d) 28/02/2014 (e) 15/08/2014 (f) 31/10/2014 2 (a) 31/12/2013 (b) 30/09/2014 (c) 20/09/2014 3 (a) 30/09/2014 (b) 14/01/2015 (c) 14/08/2015 4 (a) 10/10/2014</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Since the outbreak of the fighting in 2011, almost 3 million people have fled Syria (UNHCR registration figures). The ongoing civil unrest affects the population inside Syria, those fleeing from the crisis, and the communities and authorities hosting refugees, most importantly in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey. The current displacements from Syria into the neighbouring countries further complicate the many pre-existing conflict settings in this volatile region, including those related to previous refugee crises, making the continuing solidarity displayed by many all the more remarkable. According to the UN, more than 9 million people are in need of help inside Syria, but assistance providers face severe constraints to reach them, partly due to on-going fighting and partly due to restrictions imposed by those who are party to the conflict. In areas currently not controlled from

Damascus, local self-governance structures, including local councils and committees, have been and are being established but their capacity to deliver services and meet the needs of the population varies significantly. While the EU maintains its position that only a negotiated, political solution can end the conflict, the fighting on the ground has continued in 2013.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

1) Inside Syria: The EU is continuing its efforts to support Syrians in pursuing a peaceful solution to the conflict and has worked with a broad range of Syrian and international stakeholders engaged in dialogue initiatives. The efforts of the UN-League of Arab States Special Envoy in Damascus have been supported through security provisions in Damascus and specific support was also provided to the UN missions implementing UN Security Council Resolutions 2042 and 2118.

Additional measures adopted in 2013 seek to provide direct assistance to the civilian population in areas that are hard to reach. To improve the efficiency and transparency of the assistance and prepare for recovery efforts, the IfS also provided support to local governance structures and assistance coordination efforts.

The EU also collaborates with UNRWA to allow micro-finance activities continue in spite of the crisis-related economic down-turn. In addition, 66,000 children are being assisted to continue their school education either in Syria or through alternative education modalities.

2) Regional (please also refer to country fiches of Lebanon and Jordan for non-regional assistance projects funded by the IfS)

Three projects have been supported to meet the needs of (a) Syrian refugees and host authorities in Jordan, Turkey and Iraq (UNHCR); (b) Palestinian refugees in Syria and displaced from Syria to Lebanon (UNRWA) and (c) Syrian refugee children and adolescents in Turkey (UNICEF).

(a) In Turkey, Jordan and Iraq, UNHCR offers support to local and national authorities to build their capacities in receiving and hosting refugees. In addition, host communities and refugees are assisted to adapt to their new circumstances, for example through Quick Impact Projects, rental subsidies, or measures to address additional education or psychosocial needs. (b) Under the regional component of its programme, UNRWA provides cash rental assistance to Palestinian refugees from Syria now residing in Lebanon. (c) In Turkey, UNICEF helps to increase resilience of vulnerable school-aged Syrian children and youth living in camps. The project allows Syrian children and youths to continue their education while also enjoying access to recreation activities, allowing them to regain a sense of normalcy.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

1) Inside Syria: From May 2013, funding from the IfS was used to deliver in-kind assistance to help stabilize the living conditions of communities in Northern Syria. In spite of on-going fighting and resulting population movements, it was possible to deliver medical supplies and consumables, heating equipment and potato seeds to communities in need. Preparations have started to build eight primary health care centres and rehabilitate and equip bakeries to increase food security. Aid coordination structures and local governance initiatives have received support through targeted training sessions.

The escalation of violence in Syria had a direct impact on those activities which UNRWA implements inside the country. The microfinance component opened three new branch offices in safer locations and developed a new loan product tailored to the needs of the increasing number of street-traders that has emerged as a result of the conflict. During the first 12 months of project implementation, the microfinance programme financed over 2,000 loans with a steady increase over the second half of 2013. UNRWA also increased the number of psychosocial counsellors so as to help children cope with the traumatic experiences of violent conflict in Syria. Increasing violence also required improved security provisions for staff.

The joint UN/OPCW mission deployed to Syria to monitor the implementation of UNSCR 2118 has been provided with 10 additional armoured vehicles to improve the safety of mission staff.

2) Regional

(a) 15 months after the start of implementation and as planned, UNHCR completed implementation in December 2013. In Iraq, UNHCR organised workshops for government officials to improve reception conditions and implemented community outreach activities and vocational training. In Jordan, UNHCR provided capacity building through the organisation of coordination workshops and training sessions for governmental staff involved in managing the response to the Syrian refugee crisis, including the Syrian Refugee Camps Department. About 1,200 individuals (army officers, NGO staff members, lawyers and volunteers working at Border Crossing Points and inside refugee camps) have received training on protection principles, refugee rights and camp management. To enhance reception conditions for Syrian refugees, UNHCR has supported the Jordanian Armed Forces through the provision of twelve office prefabs and six latrine units for six different reception centres at the borders. The Jordanian Family Protection Department has been supported through training, incentive payments and the provision of equipment to expand its outreach capacities and address the needs of victims of gender based violence in Zaatri and Mafraq refugee camps. Five quick impact projects in municipalities hosting refugees have been implemented to enhance service delivery to Jordanian communities. In Turkey, UNHCR provided technical expertise and advisory support on protection, aid delivery and camp management to authorities at central and local level.

(b) UNRWA developed self-learning materials and disseminated those to children in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. 144 TV-based lessons covering Mathematics, Arabic, Science and English were produced and are broadcast on UNRWA satellite TV (accessible throughout the Middle East) and via internet. The provision of cash-assistance to allow newly-arrived Palestinian refugees in Lebanon pay their rent ended in July 2013 with 16,602 families receiving support.

(c) In Turkey, UNICEF has established Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in 17 refugee camps. More than 2,000 teachers and 28 youth workers have been trained and the promotion of inclusive education opportunities to all children and youth continues through the setting up of libraries in camps and the provision of material support to teachers. The scope of the project was broadened and now includes all refugee camps in Turkey. In total 2004 teachers have received training. UNICEF is also working with the Turkish Ministry of Education on the curriculum as well as accreditation and certification issues.

In addition, A number of consultation meetings on the perspectives for a political solution to the Syrian crisis were organised in Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan and outside of the region. Members of the Syrian diaspora, women's groups and civil society organisations have exchanged views on a future transition process, including on topics such as transitional justice and accountability.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

IfS actions allowed for a quick scaling-up of the EU response as the situation in Syria deteriorated significantly and the regional dimension of the crisis began to unfold. The initial measures quickly needed to be followed up and all financing instruments the EU has at its disposition in the region have been mobilised. For further details on IfS support to Lebanon and Jordan see the separate country fiches.

Measures providing direct assistance to the needy population inside Syria are closely coordinated with the humanitarian response of the EU and synergies with medium to longer-term EU funding is being developed. IfS support was crucial in providing timely assistance in response to a rapidly evolving conflict.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

TAJIKISTAN

Title of IFS Decision	Post conflict rehabilitation and stabilization in Khorog. ¹³	 <p data-bbox="1027 808 1418 862">Map provided: UNCS, 2011 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The line status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map created in May 2011.</p> <p data-bbox="1027 864 1418 875">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Support to stabilisation.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	01/06/2012	
Amount(s)	Contracted EUR 200,000; Paid EUR 144,317.	
Start Date of Project	01/07/2013.	
End Date	31/12/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Tajikistan remains the poorest country of the former Soviet Union, with 46.7% of the population living below the poverty line. Currently, Tajikistan is not in a situation of open conflict. However, it faces a number of challenges that should be resolved through constructive dialogue in order to minimize tensions in society, notably in the remote Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBO)

In July 2012, the murder of the Head of the Local Intelligence Service, led to deadly clashes between the government and local armed groups in Khorog, the capital of GBO. According to official sources, 42 of the fighting parties were killed. Independent observers reported 23 civilians killed. The clashes have left quite extensive physical and psychological damage in the local community and the local population has lost trust in government structures. The local community selected a group of 20 representatives to establish a dialogue with the government and law enforcement agencies. They also acted as intermediary between informal commanders and government officials. It greatly contributed to stabilization in the short term, but in the long run, a structured, sustainable mechanism is required to prevent future escalations and similar crises in the future.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) and the EU Delegation in Tajikistan initiated the Post-Conflict Rehabilitation and Stabilization in Khorog – strengthening community resilience against negative

¹³ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

influences and building peoples' confidence in government projects to contribute to building sustainable local self-governance institutions in the form of Mahalla Councils (MCs) in Khorog town, with strong capacity. The prime objective when establishing these councils (public institutions), is to reach out to the population of Khorog town, and strengthen and facilitate a dialogue between society and local government. The dialogue between Mahalla Councils and local authorities will have a socio-economic impact and will contribute to conflict mitigation and prevention in the region.

The purpose of the project is to normalize living conditions in Khorog and surrounding areas after the July-August 2012 conflicts. The project aims to reach three key results: a) enhance the capacity of local Civil Society Organisations, local government and community leaders, thus enabling them to play an active role in conflict mitigation and trust building among stakeholders; b) Foster dialogue and cooperation between civil society, government and the population; and c) enhance participation and engagement of youth in constructive activities to improve their sense of responsibility, social skills, integration and self-control.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

The main implementing agency is the Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP), a programme of the Aga Khan Foundation. The action has three components:

(1) Enhance capacity of local civil society organisations, local government and community leaders in conflict mitigation and trust building: A total of 18 Mahalla Councils (lowest sub-division in the town of Khorog) have been established and registered. Mahalla Development Plans are developed, in a participatory manner (local community and government), including particular priorities targeting the youth. In order to address the capacity gaps of the interlocutors, including Mahalla Councils, Local Government and leaders of youth groups, training courses were developed and delivered by local partners. These training courses cover a wide range of topics, including conflict prevention, peace-building, communication and negotiation.

(2) Foster dialogue and cooperation between civil society and the government: A cooperation agreement has been signed between the project and the Khorog Mayor's Office, facilitating the implementation of the project, in particular the establishment, registration and institutional development of the Mahalla Councils in Khorog

(3) Enhance participation and engagement of youth: 10 groups/clubs were identified and included in the project during the reporting period, including musicians, sportsmen, handicrafts, etc.

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

The IfS intervention is in line with the EU strategy in Tajikistan and reinforced the EU's support to democracy, human rights and the rule of law in the country. The action was particularly relevant in the context of the social tensions that started in July 2012, after confrontations between the Government and local military groups in Khorog, GBAO. It also complements actions by other donors (i.e. DfID conflict pool financing for the southern border with Afghanistan).

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

TANZANIA

Title of IfS Decisions	EU assistance to conflict transformation and reconciliation in support of the Government of National Unity in Zanzibar.¹⁴	<p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Conflict transformation and reconciliation.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decisions	24/03/2011.	
Amount(s)	Contracted EUR 300,000; Paid EUR 161,453.	
Start Date of Projects	01/03/2012.	
End Date	31/08/2013.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Violence has marred Zanzibari politics since independence in 1964, and, since 1992, on-going conflict between the politically dominant Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party and the Civic United Front (CUF) has been characterized by cyclical electoral violence. Fatigued by decades of violence and bloodshed, CCM and CUF leaders unveiled a proposal in November 2009 for a permanent power-sharing arrangement. Following this historic event, in January 2010 the House of Representatives called for a referendum to create a Government of National Unity (GNU). The Zanzibari voted yes on the referendum and the House of Representatives amended the constitution to sanction an official power-sharing government. The project, implemented by Search for Common Ground International NGO (SFCG), was designed to strengthen the political leadership in overcoming the political differences that have divided Zanzibar for decades, and to contribute to bridging the divides among the population.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The strategy of the project involved: a) offering high-level leadership development, coaching and training to members of the government and political party leadership, drawing on experiences from around Africa and the world, and b) working with Zanzibari media to seize the opportunity presented by the creation of the GNU to promote social cohesion on a large scale, encourage a frank discussion of differences aimed at finding concrete solutions, and foster a spirit of tolerance. This general process began in late 2010, supported by other development partners, and included consultations, trust building, leadership coaching, joint media productions and media training. A range of Zanzibari leaders and media actors, as well as the international community, have since encouraged a more sustained engagement in supporting the GNU in Zanzibar.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

¹⁴ Financed under the Fifth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

The main activities of the project included:

- 1) Installation of project coordinator in Zanzibar, project design and work plan;
- 2) Four leadership support missions to Zanzibar, which included: ongoing one-on-one coaching, enrolment of additional key actors, skill-building seminars within the civil service, and facilitating other learning experiences;
- 3) Three in-situ training sessions with Zanzibari media outlets on both Unguja and Pemba Islands;
- 4) Micro-Grants to radio stations aimed at building national momentum and consensus around the national unity process, by covering sensitive issues using innovative radio formats; and
- 5) Reinforcing the technical capacity of radio stations by supplying needed technical equipment, including recording equipment.

At the beginning of the year, the project organised a task force meeting with its partners, to build trust amongst them and to discuss options to support civil society to further the GNU concept. Two senior level leadership coaching and mentoring missions took place during the reporting period. These were a cornerstone of the project. SFCG has continued training sessions for women leaders. These trainings reinforced capacity of these women leaders at the political level. The same was confirmed through a mid-term assessment of this component. A fourth capacity building training for staff of the Ministry of Good Governance was organised in Pemba. This sparked a request for leadership training in Pemba.

Several media activities have taken place during the reporting period. These are perhaps the most tangible aspects of the project. Media sector mapping was undertaken and a mid-term review was conducted, concluding that journalists were better equipped to produce radio programmes in support of peace and reconciliation and it contributed to the growth in number of radio programmes. SFCG also offered radio packages on peace and coexistence and radio evaluation and coaching sessions were organised. The project also provided radio and television talk show production training and procured materials and offered technical support to radio stations. Overall, these contributed to professionalising the media in Zanzibar, which was considerably lagging behind.

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

The EU support in Zanzibar currently includes actions to support the legal sector reform process in Zanzibar, including enhancing the child justice system in the islands, and initiatives against child labour and gender-based violence. In addition, the EU is supporting two cultural heritage projects in Zanzibar, focusing on increased capacities by local builders and craftsmen to restore historical sites. On the infrastructure side, the EU is exploring the potential to develop renewable energies and energy efficiency projects. The EU also plans to strengthen local CSOs capacity, support their dialogue with central and local authorities on issues of governance and poverty reduction and of improving the legislative and regulatory environment for CSOs.

The EU Delegation is further looking into options to assist Zanzibari stakeholders to counter the threat of radicalisation and to consolidate stability.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

THAILAND

Title of IfS Decision	<p>(1) Peace-Building In Southern Thailand: Community Confidence and Trust-Building.¹⁵</p> <p>(2) Conflict Resolution in Southern Thailand: Harnessing Lessons Learned.¹⁶</p>	 <p style="font-size: small; text-align: center;">Map Source: UNCTAD Transport Technologies, 2008. The boundaries and names shown and the information contained on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created Jan 2010 - www.reliefweb.org Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Reconciliation and dialogue, support to civil society, gender equality.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	<p>(1) 24/03/2011</p> <p>(2) 01/06/2012</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) Contracted: EUR 500,000.00; Paid: EUR 233,599.42.</p> <p>(2) Contracted: EUR 160,000.00; Paid: EUR 128,000.00.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) 01/08/2012.</p> <p>(2) 01/07/2013.</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) 31/01/2014.</p> <p>(2) 30/06/2014.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The context of instability addressed by IfS projects in 2013 relates to the ethno-nationalist insurgency which re-emerged in early 2004, mostly in the three Southern Border Provinces (SBPs) of Pattani, Yala and Narathiwat. The SBPs were annexed to Thailand in 1906, and their population is predominantly Muslim and ethnic-Malay. Since 2004 daily shootings and bomb attacks have resulted in over 6,000 deaths and 10,000 injured in more than 12,000 attacks - mostly against civilians - making it the most violent conflict in South East Asia. Ten years on, the violence continues unabated. The attacks usually take place within the SBPs and target foreigners only sporadically. However it is feared that, left unchecked, the unrest may spill over the SBPs, target foreigners or even link up with regional terrorist organisations, which to date have not played any significant role in the violence. Various factors contribute to the continued violence. These include: an unmet demand for recognition of the local identity and decentralisation, human rights abuses by the security forces and insurgents, and impunity and lack of effective rule of law. Addressing these legitimate concerns is essential to achieve long-lasting peace. On February 2013 the Thai Government announced a direct peace dialogue process, facilitated by Malaysia, with one of the insurgent groups.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Since 2008 the IfS has been involved in Southern Thailand with 9 projects for a total of over EUR 4 Million. There are currently two projects under implementation:

¹⁵ Financed under the Fifth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

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

(2) "Conflict Resolution in Southern Thailand: Harnessing Lessons Learned" - This project supports those involved in the current dialogue process between the Government of Thailand and representatives of the insurgency by providing insights gained from the resolution of other conflicts, such as Aceh (Indonesia) and Northern Ireland, through direct exchanges with people that were/are directly involved in these peace processes.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) During 2013, the project has largely implemented all the activities expected and reached its objectives. Activities took profit of the new peace dialogue process when organising several forums, attended by up to 6,000 people, on the conflict and peace-building in order to disseminate a message of peace and engagement in community-based solutions to the conflict.

(2) During 2013 the project has prepared the ground for its main deliverables, namely, the organisation of two delegations of political key figures from Northern Ireland and Aceh, and one delegation of senior Asian and European military figures. These are expected to take place starting in March/April 2014.

The country-wide conflict between different political parties and groups often overshadows the conflict in Southern Thailand and complicates the implementation of projects addressing the insurgency.

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

In order to ensure coherence with other EU instruments available for Thailand, the activities funded under the IfS were complemented by actions supported under the Thai-EC Cooperation Facility, under the Development Cooperation Instrument, and other related thematic programmes such as the "Non State Actors and Local Authorities" and the "European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy". The EU Delegation also keeps a close co-ordination with EU Member States in the designing and running of IfS projects.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

Togo

Title of IfS Decisions	<p>(1) Mission d'observation électorale domestique de Gorée Institute pour des élections législatives et municipales crédibles et apaisées en 2012 au Togo.¹⁷</p> <p>(2) Appui technique au processus électorale au Togo.¹⁸</p>	 <p>Map Sources: EPRS, OCHA, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2012. Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Elections.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	<p>(1) 24/03/2011.</p> <p>(2) 01/06/2012.</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) Contracted EUR 1,000,000; Paid EUR 800,000.</p> <p>(2) Contracted EUR 103,480; Paid EUR 62,088.</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) 07/12/2012.</p> <p>(2) 27/01/2014.</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) 06/12/2013.</p> <p>(2) 07/07/2014.</p>	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

Legislative elections in Togo, initially due to take place in October-November 2012, and local elections that were to be held in 2013 after the vote for the legislative, were postponed due to delay in the organisation of the polls and political tensions between the government and the opposition. Legislative elections were finally organised on 25 July 2013, after an agreement was reached with opposition parties. The date for local elections remains uncertain.

Despite relatively peaceful legislative elections in 2007 and presidential elections in 2010, Togo still finds itself in a situation of distrust between the government and opposition forces. The situation worsened in 2010 after the exclusion of nine members of the opposition from the National Assembly and after the release of two different versions of the 2012 National Commission on Human Rights' report on allegations of torture.

In 2013, at every step of the electoral process (voters' biometric registration, candidates' registration, electoral campaign) for the legislative elections, opposition forces threatened to boycott the electoral process. They requested the implementation of the 2006 Global Political Agreement (GPA), in particular targeted institutional and constitutional reforms.

After numerous attempts of dialogue between the opposition and the government supported by the

¹⁷ Financed under the Fifth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

¹⁸ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

diplomatic community, including the European Union (EU), a last-minute compromise was finally reached on 9 July 2013. The elections took place on 25 July with a turnout of 66%. No significant security incidents were recorded. The complementing efforts of the diplomatic community and Togo's civil society setting up safe-guards to the process helped in achieving a peaceful result.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The overall aim of the proposed IfS actions were the reinforcement of good governance and democracy in Togo through the provision of support for the legislative and local elections in line with international standards. This included: i) strengthening the capacity of civil society to conduct electoral observation, and ii) supporting to the Electoral Management Bodies (EMB) for the preparation of elections.

The first component of these actions aimed at supporting the Togolese civil society in electoral watchdog actions and therefore setting up safe-guards against violence. This action was implemented by a pan African organisation (Goree Institute) in partnership with a platform of Togolese Civil Society Organisations involved in electoral matters (SYCED - Synergie Citoyenne pour des Elections Démocratiques) and a German foundation (Hanns Seidel). It aimed at reinforcing the capacities of the Togolese platform in electoral observation, in line with the recommendations of the 2010 EU Elections Observation Mission, and conducting a monitoring of the elections.

Due to the lack of consensus on the electoral process among political stakeholders, the second component of these actions was submitted to political pre-conditions. They aimed at ensuring a more inclusive, rigorous and peaceful environment for the elections. The last-minute agreement between the government and the opposition did not enable the EU to deliver this support. However, local elections are still pending. Support for the modernisation of the Electoral Law and the electoral procedures, as well as training to the electoral staff, is foreseen.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

For the first component, the following activities were implemented in 2013:

- A common methodology on electoral observation was adopted and guidelines for electoral observation, including biometric registration of voters, media monitoring and Observer Code of Conduct, were published and widely distributed to ensure harmonisation and sustainability of the strategies of the Togolese civil society platform (SYCED) in electoral processes;
- A total of 935 national observers have been trained – that includes long-term observers, monitors of electoral violence, media monitors and short-term observers – to reinforce the capacities of SYCED's members in electoral observation;
- A comprehensive electoral observation exercise was conducted, from voters' registration to the publication of final results, in order to assess Togolese elections in light of international standards and reinforce the confidence of the population towards democratic processes. A final observation report was released in December 2013.


Regarding the second component, activities are due to start in early 2014, in view of the local elections.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

These IfS actions are fully in line with the EU's development policy, which includes as main objectives promotion of and support to democracy, as displayed in the 2006 European Consensus for Development and 2011 Agenda for Change. In addition, these IfS actions contribute to the implementation of recommendations issued by past EU Elections Observation Missions financed under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), and complement other EU election-related interventions in Togo financed under the European Development Fund. Last but not least, these IfS actions complement EU endeavours in the political dialogue engaged with the government in close collaboration with EU member states accredited in Togo.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

TUNISIA

Title of IfS Decision	(1) Support to Democratic Transition in Tunisia. (2) Support to Internal Political Dialogue. ¹⁹	 <p>Map Sources: EPRS, OCHA, UNCS. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2012. Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	(1) Assistance to transition (capacity building of civic actors; support to civil society actors). (2) Internal political dialogue.	
Date of Adoption of IfS Decision	(1) 24/03/2011. (2) 01/06/2012.	
Amount(s)	(1) EUR 2,000,000: (1a) Contracted EUR 300.000; Paid EUR 270.000: (1b) Contracted EUR 200.000; Paid EUR 199.166. (2) EUR 305,000: Contracted EUR 217.102; Paid EUR 109.392.	
Start Date of Project	(1a) 07/04/2011. (1b) 21/05/2011. (2) 07/01/2013.	
End Date	(1a) 30/04/2013. (1b) 20/05/2013. (2) 06/07/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

After several decades of authoritarian rule, the Tunisian popular revolt toppled former President Ben Ali on 14 January 2011. In the aftermath of the Revolution, Tunisia engaged in an ambitious political and institutional transition. The first democratic elections took place on 23 October 2011, electing a National Constituent Assembly and setting up interim executive structures. The moderate Islamist party Al Nahda won most seats and leads a ruling Troïka coalition with two secular parties, CPR and Ettakatol. Ettakatol holds the presidency of the Constituent Assembly, CPR the Presidency while Al Nahda leads as Head of Government.

2013 was marked by increased insecurity and political violence. The murder of the opposition leader Mr Chokry Belaid on 6 February caused major public outrage, increasing political tensions alongside growing mistrust of the Islamist-led government, ultimately forcing the transitional Government of Jebali to step down. A new Government was formed in March, headed by Ali Laârayedh. However, the assassination of another member of the opposition, Mohammed Brahmi in July, followed by several security incidents in the Châmbi area leading to the killing of Army officers provoked another wave of mass protests calling for the resignation of the Laârayedh Government. Following several months of prolonged negotiations among political parties in the framework of the so called "National Dialogue", a roadmap was finally agreed, setting pre-conditions for the resignation of the Laârayedh Government,

¹⁹ Financed under the Sixth Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation

including the establishment of a national electoral board and the adoption of the Constitution. The situation was very volatile by year-end while awaiting progress on implementation of the two pre-conditions for the establishment of a new Government. The unstable political set-up is compounded by an extremely frail economic situation, with no sign of improvement in terms of employment or economic growth in the short term.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Only two projects under the original decision (see 1 above) implemented activities in 2013:

(1a) The project aims to support the Ligue Tunisienne des Droits de l'Homme (LTDH) as a civil society actor in developing political and democratic education in Tunisia's regions. Specifically, it aims to support the creation of specialised legal and psychosocial services for victims of human rights abuses, through the re-opening LTDH regional sections and enhancing the capacity of its Tunis headquarters.

(1b) The project aims to support and re-build the institutional capacity of the Syndicat National des Journalistes Tunisiens (SNJT) to better face the challenges of democratic transition and media reform through inter alia developing protection and defence mechanisms for members, improving advocacy capacity, administrative re-organisation and personalised training and coaching of its executive board.

(2) The project aims to support inclusive engagement and dialogue on key issues and challenges of political transition, thereby reducing socio-political tensions and preventing conflict. It specifically sets out to establish a forum for a process of national dialogue in order to create and sustain consensus on key issues of transition and to instil confidence between political parties and civil actors within the national dialogue process.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1a) During the last months of 2013, LTDH finalised the regional campaigns for new members at regional level, held a general electoral assembly for regional sections to appoint new members and consolidated the sections' human and financial resources. Enhanced capacity now allows regional sections to play a more active role. This now allows the sections to play an active role in contributing to the definition of the orientations for the national dialogue and advocacy line at central level. In addition, LTDH improved its functions on monitoring, advising and advocacy. It is now leading the first coalition of human rights associations in Tunisia, contributing to national and international discussions and mobilising public opinion in response to human rights abuses and visiting detention centres. The coalition takes up emblematic unresolved cases such as the disappearance of irregular migrants at sea and the plight of the families of the martyrs of the Revolution.

(1b) During 2013, the administration and executive board of SNJT were strengthened, through definition of clearer objectives and mission statements respectively. The union's administrative and communication structures were also re-built at national and regional levels, increasing contacts between journalists and the executive board, allowing for the development of stronger union activism supporting journalist protests against restrictive editorial lines within their own media. The SNJT president was also assisted in developing institutional links with other media trade unions such as the Federation of Newspapers Owners. These new partnerships contributed to developing lobbying actions in the framework of the dialogue with the Government on the application of decree law number 115 particularly, the establishment of a commission for the issuance of press cards and to discuss legal proceedings against journalists. SNJT has now a greater representative capacity to defend journalist interests and rights in the context of media reform and the set-up of an independently supervised media sector.

(2) A forum for a process of national dialogue was established in January 2013 by the implementing partner Forward Thinking, which includes peaceful Salafist groups, Ennhada, Nida Tounes, political parties of the left and UGTT (national workers union). Regular monthly or bi-monthly bi-lateral meetings and panels were held with stakeholders covering issues such as corruption, transitional justice and independence of the media. By year-end, 20 dialogue workshops were convened involving both senior political figures and youth political activists. In addition, 4 formal rounds of bilateral meetings were held to evaluate the process and incorporate new participants as well as 5 intensive workshops across two-days on the media, preceded by meetings with practitioners from the media,

legal professionals and the Independent High Commission for Audio-Visual Communications (HAICA). Informal bi-lateral meetings were held with different participants in advance of each dialogue event to explore potential topics for discussion and to hear assessments of the political context. In addition, in March 2013 a dialogue workshop with participants across North Africa was held in London with the support of the EBRD and the African Development bank to discuss challenges facing North African economies.

ROLE OF THE IfS ACTION WITHIN THE BROADER EU AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

Timely IfS investment in democratic transition since 2011 has enabled the EU to support key and emerging political actors, helping them in their development from advocates for change to credible actors of democratic transition and in line with the evolution of the political and social context in Tunisia. The decision to support internal political dialogue proved to be a wise strategic choice at a moment of growing polarisation between the political actors and society, as participants from across the political spectrum continued their engagement in dialogue, finding value within it as means to increase political confidence and trust. This action complements other ongoing projects funded under the EIDHR and CSF-NS which focus more on promoting dialogue between civil society and state institutions on democratic transition.

The transition process under a National Unity Government and the National Dialogue Conference (NDC) has created space for political dialogue across parties, together with Yemen's many disparate factions and an emerging civil society. It continues to raise hope for the strengthening of the Rule of Law and human rights, including transitional justice. Yemenis across the board expect to improve their participation in decision-making and political institutions, now that the NDC has set a visible example for a new kind of dialogue, bringing in – beyond the traditional parties and constituencies – new groups such as women, youth and civil society.

The process of national reconciliation is, however, only in its early stages, facing important challenges, including Yemen's humanitarian crisis and food insecurity affecting almost half of the population, coupled with an exceptionally high demographic growth rate and chronically weak institutions. Since the popular uprising in 2011, the government has struggled to re-establish its reach across the country and Yemen's multiple sectarian and tribal fault lines remain widely in evidence. Important reforms, for example, of the security sector have not advanced as quickly and decisively as the situation would require. A consequence has been a deteriorating security situation progressively restricting movements of expatriates.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The overall objective of the IfS programme in Yemen in 2013 has been to assist Yemeni authorities and society to successfully complete the transition phase. More specifically, the aim has been (a) to support Yemeni efforts to organise and manage an effective, inclusive, participatory and transparent National Dialogue Conference (NDC); and b) to foster reconciliation by helping to start a transitional justice process that will address specific grievances of individuals and communities and establish guarantees of non-recurrence.

Under the first component, the EU has supported the organisation of the NDC, helping to set up a secretariat, and providing logistical support and technical advice. The assistance is channelled through the Yemen National Dialogue and Constitutional Reform Trust Fund (EUR 1.5 million). In addition EU support allowed for inclusive and participatory local dialogues and outreach activities across Yemen, organised by the Yemeni NGO 'Political Development Forum (PDF)' in partnership with the Berghof Foundation.

Under the second component, EU support is being provided to advance the transitional justice process, responding to a concern that is in principle shared by all political and social actors. The UNDP is collaborating closely with the Ministry of Legal Affairs, civil society and victims' representatives to assist in the legislative drafting process and to create the institutional framework to implement the legislation.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

Under component 1, and despite setbacks, Yemen's political transition is continuing to make progress. The NDC started in March 2013, and brought together 565 delegates across the political spectrum and across geographic regions, including 20% independent youth and 30% women. The EU, as part of the so-called G10 (P5, GCC and EU), and the UN, have played an important role in ensuring the continuity and inclusiveness of the process. Yemen remains the only country in the region where a negotiated transition and a national dialogue are taking place.

The NDC Secretariat provided technical and logistical support throughout the conference, through the UN's dedicated and well-tested frameworks for national dialogue processes, including sector working groups, plenary sessions and consensus committee. The Delegates have been able to agree on a catalogue of recommendations which address the crucial 'southern issue' and the future structure and nature of the state.

Local dialogues and outreach activities took place across five governorates: Aden, Hodeida, Dhamar, Hadramaut and Taiz. They have been instrumental in (a) engaging a wide spectrum of actors at governorate levels and promoting a culture of democratic debate, and (b) feeding local perspectives and ideas into the NDC, thus enhancing local ownership and participation.


In the field of Transitional Justice, implementing partners have started to engage with civil society and victims' representatives. The establishment, by presidential decree, of the Land Commission and the

Forced Dismissals Commission, is considered an important element in building confidence, particularly in the south, where many continue to reject or oppose the central government in Sana'a. Finally, three projects in the field of conflict transformation, moderation, and countering violent extremism have continued in 2013, complementing on-going efforts to assist the Ministry of the Interior in elaborating its perspectives for reforms in the security sector.

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

In Yemen, the international community cooperates closely through the group of G10 Ambassadors to which the EU has belonged since its inception as 'guardians of the GCC initiative'. IfS contribution to the NDC Trust Fund (YNDCRTF), together with seven other international donors, including the United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Denmark and Turkey, is an important practical element in this context. IfS actions in Yemen are closely coordinated with efforts under other EU instruments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN ZIMBABWE

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Support to sustained democratic reform and peaceful transition.</p> <p>(2) Support to constitutional reform, electoral preparations and security sector transformation.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Sources: IMF, UNCTAD, The World Atlas of the World The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in May 2015. Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Democracy; Security Sector Reform; Rule of Law; Crisis prevention and Crisis response; Peacebuilding, Mediation and Reconciliation.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 12/09/2012, (2) 18/10/2012.	
Amount(s)	(1) Contracted EUR 3,651,235; Paid EUR 2,877,300.47. (2) Contracted EUR 3,100,000; Paid EUR 2,790,000.	
Start Date of Project	(1) 01/08/2012; (2) 01/10/2012.	
End Date	(1) 22/12/2014; (2) 30/06/2014.	

CONTEXT OF INSTABILITY

The signature of an inter-party Global Political Agreement (GPA) in September 2008, that paved the way for democratic reform and the subsequent establishment of a tri-partite Government of National Unity (GNU) in February 2009 between the Zimbabwe African Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) of Robert Mugabe and two factions of the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), represented a significant step towards a sustainable solution to the Zimbabwe crisis and an opportunity to re-establish a constructive relationship between the EU and Zimbabwe after years of restrictive and appropriate measures. In 2013, Zimbabwe's governance was at a critical juncture: the constitutional referendum held in March led to the approval of a new Constitution, a cornerstone of the GPA, and the Government of National Unity came to an end after harmonised elections were held peacefully on 31 July 2013. The Instrument for Stability (IFS) continued playing a pivotal role in Zimbabwe and provided support in working with a multitude of actors and approaches to crisis prevention, peace building and community-level mediation in a perspective of involving all relevant stakeholders across the political spectrum.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

In 2013, there was some progress in the implementation of the democratic reform. Despite the

public feuds amongst parties, their commitment to the spirit and principle of the GPA and to the Constitution-making process remained, generating space for political convergence. The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), as the guarantor of the GPA, under the leadership of South Africa's President Jacob Zuma, stepped up its efforts to support GPA's implementation. Consolidating the democratisation process and sustaining conflict mitigation and mediation mechanisms with a trickle-down effect to the community and grassroots levels was thus critical in order to accompany these efforts.

(1) Support to sustained democratic reform and peaceful transition: This exceptional assistance measure was adopted in September 2012 and contracted in 2012 (3 grants) and 2013 (4 grants) with the objective to contribute to the effective implementation of democratic reform through capacity building to the Parliament of Zimbabwe, support to inclusive mechanisms for the prevention and mitigation of conflicts at local, provincial and national levels, as well as enhancing the fraud-deterrence and oversight roles of regional and domestic election observers.

(2) Support to constitutional reform, electoral preparations and security sector transformation: This interim response programme was adopted in October 2012 and contracted in 2012 (2 grants) and 2013 (1 grant) with the objective to support the completion of a credible participatory constitutional reform, capacitate the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) in order to improve the conduct of elections and to contribute to an effective and sustainable modernisation and transformation of the security sector in Zimbabwe.

ACTIVITIES AND STATE OF PLAY

(1) Support to mediation at sub-national level through the Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee (JOMIC) enshrined into the GPA, had a positive impact on inter-party dialogue and led to a reduction of violence. Through the Zimbabwe Institute (ZI) the EU supported the establishment of twenty tri-partite decentralised teams for JOMIC to investigate and mediate on political incidents and complaints brought to their attention and promote national healing, not least during elections.

Support to the 7th Parliament of Zimbabwe through the Southern African Parliamentary Support Trust (SAPST) and the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA) resulted in an improved quality of the legislative work as well as opening up of proceedings to public hearings, allowing the Parliament to nurture a more democratic process of engagement. Technical committees were capacitated, which allowed for an increased oversight role over the Executive. The Mining and Energy Committee proved the most assertive regarding public investigations over issues related to diamond exploitation, leading to greater transparency.

The IfS also provided support to election observation missions, instrumental in deterring fraud and providing targeted analysis and recommendations on the electoral process. In particular, the EU supported the deployment of the SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) observers and the deployment of 7,000 domestic observers under the umbrella of the Zimbabwe Election Support Network (ZESN).

Following the sudden proclamation of elections to be held on 31 July 2013 by President Mugabe, political tensions resumed, including over the issue of election financing, especially after the ZANU-PF part of the Government rejected a UN Election Needs Assessment Mission. In this stalled situation, a group of like-minded donors were seeking to add value to the process through supporting the new, open-minded Chairperson of the ZEC, and to upscale existing IfS actions by the Electoral Institute for Democratic Sustainability in Africa (EISA). Unfortunately, some three weeks before election day, EISA reported that their work with ZEC had come to a halt following the non-renewal of their Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government. The EISA activities were suspended and none of the international partners were able to contribute to electoral operations. The lack of adequate technical assistance and timely funding had a serious impact on the election process. The African Union Election Observation Mission indicated it was of paramount importance that "there be greater transparency on and adequate provisions of logistics and resources to the ZEC for organising elections as prescribed in the OAU Declaration on the Principles Governing Democratic Elections in Africa (2002)".

(2) Continuing support to democratic reforms and governance institutions, the EU (IfS) contributed,

through the UNDP, to the completion of the Constitution-making process, culminating in the successful organisation of a referendum and adoption of a new Constitution. The EU also took a leading role in ensuring that the professionalism of the electoral administration, its transparency and accountability were improved. This helped improve the conduct of elections in line with good practices and regional standards, and even though election observers pointed to lack of funding and capacity-problems within the institution, they acknowledged a noticeable change compared to 2008. During most of 2013, it was difficult for the Zimbabwe Peace and Security Trust (ZPST) to conduct meaningful activities in the area of security sector transformation as most stakeholders were unavailable both during the electoral process and the installation of the new Government. However, the planned activities could resume in December 2013.

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

IfS support was fully integrated into the EU's Short Term Strategy for Zimbabwe, which allowed (on a transitional basis) to contribute to the political stabilisation of the country. The strategy provided critical support to sustain delivery of essential services, promote democratic reforms and cover funding gaps where appropriate. It was designed in co-ordination with other international donors present, through a Governance group. The regular meetings of the EU Heads of Missions (HoMs) and political officers provided additional scope for EU-level discussion and coordination, not least of the most politically sensitive interventions.