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

2012 Annual Report on the Instrument for Stability

{COM(2013) 563 final}

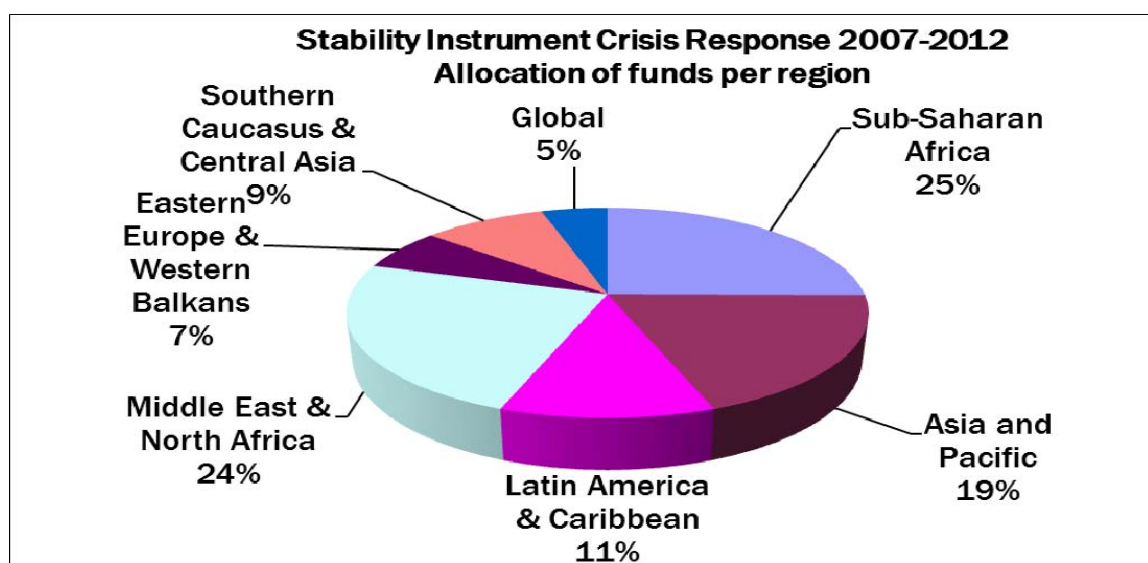
Table of Contents

Instrument for Stability, 2007-2012 Crisis Response Measures - Overview by Location.....	3
Instrument for Stability Crisis Response Global Reach – Overview Map.....	4
Instrument for Stability Crisis Response Measures adopted and ongoing in 2012 Progress Reports by Country/Region/Location (cut off date 31/12/2012):	6
Afghanistan.....	7
Bolivia	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13
Burkina Faso.....	15
République Centrafricaine	17
Chad	19
Colombia.....	22
Democratic Republic of Congo	24
Dominican Republic	27
Ecuador.....	29
Egypt	32
Ethiopia.....	35
Fiji	38
Georgia	40
Guatemala-Belize.....	43
Guinea Bissau	45
Haiti	47
Honduras	50
Indonesia (Aceh)	52
Côte D'Ivoire.....	54

INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY, 2007-2012 CRISIS RESPONSE

MEASURES - OVERVIEW BY LOCATION

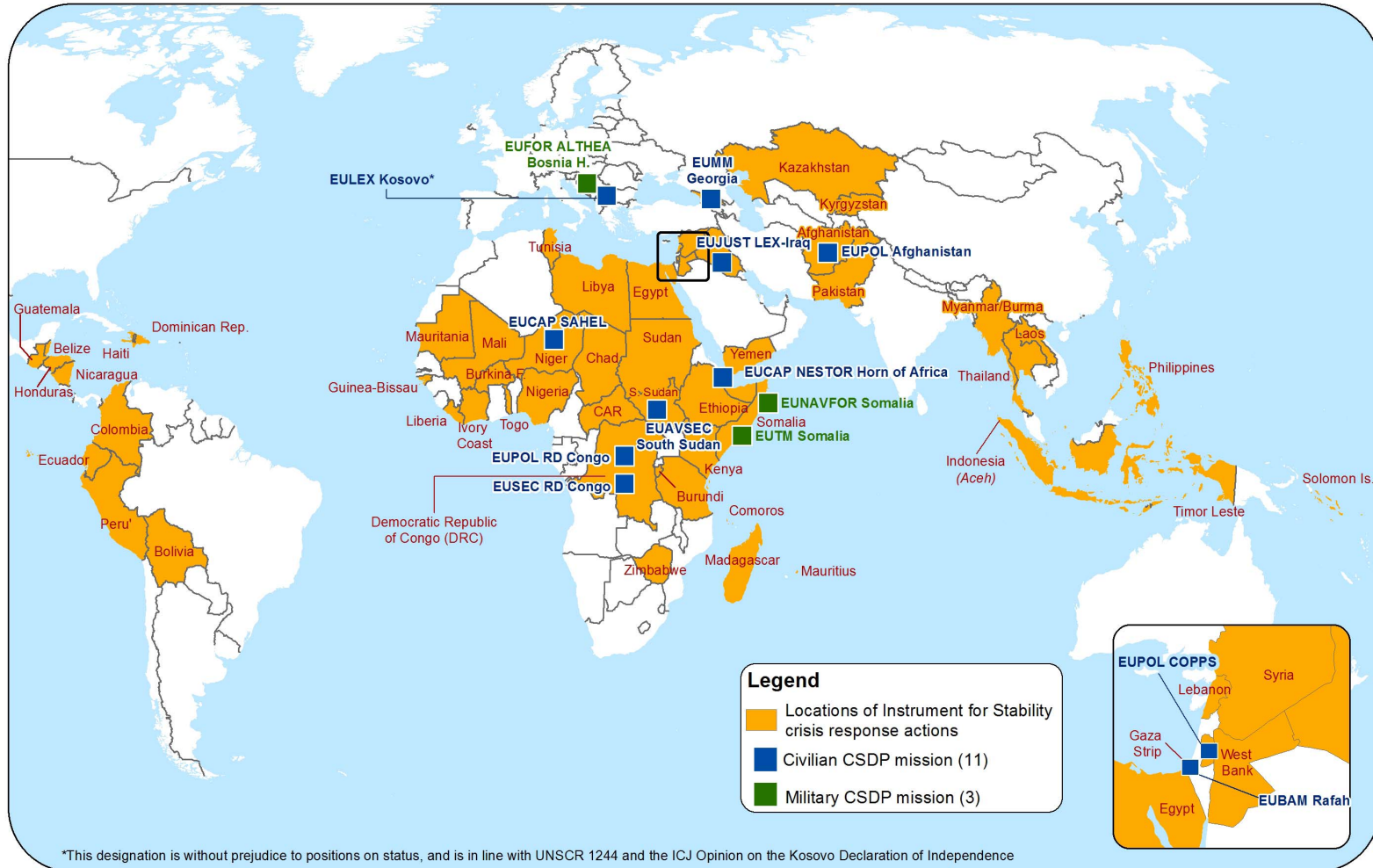
Regions	Countries targeted	Sectors targeted	Funds allocated in € million 2012	Cumulated funds in € million 2007-2012	% of total allocated funds
Africa	AU, DRC, Uganda, Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Sudan/ Darfur, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Zambia, Comoros, Seychelles, Madagascar, Kenya, Burundi	SSR, DDR, ESDP flanking measures, support to AU peace-building, conflict resolution, election preparations, transitional justice, Post-crisis needs assessments	37.43	219.26	25.1%
Southern Caucasus & Central Asia	Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, regional	Elections, CBMs, Rule of Law, Post-conflict response/Early recovery, Urgent policy advice	14.15	78.76	9.0%
Western Balkans & Eastern Europe	Kosovo (under UNSC Resolution 1244 (1999)), Bosnia, Moldova, Belarus, Regional	Rule of Law, ICO, UNMIK Pillar IV, explosive remnants of war (ERW), election preparations, conflict resolution, transitional justice	3.90	55.94	6.4%
Asia and Pacific	Afghanistan, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Burma, Aceh, Mauritania, Bangladesh, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Laos	Rule of Law, transitional justice, conflict resolution and reconciliation, disaster response, elections, SSR, DDR	26.62	167.84	19.2%
Latin America & Caribbean	Colombia, Bolivia, Haiti, Peru, Nicaragua, Cuba, Honduras	Reconciliation, Rule of Law, transitional justice, elections, conflict resolution, disaster response, elections, post-disaster recovery	23.40	98.05	11.2%
Middle East & North Africa	Lebanon, Palestine, Refugees in Syria, Iraq, Libya, Peace Process, Yemen	SSR, border security, rehabilitation, conflict-resolution, support to displaced populations, elections, post-conflict recovery, international tribunal	72.93	209.89	24.1%
Global facilities	Global, not yet allocated	Policy Advocacy, Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation	17.91	42.40	4.9%
Total Crisis Response 2007-2012			196.33	872.139	100.0%



INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY CRISIS RESPONSE GLOBAL REACH – OVERVIEW MAP

EU Instrument for Stability Crisis Response Measures in 2012

(also indicating locations of EU CSDP operations)



INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY

CRISIS RESPONSE MEASURES ADOPTED AND

ONGOING IN 2012


PROGRESS REPORTS BY

COUNTRY/REGION/LOCATION

(CUT OFF DATE 31/12/2012):

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

AFGHANISTAN

Title of IFS Decision(s)	<p>1) Support to women's rights and political participation in Afghanistan¹</p> <p>2) Civilian Police Capacity Building in Afghanistan.</p> <p>3) Support to the Afghan Independent Electoral Commission to develop and consolidate capacity for future elections.</p>	 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">Map source: UNOCHA/ReliefWeb The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. UNOCHA represents approximately the state of October 2010, and does not represent the state of October 2010, and does not represent the state of October 2010. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Map created in Dec 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	<p>Rule of Law/Gender</p> <p>Security Sector</p> <p>Elections</p>	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	<p>1) 17/06/2010 (amended 16/12/2010)</p> <p>2) 06/05/2011 (amended 05/09/2011)</p> <p>3) 25/11/2011</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>1) Contracted: EUR 634,836 Paid: EUR 327,429.6</p> <p>2) Contracted: EUR 15,000,000 Paid: EUR 8,871,357</p> <p>3) Contracted EUR 10,000,000 Paid EUR 6,357,142.85</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>1) 07/06/2011</p> <p>2) 19/10/2011</p> <p>3) 19/03/2012</p>	
End Date	<p>1) 07/12/2012</p> <p>2) 18/10/2013</p> <p>3) 18/09/2013</p>	

Context of Instability

1) Women in Afghanistan continue to face challenges that include political instability, weak governance institutions and rule of law, poverty and widening food scarcity and deep-rooted discriminatory practices against. Although there is a framework for the guarantee of women's rights as enshrined in the Constitution, the National Action Plan for the Women of Afghanistan (NAPWA), Afghan National Development Strategy (ANDS), the Law on Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the majority of Afghan women do not enjoy the most fundamental human rights or have access to the basic services.

2) Progress on Security Sector Reform (SSR) has been uneven, with the justice institutions in particular lagging behind – a cause for concern in the broader Rule of Law strategy, given the close linkages between justice and policing. The Afghan National Police (ANP) is now at an all-time high of almost 150,000 members after sustained efforts, mainly by the US military. However, quantity has

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

not kept up with quality and there are still severe shortcomings in training and equipment of the police. In addition, the unstable security situation, as well as the accelerating withdrawal of international combat troops means that police continue to engage in paramilitary activities rather than holding a more classical law enforcement role providing services to communities. In order for Afghanistan to move towards post-conflict stability, policing is crucial to uphold law and order, and secure the conditions for socioeconomic development. To build trust between the police and local communities, the ANP needs to improve its basic policing duties such as protecting the public against crime and lawlessness, largely through better training. This will have to be done under increasing Afghan leadership, as the transition of responsibility for security from international forces to Afghan forces is finalised.

3) The Afghan electoral reform (ER) mainly consists of institutional capacity building and legislative framework improvements. While the former element is dealt with by UNDP-run ELECT II electoral assistance project, aimed at improving the capabilities of the Afghan Independent Election Commission (IEC), the latter has in the Parliament and in the Presidential Office its main actors. IEC capacity building efforts, in 2012, focused on the rather peripheral issue of Voter Registry (VR), leaving aside more important elements such as personnel selection, vetting and training, infrastructures and technologies. Moreover, no concrete solution was found on VR either, with a protracted confrontation between the IEC/UNDP – favouring a stand-alone VR – and the Government of Afghanistan, whose position in favour of a solution matching the Electronic National ID (ENID) program and VR was supported by large sectors of the International Community, including the EU.

On the legislative framework's side, the Wolesi Jirga (WJ - Parliament's lower house) has approved an innovative draft law on the structure and powers of the IEC and the Election Complaint Commission (ECC), addressing several past shortcomings. However, the Meshrano Jirga (MJ - upper house) amended the text, deleting some key elements. Both houses are now looking for a suitable mediation. As far as the Electoral Law is concerned, the Government has approved and sent to the WJ a draft text that, alongside with questionable new elements, introduces a fundamental change in the existing voting system, much criticized by national and international experts. Parliament is unlikely to accomplish the approval procedures of both laws before its winter recess due to start in January.

Short Description

1) The Rehbar project aims to create a recognised, respected and effective female leadership cadre in Afghanistan. The project develops the capacity of women in existing roles of responsibility in women's organisations and creates meaningful interactions between leaders of women's organisations and people's leaders (specifically female parliamentarians). The project also strengthens regional support mechanisms by connecting Afghan women leaders at the regional level, and by exposing the role of women parliamentarians and leading European women's organisations in The Netherlands and Brussels to Afghan women leaders. The implementation of the action - by Gender Concerns International (GCI) - is based on capacity building and training, promoting interaction and advocacy.

2) The overall objective of the Civilian Police Capacity Building project is to contribute to the stabilisation of Afghanistan by strengthening civilian law enforcement ability of the Afghan National Police, largely through training. A civilian police force capable of upholding the rule of law is crucial to state-building and to addressing the root causes of alienation that drive the insurgency. The EU's strong and consistent backing of a more civilian-focused police has now gained broad recognition among most relevant actors, not least the recently appointed new Minister of Interior. The project complements and enhances the activities of the European Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL). The project aims to construct and equip the Kabul Police Staff College, where EUPOL is the main provider of mentors and trainers, helping to develop the curriculum and supporting general

administration of the college. There is also a quick impact capacity building component made up of three projects implemented by EUPOL, including introducing special community policing units in 7 pilot provinces, enhancing police and prosecutor capacity in dealing with cases of violence against women and ensuring the right to legal aid through police cooperation with the justice providers. Originally, a second training facility was supposed to be built in Bamyan. However, during the course of the year, the Ministry of Interior made it known that Bamyan was no longer a priority and did not figure on the list of training centres to which funding and human resources had been allocated in the Ministry's planning. At the end of the year, it was in the process of being agreed with the MoI that funds for this component would be redirected to finance the refurbishment and equipment of a Crime Management College (CMC), which would also receive training and administrative support from EUPOL. Criminal Investigation is a less "visible" form of policing which also suits the better integration of women in the police force and the CMC would be located within the Afghan National Police Academy, thus reinforcing the educational environment of the CMC.

3) ELECT II has been developed to contribute to the political stabilisation of Afghanistan through support to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in the period up to the next national elections in 2014-15. Specific objectives of the programme (implemented by UNDP) are aligned along three main components:

- Developing the institutional, operational and technical capacity of the IEC;
- Assisting the IEC in developing a sustainable voter registry;
- Increasing the capacity of the IEC in encouraging broader democratic participation.

Activities and State of Play

1) Rehbar Project organised several workshops on women and management in Kabul and held training sessions on advocacy and media in Herat, Jalalabad and Kunduz. The training sessions included 4x3 day courses in Kabul and the 3 provinces and reached 65 women organisations (WO). The project has been lobbying and advocating with Afghan Ministries, MPs and ambassadors within and outside Afghanistan. In November, GCI organised a week-long mission that brought Afghan female leaders to the European Parliament (EP). Participants met with Dutch Parliamentarians and diplomats and spoke at a public event in The Hague on future challenges of female leadership in Afghanistan. This initiative improved communication and networking between Afghan female leaders and European stakeholders and, as a result of the visit to the EP, the latter confirmed a continuing support to Afghan women post 2014. Some of the activities, particularly those related to establishment and development of Regional conflict gender and development platform (RGCD) have not been implemented. GCI's reporting of obstacles in project implementation hasn't been timely. However, despite shortcomings, the project has been overall successful in reaching its objectives of capacity building of women's organisations and networks, facilitating exchange opportunities of good practices between Afghan leaders, regional and European women's networks, and in lobbying and advocacy.

2) The Kabul Staff College construction is proceeding according to schedule. The Delegation has made two site visits and is satisfied with the implementing partner's efforts to apply the highest construction standards for the facility, in full consultation with the Ministry of Interior's Construction Department. In the capacity building component, the Community Policing project manager has secured a Note of Understanding with the Ministry where it undertakes to continue funding the running costs of the community policing units after the end of the project and to ensure that all staff is on the official manning list. In addition, the Minister has asked the international community to use the project as a model for countrywide roll out of the concept. EUPOL has carried out specialised training for prosecutors, police and legal aid providers in areas including interviewing techniques for victims of gender-based violence, the right to defence counsel and strategies for

improving police-prosecutor cooperation. A total of 10 trainings (145 participants) have been delivered over the reporting period. EUPOL is also including these capacity building activities in its broader cooperation with the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA - funded through the Development Cooperation Instrument) under its third pillar, Community Policing. The construction of a perimeter wall for Bamyan RTC was completed and handed over to the MoI as the implementing partner had signed a binding agreement in this regard before the halting of this component.

3) Regrettably, the implementation of ELECT II has been facing during 2012 multiple challenges, mostly attributable to the poor performance and judgment of UNDP programme management. What is also alarming is that such flaws are repeating those highlighted during the first ELECT programme.

More specifically, ELECT II has provided disappointing results both at the technical/managerial level and in terms of political soundness. Among them, the following weaknesses can be highlighted: scarce progress on specific objectives 1 and 3 of the Programme (IEC capacity building and civic education); highly questionable technical initiatives on Voter Registration strategies; uncritical alignment to IEC positions and insufficient technical scrutiny of its decisions; unsatisfactory coordination with donors; over-budgeting and chronic inability to deliver on planned expenditures. In light of the above, intense negotiations with UNDP senior management are currently on-going, in the attempt to revert the trend and ensure a constructive continuation of the Programme. Nevertheless, potential disengagement from ELECT II is also considered as an option, while maintaining EU support to Elections in Afghanistan through different channels.

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


1) Support for women's rights is mainstreamed into programme planning as well as one of the objectives of the EU on Gender and Civil Society development. It fits into the EU Overall strategy for building a representative and vocal civil society with a strong gender focus. The project is relevant and has links with the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). For networking and advocacy purposes GCI also attended the 56th session of the CSW in New York and created new networks as well as strengthened existing links with a wide range of stakeholders at the UN CSW level.

2) As the full transition of security to Afghan responsibility draws closer, the security sector is increasingly looking at the distinction between "green" (military-type) and "blue" (civilian-type) functions of the security forces. EUPOL and its training capacity are at the forefront of the effort to build a strong rule of law based police force that answers the needs of the communities that it serves. By supporting EUPOL with the necessary infrastructure, the Civilian Police Capacity Building project is fully aligned with the EU's broader strategy to support improvements in Afghan governance. The tendency is for LOTFA and EUPOL to work ever closer together. Work in police reform is also complemented by support to the formal justice system, public administration and non-state actors, to strengthen the Government of Afghanistan delivery of justice and other services, in full respect of human rights, as well as to bolster the civil society organisations that must hold it to account. The EU engages actively in the International Police Coordination Board (IPCB), which aims to coordinate all international police reform efforts under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior.

3) ELECT II was designed to represent the cornerstone of the coordinated effort of the international community in support of Afghanistan's electoral framework, in preparation of 2014-15 electoral cycle. Therefore it counts on the participation of most main donors, including EU Member States. However, current concerns about UNDP effective management of the Programme and its performance are voiced by all partners and the coordination of the international community in the sector remains high.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

BOLIVIA

Title of IFS Decision(s)	(1) Promotion of Political Dialogue and Effective Democratic Institutions in Bolivia (2) Support to addressing socio-political conflict in Bolivia	 <p>Map Source: UNOS, EPR The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in May 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Institutional capacity building, conflict mediation	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 05/10/2009 (2) 02/08/2012	
Amount(s)	(1) EUR 4.000.000 ; Contracted EUR 3.861.494,91; Paid EUR 3.549.481,81 (2) EUR 4.000.000 ; Contracted EUR 2.800.000 ; Paid EUR 1.851.378,00	
Start Date of Project	(1) 01/09/2009, (2) 01/11/2012	
End Date	(1) 14/03/2012, (2) 01/08/2014	

Context of Instability

Despite favourable conditions resulting from recent years' sustained economic growth in Bolivia, socio-political instability and high levels of conflict remain crucial challenges to Bolivian democracy and on-going reforms. The resurgence of the TIPNIS-conflict, the violent police uprising in demand of better working conditions and conflicts in the mining sector are but a few examples of the tendency of organised sectors of the population to use protests, at times violent, as a means of defending interests and making demands. The volatile situation emphasises the challenges of the Morales administration to deal efficiently with conflicts and meet increasing citizen demands. Meanwhile, in spite of current reform efforts, the justice system continues to suffer from lack of credibility, further fuelled by recent corruption scandals, and is not perceived as an effective means of resolving controversies or protecting fundamental rights.

In this context, the implementation of the ambitious 2009 Constitution advances slowly and critical reforms such as disputed reforms on decentralisation and sub-national autonomies, the creation of a plural justice system and the effective implementation of collective rights of indigenous peoples, including their right to be consulted on measures that affect their territories, could breed further instability and polarisation.

Short Description

"Promotion of Political Dialogue and Effective Democratic Institutions in Bolivia" aimed to address the immediate political and institutional challenges faced by Bolivia in the run-up to the general and local elections of April 2010, in order to help mitigate social and political conflict. The programme was designed in particular to provide assistance to the organisation of the elections, the promotion of non-violent dialogue, the legislative reform process and the fight against drugs.

"Support to addressing socio-political conflict in Bolivia" is a new programme launched at the end of 2012, aiming to help Bolivian society to find effective, non-violent means to resolve conflicts that may otherwise pose a threat to the stability of the country. It comprises measures in support of 1) the new legislation for the right to prior consultation of indigenous peoples in their territories, 2) strengthening conflict management capacities of state and civil society actors, and 3) strengthening the effectiveness and independence of the judicial system.

Activities and State of Play

All contracts of the IfS programme **"Promotion of Political Dialogue and Effective Democratic Institutions in Bolivia"** ended in 2012, except "Strengthening the implementation of the new Constitution", implemented by the Venice Commission (VC), who organised an international seminar on the implementation of the new legislative framework, with focus on the respect for Human Rights and with participation of judges and prosecutors, as well as members of the Executive. The VC has issued comments on several important draft laws: the draft Law on the distribution of competences and coordination between the indigenous and formal justice systems; the draft Law on the Constitutional Court, the draft Law on the Prosecution Service; the draft Code of Constitutional procedure; and the draft Law on the Public Prosecution Service. In doing so, the VC is contributing to the integration of international law - including international human rights law - into the Bolivian legal systems and to the development of constitutional mechanisms aimed at strengthening the principles of the rule of law, the separation of powers and legal certainty. The VC has also provided training on judicial reform to judges at different levels and to prosecutors.


In the framework of the new IfS programme **"Support to addressing socio-political conflict in Bolivia"**, which started at the end of 2012, the Constitutional Court organised a 5 day seminar on Constitutional Justice, with participation of Departmental Constitutional Courts, the Ministry of Justice, social movements, international organisations and specialists, thus promoting a dialogue between judicial and social actors on the role of the Constitutional Court in the upcoming justice reforms.

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

In line with the EU strategy in the country, the 2009 IfS action has contributed to the implementation of the three priority areas of EU development cooperation by reducing political conflict, reinforcing democratic institutions and strengthening the development of new legislation thus implementing the 2009 Constitution. Under Calls for Proposals (PbP and EIDHR) launched in 2011 further actions have started to support dialogue, consensus building and mediation capacities. All of them are closely related to the 2012 IfS programme, **"Support to addressing socio-political conflict in Bolivia"**. Through its intervention to strengthen the independence of the justice system, this IfS initiative serves to reinforce coordinated European cooperation in the justice area.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Title of IFS Decision	Youth Peace Advocates (YPA) in Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Type of measure	Crisis Preparedness/Peace Building Partnership	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	21 December 2007	
Amount	Contracted: EUR 485,000.00 ; Paid: EUR 448,865.05	
Start Date of Project	31/12/2008	
End Date	31/03/2012	

Context of Instability

Since the end of the war in 1995, Bosnia and Herzegovina has made progress towards political and socio-economic stabilisation with the establishment of democracy, the successful reconstruction of damaged infrastructure, the return of property to pre-war owners and the restoration and ongoing reform of state institutions. However, national divides and low confidence in social institutions led to a low level of social trust and fragile social cohesion. In addition, the rule of law is generally weak, with corruption and politically linked crime undermining international efforts to establish good governance. Young people, along with the elderly, children and people with disabilities are most likely to feel the effects of instability and slow development. Youth are disillusioned about their future. At present, the country's major challenge is to put in place consistent and sustainable structural reforms that guarantee developments towards EU integration, as opposed to the humanitarian concerns of the late nineties.

Short Description

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

Activities and State of Play

All the project activities were successfully implemented in time and the expected results were

achieved.

The project created numerous opportunities for enhanced cooperation among NGOs and relevant local stakeholders that operate in the three targeted communities and Birač county. The support provided by CARE to the partner NGOs was highlighted as a catalyst factor, which enhanced cooperation, professionalism, exchange of good practices, and enabled NGO activists to become better acquainted with the each other's work. The gender aspect was mainstreamed in the project.

Regional gatherings of Municipalities' clerks and the Youth NGOs on the Project Monitoring Meetings created a forum in which the culture of cooperation and respect has been established. As a result, the Youth Peace Activism has been recognized as an important factor in bridging the gaps in communication and cooperation in still deeply divided war torn communities that had witnessed war crimes and massive atrocities.

The social capital influenced and enhanced by the project youth actions were assessed by the beneficiaries as having a positive impact on their personal lives as well as on the social fabrics of the communities they live in.

One project component focused on capacity building of consultancies, in house training and facilitation, as well as NGO training, while a second component carried out awareness raising campaigns and community development actions. As a result, five campaigns were successfully organised: Inclusion through sport, Respect to Diversity, Against Violence, Interreligious Tolerance, and Youth: Past, Future, Peace. A third project component provided eight training sessions on peacebuilding and community development, while a fourth component focused on network building, information exchange, the Common Youth Peace Advocacy Initiative and youth camps.

The project activities directly contributed to strengthening capacities for youth and peace work organisations, raising the level of inter-group communication and cooperation within the youth community, as well as to enhancing the dialogue on different issues, including the recent past. The project also contributed to reconciliation, peace and stability in the target region and on a national level, and to local economic development through improved life and work conditions, in particular for youth communities.

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

The project complemented other EU activities financed under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance and the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and effectively contributed to the wider international efforts to stabilise and democratise the country. Further EU grant schemes will continue to support the stability and peace and promote a culture of human rights amongst youth and the community at large.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

BURKINA FASO

Title of IFS Decision	Support to the 2012 parliamentary and municipal elections	 <p>Map Source: UNCS, Esri/DeLorme The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not necessarily constitute an endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in May 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Elections	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	20/09/2012	
Amount(s)	EUR 3,000,000 Contracted: EUR 3,000,000; paid: 2,400,000	
Start Date of Project	01/07/2012 (retro-active start date)	
End Date	31/07/2013	

Context of Instability

Presidential elections took place in Burkina Faso in 2010. Although these were considered generally free and fair by international observers, some sectors of civil society, and in particular the opposition parties, pointed out flaws in the registration system which contributed to a low voter turnout. These problems were also highlighted by observation missions from ECOWAS and the African Union. In light of the above, the Government of Burkina Faso has adopted a costly new biometric voters' registration system.

Parliamentary and municipal elections in Burkina Faso were held on 2 December 2012. They took place during a particularly sensitive period for the country and the wider Sahel region. Burkina Faso is slowly emerging from a major crisis in early 2011 that shook the state's foundations with a mutiny involving soldiers in several cities (incl. Ouagadougou), widespread riots and the temporary departure of President Compaoré. To address the strong concerns expressed during the crisis, a process based on an intensified dialogue with civil society and a far-reaching renewal of state institutions was launched after June 2011.

Although this process has contributed towards stabilisation, many steps remain to be taken and the current advances could easily be reversed at any time. Meanwhile, the conflict and institutional fragmentation in Mali and the sub-region have a strong potential for destabilising Burkina Faso and other countries in the region due to a spill over effect, as can be seen from mounting social pressures with Burkina Faso's persistent food crisis, which is worsened due to the constant influx of refugees from Mali. The elections were the first general polls after these events and represented a

real challenge for political stability and good governance in Burkina Faso in an unstable regional context where the preservation of peace and stability in the country is crucial.

Short Description

The overall aim of this measure is to help strengthen good governance in Burkina Faso by providing support for the organisation of free and fair elections. More specifically, this action has supported the institutions in charge of electoral administration, in particular the National Independent Election Commission, to prepare the ground for the conduct of credible parliamentary and municipal elections which have an enhanced democratic participation and are in line with international standards.

Support aims at:

- (i) reinforcing the organisational, technical, financial and operational capabilities of the various players involved in the process;
- (ii) promoting civil society participation;
- (iii) organising voter education and sensitisation campaigns; and
- (iv) training polling staff.

Activities and State of Play

Parliamentary and municipal elections took place regularly on 2 December 2012, although for a few polling stations municipal elections had to be repeated in February due to technical problems. National and international observers who monitored the elections almost unanimously assessed them as reasonably free and fair. The new National Assembly and the municipal councils issued by these elections were all installed and started working between February and May. The voter turnout was positive and the process was perceived as broadly credible both by the population and by political forces, with no appreciable popular stir and only limited complaints of inaccuracy in some specific local situations. By this point of view, therefore, it can be stated that the IfS measure contributed to the achievement of its goal. In the aftermath of the elections, the priority has now become to ensure the sustainability of the action and the capitalisation of the progress achieved for the next presidential elections scheduled for 2015.


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

The IfS contribution complements the bilateral support from a number of EU Member States (Sweden, Denmark, and Luxemburg) and other international donors (Switzerland, UNDP) to this action. All these contributions are put together in a basket fund managed by UNDP, with a steering committee composed by all the donors, which meets at least once per month.

Follow-up EU support to sustain the democratic electoral reform process is envisaged under the EDF. Moreover, it complements other EU activities to support the authorities in Burkina Faso on governance-related reforms which has been, and is likely to remain, a priority concentration sector under the EDF.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE

Title of IFS Decision	Appui à la finalisation du programme de DDR dans le Nord-Est de la RCA	 <p>Map Source: EPR, Orange Technologies, UNCS The boundaries and names shown and the designation 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. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Map created in Q3 2014.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	(1) Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 18/10/2012 (same decision for two contracts);	
Amount(s)	(1a) Contracted EUR 2.742.592,76; Paid EUR 1.974.666,79 (1b) Contracted EUR 830.000,00; Paid EUR 0	
Start Date of Project	(1a) 14/11/2012 (1b) 15/11/2012	
End Date	(1a) 13/03/2014 (1b) 14/03/2014	

Context of Instability

La République Centrafricaine (RCA) peine à s'engager dans une sortie de crise durable: en 2012 le climat politique est resté délétère. L'Etat n'est toujours pas en mesure d'asseoir son autorité sur l'ensemble du territoire et depuis le mois de décembre le pays vise une nouvelle phase d'instabilité aigue suite aux succès militaires de la coalition rebelle Seleka.

S'articulant autour de l'Accord de Paix Global de Libreville (APGL) de 2008, le processus de paix a parmi ses principales composantes la mise en œuvre d'un programme de désarmement, démobilisation et réintégration (DDR) qui vise environ 12.000 éléments des principaux groupes politico-militaires signataires. Bien qu'actuellement suspendu, le processus DDR garde toute son actualité; Il était prévu que le programme redémarrera dès la constitution du nouveau gouvernement prévu par les accords de Libreville de janvier 2013, mais dû au coup d'état du 24 mars 2013, la suspension des activités a été prolongé.

Short Description

Le programme d'appui au DDR au Nord Est s'articule en deux contrats différents: a) l'initiative 'Démobilisation dans le Nord Est de la République Centrafricaine' et b) 'Assistance technique aux processus de démobilisation et réinsertion dans le Nord Est de la RCA'.

L'objectif général du programme est de contribuer à la consolidation de la paix et à la stabilisation de la République Centrafricaine. Dans ce cadre un premier projet, mis en œuvre en

gestion conjointe avec le PNUD, vise à réaliser les opérations de démobilisation des anciens combattants. Le deuxième, géré par GIZ International Services à travers la mise en place d'une assistance technique, se propose d'accompagner les autorités nationales dans la préparation d'un programme de réinsertion et le suivi du processus DDR.

Activities and State of Play

Les principales activités prévues dans le cadre du programme 'DDR' peuvent être réparties en trois catégories :

- 1) Opérations de démobilisation: Campagnes de vérification des listes des combattants; Démobilisation des combattants sur les sites de regroupement; Distribution aux démobilisés d'une dotation en pécule et d'un kit de base pour satisfaire leurs besoins immédiats: Mission sur le terrain d'évaluation de la situation post-démobilisation.
- 2) Préparation d'un programme de Réinsertion dans le Nord-Est: Réalisation d'un profilage de tous les combattants; Mise en œuvre de campagnes de sensibilisation; Préparation d'une étude des d'opportunités économiques dans les différentes zones visées; Finalisation et lancement d'un programme de Réinsertion.
- 3) Renforcement de capacités des autorités nationales: Appui aux autorités nationales dans le suivi de la phase de démobilisation et le démarrage du programme de réinsertion; Assistance à la coordination entre les autorités nationales, les groupes politico-militaires et les partenaires techniques et financiers pour assurer une approche globale et cohérente en matière de paix et sécurité; Appui technique dans l'analyse et l'élaboration d'options viables de réintégration.

Les deux contrats ont démarré en novembre 2012 pour une durée de 18 mois mais les activités prévues n'ont pas encore pu avancer à cause de la détérioration du contexte politique et sécuritaire. Depuis le mois de décembre les programmes sont en état de suspension et seront reprises lorsque la situation politique et sécuritaire le permettra.


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

La finalisation du processus DDR pourra donner un apport crucial à la sortie de crise de la République Centrafricaine. Il est attendu que le programme contribue à la sécurisation de la zone du Nord Est, favorisant ainsi la mise en place de programmes complémentaires de stabilisation et de relèvement. A ce titre, 3 millions d'euros de l'enveloppe B du 10^{ème} FED ont été réservés pour assurer la phase successive de réinsertion dans la même zone du pays.

De façon plus générale, le succès du DDR et la poursuite du processus de paix en RCA sont des conditions sine qua non de la bonne mise en œuvre des projets de coopération engagés par l'UE et en particulier l'approche Pôles de Développement (PDD) mise en place par le gouvernement centrafricain pour répondre aux attentes des populations en matière de développement socio-économique dans les villes secondaires. Ainsi, toute amélioration, voire stabilisation de la situation politique et sécuritaire en RCA, renforcera l'impact et les chances de viabilité des activités de développement économique et social prévues dans le cadre des PDD.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

CHAD

<p>Title of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) Support to demining and clearance of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) in northern and eastern Chad</p> <p>(2) Support to the reintegration of demobilized soldiers from Chadian Army</p> <p>(3) Instrument for Stability - part of preparation for crisis situations (Partnership for Peace building) - Annual Action Programme 2011</p>	 <p>Map Source: EPR, Europe Technologies, UNOSG. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Nov 2011.</p> <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
<p>Type of measure</p>	<p>Rule of Law/Post Conflict Recovery/Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)</p>	
<p>Date of Adoption of IFS Decision</p>	<p>(1) 30/07/2012</p> <p>(2) 17/12/2012</p> <p>(3) 14/12/2012 (contracts)</p>	
<p>Amount(s)</p>	<p>(1) EUR 2,500,000 ; Contracted: EUR 2,500,000 ; Paid: EUR 300,000</p> <p>(2) EUR 5,000,000 ; Contracted: EUR 0.00 ; Paid: EUR 0.00</p> <p>(3) EUR 900,000 ; Contracted: EUR 900,000 ; Paid: EUR 0</p>	
<p>Start Date of Project</p>	<p>(1) 01/10/2012</p> <p>(2) envisaged for first quarter of 2013</p> <p>(3) 31/12/2012</p>	
<p>End Date</p>	<p>(1) 30/09/2013</p> <p>(2) to be determined</p> <p>(3) 30/09/2015</p>	

Context of Instability

Large areas of Chad remain affected by mines and UXOs. Recent surveys and the increase of mine-related accidents show that the north, in particular Tibesti, is the region most affected by mines. Its proximity to Libya and mine contamination make Tibesti a safe haven for illegal trafficking. In the east, the mined zones result from internal rebellions and the Darfur conflict between 2003 and 2010.

In view of the increase of terrorist and rebel movements in the region, notably in Nigeria, Mali and Central African Republic, it is important to rapidly open up the mine contaminated areas so as to allow effective access to the authorities. In the east, demining is a precondition to provide assistance aiming at the resettlement and/or safe return of internally displaced persons and/or refugees.

A large number of demobilized soldiers is also a threat to the stability of the country, especially taking into account the regional context characterized by instability (rebellions, terrorism, ethnic based conflicts) in Libya, Sudan, the Central African Republic (CAR) and Nigeria.

In parallel, while Chad is playing a role for regional stability (military intervention in CAR in December 2012 and in Mali in January 2013), internal tensions, mainly of tribal origin along the north-south divide, are still unresolved, with a political arena that remains highly clan-based. Within a context of regional instability, it appears important to strengthen mediation and peace building activities at root level in a country that has known peace in 2008 for the first time since independence in 1960.

Short Description

(1) This intervention aims at providing a mobile clearance capacity to reduce the number of landmine and UXO-related accidents in northern and eastern Chad. The IfS intervention aims at i) deploying two multiple task teams (MTT) to northern Chad to open the main route between Bouřkou and Tibesti and ii) deploying one MTT in eastern Chad (Abeche). MTTs will carry out all mine/UXO clearance related tasks in line with the International Mine Standards (IMAS). Through standby teams, MTTs will also provide emergency response to UN, humanitarian actors and/or refugees and returnees threatened or hindered by mines/UXOs.

(2) This intervention aims at facilitating the social and economic reintegration of 5,000 soldiers demobilized from the Chadian army in 2011. It will provide assistance to those ex-soldiers through material and technical means. Training in various fields (agriculture, small business) will be implemented. Campaigns to raise awareness on human right, civics, health and other issues will be held.

(3) The overall priorities of the call for proposals launched in Chad in 2012 were to support local non-state actors and to strengthen their role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The priorities of the call were to support: i) media as a tool for conflict prevention; ii) women and their role in peace and security; and iii) strengthening the capacity of mediation and dialogue.

Activities and State of Play

(1) The action is being implemented by the Mines Advisory Group (MAG), a UK-based non-profit organisation. So far, MAG, together with the National Demining Authority, has selected the deminers that are currently being trained to start off demining activities, and is acquiring all the material (vehicles, demining equipment) necessary to carry out the action.

(2) The contractual arrangements with the German Agency for International Cooperation are being finalised.

(3) Following the call for proposals launched under the IfS, five contracts with local civil society organisations were signed in December 2012. Activities will start as of January 2013 and aim at contributing to the consolidation of peace at community level, including and strengthening the capacity of local media and peaceful management of natural resources. The role of women in mediation and conflict prevention will be promoted.

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


IfS contributions came as an important addition to international efforts in the field of demining and support to reintegration of demobilised soldiers. The demining action is complementary to efforts made by other donors, notably Japan, Canada and IOM and in support of the national mine

action plan which foresees continued efforts against mines and UXOs and to alleviate the suffering of mine/UXO victims.

The DDR plan is based on the strategy of the Chadian government, which has already carried out (part of) the disarmament and demobilisation exercise. A joint identification mission (EU, France, World Bank and African Development Bank) took place to evaluate how partners could support the government's effort. The IfS action stemmed from this joint mission, as a contribution to the reintegration programme to which the World Bank is also contributing.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

COLOMBIA

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Support to the 'Working Group on Historical Memory' contributing to a truth process on forced disappearances and kidnappings in Colombia</p> <p>(2) Support to the effective implementation of Law 1448 on Victims' Rights and Land Restitution</p>	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Rule of Law / Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) / Reconciliation	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	<p>(1) 17/06/2010</p> <p>(2) 14/12/2012</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) EUR 1,200,000 ; Contracted EUR 1,200,000.00 ; Paid EUR 235,426.00</p> <p>(2) EUR 7,400,000 ; Contracted EUR 0 ; Paid EUR 0</p>	
Start Date of Project(s)	<p>(1) 19/10/2011.</p> <p>(2) First quarter of 2013</p>	
End Date(s)	<p>(1) 19/04/2013</p> <p>(2) September 2014</p>	

Context of Instability

After decades of armed conflict, the present Colombian government initiated a number of policy changes aiming to overcome the protracted armed conflict the country has experienced and its root causes. Forced disappearances of tens of thousands of individuals belong to the serious violations of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) that were perpetrated in Colombia.

During presentations of Historical Memory reports, the Government asked victims for forgiveness, thus creating a new environment for reconciliation. Investigations based on the reports resulted in arrests of perpetrators, thus strengthening the rule of law and improving the human rights situation. A Law on Victims' Rights and Land Restitution was adopted in June 2011, opening opportunities for both reparations to the victims and reconciliation. Furthermore, on 18 October 2012, President Santos launched negotiations with insurgent groups aiming at ending nearly 50 years of armed conflict. The Law on Victims' Rights and Land Restitution has been an important factor enabling peace negotiations to start. Effective implementation will be crucial to the successful conclusion of the negotiations.

Short Description

1) The 'Support to the 'Working Group on Historical Memory' (WGHM) project is contributing to a

truth process on forced disappearances and kidnappings in Colombia. It supports the credible set up of a truth, justice and reconciliation process in Colombia on the issue of forced disappearances. In January 2012 the WGHM became the Centre for Historical Memory (CHM), which has produced reports on massacres and other severe violations of human rights and IHL, committed by guerrilla and paramilitary groups – sometimes with direct state responsibility.

CHM's comprehensive report should help to establish the dimension of the crimes, enable the Colombian State to acknowledge its responsibilities and honour the memory of the victims and their families, thus facilitating the launch of a credible truth, justice and reconciliation process.

2) The programme 'Support to the effective implementation of Law 1448 on Victims' Rights and Land Restitution' consists of a set of five short-term measures which aim primarily at strengthening the government's capacity to produce concrete implementation results and will address issues that currently hamper the effective implementation of this law. They include non-technical studies for land release, administrative support for piloting collective reparations, independent monitoring of and expert advice on the implementation process and inter-institutional coordination, as well as measures improving the protection mechanisms for claimants of rights under threat. On completion of this programme, some measures will be followed-up through on-going or planned cooperation programmes under the development cooperation instrument.

Tangible progress in the implementation of Law 1448 is an urgent concern that could significantly enhance the chance of a peace agreement, thereby contributing to on-going conflict resolution efforts.

Activities and State of Play

1) On 19 October 2011, the Project was signed by *Acción Social*, the Colombian Agency for Development Cooperation. In early 2012 *Acción Social* was restructured and the newly created Centre for Historical Memory (CHM) is now managing the project. CHM made good progress in contracting the different investigation teams and the logistics needed. From 2012 onwards the CHM accelerated implementation and is on track, with a mid-term review report expected by the end of January 2013.


2) The financing decision of the programme supporting the effective implementation of Law 1448 on Victims' Rights and Land Restitution was adopted on 14 December 2012. Contracting for the different activities is foreseen in early 2013.

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

Other activities, funded by bilateral development cooperation aiming at strengthening the State's capacities in dealing with victims and their access to reparations and support are linked to this project. Additionally, the EU is funding through the EIDHR Country Based Support Scheme activities aiming at strengthening victims' organisations. Overall, these actions provide a comprehensive response to the needs of the victims of the Colombian conflict.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Title of IFS Decision/Project	<p>(1) 'Support to in-country actors to prevent and respond to crisis in fragile and conflict-affected situations in Democratic Republic of Congo (under PbP)</p> <p>(2) Appui à la stabilisation en République démocratique du Congo (RDC) par des mesures prioritaires et urgentes dans le secteur de la sécurité</p> <p>(3) Support to the operational capacity of the Congolese National Police to enhance public security in Kinshasa in the context of the upcoming national elections'</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: EDR: Esri/DeLorme, UNEP The boundaries and names shown and the designation used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Oct 2012.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Regional peacebuilding capacity & Security Sector Reform	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	<p>(1) 20/03/2012</p> <p>(2) 09/12/2011</p> <p>(2) 18/05/2011 (contract)</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) EUR 1,500,000</p> <p>(2) EUR 12,600,000 Contracted: EUR 12,400,000</p> <p>(3) EUR 2,000,000 Contracted: EUR 1,879,000 Paid: EUR 1,691,100</p>	
Start Date of Project	<p>(1) Semester 1 of 2013</p> <p>(2) 2 contracts Feb 2012, 3 expected trimester 1 of 2013</p> <p>(3) May 2011</p>	
End Date	<p>(1) expected end date in 2015</p> <p>(2) various component end dates in 2013-2014</p> <p>(3) November 2012</p>	

Context of Instability

After improvements in the overall political environment in DRC continuing during 2010, the tensions that marked the 2011 elections resulted in a marked deterioration with a general dissatisfaction with the democratic process and a weakened legitimacy of the president, affecting his capacity to pursue necessary reforms. The downward spiral continued with the resumed tensions in the East following the establishment of the M23 rebel military group in early 2012. The M23 operations in Eastern DRC, leading to the displacement of large numbers of people, have also led to deterioration in relations with border states, in particular Rwanda and Uganda, in turn further enhancing insecurity. With security problems and persisting tensions, a range of substantial challenges linked to society building still lie ahead. Such a major challenge relates to ensuring

continued progress on overall Security Sector Reform (SSR), critical to the stability of the country and the reconstruction of Congolese society.

Despite robust contributions and the willingness of donors to support the Security Sector Reform in the DRC, substantial overall progress is hardly discernible. The ongoing armed conflict in Eastern DRC further diminishes the results obtained over the past years.

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

Short Description

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

- 1) a € 1.5 million project under PbP which will be signed in first semester 2013 in order to respond to crisis in fragile and conflict-affected areas in Eastern DRC
- 2) a € 12.6 million programme to support several activities linked to Security System Reform
- 3) a € 2 million project (with a similar contribution co-financed by France) "Support the operational capacity of the Congolese National Police to enhance public security in Kinshasa in the context of the upcoming national elections"

Activities and State of Play

1) The PbP action is to be launched in the first semester of 2013.

2) The main objective of this project, approved in December 2011, is to support the ongoing Security Sector Reform and contribute towards limiting the risk for resurgence of conflict in DRC through the effective strengthening of the rule of law. The project consists of the five components listed below, out of which two (c. and d.) have successfully started implementation in March 2012. The implementation of the remaining three components has been delayed due to the fragile political and security situation in the country (elections, delays in forming a new government and the new security crisis in the Kivus, linked to the M23 rebel movement). The start-up of the three remaining components will take place during the first trimester of 2013.

This programme is composed of five complementary components:

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

3) This IfS action was successfully completed in 2012. This IfS action has succeeded in raising operational capacities of police battalions ("Legion Nationale d'Intervention" - LNI) through providing modern communication equipment and training/advice to facilitate


communication/strengthen chains of command between HQs and units on the ground. The project was set up to support the National Police to maintain public order according to professional and democratic standards during the presidential elections of 2011 in Kinshasa. Unlike the widespread violence during and following the 2006 elections, the 2011 elections saw no major outbreak of violence in the capital.

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

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Title of IFS Decision	Support Displaced Haitian population and host communities in the Dominican Republic	 <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Post Disaster Recovery/ Rule of Law/ Reconciliation and Mediation.	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	27/06/2011	
Amount	EUR 5,500,000 ; Contracted: EUR 5,356,879 ; Paid: EUR 3,948,819 (Including EUR 157,142 € budget increase of the contribution agreement with UNFPA)	
Start Date of Project	01/07/2011	
End Date	31/12/2012 (UNHCR: + 6-month extension until 30/06/13; and PUCMM:+ 3-month – extension until 31/03/13)	

Context of Instability

The devastating Haitian earthquake of January 2010 destabilised the country and affected its Dominican neighbour. Dominican solidarity opened a window of opportunity in the complex history of bilateral relations. This improvement was fragile but seems, partly due to this IFS intervention, to have taken slightly stronger root, especially with the new Dominican government's (August 2012) stronger commitment to social inclusion. The undeniable need to regulate migration, trade and other relations with Haiti is slowly leading the Dominican government and private sector towards a more institutional response to these historically rooted issues. The Haitian-Dominican community itself is becoming more articulate and media attitudes are evolving perceptibly. However, Haitian immigrants are still often subject to abuse and some negative attitudes in key institutions may put recent improvements at risk.

Short Description

This IFS intervention consists of three complementary and innovative components. The largest, implemented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), provides comprehensive support to documentation for irregular migrants, migrants' rights, runs a dynamic

campaign to promote tolerance, builds social infrastructure, trains poor host communities and works with Dominican institutions involved with Haitians. The second component, implemented by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), supports the National Statistics Office within the Ministry of Economy Planning and Development, to carry out a national survey in order to gauge the size, structure, role and contribution of (mostly Haitian) immigrant workers to the economic and social life of the Dominican Republic. This survey should enable more effective planning and a more objective policy debate. The third component, implemented by the 'Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra' (PUCMM) is improving and deepening media coverage of the sensitive issues surrounding Haitian immigration and other bi-national relations. It also involves work with Haitian journalists facilitating professional contacts and improved information about Haitian and Dominican societies.

Activities and State of Play


By the end of 2012, all three project components had made important contributions to stability, human rights and bi-national relations. Some 3,000 Haitian citizens living in the Dominican Republic have acquired Haitian ID documents. The official recognition of the status of refugees, long denied in the past, and an effective tolerance campaign are other significant achievements. The national survey of migrant labour has been successfully carried out in difficult conditions and data are being analysed. There has been a perceptible change in the quality and style of media coverage of bi-national affairs between the two countries that share this island.

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

The IfS action complements other development interventions and provides a bridge between the EU's humanitarian disaster relief work and longer-term development support. The wider EU cooperation programme addresses sustainable development through support to public administration reform, education and economic competitiveness, fostering bi-national cooperation with Haiti, and projects to promote human rights, in particular of Haitian immigrants or origin. Political dialogue accompanies programme work on these sensitive issues. The EU contribution represents more than half of public development assistance for the country. Future work in this field could be funded by the EIDHR and the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) programme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

ECUADOR

Title of IFS Decision	Strengthening Human Security in the Northern Border Area of Ecuador (FOSIN)	 <p>Map Sources: UNCS, Europa Technologies, ESRI. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Oct 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Reduce violence and strengthen human security	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	10/06/2010	
Amount(s)	Contracted EUR 3,000,000 ; Paid EUR 3,000,000	
Start Date of Project	01/08/2010	
End Date	31/07/2012	

Context of Instability

The events of 30 September 2010, when a state of emergency was declared amidst a 'coup attempt', have become an unexpected obstacle to the implementation of project activities, generating implications in the short and medium term. The 2010 events were followed by institutional instability of authorities expected to participate in the implementation of the IfS action, including the Ministry of Security and the Ministry of Interior and Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador (STPE). In January 2011, the STPE was threatened with dissolution and partial integration into the Armed Forces, preventing the fulfilment of its anticipated role as the facilitator of inter-agency coordination. In parallel, while relations between Ecuador and Colombia have substantially improved since October 2010, political-institutional conditions on Ecuador's northern border have become more complex.

Short Description

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

Activities and State of Play

Project activities came to an end on July 31, 2012 with all results agreed with the Ecuadorian government having been achieved.

Under objective (1), a partnership with the Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (AME) has been established to promote the adoption of bylaws for setting up Municipal Citizen's Security Councils (CSCM). The mayors of three northern municipalities of the province of Esmeraldas (San Lorenzo, Eloy Alfaro and Rioverde) agreed to contribute from the local budgets to the setting-up of a "*mancomunidad*" (partnership) on security with the support of the IfS project. The project also provided support to local governments for the development of funding strategies in the field of public security. Training and technical support has been provided to the Observatory for Public Security in the province of Sucumbíos. The connectivity of the state (Ministry of Defense) in the Northern border area of Ecuador has been completed; the capacity of the Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador has been increased and the state has strengthened its ability for constructive conflict management in the northern border area.

Under objective (2), partnerships with local and national Civil Society Organisations, the Ecuadorian Centre for Development and Alternative Studies, and the Federation of Women of Sucumbíos have been strengthened with a view to facilitating the implementation of income-generating projects allowing the inclusion of victims of violence. Twenty-eight productive initiatives driven by family or rural women associations have been supported in the northern border area. Two networks of community stores along the Putumayo River (border between Ecuador and Colombia) and in northern Esmeraldas have been set up. Members and partners involved in the ventures have been trained *in situ*, on basic issues of management, accounting, marketing, business management and agricultural production processes, amongst others. Following a study on the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation in the provinces of Sucumbíos, Esmeraldas, Imbabura and Carchi, local laws on gender mainstreaming were passed in two cantons (Eloy Alfaro in Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos Alto in Sucumbíos) and gender units have been created.

Under objective (3), the project has supported the production of an entertaining educational audio-visual product which helps sensitise citizens on critical topics through a fictional story. A Photo-Reporting Exhibition on the youth of the Northern Provinces was created and shown in all railway stations and capacity-building for a network of reporters for Peace was initiated. Codes of peaceful coexistence have been developed and implemented in six schools of the northern border provinces and instruments for monitoring the implementation of the codes have been subsequently developed. In addition, support has been provided to the Ministry of Defence for building the capacity of its Gender Unit in the Directorate of Human Rights. As part of cross-border integration mechanisms, the project has also provided support to the Épera Siapidara nationality for the implementation of a project that aims to strengthen governance within the community. At the request of the Governments of the Carchi and Sucumbíos provinces, the project has implemented a series of training in the area of conflict management.

With regard to sustainability, the Technical Secretariat of Plan Ecuador (STPE) committed to assume in the future, along with other national entities, monitoring responsibilities in the areas of:


- Municipal Public Security Councils
- Agendas of Security Councils and their projects
- Observatory of security
- Conflict Management
- Codes of Peaceful Coexistence
- Reporters Network for Peace
- Income generation projects
- Research on Human Trafficking

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

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

EGYPT

Title of IFS Decision	(1): Support to Elections in Egypt ² (2): Support to Democratic Transition in Egypt ³	 <p>Map Source: UNCTAD, Europe Technology, 2010. 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 June 2010 - www.unhcr.org</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	(1) Support to elections (2.1) Capacity building of civic actors (2.2) Media monitoring in support of civil society actors (2.3) Assessment of elections	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decisions	(1) 18/10/2011 (2.1-2.3) 05/04/2011	
Total Amount(s)	(1) EUR 1,203,431 ; Contracted: EUR 1,203,431 ; Paid: EUR 962,744,80 (2) EUR 2,009,319.10 ; Contracted: EUR 2,009,319 ; Paid: EUR 1,788,059	
Start Dates of Projects	(1) 20/09/11 (2.1) 12/04/2011 (2.2) 13/11/2011 (2.3) 11/05/2012	
End Dates of Projects	(1) 19/09/2012 (2.1) 11/04/2013 (2.2) 12/07/2012 (2.3) 10/07/2012	

Context of Instability

Egypt continued its transition towards democracy at a halting pace. Unrest persisted throughout the year as political crises regularly highlighted the ongoing struggle for power within post-revolution Egypt.

The handing over of powers from the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) to a democratically-elected government seemed uncertain during the first half of 2012. Parliamentary elections at the end of 2011 and early 2012 gave the Muslim Brotherhood and allies a comfortable majority in both houses, as well as the Presidency in June 2012. Liberal forces lost important ground, with consequences for their ability to influence subsequent developments. The drafting and approval of the new Constitution dominated the second half of 2012. The drafting process was denounced as deeply flawed from the onset by liberal forces, claiming a disproportionate influence of islamists on the document. Despite a deeply divisive context, the Constitution was finally approved in December 2012 in a referendum that opponents claim was marred by irregularities. Notwithstanding the shortcomings of the text, the approval of the

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

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

Constitution marked an important step in stabilising the legislative framework, and parliamentary elections in 2013 will hopefully provide a closure to the transition period and a clearer political framework for Egyptian democracy. However, society-defining legislative tasks lie ahead such as drafting the laws that will frame the rights enshrined by the Constitution, which remain deeply divisive. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) have been disappointed and often alarmed by developments in 2012. The window of opportunity briefly opened by the Revolution appears to be closing again with a movement towards reimposing conditions on CSOs comparable and arguably worse than those under the Mubarak regime.

In 2011 the EU set up a rapid and short-term capacity building assistance package, dramatically needed by Egyptian CSOs and transition authorities, which was implemented in 2012.

Short Description and Objectives

(1) Support to elections

Implemented by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA), this action aimed to build capacity of the Egyptian authorities in the electoral process, support voter education campaigns through CSOs, build capacity of domestic electoral witnesses, support the drafting of a new Constitution, and disseminate a series of publications on election management best practices.

(2.1) Capacity building of civic actors

Implemented by Democracy Reporting International (DRI), the action aimed to support CSOs in responding quickly to the transitional situation (such as lobbying policy makers on political reforms and reporting on them), to help create and foster linkages between civil society and civic interest groups that formed during the protests, and to work with Egyptian actors to support them in providing the Egyptian public with analysis on the political reforms that will be undertaken.

(2.2) Media Monitoring in support of civil society actors

Implemented by IPSOS-Egypt for Consultancy Service, the specific objective of this action was to produce a detailed daily review of the most influential newspapers, publications, talk shows, radio programmes and blogs on all matters related to the Parliamentary and Shura election processes in Egypt. This daily review enabled civil society to closely follow and analyse the transition process in a context of deep mutations in the media scene.

(2.3) Support to the assessment of elections

Implemented by the Electoral Institute of South Africa (EISA), the objective of this action was to support the monitoring of the first competitive post-Mubarak presidential elections by deploying an international team of long-term and short-term observers. An additional aim was to provide key recommendations to further improve the election process.

Activities and State of Play

(1) Support Activities to the Electoral Processes in Egypt

The action contributed to the quality of the electoral process. Through cooperation with national authorities and with civil society organizations, polling officers were given practical tools to perform their duties such as a guide for poll workers (130,000 copies) and a quick reference sheet (330,000 copies). Training materials and capacity-building was provided to 571 voter educators, and 443 domestic observers were trained. Public awareness of the constitutional drafting process

was also raised through publication of three types of leaflets (350,000 copies, in Arabic, called “What should be found in the constitution”), and translation of five IDEA publications (Electoral justice handbook, Electoral justice overview, Electoral management design overview, Voting from abroad handbook, Code of Conduct for Ethical and Professional Administration of Elections).

(2.1) Support Democratisation in Egypt

The action built the capacity of local CSOs to participate in the political transition through workshops, training sessions, various thematic publications and direct assistance. It has 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. Capacity of stakeholders was built through training workshops and round tables (more than 30) and linkages between CSOs created. In addition, outreach discussions were held and analysis of the political process produced and distributed to all interested parties. The action enabled Egyptian CSOs to advocate more effectively on issues such as sequencing of reforms, bill of rights, separation of powers and the future architecture of the political system and translate broad demands into specific inputs for the constitutional drafts.

(2.2) Media Monitoring in Egypt

From November 2011 until its end in June 2012, the action produced more than 200 daily media monitoring reports as well as weekly charts reflecting the media presence and ratings of different parties and main political figures during the week. The media review was shared with over 100 Egyptian civil society partners. Thereby providing CSOs with media monitoring reports that allowed them to properly follow and analyse political developments as well as public reaction and responses in a shifting social context, volatile political situation, and changing media landscape.

(2.3) Support to the electoral process in Egypt


Observation by accredited witnesses took place for both rounds of the presidential elections in May and June 2012. Through 33 witness deployments 15 governorates were covered. On election days (23-24 May 2012) the witnesses visited a total of 588 polling stations, and during the runoff election (16-17 June), a further 34 witnesses were deployed in 15 governorates visiting 439 polling stations. In addition the project produced preliminary statements, press conferences, and key recommendations. EISA published two preliminary assessments, held two press conferences and provided 12 key recommendations. It will be publishing a final Election Witness Mission report.

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

The transition process in 2012 has been marked by notable progress but also important setbacks, in a constantly changing context. The IfS has provided the EU with the leverage necessary to focus political attention within Egypt on strategic issues in the electoral process and on the role of civil society in monitoring the transition process. Furthermore, actions supported under the IfS have allowed the EU to create partnerships and pilot projects in the post-revolution context that complement on-going projects under different EU external instruments and explore new areas of intervention.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

ETHIOPIA

Title of IFS Decision	Support to recovery of essential rural productive capacities as affected by Horn of Africa drought crisis	 <p>Map Sources: CIA; Europe Technology; UNCS 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 Sep. 2011.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Recovery	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	25/11/2011	
Amount(s)	Contracted EUR 13,649,999 ; Paid EUR 5,851,853	
Start Date of Project	24/04/2012	
End Date	31/12/2014	

Context of Instability

Ethiopia experiences frequent shocks mainly related to recurrent drought. Following the 2011 crisis, the influx of refugees into Ethiopia from neighbouring countries has presented an acute problem, with a total caseload of nearly 300,000 during 2012, putting considerable strain on the food insecurity situation in the country.

The total number of people affected by the drought and in need of humanitarian assistance for the year 2012 was 3.2 million people from January to July and 3.76 million people for the period from August to December 2012. Despite near average rainfall during the 2012 Meher season (long term rainfall accounting for 85% of the annual agriculture production), the food and commodities prices have remained high, and various reports indicate that relief operations in 2013 will remain important due to the uneven distribution of rains during the year 2012 seasons.

Short Description

The actions funded under the IFS Ethiopia programme provide effective and timely recovery support to those rural households affected by the 2010-2011 drought in the Southern and Eastern parts of Ethiopia.

The overall objective of the IfS programme is to enhance the social and economic stability in the drought-affected areas by supporting the recovery of livelihoods and building resilience of the target poor farmers and pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, involving around 600,000 people. The measure has been formulated based on the needs and priorities identified by the joint Federal Government and Development partners Disaster Risk Management and Food Security task force. Detailed needs assessment and feasibility analyses have been provided by the implementing partners in close consultation with the concerned regional, zonal and world government institutions as well as the respective target communities.

Activities and State of Play

Six project proposals have been selected for IfS funding (total €13.647 Million) under this programme, and are being implemented by a consortia of 19 partner NGOs (13 International and 6 local NGOs). These NGOs have been identified based on their presence and experiences within the targeted geographical areas (Eastern and Southern Ethiopia), and almost all of them have implemented the completed EU Food Facility and/or have on-going ECHO funded projects. Their operational presence in the target locations has allowed the use of existing expertise and field facilities and a quick start to the actions.

Main intervention sectors are: 1) Enhancing access to agricultural inputs (improved seeds, fertiliser etc.); 2) Support for agricultural diversification practices including the promotion of vegetable, fruit and forage production; 3) Supporting on-farm and off-farm income diversification opportunities and access to rural credit services; 4) improving livestock production & productivity and rehabilitation of rangelands; 5) Strengthening access to markets and market information; 6) Rehabilitation/reconstruction of small-scale irrigation schemes; and 7) Local capacity building actions complemented by measures to reduce tension and enhance peaceful co-existence in the areas covered by the actions.

Even though implementation of the projects is at early phase, progress during 2012 is encouraging. Two projects have already achieved some successes in addressing the needs in supply of agricultural inputs (7,823 qt – wheat and maize improved seeds and 965 qt of fertilizers distributed) for the main 2012 'Meher' agricultural season (June to September 2012) to about 12.000 target farmers. The projects interventions have also created the necessary linkages between the agricultural input providers, the micro financing Institutions and the farmers. The interventions have contributed to increasing agricultural production and productivity and are expected to have a positive scale-up impact in benefit to other farmers.

In pastoral areas, the rehabilitation of rangelands and water supply schemes through Cash For Work has also contributed to improving food and income security of the target pastoral households. Gender issues are well addressed under all 6 projects in terms of increasing women's access to credit services and in the promotion of alternative income-generating opportunities for around 35,000 poor women. So far, a total of around 17,000 households are organised in various economic groups and have received financial and technical support through the projects. The projects also seeks to strengthen existing community/traditional peace and development institutions in addressing tensions triggered by drought-induced resource based conflict in agro-/pastoral areas. Relevant activities are underway such as training linked to Early Warning Systems, assessment of potential conflict areas and close monitoring of the situations.

Through a separate service contract, two experienced sharing and dialogue forums for stakeholders in the area of food security were organised in September 2011 and in December 2012 by the EU Delegation jointly with the USAID offices and the Government of Ethiopia/Ministry of Agriculture under the umbrella of the existing Rural Economic Development and Food Security platform. The forum has been successful, with wider participation of stakeholders (nearly 130 participants) from the government institutions, representatives from the pastoral communities, Donor Partners, Civil Society Organisations, and other actors, including private sector representatives. The forum has created an opportunity for key stakeholders at all levels to mutually share experiences and analyse lessons learned in pursuit of food security, with specific focus in the low land areas of Ethiopia. Effectiveness of the coordination mechanisms, synergies, complementarities and harmonisation, mechanisms for dissemination and scaling-up of best practices have been relevant topics of the workshop.

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

The response to the 2011 crisis in the Horn of Africa has been broad and has involved Donor Partners and agencies from both the humanitarian and the development side. The Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) is currently the largest safety net program in Sub-Saharan Africa, providing support to 6.8 million (in 2012/13) chronically food insecure rural citizens (about 8 % of the population). The PSNP is a government programme implemented with support from a consortium of ten international donors (WB, CIDA, DFID, EC, USAID, WFP, IRISH AID, SIDA, EKN and DANIDA). Under the 5-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), the Government of Ethiopia is committed to achieve national food sufficiency by the end of 2015. In Ethiopia in particular, the EU and EU Member States have provided around € 144 Million for emergency humanitarian assistance in 2011. Within a context of increased attention to ensuring linkages between humanitarian and development interventions, the IfS funded initiative has represented a timely and innovative approach putting recovery, rehabilitation and development as well as resilience at the core of the EU action. The IfS interventions are expected to significantly contribute to early recovery of the target poor smallholder farmers, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities, and are complementary to the ECHO funded DRR initiatives with a view to scaling-up of best practices in those areas.

In 2012, the EC developed a new initiative "Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience – SHARE" to address drought resilience through a combined humanitarian-development approach. The objectives of the EC SHARE – "Accelerating Resilience Capacity in southern and eastern Ethiopia" (ARCE) programme, is to enhance drought resilience and food security of vulnerable populations in Southern and Eastern Ethiopia. It offers an ideal opportunity to link relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) agendas and bring them to the forefront in Ethiopia. The total indicative budget allocation for Ethiopia, including the funding committed for the 6 IfS projects is € 63.75 million.

The Delegation is also in the process to increase the coordination with EU MS through the recently signed EU Joint Cooperation Strategy and through an on-going mapping exercise of the resilience related interventions in order to avoid overlapping and improve synergies and complementarities. Long-term interventions through the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security focal area of the upcoming 11th European Development Fund (2014 to 2020) shall also target the most vulnerable food insecure parts of the country for building resilience.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

FIJI

Title of IFS Decision	Support to the constitutional process	 <p>Map Source: UNOSat, Esri/DeLorme The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map loaded in May 2012.</p> <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Return to democracy and the rule of law	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	06/12/2012	
Amount(s)	Indicative allocation: EUR 1,730,000 Contracted EUR 595,000; Paid EUR 247,406	
Start Date of Project	01/11/2012	
End Date	01/11/2013	

Context of Instability

Since its independence in 1970, Fiji has recorded four coups d'état: two in 1987, one in 2000 and the latest on 5 December 2006. The roots of the instability lie in ethnic conflict and related issues. However, the elections scheduled for 2009, in preparation of which the EU provided technical assistance from the Instrument for Stability, were cancelled after the abrogation of the Constitution in April 2009 by Fiji's President in reaction to the Court of Appeal ruling, declaring the 2006 coup illegal and the interim government invalid. From then till January 2012, the country has been governed by Decrees, of which some severely restricted basic human rights. The timeline for the preparation of a new constitution (the fourth since independence) and subsequent parliamentary elections was announced by Fiji's interim Prime Minister Commodore Bainimarama on 9 March 2012. This involves several stages: (1) public consultations by a Constitution Commission, followed by the drafting of a new Constitution (July-December 2012); (2) the review and adoption of a final draft text by a Constituent Assembly (January-March 2013); (3) assent to the new Constitution by the President of Fiji (March/April 2013); and (4) pave the way for the adoption of a new electoral law, and for parliamentary elections, no later than September 2014.

Short Description

This project aims to assist Fiji in returning to democratic government by contributing to the implementation of the constitutional review process. The project is composed of two parts: (1) Support to the elaboration of a draft constitution by providing financial assistance to the Constitution Commission to finalise its process of consultation, review, drafting and presentation of a draft constitution for Fiji and to prepare the ground for the Constituent Assembly; and (2)

Support to the discussion and adoption of the draft constitution by the Constituent Assembly by providing financial assistance to cover its secretarial expenses as well as those related to its membership and activities.

Activities and State of Play

The first phase of the assistance has been channelled through Conciliation Resources, a UK-based NGO which has been contracted by the Constitution Commission to assist it in its work.

IfS funding supported the functioning of the Constitution Commission by paying for operational costs and salaries of 16 members of staff employed by the Secretariat, including the Executive Secretary, finance, communications, analytical and administrative staff. The project also covered technical assistance provided by Conciliation Resources, supporting the Secretariat in planning and implementing two peer reviews of the draft constitution - in financial management and in donor reporting. 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 and the archiving upon completion of the Commission's work. 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. The experts then prepared the draft constitution by mid-December, two weeks in advance of schedule. The formal presentation of the draft constitution to the President was made on 21 December.

The draft text contains an extensive bill of rights, including socio-economic rights, and aims to promote active citizenship. It also foresees a quota for women in elections (first 30% then 50% of party lists). However, in a joint address to the nation on 10 January 2013, the President and the Prime Minister announced that a new amended draft would be prepared by the government and that the new text would retain the key human rights provisions of the original draft.

It will be this new text that the Constituent Assembly will discuss and adopt. The new draft should be ready by the end of January 2013 and the Constituent Assembly would start its work in February and adopt the constitution by late March, which would be followed by the President's assent early April.

In the current context where the Constituent Assembly has not yet been set up, the opportunity and the modalities of implementing the second phase of the IfS project (support to the Constituent Assembly) will be decided once the relevant details have been announced by the Fiji Government.

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, that also includes long-standing support from the EIDHR's (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights) country-based support scheme to civil society organisations working in the field of human rights and democratisation; specific support to civic education funded from the 10th European Development Fund, and possible electoral assistance that may be developed during 2013. The IfS project provides part of the international support to the Constitution Commission alongside other donors such as Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The IfS project 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.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

GEORGIA

Title of IFS Decision	(1) Support for Georgian efforts to overcome its political crises and to deepen its democratic reforms (2) Support for stabilisation in conflict affected areas	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Post-conflict assistance, confidence building measures, technical assistance, media monitoring of elections, gender equality, support to civil society	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 15/04/2010 (2) 22/06/2012	
Amount(s)	(1) <i>Committed:</i> EUR 7,850,000 ; <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 7,844,999 ; <i>Paid:</i> EUR 7,262,645 (2) <i>Committed:</i> EUR 8,145,000 ; <i>Contracted:</i> EUR 7,768,356 ; <i>Paid:</i> EUR 2,087,780	
Start Date of Project	(1) 15/04/2010 (2) 02/06/2012	
End Date of the project	(1) 22/09/2012 (2) 31/12/2013	

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 entities seek independence from Georgia, while the EU and the vast majority of international actors firmly support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognised borders. A period of growing tensions in both breakaway regions escalated in August 2008, when a conflict broke out involving Georgia, Russia, and separatist groups from South Ossetia and Abkhazia.

Mediated by the EU, the parties reached a ceasefire agreement on 12 August 2008 and negotiated the Implementing Measures of 8 September 2008. The six-point agreement of 12 August 2008 mandated the launch of the Geneva International Discussions chaired by the EU, the UN, and the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) 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 22 rounds of discussions as at the end of 2012. An EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) was established on 15 September 2008 to monitor the Parties' actions and compliance with the six-point agreement, and is still in place.

After the August 2008 war, Russia recognised the two breakaway regions, which have also since been recognised by Nicaragua, Venezuela, Nauru and Tuvalu (their independence is also

recognised by [Transnistria](#), Nagorno Karabakh, and each by the other) and Vanuatu, which recognised Abkhazia only. The overall situation along the Administrative Boundary Lines (ABL) last year was relatively calm but incidents, such as the recent military build-up along the ABL to South Ossetia in September 2012, occasional shooting incidents or detentions for "illegal crossings" continue to occur and the situation remains volatile. The change of government in Georgia in October 2012, and the appointment of Paata Zakareishvili (a well-known NGO activist and with long-standing contacts in/with Abkhazia and South Ossetia) as State Minister for Reintegration, have hinted at a change in the attitude of Georgia towards the two breakaway territories which might contribute to breaking the current deadlock.

Short Description

(1) Support for Georgian efforts to overcome its political crises and to deepen its democratic reforms - This IfS intervention was intended to support Georgia in its efforts to overcome its current political crises and deepen its democratic reforms as an important factor in long-term conflict resolution. It supported activities in four areas: (i) Election Media Support; (ii) Support to a planned repatriation and integration process of the Muslim Mtskhethians; (iii) Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism; and (iv) Support to the State Ministry of Reintegration.

(2) Support for stabilisation in conflict affected areas (CRIS 2012/24280) - This programme is intended to support the peaceful settlement of conflicts in Georgia and the prevention of further violent confrontations by promoting contacts at grass-root level and facilitating de-isolation of the breakaway regions.

Activities and State of Play

(1) Support for Georgian efforts to overcome its political crises and to deepen its democratic reforms - The four projects mentioned above came to an end in 2012, with actions (iii) and (iv) being continued under the fourth IfS package (see paragraph 3, below).

During its first phase Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM) proved to be an extremely valuable tool, with more than 300 project ideas having been received and a total of 62 contracts signed. During its first phase COBERM funded projects supported conflict affected communities in different ways, ranging from public diplomacy events, youth education initiatives, improved livelihood operations, joint cultural endeavours and peace journalism training and actions. Amongst others COBERM allowed for six students (three from Abkhazia and three from Georgian-administered territory) to carry out an MBA together in a European University.

The project "Support to a planned repatriation and integration process of the Muslim Mtskhethians" has worked in setting up more and more pragmatic procedures for the selection and physical relocation of Mtskhethian families, considering the interests of the deported Mtskhethians as well as those of the Georgian state and society. During the life of the project 5,841 applications for repatriation were received and 781 were approved and actioned.

(2) Support for stabilisation in conflict affected areas - 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; and (v) Support to confidence-building through rehabilitation of water-related infrastructure.

In addition, this programme foresees support to initiatives emanating from the Geneva Talks.

The projects are still in an early phase of implementation, however the "Professional media for elections" project has already delivered tangible results: Monitoring of the news on the main TV and radio channels, in addition to selected print and online media outlets, have been implemented for 7 months now in the pre- and post- parliamentary election environment. The results of the media monitoring were discussed weekly on a TV programme broadcast on the Georgian Public Broadcaster and also updated on the website www.mediamonitor.ge. The project also provided, and continues to provide, support to a group of media experts who drafted legislative amendments which were key to ensuring the introduction of the must-carry/must-offer principle and new rules on greater transparency of media ownership.


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

There has been considerable impact from these IfS interventions. The four IfS packages for Georgia have progressively moved from strict post-conflict relief (strong focus on shelter to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the first one) to more long-term measures (strengthening of media, confidence building through civil society initiatives, capacity building to the State Ministry for Reintegration, gender equality, etc).

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 (EUSR) and the EUMM activities. The flexibility innate to IfS has been key in allowing the EU to be present in the conflict-affected areas and to pave the way for other stakeholders (local and international NGOs, and other donors) to start/boost their activities in Abkhazia, after years where the EU was a main donor in Abkhazia.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

GUATEMALA-BELIZE

Title of IFS Decision	(1) Support to the peaceful resolution of the longstanding territorial dispute	
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 Britain occupied what is Belize today. More specifically, the dispute 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. The conflict has been fuelled so far by different readings of history and interpretation of the applicable international treaties, with Belize opting for a political solution and Guatemala for a legal settlement.

Though Belize gained independence in 1981, it was only in 1992 that Guatemala recognized it, but without abandoning its claims over part of the Belizean territory, including 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. That expanse represents the territory of a logging concession granted to Britain 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 dispute in 1980 (Resolution 35/20).

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. The Agreement included a buffer zone managed by the OAS and provided for regular rounds of negotiations to reach a settlement. In February 2006, the

parties agreed to negotiate on the maritime aspect of the dispute. However, and in spite of numerous ministerial and technical rounds, no comprehensive agreement had been reached to date. In January 2007, Guatemala's former President Berger and Belize's Prime Minister Musa agreed to abide by an OAS Resolution and resettle inhabitants living in the no-man's land. The limited and temporary nature of the OAS-mediated agreement locked the parties into a pactum de negotiando, but not de contrahendo. Therefore, the dispute endured until late 2008 without the parties having reached agreement on the methods to settle it.

On 8 December 2008, the Foreign Ministers of Belize and Guatemala signed at OAS headquarters, the "Special Agreement between Guatemala and Belize to submit the territorial, insular and maritime claim of Guatemala to the International Court of Justice." Currently, Belize and Guatemala are making the necessary arrangements in their respective domestic systems to submit to a referendum the decision to ask the International Court of Justice to settle the territorial dispute. The referenda will take place simultaneously on October 6, 2013.

Short Description

The action funded by the EU through a Contribution Agreement with the OAS, aims at facilitating the implementation of the OAS-backed confidence-building measures between Guatemala and Belize so that conflicts do not escalate, and tensions are reduced. Public information campaigns leading to the simultaneous referenda scheduled for 6 October, 2013 will be supported as well.

Activities and State of Play

The project will be launched in early January 2013. The specific Contribution Agreement with the OAS was officially signed in Washington D.C. on 3 December and a pre-financing payment will be made in January 2013.

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

EU support will be implemented in the framework of contributions by other members of the so called "Group of friends". Canada will support the activities of the OAS Office in the Adjacency Zone (AZ), the activities of the information campaigns and the resettlement of the four remaining Guatemalan families living in the Adjacency Zone (administered by Belize) into Guatemala with a contribution of 1 million Canadian dollars. Spain contributed US\$100,000 towards the verification efforts of the OAS/AZ Office and Mexico contributed US\$5,000 to the Belize-Guatemala process. The United Kingdom also indicated that it will support the information campaigns in both countries through a total contribution of £37,000 channelled via the OAS. Germany provided US\$50,000 for the culture of peace programme.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

GUINEA BISSAU

Title of IFS Decision	Support to presidential elections in Guinea Bissau ⁴	
Type of measure	Elections	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	24/03/2011	
Amount(s)	Contracted EUR 1.000.000 ; Paid EUR 950.000	
Start Date of Project	10/02/2012	
End Date	09/02/2013	

Context of Instability

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

The former President of the Republic, Malam Bacai Sanha, was elected in 2009 following the assassination of his predecessor Nino Vieira. In January 2012 Malam Bacai Sanha passed away and the President of the National Assembly called for the first round of the anticipated Presidential elections to be held.

The first round of the Presidential elections took place on 18 March 2012 in a peaceful and orderly climate, with no major incidents recorded. All international observers agreed that the first round was largely free and fair. The abstention rate was high (45%). However, the runner-up, former President Kumba Yala, who scored 23% of the votes against 49% for Prime Minister Carlos Gomes Junior, rejected the results, alleging fraud and threatening to boycott the second round. Four other candidates also challenged the results.

The Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, General Indjai, was reported to have repeatedly threatened a coup if elections were not cancelled. Mr Kumba Yala is also reported to have repeatedly said that

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

the second round would not take place and that whoever would try to go for it, should "assume the consequences". On 12 April 2012, military forces seized control and detained the interim President, Raimundo Pereira, as well as Carlos Gomes, the candidate who was likely to become the new President. Both were consequently released on 27 April and handed over to ECOWAS (Economic Community Of West African States) representatives, who brought them to Abidjan. A "Comando militar" ruled the country de facto until 18 May 2012, when a Political Transition Pact and a Political Agreement were concluded with the main opposition party, PRS, and a number of minor political groupings, mostly without representation in the National Popular Assembly. The main party PAIGC, which holds a Parliamentary majority of over two thirds, was excluded from them.

Under the aegis of ECOWAS, the Pact sets a one year timeframe and the functions and powers of a President of the Republic of Transition and a Government of Transition, based on an extra-parliamentary minority. Despite formally handing over the power to civilians, the military are still in full control and keep the upper hand in all key decisions and the justice system. Only ECOWAS and some of its member States have recognized the transition authorities.

In November 2012, negotiations between the PAIGC and the transitional government (TG) on possible participation of the former in the transitional government led to the establishment of a parliamentary commission within the People's National Assembly to review the transition roadmap with a view to determining a technically feasible date for the holding of the next presidential and legislative elections.

On 17 January 2013, the PAIGC joined the transition pact which had been subscribed in by the military and a coalition of minority parties just after the April 2012 coup against the PAIGC government. This opens the way to the participation of the PAIGC in the TG.

Short Description

The EU contribution was channelled through a Multi-Donor basket fund managed by UNDP. The basket fund reached a total amount of EUR 3.5 million with the EU and Nigeria being the main contributors. Other donors contributing to the Fund are Brazil, Japan, South Africa, Turkey and the UK. The basket fund aimed at supporting the electoral process by enabling the organisation of an early Presidential poll in an effective, transparent and inclusive way.

Activities and State of Play

The basket fund was used to fund electoral activities related to the first round of the Presidential elections. The coup d'état perpetrated on 12 April 2012 disrupted the electoral process and prevented the second round of the anticipated Presidential elections from taking place. Consequently, the funding was suspended. The EU stands ready to continue supporting the electoral process provided that credible civilian rule is restored.

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

The role played by this IfS project was essential, as it enabled a very quick and successful response from the EU to finance the electoral process within a very short time-frame. As one of the main contributors to the organisation of the Presidential elections, the project confirmed the EU's political commitment to support the consolidation of democracy in Guinea-Bissau. Moreover, this IfS project was complemented by assistance electoral support activities financed by the 10th European Development Fund.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

HAITI

Title of IFS Decision	(1) Institutionalising capacity of Non State Actors for Peacebuilding and Delivery of conflict sensitive Humanitarian Assistance (2) Human Rights Networks Peace Building Capacity Project (3) Programme to Support the Restoration of the Haitian Government's Crisis Preparedness Capacity	 <p>Copyright: UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Post-Disaster Recovery, Reconciliation and Mediation	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 31/03/2008 (2) 31/03/2008 (3) 27/07/2010	
Amount(s)	(1) EUR 750,000 Contracted; EUR 750,000 Paid (2) EUR 589,598 Contracted, EUR 471,678 Paid (3) EUR 19,999,990 Contracted; EUR 17,706,000 Paid	
Start Date of Project	(1) 01/04/2009; (2) 01/04/2009; (3) 01/10/2010;	
End Date	(1) 30/06/2012; (2) 30/09/2012; (3) 01/04/2012;	

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 caused over 230,000 deaths and left 300,000 injured according to government estimates. In some areas up to 90% of buildings were destroyed leaving over a million people homeless. The earthquake further weakened the capacity of the authorities to manage the country. During 2010 and 2011 the most pressing humanitarian needs were addressed but the country continued to face massive recovery and reconstruction challenges.

A long and contentious electoral process in the second half of 2010 meant that it wasn't until October 2011 that there was a functioning government in place. The political crisis continued throughout 2012 with a three-month lame duck government following the resignation of the prime minister, difficulties with the establishment of the judicial council (CSPJ, the main institution with

oversight of judges), lack of progress in the establishment of an electoral council and an indefinite postponement of local and senatorial elections.

Issues such as a highly polarised, zero-sum political context, 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) The 'Institutionalising capacity of Non State Actors for Peacebuilding and Delivery of conflict sensitive Humanitarian Assistance' programme aims to reduce levels of violent conflict in urban areas and more effective peace building in Haiti.
- (2) The 'Human Rights Networks Peace Building Capacity Project' fosters cooperation within civil society by strengthening the organisational and technical capacities of the National Network of Human Rights Defence.
- (3) The 'Programme to Support the Restoration of the Haitian Government's Crisis Preparedness Capacity' supports institutions and communities affected by the January 2010 earthquake by (a) reinforcing civil protection systems, (b) encouraging political dialogue, and (c) providing cash for work opportunities.

Activities and State of Play

2012 was the final year of execution for all activities.

(1) The project has allowed nearly 350 members of peace committees from different sectors, different religions and political affiliation to have monthly dialogues and to organise collaborative actions that have benefitted entire communities. Through an association created in Saint Martin, the project has enabled the development of links between influential private investors from the Haitian formal private sector and the community. This has benefited from several initiatives including a mobile clinic, food distribution, microcredit initiatives etc. The project has also developed best practices for the transformation of protracted social conflict and for conflict sensitive interventions in fragile states.

(2) Ten departmental structures of the National Network for Human Rights Defence have been created and strengthened through training for member organisations; provision of in-kind support (office equipment and furniture); financial support (contribution to office rent); allowing for increased and improved monitoring of human rights and a more adequate mediation capacity.

(3) Under the Programme to Support the Restoration of the Haitian Government:

(a) The Haitian system for risk management and disaster response has been supported by providing 140 municipalities with at least one container of first aid equipment each. A total of 300 containers have been distributed and more than 3,000 local volunteers have been trained in the use of the material provided. The creation of a permanent operational crisis cell and the strengthening of the crisis communication capacity at national and local levels complement the effort made at community level.

(b) The Club de Madrid organised seven high-level events where global leaders met with Haitian leaders to help them forge a clearer perspective of the country's future. In February 2012, their last visit focused on investment policy in the tourism and mining sectors.

(c) Finally, a cash for work programme, implemented through UNDP, made a direct contribution to the restoration of livelihoods, creating more than 158,000 temporary jobs throughout the country.


Two new projects will be launched in 2013 under an Interim Response Programme: (i) renewed support to the national risk management and disaster response system; and (ii) support to the 2013 local and senatorial electoral process. In addition, a local call for proposals under the Peacebuilding Partnership will also be launched this year.

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

IfS Interventions in Haiti are in line with EU strategy. They complement 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 supported non-humanitarian aspects of the reconstruction effort.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

HONDURAS

Title of IFS Decision	Promoting Democratic Governance and Reconciliation in Honduras	 Copyright: UN ReliefWeb
Type of measure	Reconciliation, capacity building, elections	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	08/07/2010	
Amount(s)	EUR 1,150,000 ; Contracted EUR 1,150,000 ; Paid EUR 1,108,590	
Start Date of Project	01/09/2010	
End Date	30/06/2012	

Context of Instability

Since democracy was restored in the early 1980s, Honduras experienced its deepest political, institutional and social crisis on 28 June 2009, when the Honduran armed forces intervened in political life, forcing the democratically-elected President Manuel Zelaya into exile. On the same day, the Honduran Congress deposed Zelaya and the President of Congress, Roberto Micheletti, was nominated interim President, leading a de facto Government for the next 7 months. The general election held in November 2009 was conducted in a generally transparent manner and marked a turning point in the crisis. The election of President Lobo Sosa and his programme of national reconciliation brought institutional stability, but the overall political situation of the country remained fragile, with serious economic and democratic challenges and with regards to the protection of human rights and the freedom of expression. These challenges and weaknesses continue to be a major threat, especially in view of the forthcoming electoral period (primary elections were held in 2012 and general elections are foreseen in 2013).

Short Description

The IFS project supported the national reconciliation process with a view to strengthening the country's democratic institutions and to implementing necessary social and political reforms. Its objectives were:

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

Activities and State of Play

The project had the following 4 components:

1) Political Platforms for dialogue and reforms: Establishment of the platform: "Active Citizenship" facilitating social and political dialogue among national, regional and local actors on key political and institutional reforms. At the end of the project, 18 representatives of political forces stated their commitment to the dialogue. The Supreme Electoral Tribunal received support to organise public information workshops and consultations on political and electoral reforms. As a result a proposal for reforms of the Electoral Law was presented to the National Congress. The action also supported the dissemination of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)'s recommendations across the country, as well as the creation of a Follow-up Unit dedicated to the implementation of TRC's recommendations. At the end of the project 13 recommendations had been implemented. The action further supported the elaboration of the 2012-2015 report by the '*Proyecto de Análisis Político y Escenarios Prospectivos*' (PAPEP) which contributed to the understanding of the crisis and of possible solutions.

2) Strengthening of the National System for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights: The action contributed to law reform proposals, on the reparation of victims of HR violations and on the establishment of the 'forced disappearance' penal typology. Discussions with the Human Rights Commission of the National Congress, the Minister for Human Rights, the National Committee on Prevention of Torture (CONAPREV), the Special Prosecutor for Human Rights (FEDH) and civil society resulted in an agreement to present joint development initiatives and the provision of technical and political support for the creation of a Ministry of Justice and Human Rights. The FEDH received capacity building and organisational support. As a result of the action, the CONAPREV counts on a strategic plan aiming to coordinate donors' support and organise its work. International human rights instruments and standards were published and disseminated to 150 judges, prosecutors and human rights defenders, as well as among stakeholders at large. The action supported Human Rights organisations to facilitate their participation in the Universal Peer Review process. It also funded the design of a national awareness raising campaign on human rights, called "Derecho a Ser" (Right to be). This component was implemented by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

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


4) Media participation in the Reconciliation Process: The project implemented a campaign to accompany the presentation and dissemination of the TRC's report in Central America. It also organised a round of meetings in different cities with more than 200 journalists, editors and public opinion makers. The topic of such meetings was "The role of mass media in the strengthening of citizenship and of reconciliation processes". A High Level Forum on the subject was organised in June 2012, with the participation of 80 journalists.

Role of the IfS Action within the broader EU and International Response

The IfS action was consistent with parallel EU initiatives to provide support to selected NGOs and Human Rights defenders under the EIDHR as well as an on-going integrated EU support programme for the security sector. The action contributed to the implementation of the key priority areas of the EU development cooperation identified in the Country Strategy Paper for Honduras, in particular, support to the security and justice sectors, social cohesion and poverty reduction. Only a few donors are working on governance. The international response to the crisis was limited in terms of cooperation projects, except in the Human Rights field where the IfS action was part of a broader strategy to strengthen the institutional framework for promotion and defence of human rights.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

INDONESIA (ACEH)

Title of IFS Decision	(1) Aceh Peace Process Follow-Up (2) Accompanying Measures for the Aceh Peace Process	 <p>Copyright UN ReliefWeb</p>
Type of measure	Reconciliation, mediation, political dialogue, supporting civilian administration and law enforcement authorities	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	(1) 2/06/2010 (2) 29/11/2010	
Amount(s)	(1) Contracted: EUR 610,000 / Paid: EUR 549,000 (2) Contracted: EUR 3,499,998 / Paid: EUR 3,344,442	
Start Date of Project	(1) 5/7/2010 (2) 16/12/2010	
End Date	(1) 1/6/2012 (2) 10/7/2012	

Context of Instability

The signing in Helsinki of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) on 15 August 2005 brought an end to three decades of conflict in Aceh.

The EU priority has since been to assist local actors build sufficient capacity to sustain the peace process, thereby ensuring that the Acehnese people enjoy the benefits of peace. As part of the peace agreement, Aceh was given significant control over its own resources (such as oil, gas, and special autonomy funds), leaving the provincial institutions with large responsibilities to deliver. However, it quickly became obvious that these institutions, including the newly elected Parliament and the civil service, were under-equipped to tackle the challenges the province was facing, particularly in the sphere of good governance and economic development. At the same time, political tensions continued because some parts of the peace agreement were not fully implemented.

While the general situation in Aceh continues to improve, key democratic institutions remain weak with allegations of rising corruption and a tense political environment. In this context, the EU, through the Instrument for Stability (IfS), decided in 2010 to renew its engagement in the peace process at the political level and accompany it with key flanking measures such as support to local governance.

Short Description

The IfS activities in Indonesia contributed to safeguarding a stable and sustainable post-conflict environment in Aceh. The Aceh Peace Process Follow-Up Project increased trust between the parties to the 2005 MoU and other stakeholders by improving communication channels, while different accompanying measures contributed to improved local governance, community policing, re-

integration of ex-combatants.

Activities and State of Play

The first of the dialogues initiated by the EUs implementing partner Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) took place in May 2011. It was hosted by the Aceh desk of the Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, with CMI participating as an observer. Despite the tensions related to the local elections which, after several postponements, finally took place in April 2012, the Aceh Peace Process Follow-Up Project has managed to establish a dialogue process, which continues after the EU project finished in July 2012, with the two parties having agreed to resolve differences linked to the interpretation of the MoU by 2014.


The accompanying measures were completed successfully by July 2012. Key institutions have been strengthened, although further capacity building will be needed. Community policing, which was the key element of the EU programme, is now covered under the 2013 Aceh provincial budget and can be considered consolidated across the province. The community ranger project successfully re-integrated more than 100 ex-combatants by training and employing them as forest rangers in charge of preventing illegal logging in Aceh's national parks. This programme also contributed positively to livelihood activities of small communities living on the edge of the forest.

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

The EU has been closely engaged in supporting peace in Aceh through: financially supporting the peace talks; monitoring the peace agreement; deploying an Election Observation Mission to observe the local elections in December 2006; assisting the implementation of the MoU through the EC "Aceh Peace Process Support - APPS" programme (EUR 15.85 million); support for the reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants and amnestied prisoners under the IfS precursor Ready Reaction Mechanism; and the Aid to Uprooted People programmes (EUR 8.5 million). This was complemented in 2008 with further support to Aceh governance through the IfS "Aceh Governance Stabilisation Initiative" (EUR 3 million). IfS activities in Aceh during 2012 built upon and consolidated EU support for the Aceh Peace Process provided since 2005. In the challenging context of Aceh, the IfS projects continue to have a tangible and positive impact on wide segments of the Acehnese society reflected, for example, by the improved relations between the police and local communities and by enhanced planning capacities of provincial and district governments.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Title of IFS Decision	<p>(1) Support to the functioning of Alassane Ouattara's administration</p> <p>(2) Support to legislative elections and national reconciliation</p>	 <p style="font-size: small;">Map Source: UNCT, Esri/DeLorme 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>
Type of measure	<p>(1) Post conflict recovery</p> <p>(2) Election support; reconciliation and mediation</p>	
Date of Adoption of IFS Decision	<p>(1) 07/04/2011</p> <p>(2) 12/10/2011</p>	
Amount(s)	<p>(1) EUR 1,000,000 ; Contracted: EUR 1,000,000 ; Paid: EUR 690644,68</p> <p>(2) EUR 11,000,000 Contracted: EUR 11,000,000 Paid: EUR 8,909,884.64</p>	
Start Date of Project	(1)18/07/2011, (2)12/10/2011	
End Date	(1)17/08/2012, (2)June 2014	

Context of Instability

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

The internal conflict ended in April 2011 with the arrest of Laurent Gbagbo. With the December legislative elections, 2011 represented an essential step in re-establishing the constitutional order in Cote d'Ivoire and achieving a key goal of the peace process. The National Assembly, officially inaugurated in March 2012 for the first time in 10 years, managed to successfully conduct its two mandatory 3 month sessions in 2012.

Even though progress has been made, the security situation remains volatile. Since August 2012 the country has been facing a deterioration of the security situation with random attacks on security and other strategic points all over the country which led to an intensification of check-points in Abidjan and outside. In this context some human rights violations have occurred, and condemned by international partners as well as by local and international Human Rights organizations. The government has admitted that violations occurred and has endeavoured to take steps to ensure that

they are not repeated.

In November 2012, the country experienced an unexpected change of government and the nomination of a new Prime Minister (former MFA, Kablan Duncan). Local elections, a potential source of instability, are scheduled for the beginning of 2013. Dialogue between government and opposition, mainly with the Front Populaire Ivoirien of former President Gbagbo, is nearly non-existent, although some progress have been noted in the first trimester of 2013. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process has moved slightly forward with the adoption of the DDR policy and the establishment of the Authority for DDR (ADDR) but problems persist. Progress on a national SSR policy and implementation are key elements for 2013. The Truth, Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission (CDVR) is far from achieving its objectives while slowly approaching the end of its mandate. Structural causes of the Ivorian crisis, including land issues and those related to citizenship, remain un-tackled. They are sometimes revived by the return of displaced persons and the arrival of new migrants from the sub-region. Although a rural land law was passed in 1998 and amended in 2004, it has never been properly implemented due to lack of governmental capacity, years of conflict, and conflicting interests. Lack of access to land as well as fragile social cohesion is said to be one of the main obstacles to return according to Ivorian refugees.

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

Short Description

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

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

Activities and State of Play

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

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

Activities under the reconciliation component started in February 2012. This component aims at supporting i) transitional justice initiatives, ii) conflict resolution related to land disputes; and iii) enhanced media awareness and conflict-sensitive reporting, as well as strengthening the role of women in the peace process. Activities under these three projects are well under way. A pilot project aiming at reconciliation between the population and the national police is also ongoing and proving valuable.

The project on media awareness and professional journalism as a means of conflict prevention is implemented by the international NGO ERIS and has a big sensitization component targeting women and youth in particular and focusing on peace and reconciliation and democracy. These activities are implemented by an Ivorian branch of a West African NGO dealing with peace and security of women in the region (RESPFECO) and includes around 200 events all over the country. The project dealing with land disputes, implemented by the Norwegian Refugee Council, focuses on the western area of

Côte d'Ivoire, where intercommunity conflicts (mostly over land issues) have provoked hundreds of victims in the last years. Special attention is paid to obstacles to women's access to land and participation in the resolution of land disputes, especially in the context of advocacy. The transitional justice project finances technical assistance and training activities to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. It is implemented by the specialized NGO ICTJ. The reconciliation between the population and the national police project includes the rehabilitation and equipment of Police offices and police trainings, including how to deal with cases of violence against women and children.

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

Given the magnitude of the challenges the country is facing and the expectations of the population towards the new regime, the Instrument for Stability support was crucial to assist the most urgent priorities to help stabilise the country. The legislative elections were held in a timely and orderly manner. The technical assistance provided to the seven key ministries involved in the crisis response contributed to the revival of activities and stabilization of the situation in the country. In order to prevent another cycle of violence, it is critical to strengthen the capacity of communities to manage and resolve land disputes, to strengthen the capacity of the local media and to reinforce people's safety and trust in authorities, thus creating favourable conditions for national reconciliation. The priorities of the transitional period are also addressed by the other available EU instruments on a longer term basis, including the European Development Fund as well as thematic budget lines supporting human rights and non-state actors.