

EN

EN

EN



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 9.7.2009
SEC(2009) 932

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying document to the

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT**

**Annual report from the European Commission
on the Instrument for Stability in 2008**

{COM(2009) 341 final}

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Stability Instrument Crisis Response - Exceptional Assistance Measures adopted in 2007 and 2008	
Progress reports by country	4
Stability Instrument Crisis Response 2007-2008 At A Glance	5
Stability Instrument Crisis Response Global Reach – Overview Map	6
Afghanistan.....	7
African Union (Addis Ababa).....	8
Armenia	9
Bangladesh.....	10
Bolivia.....	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12
Burma/Myanmar	13
Central African Republic	14
Chad.....	15
Colombia.....	16
Democratic Republic of Congo	17
Fiji.....	19
Georgia	20
Guinea Bissau	22
Haiti	23
Indonesia (Aceh).....	24
Kosovo*.....	25
Kyrgyzstan.....	27
Lebanon	28
Libya	31
Nepal.....	32
Nicaragua.....	34
occupied Palestinian territory	35
Peru.....	37
Philippines	39
Sierra Leone.....	40
Solomon Islands.....	41
Somalia	42
Sri Lanka.....	43
Sudan (Darfur).....	44
Syria.....	45

Thailand	47
Timor Leste.....	49
Uganda	50
Zambia	52
Zimbabwe	53
Implementation of Instrument for Stability (IfS) Facilities	55
Conflict Resources Facility (CRF) - €2 million.....	55
Facilities for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation for the benefit of third countries in crisis situations (PAMF) -	56
Facility for urgent actions involving support to tribunals of international character and transitional justice initiatives	57
Stability Instrument Crisis Preparedness - Peacebuilding Partnership - Progress report	
(Article 4.3 IfS Regulation).....	59
Stability Instrument Article 4.1 and 4.2 - Measures adopted in 2007 and 2008 - Progress reports.....	62
Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism	
(Article 4.1 IfS Regulation).....	63
Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents (Article 4.2 IfS Regulation).....	64
OVERALL IFS ALLOCATIONS, COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN BETWEEN CRISIS RESPONSE / CRISIS PREPAREDNESS / LONGER-TERM THREATS (BUDGET HEADING 19.06)	68
IFS CRISIS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS 2008: COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS	69
IFS CRISIS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS 2007: COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS	70
IFS LONG-TERM COMPONENT: 2008 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS.....	71
IFS LONG-TERM COMPONENT: 2007 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS.....	72

STABILITY INSTRUMENT

CRISIS RESPONSE

(http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/ifs/index_en.htm)

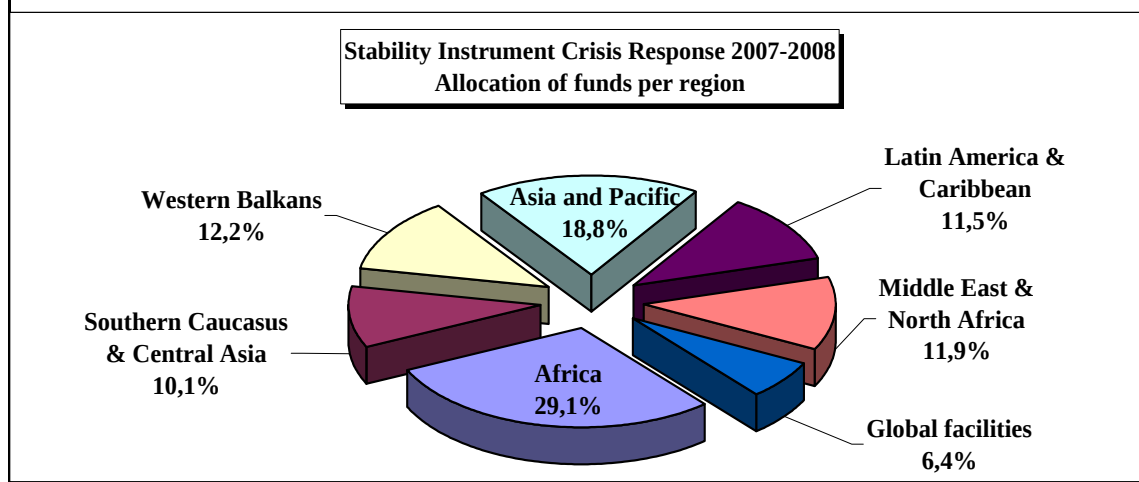
EXCEPTIONAL ASSISTANCE MEASURES ADOPTED IN 2007 AND 2008

PROGRESS REPORTS BY COUNTRY

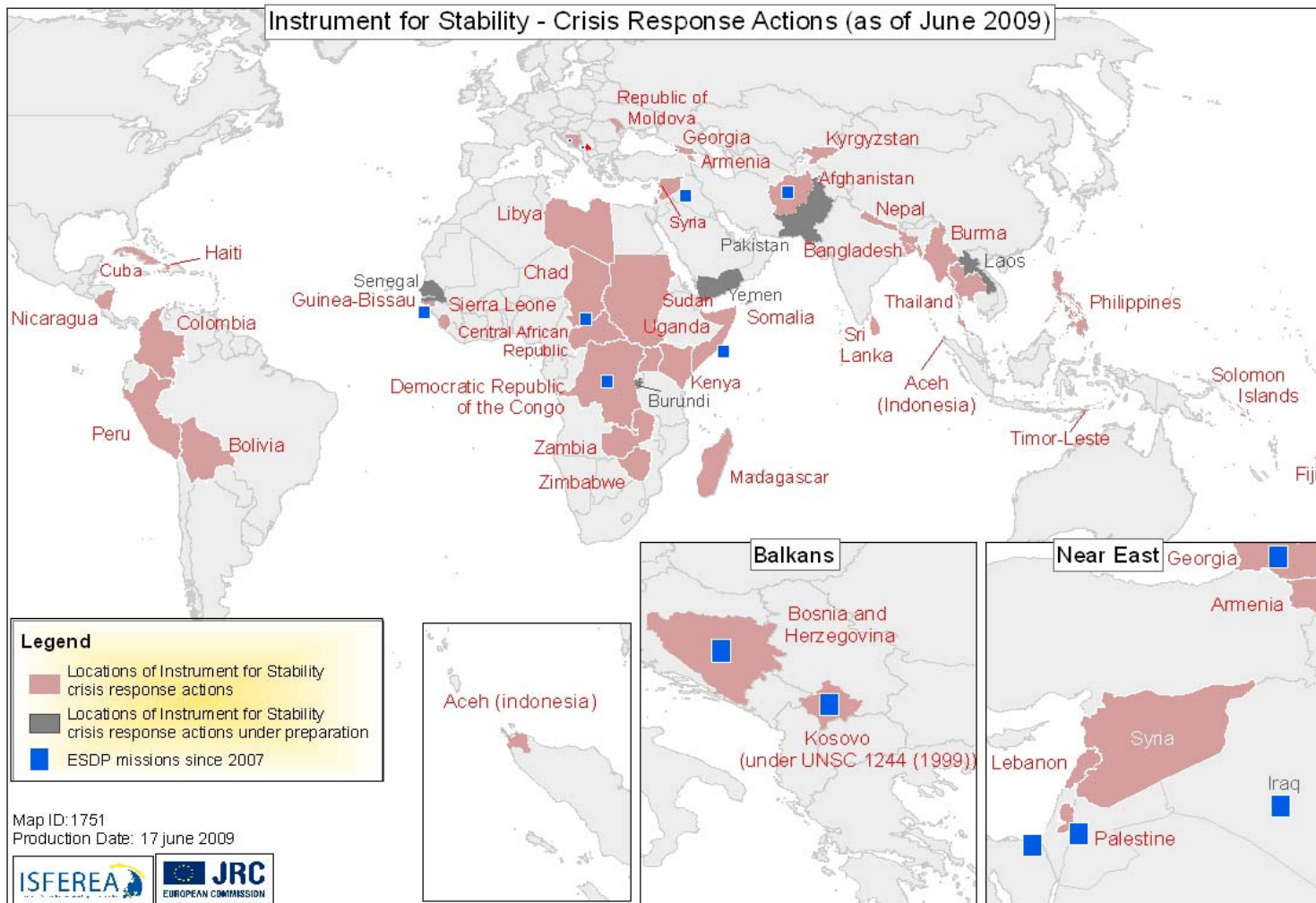
STABILITY INSTRUMENT CRISIS RESPONSE 2007-2008 AT A GLANCE

Regions	Countries targeted	Sectors targeted	Adopted measures	Funds allocated in € million	% of total allocated funds
Africa	DRC, Uganda, Somalia, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Darfur, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Zambia	SSR, ESDP flanking measures, support to AU peace-building, conflict resolution, election preparations, transitional justice	16	64,1	29,1%
Southern Caucasus & Central Asia	Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia	Elections, CBMs, Rule of Law, Post-conflict response/Early recovery, Urgent policy advice	6	22,2	10,1%
Western Balkans	Kosovo (under UNSC Resolution 1244 (1999)), Bosnia	Rule of Law, ICO, UNMIK Pillar IV, explosive remnants of war (ERW)	4	26,9	12,2%
Asia and Pacific	Afghanistan, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Burma, Aceh, Bangladesh, Solomon Islands, Fiji, Timor-Leste, Nepal	Rule of Law, transitional justice, conflict resolution and reconciliation, disaster response, elections, SSR, DDR	14	41,4	18,8%
Latin America & Caribbean	Colombia, Bolivia, Haiti, Peru, Nicaragua	Reconciliation, Rule of Law, transitional justice, conflict resolution, disaster response	7	25,2	11,5%
Middle East & North Africa	Lebanon, Palestine, Iraqi Refugees in Syria, Libya	SSR, border security, rehabilitation, conflict-resolution, protection and support of displaced populations, elections	8	26,2	11,9%
Global facilities	Policy Advice and Mediation, Conflict Resources, Transitional Justice*		4	14	6,4%
Total Crisis Response 2007/2008			59	220	100,0%

*This amount represents ongoing projects with global reach and the remainder of funds on the facilities yet to be contracted.



STABILITY INSTRUMENT CRISIS RESPONSE GLOBAL REACH – OVERVIEW MAP



**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN
AFGHANISTAN**

Title of IfS Decision(s): Afghanistan – Reform of the Justice Sector

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 03/04/2007

Amount(s): € 2,300,000 - **Contracted:** € 2,300,000 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: € 1.676.651

Start Date(s) of project(s): 29/6/2007 - **End Date(s):** 28/11/2008

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): This programme was developed as a result of a joint Commission-Council fact-finding mission to Afghanistan in September 2006, which also led to police support being pursued under the ESDP through the later launch in 2007 of EUPOL Afghanistan. The purpose of this IfS project was to provide complementary urgent support to develop improved conditions of service for judges and prosecutors in the Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office, and to support the development of a national legal aid system in the Ministry of Justice.

Objectives: This programme aimed to rapidly assist the Government in drawing up and implementing a reform programme in key justice institutions, the Supreme Court and the Attorney General's Office, covering issues such as recruitment and personnel systems, pay and grading for judges and prosecutors, and in the Ministry of Justice, to develop its responsibilities, in particular in putting in place a new legal aid system, which provides a nationwide coverage of representation in court.

Activities: The programme provided a team of European specialists, long and short term, to support the justice institutions, management of the programme, and co-ordination and inter-agency issues. The Ministry of Justice was assisted in designing a new national strategy for legal aid and an implementation plan, to set up the nucleus of a Legal Aid Department. Several institutions were assisted in preparing annual budgets for presentation to the Ministry of Finance; the ongoing national civil service pay and grading process was assessed and support given on its implementation. Support to the Supreme Court and Prosecutor's Office included the assessment of the existing draft legislation which addresses the issues of organisation and pay/grading within the judiciary and public prosecution service. Plans for the introduction of conditions for recruitment, service, and grading scales, including a plan of phased implementation were developed.

Implementation status: The 17-months programme came to a close at the end of November 2008, with complementary follow-up activities in the Justice Sector under the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) due to commence in 2009. The programme was successful, although in this environment of embryonic public administration, there were obstacles to be overcome, not least related to personalities, but also because of the confluence of a modern system of justice and traditional *sharia* law. The Ministry of Justice was able to develop a budget proposal and present it effectively for the first time, some key issues were addressed by the justice institutions, such as the minimum educational requirements for Judges and Prosecutors, work on the development of pay scales at a level which would assist in the fight against corruption, and near the end of the programme, as a culmination of considerable work, future steps to be taken to provide legal aid, including the creation of a Legal Aid Board, were formulated and agreed by the Ministry of Justice.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This programme was an early step within a much wider EU engagement now under way in the rule of law sector in Afghanistan. The programme is the precursor to a longer term justice programme, financed from the EC's national programme for Afghanistan under the DCI, and is aimed at strengthening the rule of law in the country. The EC is providing a significant level of funds to the Law and Order Trust Fund (LOTFA) for the salaries of the new Afghan National Police. To date, the EC has channelled some €281 million into LOTFA. The ESDP mission EUPOL Afghanistan is providing training and mentoring of the Afghan National Police, with outreach to provinces and support to reforming the Ministry of Interior. EC actions in the justice sector are designed to dovetail with the ESDP police mission, especially with regard to the interface between the police and the criminal justice system.

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

Title of IfS Decision(s): – Exceptional Assistance Measure to support the African Union Strategic Management and Planning Cell (SMPC) for AMISOM

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 9/10/2007

Amount(s): € 5.000.000 - **Contracted:** € 4.907.000 - **Paid:** € 2.631.966

Start Date(s) of project(s): December 2007 - **End Date(s):** June 2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): Capacity building programme financing the establishment and functioning for the first eighteen months of a Strategic Planning and Management Unit (SPMU) within the AU Commission Peace Support Operations Division's (PSOD).

Objectives: The programme aims to strengthen the African Union PSOD strategic management, planning and operational capacity in relation to its Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and to ensure co-ordination of African and International support to the Mission and between PSOD, AMISOM and security sector related programming in Somalia through a provision of staff and related operational support to the AU Strategic Management and Planning Cell

Activities: The bulk of programme costs concerns staff costs (including salaries) for 34 African planners/experts and 26 local support to be recruited by AU. Additionally the programme caters for the cost of office rentals and the purchase of equipment (office, transport, communications, etc.) as well as a small external technical assistance

Implementation status: Programme implementation is considerably behind schedule since the AU has only been able to recruit some 5 of the 34 African planners foreseen. To compensate for this lack of African planners the AU has resorted to the international community and several organisations (UN, EU, NATO) have seconded planners to this unit. A combined EC/Council SEC monitoring mission has been organised in order to discuss with the AU its implementation difficulties and possible ways to redress the situation before the end of the programme.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: IfS support to SPMU needs to be seen in the context of the strong EU involvement in the situation in Somalia. A fully fledged EU naval operation to fight against piracy (NAVFOR ATALANTA) was launched in December 2008 for a duration of 12 months. The Commission is also providing important financial support from the African Peace Facility (APF) to the AU peace keeping mission in Somalia (AMISOM, € 15 million in 2007, further € 20 million in 2008). More globally, there are obvious linkages with other capacity building measures being financed by the EC, most notably from the APF, within the general framework of the EU-Africa strategic partnership. It was in fact anticipated that the IfS short term support could pave the way for embedding structural planning and management capacity in the AU PSOD in line with the long-term aims of the above mentioned partnership with the AU.

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

Title of IfS Decision: Urgent policy advice on reforms to the government of Armenia

Date of adoption of IfS Decision: 05/11/2008 (under the "PAMF" Facility)

Amount: € 810,000 - **Contracted** to date: € 810,000 - **Paid** to date: € 729,000

Start Date of project: 17/11/2008 **End Date:** 16/05/2009

Short description of the project: Following violent demonstrations and clashes in Yerevan in the aftermath of Presidential elections on 19 February 2008, the government of Armenia declared a "state of emergency". Political tensions in the country have remained acute since the elections. Against this background the new President of Armenia, Serzh Sargsyan, expressed to the public his intention to work intensively on confidence building in order to stabilize the situation and to reopen a dialogue with the opposition as soon as possible. The President requested that the Commission support his programme of reforms and confidence building by providing advisors, to ensure that the reform process is conducted in line with European standards. In response, the objective of the project is to support key Armenian institutions in the design and implementation of Armenia's own reform agenda, notably through the implementation of the EU-Armenia European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan (ENP AP). Support is aimed at strengthening the capacity of the key institutions, including the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary powers of the Republic of Armenia (RA) together with other Armenian institutions and organisations.

Objectives: The EU Advisory Group provides high level political and technical advice necessary to design and steer reforms, advising also on proper implementation, in order to support the Armenian modernisation processes towards democracy, good governance, rule of law, and market economy. This includes providing advice to the RA on further strengthening relations with Civil Society, and the further strengthening of democratic structures, of the rule of law, including reform of the judiciary and combat of fraud and corruption and on strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in compliance with international commitments of the RA.

Activities: The project provides up to 10 advisers with the team leader located in the Presidential Administration. Other advisors are allocated to the Prime Minister, the Parliament, the Human Rights Defender, the Ministries of Finance, Economy and Foreign Affairs. In the light of developments, other advisors might be recruited for other institutions. The following are focus areas: *Strengthening of democratic institutions:* (i) Support to the Constitutional Reform of the RA, which provides better separation of powers, independence of the judiciary and functioning of local self-government; (ii) Further reform of political system in line with actions foreseen in the ENP AP; (iii) Further reform of the judiciary. *Strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms:* (i) the adoption of further measures to fully implement actions foreseen under priority 2 of the ENP AP ; (ii) Supporting RA in further developing the Human Rights Defender institution in accordance with relevant European and international standards. *Good Governance:* (i) Assisting RA in reforming public administration, enhancing its effectiveness, capacity and efficiency; (ii) Assisting RA in evaluating and introducing necessary reforms to the functioning of the civil service system including e-government, introduction of ethic code, continuing an efficient fight against corruption, strengthening of a unified and transparent system of recruitment and improving educational training for civil servants; (iii) Assisting RA in the process of reforms of law enforcement bodies in line with the Armenian National Security Strategy and the ENP Action Plan; *Media Environment:* (i) Assisting RA in promoting pluralism of public media and freedom of the media, promoting a high level of professionalism in the media.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The urgent and limited action is highly complementary to the EU's neighbourhood policy, as it addresses the causes of internal instability while at the same time supporting reforms in line with the ENP AP. It is expected that the advisory group would receive follow-on support from ENPI.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN BANGLADESH

Title of IfS Decision(s): Programme of Support for the rehabilitation of livelihoods devastated by cyclone SIDR in Bangladesh

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 05/06/2008

Amount(s): € 13.000.000 - Contracted: € 13.000.000 - **Paid:** € 3,660,171

Start Date(s) of project(s): 01/06/2008 - **End Date(s):** 30/11/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The project provides urgently needed support for the recovery and rehabilitation of livelihoods in coastal areas severely affected by cyclone SIDR which struck Bangladesh on 15 November 2007. A Joint Damage Loss and Needs Assessment, also financed through the Instrument for Stability, estimated the total amount of damages and losses caused by the cyclone at over € 1.1 billion, equivalent to 2.8% of Bangladesh's GDP. Damage and losses were concentrated in the housing sector (50%), productive sectors (30%) and public infrastructure (16%). The IfS project provides much needed additional assistance for recovery and rehabilitation in the worst-hit areas of the country.

Objectives: The overall objective is to contribute to socio-economic stability in the cyclone SIDR affected coastal areas of Southern Bangladesh, thus ensuring effective LRRD with earlier DG ECHO interventions. The specific objective is to quickly rehabilitate livelihoods in cyclone SIDR affected coastal areas of Southern Bangladesh.

Activities: The project covers two components: 1) Support to agriculture-based livelihoods rehabilitation; and 2) Support to non-agriculture-based livelihoods rehabilitation. The major activities are: 1a) Rehabilitate rice production, 1b) Rehabilitate maize production, 1c) Rehabilitate annual vegetable/fruits production, 1d) Rehabilitate betel leaf production, 1e) Rehabilitate livestock production, 1f) Replace destroyed fishing boats and nets, 1g) Rehabilitate and intensify social forestry, 2a) Replace destroyed rickshaw vans, 2b) Rehabilitate destroyed small business establishments and 2c) Pay cash for rehabilitation of destroyed public assets (Cash for Work).

Implementation status: The local implementing partner, BRAC, a leading NGO in Bangladesh, has successfully commenced and continued project implementation in the last 7 months of 2008. Project beneficiaries were, and will continue to be, selected from cyclone SIDR affected occupational groups using a set of predefined criteria for each category of beneficiary, particularly targeting families with women headed households, vulnerable children, disabled, elderly with no income earning household members, ethnic minorities and other socially excluded groups. In general, progress has been very good with implementation of the range of project activities in all 30 *upazillas* (sub-districts) in 9 districts. The project is achieving excellent results in the field. In many cases, the project has gone beyond mere rehabilitation of the livelihood due to the use of high quality seeds and close technical supervision. For the components "boat, rickshaw van and small business" the rehabilitation of the livelihoods to the pre-SIDR situation followed almost immediately after the reception of the grant/equipment. BRAC is coordinating very closely with the government and local authorities on its SIDR rehabilitation programmes and there has been strong support and government presence, instrumental in mobilising farmers to accept BRAC agricultural initiatives by attending community meetings and providing education.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This action will help to link the relief phase, for which ECHO has already provided € 20.425 million, and the longer term reconstruction and development of the affected areas. It is designed to build upon previous and ongoing ECHO emergency interventions and to link up with ongoing DIPECHO disaster preparedness activities and longer term EC development support to reduce the risks following this disaster and improve food security. The Delegation is ensuring complementarity with planned and ongoing ECHO interventions through regular interaction.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN BOLIVIA

Title of IfS Decision(s): Comprehensive Study on the Legal Demand of the Coca Leaf in Bolivia

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 15/11/2007 (under the “PAMF” Facility)

Amount(s): € 1,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 1,000,000 - **Paid:** € 500,000

Start Date(s) of project(s): 01/02/2008 **End Date(s):** 31/01/2010

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The action “Comprehensive Study on the Legal Demand of the Coca Leaf in Bolivia” assists the Bolivian government (GoB) in establishing the factual basis regarding the traditional coca production in order to redesign, after 20 years, the legal framework for its anti drugs policy. For this purpose, eight countrywide statistical surveys and scientific studies deepen and update the knowledge on different related aspects such as the traditional and legal coca consumption in households, the productivity of coca plants, the changes in consumption patterns, industrialisation and the definition of ancestral and ritual use of coca leaves.

Objectives: Generate official technical information regarding the characteristics of licit consumption, marketing and industrialisation and regarding average productivity per hectare of the coca leaf. Expected Results: (i) Quantification of the coca leaf volume for licit consumption, marketing and industrialisation in Bolivia; (ii) Generation of information on the historical, cultural, anthropological and socio-political dimensions of the coca leaf; (iii) Average annual productivity per hectare of coca leaf in different established production areas; (iv) Comprehensive report of the result of the different studies elaborated for the CONALTID (National Council for the Fight against Illicit Trafficking of Drugs); (v) Results of the studies published and communicated at national level.

Activities: Preparation of Terms of Reference for each of the eight studies; Procurement of the services; Supervision and monitoring of governmental entities, public institutions and private consultants to which study contracts are awarded; Establishment of a High-Level Commission to oversee the whole process under the leadership of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and with the participation of government bodies, social organisations and the international community (UN, OAS, EC); Systematisation of information and generation of a comprehensive report for the national council; Realisation of seminars, workshops and brochures in view of disseminating the information.

Implementation status: In September 2008, the Bolivian government requested a six months extension for the operational implementation phase of the comprehensive coca leaf study in Bolivia due to an unforeseen, but necessary, substantial change in the statistical methodology to be applied. This request was considered justified by the relevant Commission services and the corresponding addendum was signed on 14th of November. The negotiations between the government and the National Statistics Institute of Bolivia, INE, on the national household survey on legal Coca demand concluded successfully and the corresponding service contract has been signed subsequently. The Terms of Reference for the equally important and lengthier survey on Coca productivity in different production zones are finalized and the tender procedure was launched in December 2008. The remaining 6 studies, of shorter duration, are currently under preparation. The High-Level Committee, in which the EC delegation participates as an observer, has met regularly in order to monitor progress in the implementation of the Coca study and to supervise the project implementation unit.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The support to the Bolivian national strategy to fight drugs production and trafficking is a focal area of EC cooperation in the CSP 2007 – 2013. In this context, two long-term programmes started in 2008, contributing to the other important components of the drugs strategy: sector support to comprehensive development and support to social control mechanisms to reduce coca cultivation. In order to ensure coherence, Government and the Delegation monitor the coordination between these three interventions in the framework of the CONALTID (*Consejo Nacional de Lucha contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Drogas* – National council for the fight against illicit trafficking of Drugs).

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

Title of IfS Decision: Explosive Remnants of War (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Date of adoption of IfS Decision: 24 June 2008

Amount(s): € 2,720,000 - **Contracted:** € 2,270,000 - **Paid:** € 2,176,000

Start Date of project: 1 July 2008 **End Date:** 31 December 2009

Short description of the project: The project is intended to deal with the threats posed by explosive remnants of war (ERW) in BiH. It will support the reinforcement of the state institutions dealing with ERWs and the destruction of remaining ERW. The presence of ERW slows down security sector reform, introduces an element of instability into the political system and is an impediment to economic development in BiH. The project is implemented in partnership with UNDP.

Objectives: enhance the capacity and know-how of the BiH Coordination Board to assume control and responsibility for the monitoring and verification of ERW; public awareness of ERWs raised; development of industrial ammunition demilitarization capacities in BiH; operational planning and conduct of industrial demilitarization operations for ammunition and explosives. UNDP in BiH works closely with BiH institutions in defining and developing disposal methodology that is environmentally benign. To that end all ammunition will be industrially processed and environmentally friendly.

Activities: (i) Reducing the development and security risks posed by high number and instability of ammunition and explosives by upgrading the current ammunition disposal capacities; (ii) Reducing the security and development risks posed by the unstable and surplus ammunition by destruction of up to 8,000 tons of ammunition; (iii) Reducing the ammunition storage and safeguarding requirements of the AFBiH in support of the defence reforms and completion of AFBiH personnel transition.

Implementation status: The demilitarization activities are ongoing and over 3,600 tons of ammunition has been destroyed to date. The Contract for the demolition facility is expected to be signed by summer 2009. The Joint Committee of BiH Parliament Assembly and UNDP organized a three day seminar on SALW and Ammunition in BiH before summer from 13-15 May 2009. The workshop gathered 60 representatives of state and entity institutions, members of the BiH Parliament, representatives of BiH Presidency, Ministers, and representatives of international organizations. The workshop participants were informed on the current security and development challenges posed by high levels of ammunition and weapons in military and civilian possession, BiH plans, and progress on disposal of surplus and unstable ammunition and weapons in BiH.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The project complements other Community activities financed under IPA and the CFSP budget and effectively contributes to the international efforts to stabilize and de-militarize BiH. A follow-up Interim Response Programme under the IfS is envisaged for adoption in 2009. Unstable ammunition represents also a serious security problem. Support to Building up the Disaster Management capacities of BiH should be explored and currently UNDP, EC and Ministry for Security of BiH are working on the elements to be included in the next phase of the project.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN BURMA/MYANMAR

Titles of IFS Decisions: (1) Strengthening UN Good Offices in Burma/Myanmar - Support to the Office of UN Special Envoy Gambari; (2) Mapping the challenges and opportunities for reconciliation and dialogue in Myanmar

Dates of adoption of IFS Decisions: (1) 23/11/2007; (2) 13/12/2007 (under the "PAMF" Facility)

Amounts: (1) € 574,615 - **Contracted:** € 574,615 - **Paid:** € 439,170

(2) € 117,647 - **Contracted:** € 117,647 - **Paid:** € 90,191

Totals: Committed: € 692,262 - **Contracted:** € 692,262 - **Paid:** € 529,361

Start Dates of projects: (1) 01/01/2008; (2) 03/12/2007 - **End Dates:** (1) 30/06/2009; (2) 02/04/2008

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): In 2007, Burma/Myanmar saw harsh repression by the ruling military of peaceful civic protest initiated mostly by Buddhist monks. Repression caused widespread international condemnation, including on the EU side the adoption of additional sanctions. The latter continue to prohibit non-humanitarian aid or development programmes, however with notable exceptions. Such exceptions are projects and programmes in support of human rights, democracy, good governance, conflict prevention and building the capacity of civil society, such as under the Stability Instrument. International efforts in this context are spearheaded by the 'good office' efforts of the UN, through the UN Special Envoy Ibrahim Gambari. The latter's efforts towards democratisation and reconciliation, in dialogue with the country military rulers, includes discussions on the release of people arrested during the 2007 demonstrations, access to prisons by ICRC, broadening of the constitutional process. In complement to these public diplomacy channels, the IFS provided support to a conflict mapping (including the ethnic dimension), and the continuation of parallel informal dialogue channels through a non-State actor, namely the Finnish peace-building NGO Crisis Management Initiative (CMI) under Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Martti Ahtisaari..

Objectives: The good offices of the UN Secretary General are being pursued in parallel by UN Special Envoy Ibrahim Gambari. He focuses mainly on three aspects: contacts between the regime and "opposition" (Aung San Suu Kyi); the constitutional debate; and socio-economic issues. The CMI project delivered detailed conflict mapping analysis, which usefully underpins further public diplomacy efforts of UN and EU Envoys, and at the same time helps to identify avenues for possible future 'track two' undertakings on specific aspects of the conflict.

Activities: The contribution to the UN Special Envoy's office covers the cost of two additional professional staff and one support staff, the corresponding travel cost and overheads, as well as the cost of additional external expertise. The grant to CMI covers travel to Burma/Myanmar of the project team in view of informal meetings with key Burmese stakeholders. Outputs included a single final report with a detailed analysis of the conflict and the mapping of possibilities for further conflict resolution.

Implementation status: The work of Mr Gambari is ongoing, he continues dialogue with the Burmese Junta and reports regularly to the UNSG and the UNSC. The CMI conflict mapping report was completed in June 2008, with the contribution of the Chairman of Crisis Management Initiative, President Ahtisaari.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The good offices of the UN, through the work of the Special Envoy are complemented by the work of the EU Special Envoy Fassino, which further enhanced the policy dialogue on Myanmar/Burma between the UN and the EU. The 'public diplomacy' work of both the UN and the EU Special Envoys has been complemented by informal contacts and conflict mapping undertaken by CMI as a non-State actor. In addition, the Commission is considering further actions to support democratization work by non-State actors in Myanmar/Burma, both under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights and under the Stability Instrument.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Title of IfS Decision(s): (1) Support to national conciliation and prevention of conflict; (2) Security System Reform Team of Experts; (3) Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces

Date of IfS Decision(s): (1) 07/07/2008 (2) 18/09/2008 (under the "PAMF" Facility); (3) 17/12/2008

Amount(s): (1) € 1.100.000 - **Contracted:** € 1.100.000 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: € 731.062
(2) € 1.500.000 - **Contracted:** € 1.451.514 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: €556.197
(3) € 5.150.000

Totals - Committed: €7,850,000 **Contracted:** € 2,551,514 **Paid:** € 1,287,259

Start Date(s) of project(s): (1) 01/11/2008 (2) 28/10/2008 (3) 26/03/2009

End Date(s): (1) 30/04/2010 (2) 19/12/2009 (3) 25/09/2010

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The overall objective of the three projects is to promote conflict prevention and resolution and to contribute to political stabilisation in the Central African Republic (CAR) responding to the protracted crisis and the post-conflicts needs in the country.

Objectives: The specific objectives are: (1) to facilitate national conciliation and democratic reforms on the way to the 2010 elections through the empowerment of the National Council for Mediation; (2) to support the CAR Government at a strategic level in the initial phase of implementing the Security Sector Reform strategy; and (3) to contribute to kick-start the security sector reform process by facilitating the retirement of a number of ageing army personnel, to set up regionally and ethnically-balanced recruitments and the re-integration of ex-combatants.

Activities: (1) *Support to national conciliation and prevention of conflict* - This programme is implemented through three main activities in order to facilitate the work of the National Council of Mediation (NCM) and the fulfilment of its mandates as conciliator and ombudsman: (a) enhancing the strategic framework of the NCM; (b) supporting the NCM to undertake an active role for national reconciliation by providing expert advice, trainings and physical means; (c) reinforcing the capacity of NCM to guarantee and to promote good governance by implementing a complaints system. (2) *Security System Reform Team of Experts* - This project includes institutional support and the provision of technical advice (5 EC experts and 3 UNDP experts) to the main ministries and institutions involved in Security Sector Reform as well as support to reinforce donor coordination and cooperation in the sector. (3) *Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces* - The programme will provide EU financial support for measures facilitating the retirement of around 700 army personnel, notably through a comprehensive retirement package negotiated with the authorities.

Implementation status: (1) *Support to national conciliation and prevention of conflict* - The programme is in the initial phase with ongoing actions focused on the establishment of NCM Annual Action Plan and the equipping and the renovation of NCM permanent premises. (2) *Security System Reform Team of Experts* - The five EC experts, including a Head of Mission, two security experts, a public finance expert and a country planning expert, has been deployed to Bangui between October and December 2008. They work closely with the national authorities and have already contributed to enhance the institutional framework of the reform and to improve national coordination. (3) *Support for measures to mitigate the social effects of restructuring of the armed forces* - The national commission responsible for the setting up of the list of affected personnel and the validation of the individual dossiers has been established, providing the legal, political, and institutional basis.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The assistance provided by the IfS in the Central African Republic will be complemented by forthcoming EDF assistance. The support is complementary to the ESDP military mission EUFOR, launched on the basis of UNSC Resolution 1788 in East Chad and North East CAR, as well as the regional military mission (MICOPAX) supported under the African Peace Facility and with EU Member States contributions.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN CHAD

Titles of IfS Decisions: (1) Mise en oeuvre du projet 'Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire' ; (2) Support to electoral census in Chad

Dates of adoption of IfS Decisions: (1) 06/12/2007; (2) 14/12/2007

Amounts: (1) € 10,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 10,000,000 - **Paid:** € 8,000,000
(2) € 5,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 5,000,000 - **Paid:** € 4,500,000

Totals: **Committed:** €15,000,000 **Contracted:** 15,000,000 **Paid:** €12,500,000

Start Dates of projects: (1) 01/01/2008; (2) 01/01/2008 - **End Dates:** (1) 29/06/2009; (2) 29/06/2009

Short description of the projects: (1) *Mise en oeuvre du projet 'Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire'* - - UNSC Resolution 1778 (2007) adopted on 25 September 2007 foresees the deployment of an 850-strong Chadian police force in the east of the country, trained and supervised by up to 300 international policemen from the UN mission MINURCAT. This Chadian force, initially named *Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire*, and in the meantime renamed to *Détachement Intégré de Sécurité* (DIS), has the task to protect the Darfur refugee population in the camps in eastern Chad. Through the IfS, the EC shoulders the bulk of the costs for this task. The project is implemented through UN-DPKO within the overall framework of the EU (EUFOR) and UN (MINURCAT) missions in Chad and the Central African Republic. (2) *Support to electoral census in Chad*- The purpose of this Commission Decision is to assist a census which is necessary for the preparation of the next Parliamentary elections. The elections are foreseen in the agreement for the reinforcement of the democratic progress in Chad, signed between the government of Chad and the opposition on 13 August 2007. An electoral census is equally foreseen, the costs of which are born by the IfS, with implementation being ensured through UNFPA.

Objectives: (1) *Mise en oeuvre du projet 'Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire'* - Enhancing the capabilities of the police to provide effective police service to the populations in Eastern Chad affected by the crisis; improving law and order and general security conditions in predominantly Eastern Chad. (2) *Support to electoral census in Chad*- Determine the population of Chad and its breakdown by relevant criteria (sex, regional distribution, etc.), reinforce the national capacity for demographic activities.

Activities: (1) *Mise en oeuvre du projet 'Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire'* - The programme provides for training, equipment as well as infrastructure for the *Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire*. It also pays stipends to the Chadian police officers working on the projects on top of their regular salaries. (2) *Support to electoral census in Chad*- Preparatory activities, population count, analysis of the results.

Implementation status: (1) *Mise en oeuvre du projet 'Police Tchadienne pour la Protection Humanitaire'* - MINURCAT a achevé le 4 août 2008 la formation de 231 agents. La formation de 250 agents additionnels devrait débiter avant fin de 2008, dans l'enceinte d'une école de police nationale réhabilitée par la MINURCAT. Le déploiement total des UNPols et agents du DIS ne sera pas achevé avant le mois de décembre 2008. (2) *Support to electoral census in Chad*- Un nombre des facteurs imprévus ont retardé la mise en oeuvre du plan de travail, y inclus l'incursion de mouvements rebelles et la tentative de coup d'Etat de février 2008, qui a fragilisé le processus politique. L'actuel calendrier du Recensement Général prévoit que ses résultats pourront être compilés et mis en circulation au mois de juin 2009.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The actions have been deployed in direct liaison with, and support of, the EU-UN mission in Chad (EUFOR) which aims to preserve stability and protect refugees and IDPs in Eastern Chad and the North-East of the Central African Republic. The support to the census and the democratic process in Chad also improves the environment for the EU-UN mission in Chad.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN COLOMBIA

Title of IfS Decision(s): Victim oriented Assistance as a Contribution to Peace Building and Reconciliation in Colombia

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 06/08/2007

Amount(s): € 5,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 5,000,000 - **Paid:** € 4,500,000

Start Date(s) of sub-project(s): 25.10.2007/22.11.2007 and **end dates are** 23.04.2009/21.05.2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The purpose of this IfS Programme is to support the peace building and reconciliation process in Colombia introduced by the controversial Justice and Peace Law allowing former combatants of the armed conflict to demobilise under favourable criminal law arrangements (transitional justice arrangements), and their victims to register for reparation. It seeks to utilise the window of opportunity in an immediate post-conflict consolidation of a stabilisation process, and to prevent a situation that - if not properly addressed - could eventually pose a threat to the protection of human rights and the rule of law in midst of a blend of continued armed conflict and a post-conflict situation.

Objectives: This programme specifically aims to assist the victims of the armed conflict, their families and civil society organisations, who have suffered from human rights and international humanitarian law violations, in their search for truth, justice and reparation through capacity building, legal and psychological assistance, reinforcing social fabric and supporting CSOs development, providing, media and communication outreach, counselling, logistical support and protection activities.

Activities: The programme is implemented through four grant contracts signed with *Comisión Colombiana de Juristas*, *International Center for Transitional Justice*, *Project Counselling Service* and *Intermón Oxfam*. It consists of three components which are complementary and in line with other EC programs in the country: (i) comprehensive Legal Assistance to victims of demobilized members of paramilitary groups within the context of the Justice and Peace Law (Law 975) – CCJ project has the main role in this component with 1.2 m€ grant and 24% of the total financial envelope; (ii) support to civil society and victims organisations for the elaboration of transitional justice policies – the ICTJ project has the main role in this component with a 1.1m€ grant and 22% of the total financial envelope; (iii) Promotion of the process of truth, justice and integral reparation in favour of the victims of the armed conflict in Colombia – *Intermón-Oxfam* and *PCS-Project Counselling Service* have the main role in this component with 2.7 m€ grant and 54% of the financial envelope.

Implementation status: Each of the sub-projects is implementing the work plan in a satisfactory manner and with high quality of outputs. The project teams are delivering direct support and protection to victims organizations and their lawyers, they are visible in public debates and the media contributing with reliable data and arguments; they are documenting the legal processes and making sure legal standards are being respected in drafting and applying new proposals in order to contribute towards protection and enhancement of victims rights under the Peace and Justice Law. Highlights of the programme include: Ten special programmes on issues related to victims rights and contexts have been broadcasted on TV (see www.contravia.tv); CCJ launched the first account on the trials under Justice and Peace Law based on in-site observation and legal defence of victims. The IfS-funded analysis "*Colombia: El espejismo de la Justicia y la Paz: Balance sobre la aplicación e la ley 975 de 2005*" provides a first hand account and analysis of the implementation of the Justice and Peace Law: outcomes, shortcomings and risks.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This programme is complementary to the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for 2007-2010, which focuses on rule of law support to state institutions.

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

Titles of IfS Decisions: (1) Support for peace & stabilisation in eastern DR Congo; (2) Provision of community social reinsertion assistance to 12 integrated brigades; and (3) Establishment of an integrated system for human resources management within the Congolese National Police (PNC).

Dates of adoption of IfS Decisions: (1) 20/06/2008; (2) 16/05/2007; and (3) 16/08/2007

Amounts: (1) €10.000.000; **Contracted** by Dec 08, €4.866.309; **Paid** by Dec 08, €1.590.599
(2) €3.200.000; **Contracted** by Dec 08, €3.200.000; **Paid** by Dec 08, €3.040.000
(3) €5.000.000; **Contracted** by Dec 08, €4.979.662; **Paid** by Dec 08, €1.292.957

Totals: Committed: €18,200,000 Contracted: €13,045,971 Paid: €5,923,556

Start Dates of projects: (1) various from 17/11/2008; (2) 10/07/2007; (3) various from 27/02/2008

End Dates: (1) various in 2010; (2) completed 9/11/2008; (3) various, from 19/03/2009 onwards.

Short description of the projects and activities: (1) *Support for peace & stabilisation in eastern DR Congo (€10 million):* This IfS programme is made up of a cluster of four complementary components: i) Provision of targeted policy and technical advice to ongoing peace and stabilisation processes. Inputs include targeted support for workshops, seminars and studies, expert advice on reconciliation and SSR/DDR planning. (Contract with International Alert); ii) Promotion of confidence building measures between the DRC and its neighbours (particularly Rwanda), inter alia through supporting the relevant authorities to improve cross-border cooperation on patrolling national parks straddling the borders of the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda. (Contract with Africa Conservation Fund); iii) Support for the deployment and establishment of Congolese national police in eastern DRC, including in areas which until now have often been locations for military type operations. (Financing agreement with the Congolese National Police); and iv) Improvement of security and access conditions for isolated and currently cut off rural communities through the opening up and basic reinstatement of a limited number of targeted access roads in the Kivus (high priority of UN 'Stabilisation Plan'), which should in turn facilitate the deployment of Congolese national police and other state services and the eventual return of displaced populations, while also providing inhabitants with early peace dividends through easier access to markets, social and other services. (2) *Provision of community social reinsertion assistance to 12 integrated brigades (€3.2 million):* The aim of this completed action was to contribute to improved living conditions and security for the families of the newly integrated brigades and their host communities, by providing urgently required social assistance to family dependants and also host communities. This is an essential element for ensuring the stabilisation and sustainability of the newly integrated brigades, as well as for reinforcing the population's perception of these brigades as contributing to stability and peace. The project supported the rehabilitation of basic social infrastructure in the various areas of deployment and resettlement of the brigades. The project targeted around 90,000 dependants as well as the local host populations. (3) *Establishment of an integrated system for Human Resources Management within the Congolese National Police (€5 million):* This ongoing action is essential to facilitate urgently required police reform activities and so enable an improvement in the overall delivery of policing services to the DRC population. The expected results of this project include: the reorganisation and training of the PNC's Human Resources (HR) Directorate, two departments within its Budget & Finance Directorate and also the informatics service; and the provision of new centralised office accommodation for the entire HR and Budget & Finance Directorates as well as for the informatics services.

Implementation status: (1) *Support for peace & stabilisation in eastern DR Congo (€10 million):* While the volatile security conditions in eastern DRC since September 2008 have impacted on start-up conditions for the various programme components, significant progress has been made with preparatory work and contract negotiations for the various actions foreseen. This allowed a contract for the 'soft' support to the peace processes to be signed in November 2008 with International Alert (which already had a presence in eastern DRC). Together with EC personnel, this implementing partner undertook a mission to Goma in late 2008 and met with various local and international actors,

including MONUC, so as to re-assess and re-evaluate planned project activities in light of the ever changing political & security context. A contract was signed in December 2008 with Africa Conservation Fund (ACF) to provide support to the Congolese national park authorities and to confidence building measures between the DRC and its neighbours (particularly Rwanda and Uganda) through supporting the relevant authorities to improve cross-border cooperation on patrolling national parks straddling the borders. A contract was also signed in late 2008 with one of two NGOs engaged with the opening up of rural access roads in the Kivus. The preparation and negotiation of the financing agreement with the PNC for support to police deployment in the east was concluded in December, allowing the signature to take place in early 2009. **(2) Provision of community social reinsertion assistance to 12 integrated brigades (€3.2 million):** The Commission's contracted implementing body, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), first carried out assessments among several of the integrated brigades so as to establish priorities and then set up women's committees to be in charge of the follow-up activities. Given the size of the DRC, the logistics were quite challenging. Although the project is in support of the integrated brigades, the Congolese armed forces unfortunately had little capacity to assist, e.g. while they have depots these are not adequately secure and they also did not have available transport, etc. Actual distributions were ongoing from January 2008, when work also commenced on the preparation of latrines and washing/shower facilities. When during 2008 two battalions from that same brigade were re-deployed to the east, it was noted that for the first time in the case of such re-deployments the dependants didn't feel the need to pack up and follow - this represented a very encouraging advance and can be seen as being largely due to the impact of the chain of payments project as well the improved living conditions for the families and host communities of integrated brigades. Despite often difficult security conditions in the east, which inter alia resulted in some brigades disbanding and dependants fleeing with the population, the project was completed by 9 November 2008. **(3) Establishment of an integrated system for Human Resources Management within the Congolese National Police (€5 million):** The technical services of the PNC designed the infrastructure component in close collaboration with several other PNC services (ie the HR, budget, finance & informatics services). The entire procurement process, which was implemented under EC rules, included PNC participation. The works contract (€1.4m) was signed in February 2008 and activities on the ground started in March 2008, with the PNC supervising these works. While the work is well underway, it suffered from cost increases and delays largely due to major increases in the price of cement. Work on HRM procedures enabled identification of the required software specifications.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: (1) Support for peace & stabilisation in eastern DR Congo (€10 million): This IfS programme makes a significant contribution to the UN 'Stabilisation Plan' for eastern Congo. Meanwhile, the EU/EC is already a very significant actor in the east. In addition to engagement with the political process, the Commission has been implementing significant EC humanitarian aid as well as EDF funded recovery/reconstruction/development actions in eastern DRC, including through what is known as the 'LRRD' programme - around EUR 75m for the east under the 9th EDF. Further EC managed reconstruction and development assistance is foreseen under the 10th EDF. The Commission is ensuring that implementation of IfS supported actions is closely coordinated with the regional efforts of Member States, the EUSR for the Great Lakes, MONUC, other IC actors, and also with related inputs of the EUPOL and EUSEC ESDP missions wherever complementarities and scope for synergies may exist. **(2) Provision of community social reinsertion assistance to 12 integrated brigades (€3.2 million):** This action was developed in close coordination with the EUSEC ESDP mission so as to complement structural reforms in the defence sector, in particular the chain of payments project managed by EUSEC - this project has also been supported by the Commission through the provision of €2 million in EDF support. IOM received additional funding from France for the dependants of one integrated brigade so as to rehabilitate a health centre, complementing ongoing EC IfS actions for water and sanitation works. **(3) Establishment of an integrated system for Human Resources Management within the Congolese National Police (€5 million):** The reorganisation of the PNC is based on new HRM procedures supported by newly developed software which will thereafter enable the centralisation of all data collected nationwide - this last activity is to be implemented by IOM with complementary EDF funding.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME IN FIJI

Title of IfS Decision(s): Technical assistance to electoral bodies in Fiji Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 4 December 2007 (under the “PAMF” Facility) Amount(s): € 730,000 - Contracted: € 210,000 - Paid: € 91,057 Start Date(s) of project(s): 09/07/2008 - End Date(s): 31/07/2009
--

Short description of the project - The Military coup in Fiji of 5th December 2006, which ousted a democratically-elected civilian government, constituted from the EU viewpoint a clear breach of the ‘essential clauses’ of the Cotonou Agreement. Upon proposal from the Commission, the Council agreed to partial suspension of EDF aid (including on sugar) and to the opening of consultations with Fiji under Art 96 of the Cotonou Agreement. These consultations culminated in high-level consultations between the interim Government and the EU in Brussels and resulted in April 2007 in a series of commitments on return to democracy, rule of law and respect of human rights agreed to by the interim Government. The progress and compliance is monitored by the EU Heads of Missions in Fiji and the quarterly progress reports submitted by the interim Government. In this context, international donors agreed in 2007 to provide technical assistance to Fiji to ensure effective preparations for and appropriate conduct of a free, fair and credible parliamentary election by 2009. To ensure the next Parliamentary Election in Fiji is well managed, an extensive programme of technical support was provided to assist and enhance the capacity of the Elections Office to carry out its responsibilities. These include among others, a Chief Technical Advisor to the Office of the Supervisor of the Elections that the EC was requested to fund by the Interim Government. The Chief Technical Advisor leads the team of advisors and report to the Supervisor of Elections.

Specific objectives(s) for this (sub-) project, as stated in the contract -Provide, with the team of advisors, the Supervisor of Elections with assistance in all aspect of the electoral process, ensuring that the elections are conducted of technically high standard and in a manner endorsed having been free and fair and the results of which are accepted by all stakeholders.

Activities - On request of the Supervisor of Elections the EC Chief Technical Advisor defines operations for the voter registration mechanism following the Census of 2007, the work of the Constituency Boundaries Commission and the voting process. The assistance delivers sustainability to the operations of the Office of the Supervisor of Elections, improves management of elections, establishes terms of reference for the staff, introduce best administrative practices and build public confidence in the integrity of the electoral system and in the electoral outcomes.

Implementation status- Through a Cabinet Decision on 2nd December 2008, the Minister for Local Government, Urban Development, Housing & Environment informed the Municipal Councillors that their terms expired on 31st January 2009. This decision was made at the Local Government Review and Reform Committee meeting on the Municipal Councils. The Municipal Councils were replaced by administrators appointed by the ministry until the next election can take place. The date of the next election has not been decided yet, therefore it is at this stage difficult to predict whether elections will be held in 2009 as initially envisaged.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions -This contract is part of a broader package designed for technical assistance to electoral bodies in Fiji: a technical advisor team of three professional staff, comprising a Chief Technical Advisor, a Financial Advisor and a Procurement Advisor. This team will be re-enforced by Short-term Advisors in particular specific subjects; the scope of the Short-term Advisors is still evolving and gaining more precise structure in the course of the process and when the picture of the staffing of the Electoral Office provided through the Government’s budget allocations become clearer.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN GEORGIA

Title of IfS Decisions: (1) Multi-track Dialogue on the Human and Economic Dimensions of the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict; (2) Support for increased transparency and credibility of Parliamentary and Regional Elections; (3) Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the Armed Conflict in Georgia		
Date of IfS Decisions: (1) 22/02/2008 (under the “PAMF” Facility); (2) 05/05/2008; (3) 05/12/2008		
(1) Amount: € 397,287	Contracted: € 397,287	Paid: € 317,830
(2) Amount: € 1,831,560	Contracted: € 1,831,560	Paid: € 1,126,784
(3) Amount: € 15,000,000	Contracted: € 15,000,000	Paid: € 9,196,246
Totals: Committed: € 17,228,847 – Contracted: € 17,228,847 – Paid: €10,640,860		
Start Dates of projects: (1) 01/03/2008; (2) 01/04/2008; (3) 15/10/2008		
End Dates: (1) 30/04/2009; (2) 01/12/2009; (3) 15/04/2010		

Short description of the projects: (1) *Multi-track Dialogue on the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict* - This project intends to reframe the conflict resolution process between Georgia and Abkhazia by opening new channels of communication between the parties, involving new actors both internal (such as civil society actors and local experts) and external (such as facilitators or international experts), build capacity in conflict resolution skills and examine with all the stakeholders the main issues that could promote cooperation at functional levels, whilst not overlooking conflict resolution as a final goal. (2) *Support for increased transparency and credibility of Elections* - The action aims to increase trust in democratic elections in Georgia. The project works with international and local partners, aiming to improve public control and intervention mechanisms within Georgian society for the Parliamentary and regional elections in Adjara in 2008. (3) *Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the Armed Conflict in Georgia* - The programme helps to deal with the consequences of the recent armed conflict in Georgia. It supports the integration of IDPs and returnees as well as the civil society-state dialogue on IDP issues.

Specific objectives of the projects, as stated in the Decisions: (1) *Multi-track Dialogue on the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict* - The project is promoting collaboration and building trust between the Georgian and Abkhaz communities, against the backdrop of increasingly escalating political tensions over the status of the breakaway region of Abkhazia. Confidence-building and common ground for cooperation are pursued through the undertaking of common research activities into specific, pre-defined areas of mutual interest. (2) *Support for increased transparency and credibility of Elections* – The objective is to involve the broader society through extensive voter education and information campaigns especially in remote, rural and minority areas, training of a greater amount of domestic election observers to independently observe the orderly conduct of the elections as well as to establish rapid reaction mechanisms for serious violations identified and consequently address them in the best appropriate way. In this way the project should help to prevent an escalation of the already highly polarized political rhetoric and actions into widespread public unrest and violence which would follow allegations of large scale vote rigging. (3) *Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the Armed Conflict in Georgia* - the action aims at supporting IDPs and returnees and integrating them into Georgian society.

Activities: (1) *Multi-track Dialogue on the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict* - The value added of this confidence building measure is three-fold: 1) the project team consists of a joint Abkhaz, Georgian and Russian co-directors who have jointly elaborated and worked together to create a common vision; 2) the project links the civil society element with policy makers, albeit in an indirect way (some project team members work closely with and are in regular communication with their respective governments), 3) the project is conceived within a strictly technical perspective, without debating, within the research, any aspect of the status question, clearly focusing on joint interests, rather than different positions. (2) *Support for increased transparency and credibility of Elections* – Activities

address legal and administrative problems in the pre-election phase (esp. auditing of voter lists) as well as enhancing the capacities of bodies advising on Election Day procedures (esp. complaints and appeals procedures; support appropriate training for election officials as well as an intensive voter information campaign for the Parliamentary elections; enhance the capacities of election monitoring bodies and to improve voter awareness in the whole electoral cycle. The programme is implemented within the overall framework of EC cooperation with non-state actors, Council of Europe's office in Georgia and UNDP. **(3) Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the Armed Conflict in Georgia** – Providing shelter for refugees, in particular winterization of housing; support early recovery, such as training; support to civil society-state dialogue on IDP issues.

Implementation status: (1) Multi-track Dialogue on the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict – A major achievement has been the continuation of this project with Abkhaz and Georgian participation after the August war, when project partners met in Yerevan in December 2008. Throughout 2008, participants have managed to create a working framework of trust and collaboration. After agreeing on a working methodology and a final working plan, they have identified common areas of cooperation, defined the scope of their research and fine-tuned the future discussion topics. By end 2008,, the first research results have been summarized in several policy briefs by the technical experts. Parallel to the activities at the research level, the project has in the past months undertaken measures oriented at building capacity among Georgian and Abkhaz officials and policy makers in conflict resolution skills. **(2) Support for increased transparency and credibility of Elections** - Most of the activities under the election programme were intended for the preparation of the elections and have been completed. Only a limited number of activities were planned to run throughout a longer part of the election cycle and are still ongoing at the end of 2008, in particular media training with focus on election issues (implemented by BBC), opinion polls on public attitudes (particularly elections), and the publication of documents on the elections (Council of Europe). **(3) Support to Mitigate the Consequences of the Armed Conflict in Georgia.** All contracts for the implementation of the programme have been signed in 2008. Costs were eligible for support as of 15 October 2008. The rapid mobilization of funds ensured that the IDPs' needs could be addressed before the onset of winter. The programme continues to be implemented and focuses in particular on the following activities: (i) Winterization of collective centres to ensure that conditions are suitable for habitation, including sanitation facilities, sufficient privacy, access to safe potable water and minor construction repairs as well as basic repairs and provision of services (electricity, water, etc.); (ii) Conversion of existing buildings through rehabilitating or completing of construction-work. Objects are chosen in coordination with the Government of Georgia; (iii) Winterization of housing for returnees in Gali (Abkhazia); (iv) Provision of temporary employment opportunities for households; (v) Provision of short cycle training opportunities for those engaged in temporary employment schemes; (vi) Support provision of microfinance facilities for small scale economic activities; (vii) Support provision of basic business advisory services in the region; (viii) Enhance Vocational Education and Training provision capacities in the region; and (ix) Assessment of the impact of the crisis on the local economy. Furthermore, a contract was signed with a European NGO to enhance the dialogue between civil society and the state on IDP issues.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The IfS actions in Georgia, covering support to IDPs displaced before the current conflict, as well as peace and confidence building measures, have been designed in response to the most pressing need in terms of stability in the country. They were developed in cooperation and complementarity with the EUSR (CBM package) and the later deployment of the EUMM monitoring mission in October 2008. In addition to these actions, the Stability Instrument was already mobilised early on, in the days after the conflict, when additional funding enabled the EU's Joint Research Centre, in close collaboration with the EU SATCEN in Torrejon, to produce a detailed damage assessment based on high-resolution satellite imagery, in particular on areas in and around South-Ossetia and Abkhazia, which were not accessible. This assessment was carried out in late August in the context of the Commission fact-finding mission and is a contribution to the World Bank-led Joint Needs Assessment, which provided the basis for the donor conference in October.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN
GUINEA BISSAU**

Title of IfS Decision(s): Technical Assistance for the Security Sector Reform (SSR)

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 02/10/2007 (under the “PAMF” Facility)

Amount(s): € 700.000 **Contracted:** € 699.206 - **Paid:** € 378.824

Start Date(s) of project(s): 05/10/2007 **End Date(s):** 15/06/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The project aims to contribute to the political and institutional stabilization in Guinea Bissau through supporting the Government in the implementation of the national security sector reform process.

Objectives: The project will provide technical assistance to the Government of Guinea Bissau at a strategic level for implementing reforms of the security system.

Activities: The team of three experts to be deployed is expected to provide advice on the institutional framework of SSR, on legal reforms needed, on definition of the instruments for compensation and reintegration and on pension schemes for former security personnel. Furthermore the experts will assist in the preparation of the remaining censuses and will support the effective coordination between donors and the government.

Implementation status: Two experts have been deployed to provide advice to the Defence Minister and to the Committee for Technical Cooperation from end 2007. A coordinator has joined the Team on January 2008. During the period, the three experts had given support and advice to relevant officials and partners on a daily basis on all matters related to the SSR process as well as providing administrative support when necessary. They have been heavily involved in the many operational initiatives, including the preparation of DAC in-country consultations and the completion of the security forces census. A matrix mapping the various SSR activities carried out by the partners in the country has been developed.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The European Union is totally engaged on SSR in Guinea Bissau. The IfS Team maintains a very constructive technical partnership with the authorities and all the partners, and supports all EU initiatives seeking for a maximum EU coherence and complementarity. The immediate provision of the Team has indeed helped preparing long term EC support in the areas of Justice and Defence and introducing the SSR ESDP mission, launched on 16 June 2008, to local authorities. Assistance to EU Member States involved in the reform process has also been provided when required.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN

HAITI

Title of IfS Decision(s): Réhabilitation du quartier de Martissant - Port-au-Prince – Haïti

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 22/12/2007

Amount(s): € 3,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 2,950,000- **Paid:** € 1,705,867

Start Date(s) of project(s): 15/02/2008 - **End Date(s):** 14/08/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): Projet composé de trois volets principaux, chacun faisant état d'un contrat spécifique avec une ONG. Les trois ONG responsables des actions travaillent en coordination et une réunion de coordination est convoquée à cadence mensuelle.

Objectives: Objectifs spécifiques : ► Lutter contre la violence par des actions de sensibilisation, de formation et des actions ciblées à haute intensité de main d'œuvre. ► Mieux impliquer la municipalité dans la gestion de la collectivité en l'associant très étroitement aux choix stratégiques et au suivi du programme (cf. Comité de Pilotage). ► Favoriser le retour durable de l'autorité publique ; ► Créer des espaces de dialogue, de partage et de vie au cœur de la cité ; ► Favoriser le développement et le renforcement d'une société civile impliquée et active, partenaire des autorités publiques ; ► Améliorer les services publics.

Activities: ► Réhabilitation des infrastructures du quartier : - Assainissement de certaines parties du quartier ; - Curage des canaux principaux et secondaires ; - Travaux de réhabilitation de la voirie ; - Mise en place d'un système de collecte des ordures ; ► Promotion de la citoyenneté : - Participation communautaire à la réhabilitation d'infrastructures de proximité ; - Création d'espaces communautaires socio culturels ; - Promotion par les associations de quartiers des droits et devoirs économiques, sociaux et culturels ; - Renforcement des institutions/associations locales. ► Favoriser l'accès à l'emploi.

Implementation status: Le programme se poursuit activement. Le deuxième comité de pilotage du projet s'est tenu le 26 novembre 2008. Une bonne dynamique de coordination est en place entre les trois ONGs contractées. 1) FOKAL achève actuellement un diagnostic socio-démographique et économique accompagné d'une étude sur les risques et désastres dans le quartier. Cette étude qui intègre des recommandations à court, moyen et long termes par types d'acteurs (Etat, mairie etc) a été finalisée en décembre 2008. 20 gardes champêtres ont été recrutés après l'achèvement de la formation en juin (116 personnes formées) et sont opérationnels sur le terrain. Le ramassage des ordures a pu commencer dans le parc avec 20 équipes de 11 personnes employées chaque jour. Un processus participatif avec les organisations du quartier a été lancé. Il se concrétisera sous la forme d'un "espace de parole", axé sur le thème de la citoyenneté, dans le parc à partir de fin novembre. 2) CONCERN a commencé, mi octobre, la 3e phase de son processus de dialogue, lors de laquelle se rencontrent des organisations des différents quartiers concernés. Les deux premières phases du processus se sont bien déroulées : des réunions de consolidation avec certains groupes de certains quartiers se sont tenues fin septembre pour affermir le processus. Les 12 entrepreneurs ont achevé leur formation, accompagnés par des étudiants de l'Université Notre Dame d'Haïti, et 7 d'entre eux ont été retenus pour entrer dans l'incubateur d'entreprises à Martissant. 3) Oxfam a réalisé un programme d'urgence à haute intensité de main d'œuvre de ramassage des déchets de juin à août 2008. Oxfam a collaboré avec l'Institut national de formation professionnelle pour l'élaboration des contenus des programmes de formation et recherche actuellement des centres de formation capables d'accueillir, en plus du centre déjà opérationnel, les 1800 jeunes en cours de sélection. Les ateliers sont en cours d'installation dans le quartier de Martissant.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: La dynamique de revitalisation du quartier sera ultérieurement renforcée par des actions complémentaires financées par la CE. Il s'agit notamment de deux nouveaux contrats, pour un montant total de 1.781.000 € concernant des interventions dans le secteur de l'eau potable et de l'éducation de base. Ces actions seront financées par la stand-by facility de l'enveloppe B régionale du 9eme FED.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN INDONESIA (ACEH)

Title of IfS Decision(s): Support to Post-Conflict Governance in Aceh Province, Indonesia

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 28/8/2008

Amount(s): € 3,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 2.599.188 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: € 1.332.048

Start Date(s) of project(s): 17/11/2008 - **End Date(s):** 16/5/2010

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The purpose of this project is to contribute to safeguarding stable and sustainable post-conflict governance in Aceh, following the signature of the Helsinki Peace Accord of 15 August 2005 and Memorandum of Understanding, by providing direct support to the provincial administration on establishing the mechanisms, and the legal capacity, to respond in a timely manner to the consultations foreseen in the new special autonomy law (Law on the Governing of Aceh - LoGA).

Objectives: The programme has two objectives, firstly to support the establishment of a legal framework which safeguards the legitimate interests of Aceh by adhering to the LoGA, and secondly to provide the Governor and other peace-process stakeholders, with expert analysis on the further implementation of the process as established in a Memorandum of Understanding.

Activities: Project advisors, embedded in the task force located in the Governor's Office provide guidance, workshops, and short courses on legal research, analysis, policy formulation and mediation strategies.

Implementation status: The start date of the programme, with the signature of a grant agreement on 17/11/2008, and subsequent payment of an advance has not left much time for mobilisation of resources in 2008. Nevertheless a full team was in place by the end of the year. A service contract of €400,000 in support had yet to be awarded.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This action is building on, and further consolidating, the EU support already provided for the Aceh peace process: Initial financial support to Crisis Management Initiative (CMI), which under the leadership of Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Martti Ahtisaari, brokered the peace talks in 2005, the monitoring of the peace agreement through the EU-led Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) in the ESDP framework; and support to the implementation of key provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding through the "Aceh Peace Process Support" programme, including an election observation mission (EU EOM) in 2006/2007, and support to the reintegration of GAM ex-combatants through Aid to Uprooted people and RRM projects.

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

Titles of IFS Decisions: (1) Support for the vetting of judges; (2) Support for pillar IV of UNMIK (United Nations Mission in Kosovo); and (3) Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo.		
Dates of adoption of IFS Decisions: (1) 20/02/2008; (2) 04/03/2008; and (3) 11/12/2007.		
Amounts:	(1) € 5,000,000 - Contracted by Dec 08: € 5,000,000 - Paid by Dec 08: € 3,455,954 (2) € 9,200,000 - Contracted by Dec 08: € 9,200,000 - Paid by Dec 08: € 8,757,215 (3) €10,000,000 - Contracted by Dec 08: €10,000,000 - Paid by Dec 08: € 6,000,000	
Totals:	Committed: €24,200,000	Contracted: 24,200,000 Paid: €18,213,169
Start Dates of projects:	(1) 09/04/2008; (2) 01/03/2008; (3) 28/02/2008	
End Dates:	(1) 08/12/2009; (2) completed 30/10/2008; (3) 31/05/2009	

* under UNSC Resolution 1244 (1999).

Short description of the projects: (1) *Support for the vetting of judges* - The action supports the appointment/re-appointment of judges and prosecutors in Kosovo. It defines a procedure providing for transparency and objectivity and support the selection and appointment of the first judges and prosecutors. The creation of a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of all appointments for judicial and prosecutorial positions in Kosovo is mandated by Section 7 of UNMIK Regulation No. 2005/25, which calls for the establishment of an "Independent Judicial and Prosecutorial Commission (IJPC)". The Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) has responsibility to recruit and select judges (and prosecutors on an interim basis). Consistent with these obligations, an "Independent Judicial and Prosecutorial Commission" has been established within the KJC for the purpose of conducting a comprehensive, Kosovo-wide review to vet and select the individuals who will be appointed to serve as judges and prosecutors until the retirement age determined by law in Kosovo. (2) *Support for pillar IV of UNMIK* - UNMIK Pillar IV was in charge of providing legal, institutional and policy frameworks for the economic reconstruction, recovery and development of Kosovo and had been financed by the EC since its start. On 30 June 2008 Pillar IV stopped operational activities and began to wind down, preparing the closure of accounts, the departure of staff and the hand-over of remaining assets and legal responsibilities in accordance with a liquidation policy agreed with the Commission. On 31 October 2008 Pillar IV closed down. The action supported the running costs of Pillar IV of UNMIK, including the liquidation costs, between 1 March 2008 and 31 October 2008. (3) *Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo* - The action supports the running costs of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo. The EC finances a maximum of EUR 10 million for the initial phase of the ICO's operations. Other ICO donors are US, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, Czech Republic and Austria.

Objectives: (1) *Support for the vetting of judges* - The specific objective is to contribute to the establishment of an independent and professional judiciary and prosecution service to administer Kosovo's justice system in a professional and transparent manner, thus building public confidence and trust in the rule of law. To that end, the Project is implementing a thorough vetting process to screen and select candidates for appointment as judges and prosecutors. (2) *Support for pillar IV of UNMIK* - Contribute to political stability in Kosovo and ensure the proper functioning and phasing out of Pillar IV of UNMIK until 31 October 2008. (3) *Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo* - The objective is a viable and functioning International Civilian Office, thus contributing to stability in Kosovo.

Activities: (1) *Support for the vetting of judges* - The action develops a methodology, agreed with all actors active in the area of judicial reform in Kosovo, including the EC, the US, the UN and the Kosovo Judicial Council. The project then undertakes the practical vetting and testing of judges and prosecutors, including the vetting of compliance with basic conditions for appointment, such as residence in Kosovo and high moral integrity, checking legal qualifications and checking professional

experience (minimum of 3 years). **(2) Support for pillar IV of UNMIK** - The action supported the activities of UNMIK Pillar IV in its last months of operations, including the privatisation and liquidation of companies, work on the Kosovo's regulatory framework as well as work related to the closure of Pillar IV and the transfer of Pillar IV competencies to other bodies. **(3) Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo** - The mandate of the ICR, assisted by the ICO, is to support and supervise the implementation OF THE Comprehensive Settlement Proposal (CSP) in Kosovo. Full implementation of the CSP will promote stability, multi-ethnicity and the rule of law in Kosovo as well as prosperity and freedom for all of Kosovo's inhabitants.

Implementation status: **(1) Support for the vetting of judges** - 1) *Outreach Activities*: A comprehensive outreach campaign was designed and is currently being implemented. The objective was to reach out and encourage as many eligible candidates as possible to submit a preliminary application, which will later allow them to apply for specific posts, when these are opened up. 2) *Preliminary application process*: The window for submission of the preliminary application runs from February to April 2009. As per 3 April 2009, 935 applicants have registered with the IJPC and out of these over 600 have finalized and submitted their application. The total numbers of positions in the judiciary currently stand at around 420 posts. Consequently, the number of applicants exceeds the number of available positions which should facilitate the vetting and selection process as there will be competition for posts. The next steps are now the *Post-application verification process* and the subsequent *Ethics tests*. **(2) Support for pillar IV of UNMIK** - The action is completed. It successfully supported the last phase of Pillar IV and ensured an orderly closure or hand-over of its activities. Many of Pillar IV's activities were relevant for the EU's policy in Kosovo, in particular the ESDP rule of law mission. A smooth phasing-out of Pillar IV was therefore a key policy interest of the EU in Kosovo and the IfS project achieved its objective to facilitate this difficult transition period. **(3) Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo** - The ICO has progressively deployed in Kosovo's territory. Throughout this period, the EC Liaison Office in Pristina invested considerable time to assist the organisation in its building process and provided the required assistance and expertise in order to improve the ICO manuals and procedures, aiming at assisting the organisation in the implementation of a safe and reliable control environment.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: **(1) Support for the vetting of judges** - The action is complementary with the Commission's programmes for capacity building in Kosovo and the ESDP 'Rule of Law' mission in Kosovo. The Commission cooperates with the UN and other international partners on the stabilization of the Western Balkans. **(2) Support for pillar IV of UNMIK** - Many of Pillar IV's activities were relevant for the EU's policy in Kosovo, in particular the ESDP rule of law mission. A smooth phasing-out of Pillar IV was therefore a key policy interest of the EU in Kosovo and the IfS project achieved its objective to facilitate this difficult transition period. **(3) Support for the establishment and functioning of the International Civilian Office in Kosovo** - The Commission is planning to provide for a second year of support to the ICO under the IfS in the form of an Interim Response Programme, to be adopted in 2009. After that second IfS contribution, it is planned that IPA financing will provide for future EC share in the costs of the ICO.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN KYRGYZSTAN

Titles of IfS Decisions:	(1) Support to Constitutional Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic; (2) Support to Judiciary Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic
Dates of adoption of IfS Decisions:	(1) 17/03/2008; (2) 17/01/2008
Amounts:	(1) € 1,500,000 - Contracted: € 1,500,000 - Paid: € 1,045,000 (2) € 2,500,000 - Contracted: € 2,369,447 - Paid: € 0
Totals:	Committed: €4,000,000 Contracted: 3,869,447 Paid: €1,045,000
Start Dates of projects:	(1) 15/08/2008; (2) 19/11/2008 - End Dates: (1) 14/02/2010; (2) 18/05/2010

Short description of the projects: (1) *Support to Constitutional Reform* - The purpose of this Commission Decision is to provide expertise to the new Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic. The project supports ongoing democratic reforms, facilitate adoption of secondary legislation in line with the new Constitution and build Parliamentary capacity in order to strengthen the rule of law. (2) *Support to Judiciary Reform* - The project provides expertise to support the reform of the judiciary in the Kyrgyz Republic. This will help it function more effectively, transparently and independently in order to improve stability in the country.

Objectives: (1) *Support to Constitutional Reform* - To facilitate adoption of secondary legislation in line with the new Constitution; build capacity towards strengthening the rule of law and stabilising the political situation in the country; strengthen the Parliament's role and its institutional capacity, with special attention to increasing efficiency, capacity and transparency. (2) *Support to Judiciary Reform* - To support the modernisation of secondary legislation and bringing it into line with the new constitution; train Kyrgyz judges in the new legislation and on ethical issues.

Activities: (1) *Support to Constitutional Reform* - Assistance to the Parliament in adapting the most important pieces of legislation to the Constitution; networking and exchange of expertise with the European Parliaments for the development of national good practice and strengthen the Parliament as an institution; assist Parliament in introducing standards of law drafting expertise, taking into account gender, environment, human rights, anti-corruption and other perspectives through trainings for parliamentary staff. (2) *Support to Judiciary Reform* - The project works with the Ministry of Justice on drafting new laws and updating existing ones by identifying areas in need of new/updated legislation and by providing expert advice. The project also works with the judges' training centre on capacity-building, establish a curriculum for training on the new constitution, secondary legislation and ethical issues.

Implementation status: (1) *Support to Constitutional Reform* - The public activity of factions, committees and new deputies of the *Jogorku Kenesh* has increased. The improved content of parliamentary debates is observed alongside with better quality of questions asked and better understanding of the system of state governance. Results so far include: Gender audit of the Parliament Administration commenced; The list of legislation to be amended and aligned with the Constitution and international standards was identified in consultation with the Parliament; 15 staff members of Parliamentary Administration were successfully trained in computer literacy and apply this knowledge in their daily activity; Seven roundtables and one international conference with public participation were conducted – these events were related to the approval and implementation of the legislation. These events were attended by total of 560 persons. (2) *Support to Judiciary Reform* – Activities commenced in 2009.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The two actions are fully in line with the new EC strategy on Central Asia which aims *inter alia* to strengthen good governance and rule of law in the region. The constitutional reform project also works with NGO projects financed under the EIDHR, and creates close synergies with the judicial reform project, follow-up to which will be ensured by the DCI project 'Support to Prison Reform' which is to start in the second half of 2009.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN LEBANON (1)

Title of IfS Decision: Support to police reform and border security pilot project
Date of adoption of IfS Decision: 25 July 2007 (under the IfS "PAMF" facility)
Amount: €2,400,000; **Contracted:** €2,399,640 - **Paid:** € 1,719,892
Start of project(s): (1) 01/07/2007; (2) 15/10/2007 - **End Date(s):** (1) 31/12/2008; (2) 14/04/2009

Short description of projects: Following intensive discussions in Lebanon and with Member States in 2006/7, the IfS provided two senior project coordination experts to the Lebanese Police services in order to help improve the law and order situation. In the context of a deteriorating security situation in Lebanon following the 2006 war, the Commission also provided a € 2 million contribution of financial and technical support to the German-led *Pilot Project in the Northern Border Region on the Implementation of Lebanese Integrated Border Management* (NBPP). The NBPP project provided urgently needed technical and financial assistance for structural, managerial and operative support to the German-led Integrated Border Management (IBM) advisory team, thus enabling the team of 8 police and customs experts to contribute more effectively to the design and initial implementation of a Lebanese Integrated Border Management strategy.

Objectives: The NBPP is considered to be a crucial step in enabling the Lebanese authorities to better control and secure their green border with Syria, and thus to comply with relevant provisions of UNSC Resolutions 1559 and 1701, as well as with the recommendations of the reports of the UN Lebanon Independent Border Assessment Team (LIBAT). Creating effective border security is a central task in re-establishing the sovereignty of the Lebanese Republic over the entirety of its territory. The wave of assassinations and attacks and the heavy clashes between the Lebanese Army and jihadist radicals in the Palestinian refugee camp Nahr El Bared underlined the urgent necessity of assisting the Lebanese police in ensuring law and order. Through the deployment of two senior experts, the second project provides for the coordination between the Lebanese authorities and donors and the necessary expertise for a better management and formulation of the programmes funded to strengthen the security sector.

Activities: The €2 million border security project provided the German Advisory Team with the required administrative, logistic and financial management in order to contribute to efficient and operational conditions for the work of the experts. In particular, the following activities were carried out: - Establishment of the TSU Bureau and set up of its operations; Management of the procurement of border security equipment purchased with funding from other donors; Organization of study visits and pilot trainings for the newly established Common Border police Force (CBF); and the final assessment and evaluation of the pilot. The second project provided two senior experts to the Lebanese Police Services that helped to (a) speed up the actual beginning of the of the project "*Amélioration de l'investigation criminelle à tous les stades de la chaîne pénale*" on the ground; and (b) provide technical advice in the revision of the follow-up ENPI project on "*Security and Rule of Law* (SAROL)".

Implementation status: While the IfS-funded support component of €2 million for the border project was implemented as planned, the overall Border Security Pilot Project, requiring at times difficult coordination between the Lebanese authorities and the group of donors (Germany, Denmark, UK, EC), was affected by certain weaknesses. These included an initial lack of clearly established strategic or operational objectives validated at the political level, and therefore suboptimal Lebanese ownership, as well as an absence of structured coordination with local communities and higher engagement of civilian population. The second project providing two senior police experts is at its final stages. During 2008 it delivered all the expected outputs and it did strengthen the capacity of the Lebanese Police to conduct proper investigations allowing the relevant judicial authorities to have all the necessary elements for an adequate follow up. Moreover, the ISF internal structure is being adjusted to meet the continuous training needs it faces and the expertise provided has been fundamental for the set up of a Judicial Police Practical Training Centre.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The NBPP was supported by several Member States, namely through the continued presence of the German expert team (eight border police and customs experts) and Germany's €4 million contribution for equipment, Denmark's contribution of US\$1 million for training measures and experts, and the UK's support in defining the needs for the new joint command centre in Tripoli complemented by a financial contribution for the identified needs. Additional interim support from the Stability Instrument may become necessary in 2009, until ENPI funds are operational. The second project has placed the EC in the first row among donors involved in the security sector and stabilization issues for Lebanon. The action has prepared the conditions for a better and more beneficial implementation of the follow-up EC project on "*Security and Rule of Law (SAROL)*" under the ENPI that is about to start in the first semester of 2009.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN LEBANON (2)

Title of IfS Decision: Support to the return and reintegration of Palestinian refugees displaced from Nahr el Bared camp

Date of adoption of IfS Decision: 20/12/2007

Amount: €6.800.000 - **Contracted:** Total: €6,729,560 - **Paid:** Total: €4,552,948

Start Date(s) of project(s): 03/03/2008 - **End Date(s):** 28/06/2009

Short description of the project(s): Following the devastation caused by the fighting between the Lebanese army and the terrorist "Fatah al Islam" group in the Nahr el Bared Palestinian refugee camp in Northern Lebanon in 2007, this programme aims at preparing and facilitating the return and progressive reintegration of the displaced population (30,000 Palestinian refugees) of the NBC through necessary assessments in Nahr el Bared and Beddawi Camps, planning of reconstruction, start of rubble removal, support to livelihoods of refugees and institutional support to the Lebanese government for the reconstruction.

Objectives: The purpose of this Commission Decision is to prepare and facilitate the return and progressive reintegration of the displaced population through 1) Assessments in Nahr el Bared and Beddawi Camps; 2) Planning of reconstruction ; 3) Rubble removal; 4) Support to livelihoods ; 5) Institutional support to the Lebanese government.

Activities: A grant contract with UNRWA has been signed Amount : 6.4 M€ - Duration : 15 months. Components: 1) Assessments in Nahr el Bared and Beddawi Camps, to provide accurate and timely information for the rehabilitation of the Nahr al-Bared community, simultaneously with the physical reconstruction of the Camp and its environs; 2) Planning of reconstruction, including the creation of necessary preconditions and the institutional and human infrastructure to underpin the planning process; 3) Start of rubble removal, to clear the site of both Old Camp and New Camp; 4) Support to livelihoods of refugees, to facilitate economic recovery. A service contract for the technical coordinator has been signed - Amount : 328.000 € - Duration : 15 months. Component: Institutional support to the Lebanese government for the reconstruction.

Implementation status: At this stage, the following results have been achieved through the contribution agreement with UNRWA: the assessments were completed and shared with most of the stakeholders, the Program Management Unit (PMU) was reinforced and is now fully operational; the master plan is about to be approved by the Council of Ministers; the tendering process for the reconstruction of the Package 1 was launched and the reconstruction is supposed to start in March 2009; 40% of the overall rubble has been removed in the camp and 60% from the area of Package 1. As for the institutional support, a contract was signed with a senior expert previously working with the World Bank, appointed as Director of NBC Recovery and Reconstruction Cell, which is responsible for the overall management of the NBC recovery and reconstruction process. The expert prepared the overall reconstruction strategy that was presented to the donors at the international Donor Conference in Vienna on June 25, 2008. He also acted as focal point for all donors to help them decide how to allocate funds for the reconstruction.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: ECHO committed 14.7 M€ (Decisions 2007-2008 and 2009) for the humanitarian relief of the affected camp population. A follow-up contribution under the ENPI for the reconstruction of the camp has been prepared for €8 million in 2008. With a total of €30 million (ECHO, ENPI and IfS), the EC is the main contributor to the Nahr el Bared crisis, but additional funding is necessary, especially from Arab donors.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) PROGRAMMES IN LEBANON (3)

Title of IfS Decision: Promoting political stabilisation and national reconciliation in Lebanon by strengthening the democratic legitimacy of its Parliament

Date of adoption of IfS Decision: 15/12/2008

Amount: € 4,000,000 - **Contracted** as of 31/12/2008: € 1,026,080 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: € 410,432

Start Date of project: 24/12/2008- **End Date(s):** 31/12/2009

Short description of the project: The overall objective of the proposed programme is to contribute to Lebanon's political stabilisation and reconciliation by strengthening the democratic legitimacy of its Parliament through the conduct of elections in line with international standards in spring 2009. It will, thus, take advantage of the window of opportunity provided by the Doha agreement of May 2008, which has seen the re-establishment of state institutions, the re-launch of a national dialogue and agreement on a package of electoral reforms.

Specific objective for this project, as stated in the Decision: The programme will support the Lebanese Ministry of Interior and the newly created Supervisory Commission on the Election Campaign (SCEC) in the implementation of the package of electoral reforms adopted by Parliament in September 2008 in a rapid and professional manner.

Activities: The assistance focuses primarily on three areas: (i) support to the *Supervisory Commission on the Election Campaign* (SCEC), in the form of provision of all IT/media monitoring and other needed equipment, and advisory assistance in the development of the Commission's by-laws, rules of procedure and guides for candidate, banks, media houses, etc.; (ii) the purchase of international standard polling equipment, including transparent ballot boxes, standardized voting booths, polling station kits, indelible ink and uniforms for polling staff; and (iii) computerization of the results system at the level of the 26 electoral districts, and the electronic transfer of results to a National Results Centre in the Ministry HQ in Beirut, that will allow the Ministry to be fully aware of the results tabulation process as it takes place and will avoid an information vacuum being created where results are known at district level but not at the Ministry. As a consequence of holding for the first time a one-day election, it is of critical importance that the public, the electoral actors and the Ministry have full confidence in the transparency of the results tabulation process across the country. Projector display of the results entry process at electoral district level will also enhance the transparency of the results tabulation process and increase the public's confidence in the process.

Implementation status: The assistance outlined above is being implemented through the embedding of a technical assistance team in the Ministry of the Interior and Municipalities and the Supervisory Commission on the Election Campaign. The team, which was immediately deployed by the end of December, consists of a Chief Technical Advisor, and three other experts in the areas of Electoral Operations, Procurement, and Campaign Finance and the Media. All the other needed technical expertise is going to be mobilized on a short-term basis.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This project in support of implementing the reforms foreseen in the revised 2008 election law builds on an IfS-funded expert mission in June-July 2008 assessing the feasibility of electoral reforms proposed by the Lebanese National Commission on Electoral Reform.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN
LIBYA**

Title of IfS Decision(s): Preventing a major health and social crisis by supporting the development and implementation of a National HIV-AIDS Strategy

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 17/11/2008

Amount committed: € 1,000,000 – **Contracted:** 0 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: 0

Start Date(s) of project(s): 2009 - **End Date(s):** 2010

Short description of the project: The crisis provoked by the HIV-AIDS infection at the Benghazi paediatric hospital highlighted the absence of any appropriate policy in Libya concerning HIV-AIDS. The tragic consequences of that infection with regard to both the affected children and the Bulgarian medical personnel, accused of spreading the infection, were addressed by means of a humanitarian approach promoted by the Commission and supported by EU Member States. Until the Benghazi crisis, HIV-AIDS was largely unknown by the population and, therefore, underestimated in Libya. Nonetheless, according to the most recent sero-prevalence studies, the number of infected people is growing fast, especially among the groups at risk (sex workers and injecting drug users). Moreover, it is estimated that around 1.5 million irregular foreign immigrants are in Libya most of whom from sub-Saharan Africa. They do not have access to the public health system and cannot afford the private medical services. Libya has the financial resources to implement the National Strategy, but it needs the know-how to develop it. The envisaged support clearly responds to this need, and fulfils the third component of the medical offer that the EU made to Libya in the framework of the Benghazi crisis.

Objectives: The purpose of this Commission Decision is to make an effective EC contribution to the prevention of a new health and social crisis in Libya due to the spreading of the HIV-AIDS infection in the absence of an appropriate prevention and treatment policy, by supporting the rapid development and implementation of a National HIV-AIDS Strategy.

Activities: The projects core activities are concentrated around two main project components: (i) The process of developing the first five-year National HIV Strategy in Libya that will lead to a final document and capacity building of the Libyan counterparts including national and provincial AIDS Committees; and (ii) The development of a Bio-Behavioural Sentinel Surveillance of most-at-risk groups in relevant geographical locations of Libya. The end target group to benefit from the project is the general population of Libya by strengthening Libya's response to HIV. The focus target groups benefiting directly from the project will be the above-mentioned people most-at-risk of HIV infections, their partners and people living with HIV. Other important groups benefiting directly from the project will be staff trained and empowered by the activities under this contract: health staff as well as people managing the HIV and other infectious disease programmes in Libya. It is envisioned that the project will empower the Government of Libya authorities to carry out HIV strategic planning processes and Bio-Behavioural Sentinel Surveillance in the future with limited international support.

Implementation status: The contract for the project will be signed in early 2009.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: So far, Libya has benefited from EC assistance in the framework of successive specific actions in favour of the Benghazi Centre for Infectious Diseases and Immunology and of its patients. These measures provide medical treatment to the HIV patients, technical advice and training to the medical staff of the Centre, technical assistance to improve blood security, procurement and prescription of drugs and laboratory tests. Finally the programme has also a psychiatric assistance and social reinsertion component. The assistance in Benghazi started in 2005 and is ongoing. The total EC budget committed so far is € 4.5 million. It is planned that the EC funded assistance programme in Benghazi will continue in the coming years. In this context, the EU made a medical assistance offer that Libya accepted, including the hospitalization in Europe of serious cases requiring highly specialized treatment.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN NEPAL

Title of IfS Decision(s): Programme of measures under the Instrument for Stability providing support to the Peace Process in Nepal

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 14/10/2008

Amount committed: € 5,950,000 – **Contracted:** 0 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: 0

Start Date(s) of project(s): 2009 - **End Date(s):** 2010

Short description of the project and objectives: The overall objective of the decision is to contribute to the consolidation of the fragile peace process in Nepal by supporting, through the multi-donor Nepal Peace Trust Fund, the successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The specific objectives of the project are to provide for: Return, reintegration and rehabilitation of IDPs; Security strengthening; Support to the Peace Process; Cantonment management and integration/re-integration and discharge; Support to Mine Actions; Support to Future Elections; Support to Infrastructure Building; Support to Conflict Affected People.

Activities: The NPTF support areas have been redefined as a result of the September 2008 needs assessment, and now include: *Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced People* - Due to the prolonged conflict, thousands of people have been internally displaced. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 people who need rehabilitation. *Security Strengthening* - Threats, intimidation, extortion have still been practiced by different groups in different parts of the country. The NPTF envisages to assist in the activities related to the strengthening of security system in the country. It is entitled to provide funds in the areas, such as law enforcement and rule of law, strengthening of Nepal Police, training to the security personnel, reconstruction of the damaged infrastructures of the security agencies during the conflict, etc. *Support to the Peace Process* - The present mandate allows NPTF to finance in the activities related to the human rights monitoring, communication and outreach strategy in support of peace, legal reforms, peace media campaigns, and peace promotion programmes, facilitating coordination and establishment of Documentation Centres. There is a strong need for institutionalization and deepening of the peace process. *Management of Camps and Reintegration of Former Combatants* - So far, the NPTF resources have been used for the purposes of the integration, rehabilitation of verified Maoist combatants (19,602 members), developing temporary physical infrastructures and essential utilities e.g. safe drinking water and sanitation, electricity, telephone, etc in the cantonments, safety net payments to the Maoists combatants, and basic and specialized health care, etc. The combatants living in cantonments need sufficient provisions of formal and informal education. In addition, there is a need to address the fate of an estimated 3,000 child soldiers also living in the camps, *Mine action activities* – the GoN has established a Mine Action Steering Committee (MASC) and a National Mine Action Technical Committee to implement mine action programmes and projects. Donor assistance is required for the implementation of mine action programmes and projects to clear minefields and also for the technical support to train the Nepalese personnel to collect improvised explosive devices. *Support to future elections* - Following the successful conduct of the April 2008 CA elections, the Election Commission needs continued, albeit limited, technical and financial assistance in areas such as public information, voter education, human resource development and logistical support. The regular updating of the voter registration may also be required for the Election Commission. *Reconstruction of Physical Infrastructure* - For achieving sustainable peace, at least the destroyed physical infrastructures in the public sector should be reconstructed. Similarly, the loss and damage of private properties of the victims has yet to be compensated sufficiently. *Conflict affected people* - One of the immediate responsibilities of the government in the post-conflict period is to carry out rehabilitation of the conflict victims. The return of seized properties, compensation packages for the dependant families of the deceased persons, allowances for the widows and widowers, stipend for the victims' children, medical treatment support for the injured persons and mine-victims are also equally urgent agenda. More resources are required

for comprehensive victim support programmes so as to get full recovery of the victims on a speedy basis. In this context focused programmes to help the women and socially excluded and poor segments of the population should receive high priority. *Other programmes* - The Government is working on capacity building initiatives for increased women participation in governance, peace and security for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Among others, it will support women organization/ women leadership training programme for their active participation in Peace Process. There is also a need to prepare action plan for conflict affected children and children associated with armed group and armed forces. Similarly, alternative opportunities for youth movements can also be explored.

Implementation status: The Financing Agreement with the GoN will be signed in early 2009.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The EU encourages political stability and multiparty democracy in Nepal. With the deployment of a large Election Observation Mission, the EU has been actively engaged in supporting Nepal's peace process, which led in May 2008 to the abolition, by the Constituent Assembly, of the monarchy and the establishment of a Republic. The NPTF also receives bilateral EU support from several Member States, namely the UK, Finland and Denmark. EU development cooperation with Nepal aims to contribute also to peace and stability in the country. In the framework of its Country Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and in close consultation with other donors and with the Nepalese authorities, the EU will support during the period 2007-2013 stability and peace building activities, Education for all, trade facilitation and economic capacity building. This may include follow-on support from the DCI to the NPTF building on the IfS contribution.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN NICARAGUA

Title of IfS Decision(s): Programme of Support for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in areas affected by Hurricane FELIX in Nicaragua

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 10/06/2008

Amount(s): € 7,490,000 - **Contracted:** €: 7,450,000 - **Paid:** € 4,859.908.81

Start Date(s) of project(s): 17/12/2008

End Date(s): 18/06/2010

Short description of the project: The measure supports the social and economic recovery of communities in Nicaragua's North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) severely affected by Hurricane Felix on 4 September 2007. This action links the relief phase, for which the Commission had already provided €6 million through ECHO, and the longer term reconstruction and development of the affected areas. This support under the Stability Instrument provides much-needed extra assistance for recovery and rehabilitation in a particularly hard-hit region of Nicaragua. The programme is part of a coordinated, nationally-owned disaster recovery framework designed to build on previous and ongoing emergency interventions and to link up with forthcoming disaster preparedness programmes and longer term development support.

Specific objective(s) for this project, as stated in the Decision: The proposed interventions under the Stability Instrument in Nicaragua aim at promoting socio-economic stability in Nicaragua providing for early recovery after hurricane FELIX, thus ensuring effective LRRD with earlier DG ECHO interventions. It further promotes the sustainable recovery of critical water sanitation infrastructure and of livelihoods and income generation assets .

Activities: National and local authorities and local NGOs have identified water and sanitation as one of the main priorities for the affected population. Although some of ECHO's interventions are targeting this sector, these have been geared to resolving the situation in the short term. Further interventions are necessary in order to provide long-term, sustainable and more holistic approaches to tackling this problem. This component includes activities such as Design and construction of appropriate water and sanitation systems, incorporating a hurricane and storm resistance component; Rehabilitated and improved water and sanitation in health centers, schools, public shelters and communities; Hygiene promotion including personal and public health and hygiene education and awareness campaign; Environmental impact assessment in communities living in critical ecosystems and requiring water and sanitation assets, and Implementation of a local-regional monitoring system of drinking water quality. Livelihood recovery and income generation – The local economy in the RAAN basically depends on the agricultural and fishery sectors. The population in the RAAN suffers from a chronic food insecurity situation, which has now been worsened by Hurricane Felix in that many families lost their food reserves and seed stores. Additionally, a response more focused on the rehabilitation of agricultural and fishery-based livelihoods and the re-establishment of income generation is necessary in order for the affected population to return to pre-Felix conditions.

Implementation status and major developments in the project: For the implementation of the entire programme, the EC Delegation has signed a contribution agreement with the United Nations Development Programme in December 2008.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The main focus is on ensuring complementarity with ECHO interventions. Most relief activities have phased out in the affected region, while other donor programmes are currently being implemented in the area of housing repair/reconstruction, whereas interventions in the area of livelihood rehabilitation are few.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY

Title of IfS Decision(s): Programme of measures providing support to Palestinian-Israeli negotiations towards a peace agreement

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 20/12/2007

Amount(s): €7,500.000- Contracted: € 7,500,000 (=100%) - **Paid:** €6.875.000 (=92%)

Start Date(s) of sub-project(s): 01/02/2008 - 24/06/2008 - **End Date(s):** 15/03/2009 - 23/06/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): This programme for €7.5 million finances several actions contributing to Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations. The programme supports international mediation by providing operational and logistical support to the Office of the Quartet Representative Tony Blair, and his staff based in Jerusalem (€2.5 million). Further activities to be funded under the programme include building operational capacity of the Palestinian Civil Police in line with the Road Map, notably through equipment provision, in close co-ordination with the European Security and Defence Policy mission EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories, EUPOL COPPS (€5 million). The programme was adopted in December 2007 in line with, and as an immediate response to, the undertakings agreed between Israelis and Palestinians at Annapolis on 27 November 2007, and the EU action strategy for Peace in the Middle East endorsed by the GAERC on 19 November 2007.

Objectives: The overall objective of the Programme is to enable the Palestinian-Israeli peace negotiations, re-launched in Annapolis on 27 November 2007, to be successful, through providing effective support to international mediation and Palestinian security performance in line with the Roadmap. As a result, effective EU support to the peace negotiations enabling their eventual success, should focus inter alia on: (i) Facilitating hands-on international mediation through providing operational and logistic support to the Office of the Quartet Representative and his staff based in Jerusalem, so as to enable the effective and quick implementation of the Quartet objectives; and (ii) Short to medium term capacity-building of the Palestinian Civil Police to improve operational performance, including equipment, thereby providing the Police with the necessary instruments to be active, visible and efficient vis-à-vis the public, and to restore law and order in the West Bank – a Palestinian as much as an Israeli interest.

Activities: *As for the 1st component*, the €2.5 million support to the office of the Quartet Representative, the Commission covers roughly 1/3 of the overall operational cost of €8 million for the first 12-18 months. The remainder is being and will be provided by the UN and other donors, including the US, UK and Norway. As Representative, Mr. Blair aims to sustain and intensify international engagement through the Quartet support mechanism, within the broader framework of the Quartet's efforts to promote an end to the conflict in conformity with the Roadmap. Significant effort and time is being spent in the region, working with the parties and other partners, to help create viable and lasting government institutions representing all Palestinians, a robust economy, and a climate of law and order for the Palestinian people. *Concerning the 2nd component*, EUPOL COPPS identified, together with the Palestinian Civil Police, four areas requiring urgent material support: vehicles, uniforms, public order equipment, and IT and communication equipment. The concrete support components comprise (i) vehicles, for which a detailed needs assessment exists, indicating 79 policing vehicles of three different types and 36 public order vans (10 seats); (ii) civilian Public Order Equipment; (iii) Communications System Development - a radio tower (smart net site) as part of a communication system relying on three such towers; and (iv) appropriate uniforms and footwear for the 7-8,000 policemen in the West Bank. This will be further facilitated by implementing the equipment assistance through UNOPS (UN Office for Project Services), the agency also selected to implement Member States contributions to the PCP.

Implementation status: *The Office of the Quartet Representative (OQR)* achieved, *inter alia*, the following: Entry permits into Israel: 5000 work permits have been approved. However, only 2000

have been distributed to Palestinian workers. The OQR and QR continue to discuss the application of levies on Palestinian construction workers with the GoI and will continue to press for increasing available work permits without an additional levy, and to increase the number of overnight stays as an important means for economic growth and employment. Gaza cash: The QR's intervention led the GoI to permit the entry of 68 million NIS to Gaza in August 2008, and a further NIS 100 in December 2008. The OQR subsequently produced and shared with all interested parties an analysis, conducted jointly with the World Bank and IMF, on the necessity of sufficient cash supply for banks in Gaza. OQR proposed to GoI a system of monthly transfers of NIS 100 million to Gaza. While there has been some success in allowing enough cash in individual instances, a systematic mechanism for monthly facilitation has not yet been agreed. Checkpoints: In the May 13 package the OQR identified 12 key strategic obstacles that should be removed or changed to improve the flow of trade, goods, services and people across the West Bank. The OQR continuously monitors the developments on the ground through regular field trips and close consultation with the UN and continues to push for the full implementation of the May 13 Package. Security: There is broad consensus today on the increasing willingness by the IDF to facilitate the efforts of the PASF in the West Bank, witnessed also by IDF permits for the twenty new police stations. The QR and OQR contributed to the success of the Berlin Conference in support of Palestinian Civil Security and Rule of Law last June. The international community pledged more than USD 300 million for the reform of the Palestinian security apparatuses according to the comprehensive plans presented at the Conference. ***Regarding the 2nd programme component*** for support to the PCP the following has been achieved: The site for the radio tower (near Tulkarem in the West Bank), has been prepared for construction. Construction of the tower is slightly delayed due to a delay in customs clearance. The equipment necessary for the tower has duly arrived in Israel but is currently waiting for that clearance. The vehicles are being delivered on schedule. 43 vehicles are scheduled to arrive in Ramallah in January and are currently being fitted out with the necessary equipment for them to function as police vehicles. The remainder of the vehicles is currently moored in Turkey awaiting customs clearance. The decentralisation of the PCP, the opening of further rural police stations and the construction of further rural police station intensified the need for means of transport, the PCP asked to substitute 4000 uniforms for vehicles. The vehicles have been well specified and fall within the existing fleet policy, the administrative change of the budget is being finalized and the vehicles will be delivered well ahead of the end date of the project.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: ***On the 1st component***, the OQR's team consists of full or half time seconded staff (Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Russian and US Government, DfID, EC, UN, World Bank). All advisors bring to the office the added value of their respective institutions and build alliances with other partners in the international community. In addition, the OQR meets with the EUSR and briefs the Local Development Forum on its activities, as well as the EU Heads of Mission, Strategy Groups where appropriate, NGOs and local Quartet members. The OQR has integrated itself into the aid coordination structure in the oPt. ***As for the 2nd component***, the ESDP mission present in Ramallah, EUPOL COPPS, is part of the project steering. They form the link between the contractor (UNOPS) and the PCP. EUPOL COPPS helped greatly in determining the priorities and linking in with other donors (on the communications network) and increased the effectiveness of the action by, for instance, demanding that the PCP elaborate a fleet policy before deciding on what vehicles to buy. In October 2008, the Commission signed an agreement to contribute from the ENPI to the construction of the Police Training Centre (PTC) in Jericho. Training is the main priority set by the Chief of the PCP and as a next step, after purchasing the basic equipment needed to operate, is essential in assuring the effectiveness of the equipment. The Commission is also contributing, with ENPI funds, to the reconstruction of the muqata'a in Nablus. As a regional headquarters for security services, the muqata'a contains a police building. This will enable further decentralisation of the PCP and a more effective management of regional security, again increasing the effectiveness of the equipment delivered in the framework of the action. With the IfS action and the above mentioned projects, the Commission is contributing to the achievement of the priorities for the rule of law sector set in the Berlin Conference in June 2008. The Community is furthermore active in the donor coordination structure on all levels and, in this case, more specifically in the Security Sector Working Group. Through this involvement the Community contributes further to coordination of European and other donors.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN PERU

Title of IfS Decision(s): (1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru (2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru
Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): (1) 25/04/2008; (2) 25/08/2008
Amount(s): (1) € 2,533,000 - Contracted: € 2.533.000 - Paid: € 1,273,848 (2) € 3,000,000 - Contracted: € 3,000,000 - Paid: € 2,000,000
Totals: Committed: €5,533,000 Contracted: €5,533,000 Paid: €3,273,848
Start Date(s) of project(s): (1) 01/02/2009; (2) 30/10/2008
End Date(s): (1) 31/07/2010; (2) 30/04/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): *(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru* - This IfS measure supports a programme, run by UNDP together with the Conflict Analysis and Prevention Unit (UAPC) of the Prime Minister's Office (PCM), to promote social peace and stability in areas experiencing emerging crises and to ensure recovery after natural disaster that constitutes threats to stability. It supports the Government of Peru, and specifically its Conflict Analysis and Prevention Unit (UAPC) in the Prime Minister's Office (PCM). *(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru* - This IfS programme provides urgently needed support to the Government of Peru for the reconstruction of the three provinces of Castrovirreyna, Yauyos and Huaytara located in the southern part of Peru, severely affected by the earthquake of 15 August 2007, in which many lives were lost and almost 100,000 houses destroyed or damaged.

Objectives: *(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru* – (i) To strengthen the institutional work of the government bodies that participates in the prevention, solution and management of social conflicts; (ii) To strengthen the spaces of the different actors for the prevention and intervention in the management of social conflicts in the municipalities and the rural and indigenous communities; (iii) To strengthen the social and institutional support for alternative development policies oriented to hinder drug trafficking progress in the coca growing basins; (iv) To promote a culture of peace and political dialogue in order to solve the social conflicts; and (v) To prevent conflicts and crises derived from the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction process through cross-sector coordination and the promotion of citizens' participation as well as the strengthening of the social network in the affected areas. *(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru* - This project, taken together with earlier interventions by DG ECHO in the area affected by the earthquake, will underpin socio-economic stability and will help achieve an effective transition from relief to rehabilitation while fostering long-term development in the region. In particular, the programme will promote the sustainable recovery of critical social infrastructure, livelihoods and income generation assets. The programme will also contribute to reinforcing good governance, as well as to promoting Disaster Risk Reduction in the medium- and long term and to reducing migration by small farmers in the poor highland areas affected by the disaster.

Activities: *(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru* -The project covers five components: 1) Strengthening of the institutionalisation of the national and sub national governments and the legitimacy of the authorities elected by universal voting as valid interlocutors in the case of social conflicts. 2) Creation of conflict resolution mechanisms in areas occupied by indigenous communities, taking into account habits, customs and language, and incorporating an intercultural focus in conflict management. 3) Coordination between institutions and actors related to the fight against drug trafficking through dialogue and consensus processes for the implementation of government policies in areas of emerging crises. 4) Promoting awareness, information and communication to ensure the commitment of government and civil society actors in affirming the institutions of representative democracy, and to improve citizen's participation, surveillance and

building of consensus for conflicts management and the prevention of crisis and violence. 5) Coordination among the institutions and actors responsible for the recovery and reconstruction process in the post-disaster areas through the promotion of the strengthening of the social network and the population's active participation. **(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - The primary focus of the programme is to implement activities to rehabilitate water and sanitation infrastructure and re-establish sustainable livelihoods and income generating activities at the local level. The main beneficiaries will be the communities which benefited from the two previous emergency humanitarian aid decisions by DG ECHO worth a total of EUR 8 million and implemented between August 2007 and April 2008. The population of these communities amounts to approximately 50,000 people of the total estimated 260,000 who were affected by the earthquake.

Implementation status: **(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** -The project only commenced in February 2009, following signature of the project agreement in December 2008. **(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - The project started on 30th of October 2008 with the official signature of the agreement between the Government of Peru, GTZ and EC. In November, the project team began with preliminary meetings held with the national disaster management institution INDECI, the EC supported regional disaster prevention project PREDECAN and suitable NGOs for the project implementation. The project realised as well internal planning workshops in December to define the implementation approach. The provincial coordinators started field activities and presented a draft workplan to the provincial and district governments. A participative inventory of local initiatives and proposals were realised to complement the data basis for agreements with the local governments and municipalities on implementation modalities.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: **(1) Social Peace and Stability in Emerging Crisis Areas in Peru** The action is fully in line with the EU strategy in the country and the previous RRM project. The CSP 2007-2013 includes – in a direct or indirect way - support to actions related to some of the components pointed out in this project. The DCI AAP 2008 for Peru focuses in Sector 2 directly on integrated development of the poorest regions of the country, including those most affected by violence and illegal traffics. **(2) Rehabilitation after the earthquake in Southern areas of Peru** - Activities of DIPECHO and ECHO have been linked to this project. German cooperation has enhanced the implementation of the project through BMZ funded development activities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN PHILIPPINES

Title of IfS Decision(s): Support to the Peace Process in the southern Philippines

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 17/12/2008

Amount(s): € 1,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 0 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: €0

Start Date(s) of project(s): 2009 - **End Date(s):** 2010

Short description of the (sub-)project(s) and Objectives: The objective of this Stability Instrument intervention is to support the peace process in the southern Philippines, through the activities of two international NGOs and one national NGO Network which are particularly active in promoting, from differing but complementary perspectives, lasting peace in the region. They do so by facilitating dialogue among the parties and stakeholders to the conflict, which includes the Government, the armed forces of the Philippines, MILF, MNLF, the local power structures and civil society at large. They also contribute to the monitoring of the cease-fire between the Government and the MILF and the prevention of escalation triggers and Human Rights violations, through the maintenance of an effective reporting capacity and presence on the ground. Finally, working with NGOs and other actors at grassroots level, the interventions will provide training and support to community groups to develop local initiatives to support the population in the environment of insecurity.

Activities: The programme consists of three components: The ***Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HDC)*** works with the GOP, MILF, MNLF, Malaysian and other Governments involved in monitoring, civil society and the Organization of Islamic Conference, in preparing and facilitating renewed dialogue. In Sulu, it will continue to support the GOP-MNLF Peace Working Group (PWG) in their efforts to prevent, contain, and resolve conflict between the armed forces of the MNLF and the GOP, and will also continue to address other causes of violence based on clan, weapons proliferation, and private armed groups. The Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre) began operations in August 1999 and is today a very well-respected conflict mediation organisation: The ***Nonviolent Peace Force's (NVPF)*** key activities include regular patrolling and stable protective presence in most vulnerable communities, especially in buffer zones or other volatile areas. Specific cases of human rights violations and other specific threats to civilian populations will be documented and reported to national and international authorities. NVPF works with regional offices of the Human Rights Commission of the Philippines in an active response to human rights abuses, and liaises with international NGOs and official bodies to encourage direct engagement. Special emphasis will be given to supporting and encouraging women's engagement in these processes. The ***Mindanao People's Caucus (MPC)*** works at the grassroots level to broaden and expand the consultation processes among the various stakeholders in Mindanao in order to ensure transparency, participation, and ownership of the peace process. Activities include human rights, peace advocacy, quick response and timely reporting, encouragement of participation of women in peace and security processes, and the capacity and skills-building of women in the conflict affected areas, allowing them to effectively participate in the peace building and mediation efforts. The MPC acts as a local umbrella organisation for some 35 local NGOs.

Implementation status: The project activities commence in early 2009.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: Follow-up actions which will build on this programme includes on-going EC support to the multi-donor Mindanao Trust Fund (MTF), support to the long and short term displaced populations in Mindanao, including a €3 million support to 5,000 displaced families. In addition to a long-term health programme in the region, of over €20 million, a number of projects also complement this programme, through capacity-building of local organisations of human rights defenders and other civil society groups for better claim-making, consensus building on controversial or disputed policy areas, improved local governance, and access to social services by marginalised and vulnerable groups.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN SIERRA LEONE

Title of IfS Decision(s): Emergency Support to the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL)
Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 10/07/2008 (under the IfS Transitional Justice facility)
Amount(s): € 2.500.000 - **Contracted:** €2.500.000 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: €2.500.000
Start Date(s) of project(s): 01/08/2008 - **End Date(s):** 31/12/2008

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The purpose of this project is to provide financial support to the Special Court of Sierra Leone (SCSL) in order to ensure that the Court continues to promote peace, stability and accountability in the West African sub-region through the expeditious implementation of its judicial activities. This support falls under Article 3.2 (d) of the IfS Regulation, which foresees support for international criminal tribunals and ad hoc national tribunals, truth and reconciliation commissions, and mechanisms for the legal settlement of human rights claims.

Objectives: In 2008, at the height of its activities with the trial of the former Liberian President, Charles Taylor, in The Hague and the trial of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) in Freetown, the SCSL was facing a shortfall of funding. The aim of this measure was to support the Court in order to ensure that there is no disruption of judicial activities. Avoiding a disruption in the cases will help bring justice to the victims of the conflict and will contribute to enhancing the rule of law in Sierra Leone, to preventing the recurrence of future conflict, and to minimising the risk of civil unrest in the sub-region.

Activities: IfS support contributes to fund SCSL staff members, judges and short-term professional contractors for two months so they can ensure the uninterrupted completion of the SCSL trials.

Implementation status: In the course of 2008, the SCSL continued to function without interruption. During the implementation of EC support, the SCSL continued the prosecution against Charles Taylor and heard the closed arguments in the RUF trial. All indicted continued to be detained to international standards and all witnesses and victims continued to be protected and supported.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This measure underscores the EU's strong commitment in the fight against impunity. IfS support is complementary with Member States bilateral contributions to the SCSL and with EC support to SCSL funded through the European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy (EIDHR) instrument which is aimed surely at outreach activities such as archiving, documentation, video screening of trials and training programmes that target and promote the participation of all Sierra Leoneans in all aspects of SCSL work.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN SOLOMON ISLANDS

Title of IfS Decision(s): Technical support to the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in the Solomon Islands (SI)

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 18/06/2008 (under the IfS “PAMF” facility)

Amount(s): € 299,202 - **Contracted** as of 31/12/2008: € 299,202 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: €239.362

Start Date(s) of project(s): 15/06/2008 **End Date(s):** 14/06/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The measure assists the Solomon Islands to establish a credible TRC process as a way towards justice for past human rights violations and contributing to national unity and sustainable peace in the country. This support falls under Article 3.2 (d) of the IfS Regulation, which foresees support for international criminal tribunals and ad hoc national tribunals, truth and reconciliation commissions, and mechanisms for the legal settlement of human rights.

Objectives: The main objectives of the action are: (i) to enhance the capacity of local actors to design a sound TRC and, (ii) to provide technical assistance to ensure the successful establishment of the TRC, including through proper links with the parallel customary and judicial processes.

Activities: The action provides specialized short term advisors and technical assistance to the key actors involved in the truth commission process in the Solomon Islands. It includes institutional and legal assistance, the organisation of several workshops and the dissemination of information on the process.

Implementation status: The International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) has helped the SI Government in finalising the draft TRC Bill based on comparative experiences of other TRC processes, and it has been adopted as an Act of the Parliament on August 2008. Particular assistance has then been provided for establishing the Commission and the implementation of the Law, including support to the selection process of the TRC commissioners. In addition several workshops have been organised allowing all key national stakeholders to debate the proposed design and mandate of the TRC in the presence of renowned international experts and practitioners of transitional justice.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This action is complementary with the on-going international assistance aiming to rebuild and strengthen law and order in SI. Further support to the TRC’s work is now considered possibly in partnership with the UN, New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom. In addition to the fact that a properly designed and implemented truth and reconciliation process is likely to help durable stabilisation, active EC involvement in this process would further raise the EU’s political profile in the country, consistently with the recently-initiated political dialogue.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME IN
SOMALIA**

Title of IfS Decision(s): Immediate Support Package to Somalia's Transitional Federal Institutions

Date of adoption of IfS Decision: 21/05/2008

Amount: € 4,000,000

Contracted as of 31/12/2008: € 4,000,000

Paid as of 31/12/2008: € 3,200,000

Start Date(s) of project(s): 01/03/2008 (retroactive) - **End Date:** 31/08/2009

Short description of the project: This Decision provided for an EC contribution to the 'Start-Up Package' (SUP) of donor assistance which was set up to provide Somalia's Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) with the necessary concrete resources and means to take forward urgent and much-delayed work on the key deliverables of the transitional period. The SUP was designed to come into play as of March 2008. For the sake of speed and efficiency, international donor funding for the SUP is channelled via the existing UNDP administered support mechanism for the TFIs (i.e. the 'Somali Institutional Support Programme' SISP), where to date the EC has been the main donor and co-chairs, with the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), the Project Board.

Objectives: This new 'start-up package' of support measures is designed to provide urgent and critical operational means to enable the TFIs [i.e. the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Transitional Federal Parliament (TFP), key independent commissions, finance and other institutions of Somalia] to become established and operational in Mogadishu and to develop an institutional base.

Activities: In addressing the short term operational costs of the TFG and a number of other TFI bodies, the 'Start-Up Package' foresees support in the following areas: payment of salaries/stipends to core teams of key personnel; rehabilitation of offices and rental of offices; office equipment and running costs; logistical support (including transport) and technical expertise; and a community engagement and reconciliation strategy of the Prime Minister. UNDP estimated the overall budget for this multi-donor 'Start-Up Package' to be of the order of €10 million.

Implementation status: The EC IfS €4m assistance under the SUP covered programme costs as of March 2008. During 2008 the SUP commenced the provision of support to the TFIs in the areas mentioned above, except for the planned physical rehabilitation works and community engagement. In December 2008 it became necessary to reallocate some of the funds initially intended for rehabilitation and community engagement, given that these activities could not be implemented in full due to the difficult security situation on the ground.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The SUP and its possible integration to a larger 'Institutional Support Programme' (with EDF support) will need to be redefined once a new Government is in place in Somalia. In particular, benchmarks and milestones should be re-negotiated with the new authorities, including an exit strategy for the payment of stipends.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN SRI LANKA

Title of IfS Decision(s): (1) Mitigate Conflict and Reduce Tensions in Sri Lanka; (2) Facilitate the dialogue between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil Community

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): (1) 24/6/2008 (2) 10/12/2007 (under the IfS “PAMF” facility)

(1) Amount(s): € 6,500,000 - **Contracted:** € 5,347,931 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: € 3,293,635
(2) Amount(s): € 271,557 - **Contracted:** € 271,557 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: € 0

Start Date(s): (1) 1/8/2008 (2) 17/10/2008 - **End Date(s):** (1) 31/01/2010 (2) 16/10/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): (1) The 1st programme, in the context of the conflict between the Government and the LTTE (or Tamil Tigers), aimed to ensure protection for conflict-affected communities and the humanitarian, human rights and media workers who support them, support rapid responses to emergency human rights crises, and provide hope and alternatives to disaffected minority groups. (2) The 2nd programme foresees a series of meetings organised by *Sant'Egidio*, between stakeholders from within Sri Lanka, and the Diaspora, in different environments, with the objective of moving the two parties to the conflict into discussions on peace.

Objectives: (1) The overall objective of this measure was to improve stability in Sri Lanka in the context of the intensifying conflict, following the abrogation of the Ceasefire agreement in January 2008, and the related deterioration in the humanitarian and human rights situation in the country. Given the unwillingness of both parties to seek a settlement through peaceful means, the main objective of this intervention is to mitigate the impact of the conflict and contribute towards reducing tensions and risks of deepening of conflict. (2) The objective of the 2nd project is to encourage and facilitate discussions between stakeholders, leading to a resolution of the conflict.

Activities: (1) The 1st programme is composed of a combination of actions, clustered into four main focus themes: 1. Protection of conflict-affected communities including confidence building and stabilization measures; 2. Legal support to civilians affected by arbitrary detention and other human rights violations; 3. Promotion of a safer and more conducive environment for the international aid community through support to the media and promotion of “Guiding Principles for Humanitarian and Development Assistance in Sri Lanka”; and 4. Socio-economic stabilization measures for particularly vulnerable conflict-affected communities. (2) For the 2nd project, the first step was a “closed” Conference (limited in terms of participants for reasons of confidentiality) with the parties, the Sri Lankan Government (GoSL) and the LTTE, to take place in Rome tentatively end of January 2008. Following this first meeting, *Sant'Egidio* would engage in a period of smaller meetings, analyses, studies and contacts with the parties in an effort to reactivate the stalled peace process. The further implementation of the project depended on the outcome of the first Conference and meetings.

Implementation status: (1) By the end of 2008, three of the sub-programmes were well under implementation. However, promotion of the ten Guiding Principles was less successful, given the government opposition to NGO involvement in the current tragedy. (2) By the end of 2008 preparations for the first conference had begun, but with the increasing violence of the conflict, implementation had stalled.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: These programmes were complementary to Humanitarian aid programmes, including food aid, shelter, psycho-social support, and water and sanitation, which is provided for conflict-affected communities through ECHO. A € 2.5 million Call for Proposals for Human Rights projects has been launched in the second half of 2008. Two complementary programmes for a total of € 48 million were foreseen to support conflict-affected communities in the North and East. It should be noted following the defeat militarily of the LTTE in early 2009, many of the activities are being examined for their continuing relevance.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME IN
SUDAN (DARFUR)**

Title of IfS Decision(s): Support to the UN administered “Trust Fund for the AU-UN Joint Mediation Support Team (JMST) for Darfur”

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 19/12/2007

Amount: €3,000,000 - **Contracted** as of 31/12/2008: €3,000,000 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: €2,400,000

Start Date of project: 21/12 /07 - **End Date:** 20/6/2009

Short description and objectives of the project: The Trust Fund was set up to support the joint efforts of the AU and UN to revitalise the peace process in Darfur, including for the negotiations phase and related preparatory measures. The scope of activities as set out in the Terms of Reference for the Trust Fund includes: strengthening the capacity of the AU-UN JMST, so as to enable this team to cope with the demands of facilitating the challenging preparatory consultations and actual negotiations; (including through contracting of experts); promoting confidence building measures; consultations with civil society; and public information campaigns.

Implementation status: A new AU-UN Joint Chief Mediator (JCM), Djibril Bassolé, was appointed on 31 July 2008. He has since held extensive consultations with all stakeholders in Sudan and the region and has generated support from international and regional partners for a shift in focus towards informal mechanisms and a series of confidence-building measures. The JCM has made the security situation his top priority and has placed less emphasis on continuing previous efforts to try to unify different groupings of rebel movements. The Chief Mediator has welcomed the ‘Qatari Initiative’ as well as other efforts by regional and international partners to bring the parties closer to the negotiating table. While the Government of Sudan is committed to proceeding to talks in Doha, the movements continue to have reservations. Consequently the Chief Mediator has been undertaking intensive shuttle diplomacy between the parties in a bid to discuss these reservations and to work out modalities for a cessation of hostilities and a monitoring mechanism. The Trust Fund was launched in September 2007 in anticipation of the launch of a substantial negotiations phase involving all parties. However, apart from one unsuccessful attempt in late 2007, the AU-UN JMST has not yet managed to advance as far as substantial negotiations. Frequent changes of personnel within the JMST have also not helped. Hence, project expenditure under the Trust Fund still remains low.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC/EU actions: The European Commission's humanitarian operation in Darfur is the biggest of its kind in the world, providing emergency relief to some 2m people. When and if a lasting peace deal for the region is put in place, the Commission intends to make available longer-term recovery and development assistance, with an initial €40m already earmarked for this purpose. However it is simply not possible to draw down on such funding under present political and security conditions. In the meanwhile some attempts are being made through the NGO sector to support civil society and small-scale recovery actions, by means of the EIDHR programme (€0.9m) and the food security thematic programme (€2m) - where security allows.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMMES IN SYRIA

Title of IfS Decision(s):	(1) Programme of Emergency Support to Syrian basic education in areas affected by a large influx of refugees from Iraq; (2) Programme of assistance to Iraqi female-headed households and victims of trafficking
Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s):	(1) 28/11/2007; (2) 06/08/2008
Amount(s):	(1) €3,000,000; (2) €1,481,500 – Total: €4,481,500
Total Contracted as of 31/12/2008: €	€4,481,500 (100%) - Paid as of 31/12/2008: €3,154,197 (70%)
Start Date(s):	(1) 01/10/2007; (2) 02/10/2008 - End Date(s): (1) 31/03/2009; (2) 01/04/2010

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): ***1) Emergency Support to Basic Education:*** Syrian government schooling, which is free of charge to all Arab children, has come under severe stress due to the large influx of Iraqi refugees. This has created further pressure on teachers, students and the community at large. In order to increase the number of Iraqi students enrolled, a number of short and long term measures increase the capacity of schools to accommodate the increase number of students and ensure that Iraqi families are aware of the opportunity offered to them to enrol their children. The absorption capacity of schools is being expanded through the selective rehabilitation of school buildings, including the upgrading of water and sanitation services. Schools are also directly supported in terms of educational resources/teaching aids for teachers, libraries, and school equipment. A joint strategy has been designed with the Ministry of Education to target schools with 50 or more Iraqi refugees. The project is also encouraging Iraqis to enrol their children in schools, with a special focus on girls, as well as children with special needs. ***2) Assistance to female-headed households and victims of trafficking:*** Among the Iraqi refugee population, many critical cases are emerging: families have been separated and their houses and belongings in Iraq damaged or lost, leaving people, in particular separated or widowed women and separated or orphaned children, vulnerable to hunger, disease and crime. Risks connected to exploitation are also reported, specially regarding begging in the case of children and prostitution of women. In this context, the Syrian Women's Union (SWU), a Syrian based organisation, has started to assist vulnerable women and their families in coordination with the Iraqi Women League, an Iraqi NGO based in Syria. The two organisations work in partnership with IOM to implement post-conflict emergency projects in prevention and awareness raising on trafficking in persons. The project will support a shelter for Iraqi female heads of households as well as victims of trafficking for 18 months. After this initial period of support from the IFS, the shelter, if necessary, may continue to be supported from other EC financing instruments, such as the Iraqi budget of the Development and Cooperation Instrument (DCI). Within the current project, emergency funding covers the most urgent needs of identified victims of trafficking hosted by the shelter or among the vulnerable women registered by the project management team.

Objectives: ***1) Emergency Support to Basic Education:*** The overall objective of this measure is to respond to the escalating crisis in Syria caused by the massive influx of refugees from Iraq. A prime objective is to ensure that Iraqi refugee children in Syria can exercise the right of all children to have access to education. The specific objectives comprise a) achieving improved enrolment in basic education, particularly of Iraq refugee children; b) ensuring that national standards pertaining to physical and pedagogical school environment are applied; and c) supporting local initiatives aiming at improving social integration and bringing to school vulnerable Iraqi refugee children and adolescents. ***2) Assistance to female-headed households and victims of trafficking*** - The overall objective of this measure is to provide an additional targeted response to the escalating crisis in Syria caused by the massive influx of refugees from Iraq, by supporting and protecting vulnerable Iraqi women and female-headed households as well as identified and potential victims of trafficking in Syria. Specific objectives include (i) To raise awareness among vulnerable Iraqi groups on the risks and consequences of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation; (ii) To provide long-term assistance to vulnerable groups through vocational training and economic empowerment activities; (iii) To provide short-term assistance to reduce vulnerability of Iraqi widowed or separated women and their children through the

distribution of emergency kits and provision of medical assistance on a case-by-case basis; and (iv) To provide protection through a shelter established and run by the Syrian Association for Women's Role Development.

Activities: 1) Support to Basic Education -The project enables expansion of the current schooling space (adequate provision of staff, school equipment, teaching aids and supplies), the quality of teachers through trainings aimed at the special needs of Iraqi children, and at enabling the enrolment of Iraqi children, with special focus on girls. A total of 140 schools in Damascus and rural Damascus are being supported. Phase 1 supports 40 schools with the provision of educational supplies and equipment and the selective rehabilitation of water supplies and sanitation systems. During phase 2 support expands to an additional 100 schools, with the same activities. The schools are being supplied with a standard package of supplies and equipments. Rehabilitation works will be assessed depending on the schools actual needs. Phase 3 encompasses capacity building for head teachers, the empowerment of teachers working under severe pedagogical conditions and to support local initiatives to improve social integration, bringing vulnerable Iraqi refugee children back to school. The targeted schools will join the Syrian Child Friendly school initiative. **2) Assistance to female-headed households and victims of trafficking** - The project supports a selected target group of more than 1,000 vulnerable Iraqi widowed/single/separated women and their children in order to reduce vulnerability and incidents of trafficking through awareness raising among the most vulnerable Iraqi groups, vocational training and limited income generating activities for vulnerable women, provision of non-food items and medical assistance to the most vulnerable cases and identified victims of trafficking. The project also includes the provision of a shelter for identified victims of trafficking, including capacity building on shelter management and shelter services as well as the shelter establishment and shelter protection services.

Implementation status: 1) Support to Basic Education - During the first few months of the implementation, enrolment of Iraqi students had increased from some 33 000 to 47 500 (Jan 2008). After an initial assessment, school rehabilitation has been conducted in Phase 1 schools, divided into three major parts: 1) Repair of Water sanitation blocks (ceramics, WC, water taps, repair of urinals and painting), 2) repair of main building (repairing of floors, stairs, windows and doors, electric fixtures, class room painting and installation of ceiling fans), 3) provision of access to safe drinking water (pump, tank, filter, cooler and water purification). The same procedure has been followed for Phase 2 schools. Following the agreement between MoE and UNICEF, an initial standard list of supplies has been distributed. As of February 2009 all supplies have been distributed, pending recreational supplies. The implementation of the educational quality improvement focused on the introduction of the child-friendly school framework, started in April and May 2008 with the organization of 28 workshops for the 140 school teams. Numerous other workshops and trainings were conducted (training of trainers for MoE and Provincial Education Directorates staff, active learning manual for Syrian teachers). **2) Assistance to female-headed households and victims of trafficking** - After the signature of the project agreement between IOM and the EC in October 2008, the Syrian Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSAL) suggested to establish the planned shelter in Aleppo. It was only in January 2009 that MoSAL agreed on the exact location of the premises; MoSAL has now also agreed on a local NGO (Ri'ayaat al-Fatayaat) in Aleppo that will be trained in running the shelter.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: Since 2007 the EC has allocated additional and complementary exceptional funding under the DCI budget line to assist the Syrian authorities in coping with the large influx of Iraqi refugees. In 2007, €9 Mio have been committed to upgrade 50 primary health care centres and 11 hospitals. With an increased budget of €24 Mio in 2008, new EC assistance in 2009 will focus on education (follow-up and expansion of above mentioned UNICEF project, €4 million), an "Emergency Support to Education Sector Affected by a Large Influx of Iraqi Refugees" (€10 Mio), reimbursing the salaries of school staff at schools with a large number of Iraqis and, thirdly, "Support to Syria's Solid and Medical Waste Management in Areas Affected by a large Influx of Iraqi Refugees" (€10 Mio). In addition, DG ECHO is providing a total of €22 Mio through humanitarian assistance projects implemented by UNHCR, WFP and international NGOs, focussing on the distribution of food and household items, health consultation and support to victims of trauma.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN THAILAND

Title of IfS Decision(s): Supporting the Reconciliation Process in Southern Thailand

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 20/12/2007

Amount(s): € 3,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 2,999,014 - **Paid:** € 1,627,000

Start Date(s) of project(s): 29/01/2008 - **End Date(s):** 28/09/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): This IfS Decision provides support to the efforts of non-state actors in the conflict area of Southern Thailand, which are aimed at bringing about justice, strengthening the rule of law and restoring mutual trust and peaceful co-existence of various groups in the South.

Objectives: This intervention comprises two areas of co-operation: Justice and Informed Debate. Support to justice system reform is aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the justice system by tackling impunity for crimes committed. Support in the area of Informed Debate comprises measures of confidence building. The main goal is to enhance media independence, to promote social dialogue, diversity and multi-ethnicity of Thailand, as well as to facilitate a better understanding of decentralisation/autonomy concepts in Thailand.

Activities: The programme is being implemented through five grants signed with the International Commission of Jurists, the Cross Cultural Foundation, Friedrich Naumann Stiftung, the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, the Human Development Forum Foundation, and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). **The project by the Cross Cultural Foundation (CCF)** seeks to facilitate justice and promote rule of law in the three southern provinces of Thailand and build a culture of peace. It is being implemented by the CCF itself and also by its partners as follow: Muslim Attorney Club (MAC), Working Group on Justice for Peace, Union for Civil Liberties (UCL), Protection International (PI), Human Rights and Development Foundation (HRDF) ad Young Muslim Association (YMAT). **The project by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)** seeks to contribute to a more informed, objective and stakeholder-inclusive social dialogue in Thai society regarding peace building in the Deep South. **The project by the Friedrich Naumann Stiftung (FNS)** seeks to enable the general public to have a better understanding of the situation in southern Thailand, enhance mutual understanding and acceptance, and promote the understanding of introducing diversity and minority rights protection system. **The project implemented by the Human Development Forum Foundation** seeks to contribute to the peaceful solution of the insurgency in Southern Thailand by finding political options acceptable to both parties such as increased self-government. **The project by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)** seeks to address one of the issues identified by analysts as key in addressing the insurgency in Southern Thailand: the perception by Muslim citizens that they lack adequate access to justice. As a second main activity, the ICJ seeks to advocate for the effective implementation of international HR laws in Thailand.

Implementation status: **The CCF project**, in collaboration with Protection International (PI) conducted training with university students and women Human Rights Defenders from Bangkok and the South, produced a summary of alleged torture cases, in collaboration with WGJP, undertook one fact-finding trip per month compiling data on disappeared cases into database. CCF also, in collaboration with Muslim Attorney Centre has filed the cases to the court, in collaboration with the WGJP conducted trainings on human rights, carried out frequent prison visits, conducted trial observations and monitored the on-going administration of justice related to the conflict in the south. In collaboration with the WGJP, CCF also released reports and news on enforced disappearances, torture, and status of human rights in the Deep South, and organized two round-table discussions on the Internal Security Act. **The FES project** organized a "Peace Building Camp", attended by 38 young people, conducted a dialogue and facilitation techniques training, organized a media study tour entitled "The role of Media in Conflict Reporting and Peace Building" in Manila and Cotabato City, the Philippines. **The FNS project** launched 6 radio programs for lower and middle class people with

various backgrounds and conducted small focus group of community radio hosts in the southern areas, produced a play performance with 500 students from local schools in the conflict areas and 400 students from PSU, Pattani campus, and conducted a study trip for 10 high-ranking government officials and academic delegates on protection of minority rights and models of decentralisation. It also conducted training for students on organizational strategic planning, organization management, implemented training in conflict management and conducted training for woman leaders and community development. **The HDEF project** developed concepts of autonomy, in respect to the history of Thailand and Southern Thailand in particular, as well as the development of the current problems. The project deepened the cooperation with other institutions- e.g. with the Munich Institute of Social Science in Germany - a draft for a publication on autonomy, mainly based on the outcomes of the workshop during the study trip to Italy, was conceptualized. The HDEF made a presentation of the study trip to Thai Government officials and EU Member States. **The ICJ project**, in collaboration with the Asian Institute for Human Rights organised a one-week seminar training 30 lawyers on international trial standards and trial observations. It facilitated collaboration between litigation lawyers and two-day training on use of forensic evidence, and, in collaboration with the UN's OHCHR and the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT), organised a two-day training to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice on the implementation of the UN Convention Against Torture. In collaboration with the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Ministry of Defence, the project organised a three-day symposium on "*The Rule of Law and the Military*", and launched the Thai edition of its "*Practitioners Guide on the International Principles on the Independence And Accountability of Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors*", while also, in collaboration with the EC Delegation and the French Embassy in Bangkok, launching the translation of the "*EU Human Rights Defenders Guidelines*" to Thai and Yawi. During 2008 the ICJ has also undertaken various other actions such as the translation of HR legal documents and the observation of two high profile HR cases.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The specific situation of Southern Thailand requires working with already well-established and well-connected organizations. In addition, the crisis situation in Southern Thailand calls for timely and tailor-made responses. In order to ensure coherence with other EC instruments available for Thailand, the activities funded under the Stability Instrument will be complemented by actions supported under the Thai-EC Co-operation Facility, under the Development Co-operation Instrument, as well as other related thematic programmes.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN
TIMOR LESTE**

Title of IfS Decision(s): Programme in support of peace and stability in Timor Leste

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 11/11/2008

Amount(s): € 4,700,000 - **Contracted:** € 4,700,000 - **Paid:** € 2,774,016

Start Date(s) of project(s): 13/12/2008 - **End Date(s):** 12/06/2010

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The purpose of this IfS intervention in Timor Leste is to promote social peace and stability in areas and communities suffering from the unrest provoked by the crises of 2002 and 2006, and linked to that, to make a substantial contribution to the Security Sector Reform.

Objectives: (a) To contribute substantially to the process of the Sector Security Reform, as initiated by the Government of Timor, under the auspices of the UN; (b) To support the reintegration of IDPs in their places of origin; and (c) To contribute to improvement of livelihood and social stability in rural communities through rural infrastructures development and employment generation.

Activities: The proposed interventions under the Stability Instrument respond to the national priorities established by the Government of Timor Leste in close consultation with the international donor-community and aim at: 1) supporting, through the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and UNDP, the government-led security sector review and reform (SSR); 2) supporting, through IOM the reintegration of IDPs who were displaced in the 2006 crisis. This component will improve social and economic conditions within communities so as to create the space needed for the transition to long-term stability and development programming; and 3) addressing, through ILO, the twin challenge of employment creation and infrastructure needs. The infrastructure bottlenecks, especially in rural areas including lack of access to markets, affect the majority of country's population.

Implementation status: The three projects under this Financing Decision started their implementation on the field between end of December 2008 and beginning of February 2009.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The action is fully in line with the EU strategy in the country and the previous RRM projects. Coherence with other EC instruments available for Timor Leste is assured as the activities funded under the Stability Instrument will be followed by longer-term support as foreseen for the 10th EDF in the 2008-2013 Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme, most notably in institutional capacity building, inter alia in the security sector, and with labour-intensive programmes in the context of sustainable rural development.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN UGANDA

Title of IfS Decision(s):	Programme of Support to Peace and Stability in Northern Uganda with particular focus on the Juba Peace talks and the Disarmament Process in the Karamoja Region
Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s):	21/12/2007
Amount(s):	€ 4,200,000 - Contracted: € 2,520,000 - Paid: € 1,186,475
Start Date(s) of project(s):	07/03/2008 - End Date(s): 27/09/09

Short description of the (sub-) project(s): In Uganda, a threat to peace and stability is the protracted conflict between the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which has caused the internal displacement of up to 2 million people, abductions, killings and loss of livelihoods in Northern Uganda. The IfS was mobilised in response to a promising window of opportunity for improved peace and stability in the context of the Juba Peace Process. The interventions under the Stability Instrument in Uganda aim at 1) rapidly responding to the emerging opportunities for peace and stability in Northern Uganda 2) address escalating violence in Karamoja in the context of on-going disarmament exercise; 3) bridging the gap towards more conflict resolution interventions between the 9th and 10th EDF; 4) linking the grassroots peace building initiatives to a regional cross-border context which cannot be addressed through the national EDF interventions; 5) focusing on more politically sensitive dialogue and confidence building measures, as well as on peace talks, which cannot be supported under the EDF and 6) supporting and complementing the diplomatic initiatives by the EU Heads of Mission (EU HoMs) in Northern Uganda and the Karamoja region.

Objectives: 1) to support the Juba Peace Process between the Government of Uganda and the LRA by ensuring the operational capacity of the Cessation of Hostilities Monitoring Team (CHMT); by supporting community sensitisation about the Juba process; by responding to conflicts arising from the IDP return and by supporting the ex-LRA reintegration in Acholiland; 2) to respond rapidly to violence and human rights abuses in the context of the Karamoja disarmament through supporting civil-military dialogue and high level confidence-building measures, and by promoting community sensitisation and urgent livelihood alternatives to cattle raiding with focus on the youth and 3) to support regional and cross-border initiatives which address issues of peace and stability in Northern Uganda and the Karamoja region.

Activities: In Northern Uganda, activities include direct support to the Juba peace talks between the GoU and the LRA; and strengthening the capacity of the Gulu District Reconciliation and Peace Team in sensitising local populations about the Juba talks, in responding to conflicts at the community level in the context of the IDP return, in promoting reintegration of ex-LRA and in facilitating cross-border peace building measures with key actors in Southern Sudan in the context of the Juba process. In the Karamoja region, the project provides technical support to the key actors (e.g. Karamoja leaders, UPDF, civil society, national focal point on small arms) in confidence building measures, community sensitisation, as well as through civil-military cooperation, and youth peace building initiatives, and cross-border peace building initiatives in Kenya and Southern Sudan.

Implementation status: *Community peace building in Acholiland through support to the Gulu District Reconciliation and Peace Team (DRPT) (Component 2)* - The DRPT component was launched on 19th July 2008 and a fully furnished and facilitated office has been opened at the Gulu District Headquarters. DRPT membership extends across political, cultural and professional leaders in Acholiland. The aim of the DRPT component is to support community based actions on peaceful resolution of conflicts arising out of the on-going re-integration and resettlement process of LRA ex-combatants and IDPs. *Initiative for Peace and Development among the ATEKER Communities in the East and Horn of Africa (Component 3)* - The Ateker Initiative has now been mainstreamed into the

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IC GLR), the Pact on Security, Stability and Development under Project Zone 3 on Disarmament of armed nomadic pastoralists in Uganda, Kenya, South Sudan and Ethiopia, endorsed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Uganda. Alignment discussions with the *Karamoja Disarmament and Development Plan (KIDDP)* under the Office of the Prime Minister are ongoing to propose it as a model planning for other partner countries such as Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. *Support to peace building, civil-military dialogue and targeted actions providing alternatives to cattle raiding for warrior youth in Karamoja (Component 4)* - IfS actions on peace and stability include an extensive human rights and peace building work with UPDF foot soldiers that have not been targeted by any form of training in human rights and non violent approaches to peace building. UPDF themselves have initiated community accountability and redress mechanisms for violations of human rights. Cases presented to UPDF have led to investigations of the UPDF Court Martial procedures. Discussions have been initiated with disarmed youth to map out all raiding routes and create a response mechanism for transforming them into peace corridors through direct youth peace dialogue with those youth still armed.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The IfS actions particularly in Karamoja complement various development oriented funding like the 9th EDF *Northern Uganda Rehabilitation Programme (NUREP)* mainly on rehabilitating social and police infrastructure for displaced population in return processes, the Stabex funded *Karamoja Roads Development Programme* providing reactivation of border/security relevant district roads/bridges and foreseen grants on improved local governance and the *Local authorities* budget line.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN
ZAMBIA**

Title of IfS Decision(s): Urgent financial support to the 2008 Presidential by-election in Zambia

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 14/10/2008 (under the IfS “PAMF” Facility)

Amount(s): € 1,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 1,000,000 - **Paid** as of 31/12/2008: € 950,000

Start Date(s) of project(s): 19/11/2008 - **End Date(s):** 20/03/2009

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The purpose of this project was to provide financial support to the Electoral Commission of Zambia (ECZ) for holding the urgent Presidential by-election on 30 October 2008 under conditions which are expected will minimise the risk of disorder.

Objectives: The main objective is to support the ECZ in organising the 2008 presidential election in a timely and efficient manner.

Activities: EC support is channelled through an UNDP Election Trust Fund, which in turn provides direct support to the ECZ programme. The direct support to the presidential election seeks to address immediate challenges faced by the ECZ in organising the elections and includes voter education and public information activities; stakeholder consultations and advice; support to procurement and logistics of essential Election Day; and training of electoral officers and party/candidates agents. Post election support will include a lessons learnt exercise and an ECZ internal review in order to provide input into the ongoing constitution review process.

Implementation status: The Zambian Presidential election took place on 30 October 2008 without incidents and polling was well organised. The incoming results were regularly reported by the ECZ. The final outcome of the election was reported on November 2. The process of counting and tabulation of results was challenged by the opposition within the legal framework.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: This support has helped consolidate international assistance to the electoral process. It has been complementary to EU efforts in support of the election, mainly with the Election Assessment Mission sent by the Commission through the European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy. This Mission has worked together with EU diplomats in monitoring the electoral process. Moreover, several EU Member States have provided support to non-state actors for the purpose of voter education and training of observers around the country.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS) PROGRAMME(S) IN ZIMBABWE

Title of IfS Decision(s):	(1) Promote Dialogue and Democracy in Zimbabwe in the Context of 2008 elections (2) Elections and Democracy Expert
Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s):	(1) 11/12/2007 (2) 29/01/2008
Amount(s):	(1) € 3.000.000 (2) € 127.729 – Total: € 3.127.729
Contracted as of 31/12/2008:	(1) € 2.999.966 (2) 127.729 - Paid as of 31/12/2008: (1) € 1.822.098 (2) € 76.457
Start Date(s) of project(s):	January 08 End Date(s): July 09

Short description of the (sub-)project(s): The overall objective of these actions was and is to promote dialogue and confidence building in Zimbabwe in order to improve stability in relation to the progressive worsening of the political, social and economic situation in the country, especially in the context of the 2008 elections, and to help build the basis for a sustainable national reconciliation process.

Objectives: The main programme (1) puts in place a coherent support approach to help addressing the crisis in Zimbabwe in the context of 2008 elections: 1) linking confidence building initiatives to the revision of the political/institutional framework needed to restore democratic governance and thus contributing to resolve the crisis in the country; 2) addressing urgent needs and political sensitive issues; 3) developing the Community's response strategy to the current situation, mainly as regards elections matters, but also taking in consideration the development of the regional SADC/Mbeki Initiative. In addition, a technical expert (2) has been deployed to follow up on the electoral process and the electoral framework and to assist in coordinating EC and donors' actions in view of ensuring as much as possible credible monitoring of elections.

Activities: The programme consists of a combination of actions promoting dialogue and confidence building and encompasses various focus themes including : 1) Support to State and Non-State Actors (NSA) in relation to electoral matters ; 2) Propose and support revisions of the political framework ; 3) Promotion and support to civil society for the development of a NSA' common strategy ; 4) Support to media in the context of elections; 5) Putting the basis for a future national reconciliation process. The election and democracy expert assisted the Commission and the donors for seven months on electoral coordination and analysis.

Implementation status: The programme started in early 2008 with 13 sub-actions, implemented by experienced local and regional civil society organisations, including one short-term expert on human rights data collection. The projects combined a set of actions offering immediate support to relevant NSA aiming at encouraging the Zimbabwean civil society to address the 5 focus themes mentioned above. The length of the selected actions ranged from 3 to 18 months, although some had to be temporarily suspended given the difficult operating environment. Most of the 13 actions have already been finalised, with very positive results. The support has specifically contributed to promote participation in elections; to enhance gender empowerment; to strengthen civil society capacity on electoral observation and reporting; to bring cohesion in addressing the current crisis; to reinforce civil society's role in the promotion of democracy, human rights and to promote national healing processes. The last two initiatives, selected at the end of 2008, will lay the foundations for transitional justice and establish the basis for a future national reconciliation process. Activities such as trainings, consultative meetings, workshops, outreach activities, awareness raising, election observation and tabulation, information campaigns, protection to victim's or edition of policy options papers has been performed at national and local level. Finally, a human rights expert has been providing technical advice to civil society organisations on the design and implementation of the system to collect, classify and exploit data and evidence of gross human rights violations, including security of information, in order to reach

a common strategy. In addition and complementary to these projects, the Commission has retained an electoral expert in Harare for 7 months, in support of the EC Delegation and EU Member States. The expert has assisted the Commission and all EU missions by providing analysis and advice on electoral matters. His input has been crucial for coordination, including, to some extent, with other OECD members. The expert participated in coordination meetings and reported on the electoral and legal framework, on the pre-electoral process and the elections campaign, as well as on the voting day and the post-election period. In the final report the expert presented a list of recommendations to establish a conducive election environment, to improve the framework and conduct of the Zimbabwean elections process as well as other related areas and presented a list of possible EU/EC governance interventions in Zimbabwe.

Specific developments with regard to linkages to other EC / EU actions: The programme is in line with the scope of appropriate measures adopted by EU Council Decision on 18 February 2002, under Art. 96 of Cotonou, by providing direct support to the population mainly through democratisation actions. All the actions have been selected in close coordination with other donors, namely through the Human Rights and Governance donor coordination group, and some of them are actually being co-financed. Previous track record with implementing EC grants has also been an important factor for the selection of the partners. The implementation of this programme has strengthened the leading role of the EC in the governance sector and allowed the EU to extend further its valuable network of contacts and engage with different actors such as national and regional observers or churches. The initiative has also offered space for networking and collaboration between and amongst EU diplomats, policy makers in the region, civil society groups active around Zimbabwe and South Africa and South African policy makers.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IfS) FACILITIES

CONFLICT RESOURCES FACILITY (CRF) - €2 MILLION

The European Commission is the first institution to have set up a specific financing facility dedicated to the issue of Natural Resources and Conflicts. The CRF was adopted under the IfS crisis response component in June 2007. The objective is to enable the Community to offer third countries timely and targeted assistance directed at the natural resources sector, so as to ensure those resources are used and managed in a conflict-sensitive, legal, transparent and equitable manner for the benefit of communities rather than contributing to tensions, fuelling instability or financing conflict. Specifically the CRF aims at: supporting the development, promotion and strengthening of mechanisms, techniques and bodies to ensure the conflict-sensitive, legal, transparent and equitable management of natural resources and for the monitoring, control, deterrence and prevention of the illegal exploitation of natural resources, in direct support of the Kimberley Process, the Nairobi Security Pact, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and other initiatives. Four actions were adopted under the CRF in 2007 and 2008, fully consuming the amount of €2 million:

Scientific and technical support to the Kimberley Process (€ 569,356): This action supports measures to strengthen compliance with the Kimberley Process for rough diamonds and other international agreements addressing the illegal exploitation of natural resources related to conflict including monitoring missions, remote sensing and identification of illicit trade flows and of the origin of natural resources. The action provides scientific and technical support to the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) during the EC Chairmanship and beyond (2008), through a scientifically sound methodological approach; for selected locations, in pre-defined formats and with specific advanced technologies. The EC's Joint Research Centre as implementing partner develops a Monitoring Facility, using remote sensing, in support of the Working Group on Monitoring of the KP. Apart from continuous detailed assessments of mining activities of known sites in specific countries of concern, this monitoring facility also allows for the detection of alleged illegal (alluvial) mining, based on ex-ante information about the presumed location of these sites.

Mainstreaming natural resources into peacekeeping and Peacebuilding (€ 275,824): This action aims at mapping how governance of natural resources can best be addressed in the peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building stages of conflicts in Sierra Leone, Liberia and DRC, where natural resources played a key role in the conflict. The project produces recommendations for Governments, the UN missions and the international community in general on how to pre-empt further crisis to ensure that in fragile post-conflict recovery and reconstruction phase natural resources do not continue to fuel instability. EC support is provided through co-financing in the form of a grant to the non governmental organisation Global Witness. The EC support covers 72 % of the costs of the project.

Policy Advice on Strengthening Diamond-Related Internal Controls in Liberia (Implementation of Kimberley Process Controls (€ 317,000): This action supports Liberia's Kimberley Process implementation, as formally requested by the Government of Liberia and strongly supported by the UN Security Council's Panel of Experts. The IfS support provides two senior experts to advise on all aspects of diamond-related controls.

Global Atlas and Information Centre for Conflicts and Natural Resources (€ 837,820): Implemented by the EC's Joint Research Centre, the action supports the development of a "Global Atlas and Information Centre for Conflicts and Natural Resources" to better analyse the links between the exploitation of natural resources (i.e. Coltan) and conflicts in specific crisis regions of the world towards appropriate crisis response activities. EC support helps to establish an Information Centre that collects and analyse relevant data and information related to the exploitation and degradation of natural resources and conflicts and that will model future scenarios.

FACILITIES FOR URGENT ACTIONS INVOLVING POLICY ADVICE, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, MEDIATION AND RECONCILIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THIRD COUNTRIES IN CRISIS SITUATIONS (PAMF) - €10 MILLION IN 2007/€5.5 MILLION IN 2008

The objective of creating the PAMF-Facilities is to enable the Commission to provide timely support to small-scale actions aimed at addressing situations of urgency, crisis or emerging crisis, in particular policy advice or urgent technical assistance to third countries; mediation, dialogue and reconciliation actions; information, advocacy and awareness actions; and contribution to actions launched by non-state actors, international organisations, including co-ordination of activities of the International Community.

Experience with the first IfS *Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation* adopted in 2007 (€10 million, Commission Decision C (2007) 1705 of 17.04.2007) has shown that rapid financing of small-scale and highly focused activities through a dedicated stand-by facility can prove very effective as part of a broader Community or EU response to a crisis in a third country. Rapid decisions on sub-delegated level for small-scale and highly focused activities in response to crisis have enabled the Commission to quickly react in different situations to different needs – 17 such measures have been adopted in 2007 and 2008 for a total of €10 million. Five actions were financed in 2007 and 12 in 2008. These include urgent expert support to Security Sector Reform in Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic, rapid provision of financial and expert support to enhancing border security and police reform in Lebanon, immediate support to conflict resolution efforts in Burma, Georgia and the Solomon Islands through the UN and civil society, and rapid financial and expert support to the preparation of elections in crisis situations (Fiji, Zambia). Detail on these measures is provided in the country progress reports. A second Facility for €5.5 million was adopted by Commission Decision in December 2008 for financing of measures in 2009.

In addition, co-financing of four urgent post-disaster needs assessments (PDNA) in Bangladesh, Burma, Haiti and the Ukraine, carried out by the UN and the World Bank, were financed under this Facility. This took place against the background of the Commission having strengthened its cooperation with the UN and the World Bank in the field of responding to post-crisis situations and planning recovery by way of a joint declaration signed on 25 September 2008. The purpose of the agreement is to harmonise and coordinate the collective assistance the institutions provide to countries:

Cyclone NARGIS in Myanmar – Support to PONJA (Post Nargis Joint Assessment; € 291,474) in Myanmar was provided through UNDP as requested by the Tripartite Group (TCG) composed of ASEAN, the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations. EC support financed part of the PONJA exercise that took place in June-August 2008 for a total cost of €370,000. The remaining financing was provided by the Department for International Development (DFID).

Oil spill in Ukraine Black Sea – Support to Post Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment (€ 136,500) was provided through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as formally requested by the Government of Ukraine after the disaster and following the immediate relief assessment carried out by the Commission's Civil Protection Mechanism (MIC). EC support covered the totality of the PDNA exercise that took place between June and October 2008.

Cyclone SIDR in Bangladesh– Support to PDNA (€ 255,271) in Bangladesh was provided through the World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction, as requested by the national authorities. The exercise ended in October 2008.

Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Anna and Ike in Haiti – Support to a joint PDNA (€ 152,000) and recovery planning exercise is implemented by UNDP. IfS support financed part of the PDNA and recovery planning exercise, namely the Community Recovery Needs Assessment component. The other part of the PDNA called Damage and Loss assessment (DALA) is financed by the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction. The whole exercise will end in March 09.

**FACILITY FOR URGENT ACTIONS INVOLVING SUPPORT TO TRIBUNALS OF
INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES - €12
MILLION**

Transitional justice and ad-hoc tribunals have become central elements for peace building and post-conflict resolution as can be seen in Ruanda, Sierra Leone or Cambodia. Hence, they need to be further integrated into broader EU crisis management responses. Addressing the question of human rights abuse in transitional and post-conflict situation is instrumental in order to foster reconciliation and sustainable peace and stability. The Facility will enhance the global fight against impunity and to promote reconciliation in post-crisis situations.

This new EC funding facility under the Stability Instrument will provide additional assistance for ad-hoc international criminal courts and ad-hoc national tribunals, as well as truth and reconciliation commissions. In addition, it will support mechanisms for the legal settlement of human rights claims and the assertion and adjudication of property rights, established in accordance with international human rights and rule of law standards. Consideration will also be given to supporting institutional reform measures aiming to prevent serious abuses from recurring. Implementing partners are international and regional organizations, state and non-state actors and the specific tribunals and truth commissions.

The purpose of this Facility is to provide a standing basis for timely and focused assistance to ad hoc tribunals and transitional justice approaches aimed at fostering reconciliation and building sustainable peace in situations of urgency, post-conflict, crisis or emerging crisis in accordance with Art.3(1) of the Stability Instrument. It will allow the Commission to rapidly mobilise resources and support, in the form of policy advice, technical, logistical and financial assistance in the area of transitional justice.

Transitional justice and ad hoc tribunals have emerged as a critical issue for peace building and post-conflict resolution and have been integrated into broader EU crisis management approaches, reflecting the importance of addressing the question of past human rights abuse in transitional and post-conflict situation for sustainable peace and stability. Processes and mechanisms of transitional justice, which are associated with a society's attempts to come to terms with a legacy of systematic past abuse, both provide redress to victims and enhance opportunities for the transformation of the political systems and other conditions that may have been at the root of the abuses. International criminal courts can, in addition, be established to address a particular crime committed against specific persons when it constitutes a threat to international peace and security and where the Government is unwilling or unable to prosecute, thus enhancing the fight against impunity and contributing to stabilise the country or region concerned.

The current programme aims to provide for the necessary speed and flexibility in responding to such needs, ensuring complementarity with other instruments. Currently, assistance to the Special Court of Sierra Leone, to the trial of former Chadian President Habré in Senegal, to the Special Tribunal for Lebanon and to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission being set up in the Solomon Islands is already under identification, all related to post-conflict situations or emerging crisis. This list is not exhaustive and the proposed Facility will also support analogous measures in other theatres. The SCSL and the Solomon Islands are in need of urgent funding in order to ensure the timely completion of their respective mandates. The following types of actions will be supported:

support for international and hybrid criminal tribunals and ad hoc national tribunals, truth and reconciliation commissions, and mechanisms for the legal settlement of human rights claims and the assertion and adjudication of property rights, established in accordance with international human rights and rule of law standards (Art.3(2) (d) of the Stability Instrument);

support to institutional reform measures aiming to prevent serious abuses from recurring such as census and vetting, which constitutes a central concern of transitional justice (point of Art.3(2)(c) and (l) of the Stability Instrument).

STABILITY INSTRUMENT

CRISIS PREPAREDNESS

PEACEBUILDING PARTNERSHIP

PROGRESS REPORT

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS)

CRISIS PREPAREDNESS (ARTICLE 4.3 IFS REGULATION)

Title of IfS Decision(s): Annual Action Programmes for Crisis Preparedness 2007 & 2008

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): 21/12/2007 and 31/03/2008

Amount(s): € 15,000,000 - **Contracted:** € 9,910,096 - **Paid:** € 2,824,197

Regarding the Stability Instrument's 'crisis preparedness' component, 2008 saw further progress in consolidating the **Peace-building Partnership (PbP)**, which aims at mobilizing and consolidating civilian expertise for peace-building activities. It focuses on strengthening the up-stream capacity of relevant partners to rapidly respond to a crisis scenario, and addresses in particular civil society organizations and think-tanks, but also international and regional organizations and relevant agencies in EU Member States. In 2008, the total financial envelope of € 15 million for 2007 and 2008 was allocated, and the components and objectives identified in the respective Annual Action Programmes (AAPs) were implemented.

In this context, **two calls for proposals for civil society organizations** were launched in the framework of Peace-building Partnership Support: a call to reinforce capacity building, and the first phase of a call on the organization of round tables. Successful proposals under the capacity-building call represented a mixture of transversal, inter-regional, and crisis-specific capacity-building actions with a wide geographic spread (European neighbourhood, Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, etc.). For the first phase of the call on the organization of round tables, successful applications again constituted both transversal and crisis-specific proposals, however, with a preponderance of the crisis-specific activities focused on the European neighbourhood. The second phase of this call began in January 2009.

Moreover, direct grants were awarded - in the context of the co-operation with international organizations on early warning and early recovery - to the **African Union** (support to the African Union's Continental Early Warning System), to **UNDP** (on post-conflict and post-disaster needs assessment, and on natural resources and conflict), and to relevant **EU Member States' training agencies** in the framework of training for civilian stabilization missions.

Over the year, the dialogue process with civil society organizations was further developed through the organization of a series of consultation meetings (in February, June and October) and the use of the Peace-building Partnership web-portal (<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tariqa/PeaceBuilding/>) as a channel of communication with PbP partners.

With regard to the '**Initiative for Peace-building**' (formerly known as the 'Conflict Prevention Network') - which is gradually being integrated in terms of substance within the PbP - during 2008, the work of the ten civil society organizations co-operating on this action has focused on drawing together the complementary geographic and thematic knowledge of the partners involved in six cluster areas (mediation; regional co-operation on environment, economy and natural resources; security; democratization and transitional justice; gender; capacity-building and training) and on harnessing this expertise in order to facilitate more evidenced-based decisions with a view to improving conflict prevention and peace-building policy and practice.

In addition to the above-mentioned implementation activities, the 2008 PbP Annual Action Programme was adopted on 31 March 2008. The 2009-2011 Indicative Programme for the Instrument for Stability, which includes its crisis preparedness component (Article 4.3 - the legal basis of the Peace-building Partnership), and the 2009 PbP Annual Action Programme, were prepared in the last trimester of 2008 to be adopted within the first semester of 2009.

In 2008, the components and objectives identified in the Peace-building Partnership Annual Action Programmes for 2007 (approved on 21 December 2007) and 2008 (approved on 31 March 2008) - were implemented - and the total financial envelope of €15 million was allocated, as follows:

In the framework of the Peace-building Partnership support, two calls for proposals were launched:

- A restricted call to support the **capacity building of civil society organizations** was published on 14 March 2008 (with a total financial envelope of € 8,500,000 for grants from € 50,000 to €1,500,000). Following the evaluation procedure under this call, twelve proposals have been selected (from 126 submitted). Six contracts out of the twelve were concluded and signed in late December 2008, for an overall amount of € 4,093,051.66. Consequently, the implementation of these activities has just been (or will soon be) initiated;
- The first phase of an open call on the **organization of round tables** was published on 13 May 2008 (with an overall amount available of € 525,000 for grants up to € 40,000). Eight proposals were selected so far (from 31 submitted) and six contracts were already finalized and signed before the end of 2008, for an overall amount of € 239,769. The preparatory work for these round tables has then started in early 2009.

Four direct grants were awarded in the context of the co-operation with international organizations on early warning and early recovery:

One to the African Union through an Administrative Arrangement with the Joint Research Centre (on **“Scientific and Technical Support to the African Union’s Continental Early-Warning System (CEWS)”** for a total amount of € 999,865. For this project, the Centre was mandated by the Commission – at the request of the AU – to set up a customised version of the European Media Monitoring, an open source intelligence tool, which gathers, filters and exploits relevant information coming from thousands of freely available internet sources. The project is now well advanced and the possibility of further enhancing the cooperation and support is currently being explored;

Three agreements were signed with the UNDP, for a total amount of € 2,459,734:

- **“EC/UNDP collaboration to advance the post-crisis needs assessment and early recovery agendas (Part 1 and 2)”** – This project aims to develop an extended methodology for damage and needs assessment in crisis situations, building on existing tools and methods. The work focuses on the identification of relevant physical data for recovery and reconstruction needs, the definition of data collection roles and responsibilities, information and communications technology support and the identification of global disaster risk hotspots and training.
- **“Strengthening Capacities for the Consensual and Sustainable Management of Land and Natural Resources”** – This element focuses on the development of a common policy framework for the UN and EU on the role of the international community in contributing to conflict prevention through effective, transparent and legal management of natural resources: analysis of root causes and dynamics; of policy instruments available; and of the role of different agencies/departments/actors; the development of joint guidelines, training and tool-kits for field staff; dialogue and collaboration with civil society (international and local) on the matter.
- **“Development of Post-Conflict Needs Assessment and Transitional Results Framework”** – This element continues the work on developing an extended methodology for needs assessment in post-conflict and post-disaster situations. The work focuses on developing common methodologies and related training, defining early recovery guidelines for field staff, identification of relevant physical data for recovery and reconstruction needs, definition of data collection roles and responsibilities, information and communications technology support and identification of global disaster risk hotspots.

As the relevant contracts were signed in late 2008, the implementation of the corresponding activities is still at an early stage.

In the context of the training for civilian stabilization missions, three direct grants were awarded:

- One to the European Group on Training (EGT) for a project on **“Training for Civilian Crisis Management and Stabilization Missions”** for a total amount of € 803,976 – This element focuses on the consolidation, documentation and publishing of the training curricula, modules and course material established over the five years of implementation of the activities of the “European Group

on Training”, launched in 2001 by the Commission in partnership with a consortium of Member States’ training institutions. The project includes the completion of training of experts identified for participation in EU Crisis Response Teams in view of reaching the 5-year target of 100 trained experts available for deployment. The contract was signed early 2008 and the implementation of the project started on 1 March 2008 for a period of 18 months.

- Two to relevant EU Member State’s agencies (the French **Gendarmerie** under the 2007 AAP and the **Arma dei Carabinieri** under the 2008 AAP) for the **“Delivery of training for police experts in civilian missions”**, for an overall amount of **€ 1,313,700** – This element aims at promoting a common EU approach on police expertise in civilian missions through the delivery of a series of combined training and exercise sessions, offered by EU police training organisations, with the view to the development of a rapid deployment capability of EU police elements in crisis management operations. The sessions also seek to enable the EU to improve the robustness, the flexibility and the interoperability of its police elements when deployed either by the EU or by the UN and OSCE, and the development of training concepts designed to be interoperable with UN/OSCE training concepts.

In 2008, approximately 600 police experts were trained by the French *Gendarmerie* at the “Centre national d’entraînement des forces de gendarmerie (CNEFG)” in Saint-Astier (France). An equivalent number should be trained by the *Arma dei Carabinieri* at the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (CoESPU) in Vicenza (Italy) in the course of 2009.

STABILITY INSTRUMENT

ARTICLE 4.1 AND 4.2

MEASURES ADOPTED IN 2007 AND 2008

PROGRESS REPORTS

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS)

TRANS-REGIONAL ACTIONS IN THE AREAS OF ORGANISED CRIME, TRAFFICKING, PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE, THREATS TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM (ARTICLE 4.1 IFS REGULATION)

Title of IfS Decision(s): Annual Action Programmes for Article 4.1 IfS 2007 & 2008

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): various in 2007 and AAP 2008 on 10/11/2008

Amount(s): € 23,235,960 - **Contracted:** € 18,435,960 - **Paid:** € 4,834,070

The 2007 AAP for Priority 2 covers activities for a total of € 9 million: *Expert Support Facility (ESF I, € 3.8 million)*: horizontal and global coverage, with provision of expertise mostly from EU MS ESF is used for both Priority 1 (fighting and protecting against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction) and Priority 2. ***Fight against trafficking from/to Afghanistan (ECO TRAFFICKING-first phase, €5.2 million)*** Capacity building of the 10 ECO countries on this route – Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey. Priority will be given to Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan while the project will be complementary to the ongoing and planned activities in Central Asia, as e.g. BOMCA and CADAP funded under TACIS; Trafficking of illegal drugs from Afghanistan is still growing despite the efforts deployed by the international community, and represents a risk for the stability of countries of origin, transit and destination along the 'heroin route'. The IfS Programme is implemented under the leadership of Germany with the support of Italy, and with more limited contributions envisaged by Poland and Bulgaria. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime and Interpol also is an important partner of the programme.

The 2008 AAP for Priority 2 (Global and Trans-regional Threats to Security) was adopted on 10 November 2008 and covers activities for a total of € 13.3 million. Together with a Special Measure which covers activities for € 1M the total amount for 2008 is € 14.3M: ***Expert Support Facility (ESF II)*:** horizontal and global coverage, with provision of expertise mostly from EU MS (€2 million). ***Fight against trafficking from/to Afghanistan (ECO TRAFFICKING)***. (capacity building of the 10 ECO countries on this route – Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey) Priority will be given to Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan while the project will be complementary to the ongoing and planned activities in Central Asia, as e.g. BOMCA and CADAP funded under TACIS; (€4.3 million). ***Supporting the fight against the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms in Africa, (ARMSAFRICA)***, via the Regional Centre on Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA) with its seat in Nairobi. RECSA Members States are Burundi, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The AUC (Peace and Security Department) is also involved. (€ 3.3 million). ***Support to Counter-Terrorism (CT) and Counter Organised Crime (COC) and Illicit Trafficking in Africa (CTOC.AFRICA)***, via the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (CAERT) of the African Union with its seat in Algiers and via enhancing synergies and networking between Maghreb (starting with Morocco) and Sahel countries. (€ 1.5 million). ***Prevention of the diversion of drugs precursors*** in the Latin American and Caribbean region (PRELAC), where the countries involved will be Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, further Mexico or Panama and Trinidad and Tobago or Jamaica. (€ 2.2 million).

A Special Measure covers an activity on ***supporting the fight against the illicit accumulation and trafficking in firearms in Central and Latin America***, where Central American Programme on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control (CASAC) will be in forefront covering Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. Colombia and Mexico and regional organisations like, MERCOSUR; it is also planned to involve Andean Community and CARICOM. (€1 million).

IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTRUMENT FOR STABILITY (IFS)

ACTIONS IN THE AREA OF RISK MITIGATION AND PREPAREDNESS RELATING TO CHEMICAL, NUCLEAR AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS OR AGENTS - (ARTICLE 4.2 IFS REGULATION)

Title of IfS Decision(s): Annual Action Programmes for Article 4.2 IfS 2007 & 2008

Date of adoption of IfS Decision(s): AAP 2007 on 17/12/2007 and AAP 2008 on 05/12/2008

Amount(s): € 51,500,000 **Contracted:** € 33,995,500 - **Paid:** € 16,699,100

Annual Action Programme 2007:

1. Support to the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) in Moscow and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine, Kiev (STCU) (€ 15 million) - Objectives: to redirect activities of scientists and engineers possessing knowledge and skills related to WMD towards peaceful research activities. **Activities:** This activity is managed by DG RTD through crossed sub-delegation. The Centres have been evaluated by a team of independent experts and Commission services are conducting an assessment of Centres' future direction in cooperation with the Member States

2. Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking (€ 1 million) – Objectives: to improve capabilities of EU neighbouring countries in South-East Europe and possibly Caucasus to combat the illicit trafficking and criminal use of CBRN materials. **Activities:** The contract has been signed with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI). It should provide a useful tool for information on trafficking incidents.

3. Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries (Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus) (€ 5 million) - Objectives: to provide assistance to FSU countries in order to improve their technical and organisational measures for detection of nuclear and radioactive materials illicit trafficking. **Activities:** This project is implemented by the EC Joint Research Centre and will provide specific locations with up-to-date technology for detection of illicit materials.

4. Assistance in export control of dual-use goods (€ 4,995,500) - Objectives: to support the development of legal framework and institutional capacities for the establishment and enforcement of the effective export controls on dual-use items, including measures for regional cooperation. **Activities:** The project is implemented by the German Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) is a continuation and extension of previously funded activities to transfer to the partner countries the EU methodology for effective export control.

Implementation status:

1. ISTC/STCU In 2008, the Centres' core activity remained devoted to the funding and follow-up of research projects contributing to their objectives. In addition, both Centres were actively working on the development or strengthening of their relations with (potential) partners. The Centres also supported initiatives aiming at supporting the progressive integration of the former weapon scientist population in the international scientific community. Finally, the year 2008 has seen in each Centre the start of a new program whose main objective is to support the former weapon-institutes and their scientists towards self-sustainability in the civil sector. This "Institute Sustainability Program" or "ISP" aims at reinforcing the marketability of the institutes work and methods through a holistic approach, which comprises for example the support for IPR training, for improving collaborative ties with the international scientific community, for attracting private and/or public investors, etc.

2. Knowledge Management System (KMS) - Project activities concentrate on neighbouring countries of the EU in South-East Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey) and Caucus countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia). All participating countries and International/Regional Organisations have proved their strong commitment to the

project implementation and contributed to the different Activities. During the reporting period UNICRI has organised the kick-off meeting, which made a significant contribution in the outlining of the next steps of the project implementation, has set up a Portal through which the National Focal Points and representatives of the participating International/Regional Organisations (UNICRI, EC, IAEA, OPCW, EUROPOL, SECI Center and WCO) can interact and access information. All focal points (excepted one for Azerbaijan) were nominated and started their activities on collecting and sharing data and best practice on illicit trafficking. All focal points will liaise amongst themselves, with their counterparts in other agencies within their countries and with UNICRI to identify possible needs or gaps, both on the national level and with regard to the System itself. The First Round-Table Meeting was organised in October 2008 in order to discuss the role of the National Focal Points, identify possible topics of the Knowledge Management System, and analyse areas for possible mentoring services. The second one is scheduled for March 2009. The first questionnaire on the Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of CB Material has been designed and discussed with National Focal Points and International/Regional Organisations. Data collection on prevention has started with the deadline end January 2009.

3. Combating IT of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries. This project is a continuation of the activities started under TACIS Nuclear Safety programme and is aimed to provide the involved countries (Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and Azerbaijan) with the equipment identified during the previous phase of the project. The assistance will consist in establishment and equipping mobile laboratories in Ukraine and Azerbaijan with alarming monitor / dosimeters, high resolution gamma, alpha and beta spectrometers, radiochemical equipment, hand-held radiation monitors for localisation of radioactive sources and hand-held radiometer-spectrometer for in-field categorisation. Russia, Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine and Armenia will be supplied with border crossing stations, typically consisting of trains, truck, pedestrians / cars, hand-held radiation monitors for localisation of radioactive sources, telescopic radiation probes, contamination monitors and personal radiation monitors. Analytical laboratory capabilities for analysis of seized nuclear material in Ukraine will also be updated.

4. Export control of dual-use goods. The project covers 15 countries in South East Europe, the Caucasus, North Africa and South East Asia. The range of activities under the programme is from providing advisory services for the political level (by means of pre-assessment visits, background information and services to EU bodies or co-ordinating meetings with other donors) to the development of an export control capacity in the partner countries. A number of events took place under the programme in 2008. All of the partner countries were subject to a pre-assessment study, including an initial visit, to identify the counterparts and evaluate the most important needs in export controls. In almost all of the countries - with the only exception of Turkey - these contacts led to activities. Some could be started already in 2008, some will start in early 2009. The countries in which activities could be started in 2008 were Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Georgia, FYROM, Morocco and Tunisia, Thailand, Ukraine. The topics covered a wide range from general information of the European export control system and its national implementation by Member States on an ad hoc-basis (Thailand), over tailored workshops and seminars on capacity development (Albania), legal review either to draft a new legislation (Bosnia and Herzegovina) or to review and update an existing (Georgia), outreach to industry and customs regarding the adoption of the EU single control list principle (Ukraine) study visits to customs authorities in EU Member States (Morocco), to a customs seminar in the partner country (FYROM). Each event last at least two days. All these events built the basis for a longer term co-operation striving for substantial changes and will thus be continued in 2009 and 2010. The general feedback received was positive being surprised by the quality of the expertise rendered and the tailored character of the events. First visible results will be presented in 2009, depending on the individual topics the partner countries raised and the progress. Besides this, a customs workshop for experts of all EU Member States was held in Germany, attended by 22 EU Member States. This workshop drafted recommendations for specific customs procedures.

Annual Action Programme 2008:

1. International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC)/Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU) (€ 8 million) - Objectives:

The overall objective of the Centres remains to counter residual risks of proliferation of WMD expertise by giving the Former Soviet Union (FSU) scientists and engineers, possessing knowledge and skills related to WMD, opportunities to redirect their talents to peaceful activities. The objective of the proposed project of funds is to assure a continued presence within these Centres. **Activities:** Main operational activities of the Centres – regular and partner projects and supplemental activities - started with TACIS funding continue under the IfS but were adapted to the changed environment. In the context of the decrease of former weapon scientists' population and the economic recovery of several countries within the CIS, the Centres are pursuing efforts to refine the actions that help former WMD research institutes to improve their self-sustainability and to reduce their dependence on the Science Centres funding. The aim is to support the targeted scientific communities to adapt to a business-oriented and more competitive environment.

2. Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East (€ 1 million) - Objectives:

The aim of the project would be to develop a durable co-operation legacy in the area of trafficking of CBRN materials. After the Knowledge Management System on CBRN trafficking in South-East Europe and the Caucasus funded from IfS AAP 2007, this new activity in North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) and Middle East (Jordan and United Arab Emirates) would expand a sense of ownership across participating countries towards the effort for the reduction of CBRN trafficking in order to create a coherent approach and develop a continuous capacity to adapt and respond to new challenges. Within the system the following objectives would be achieved: (a) Promote and improve the exchange of information and knowledge among states, and between states and International/Regional Organisations; (b) Encourage the adoption of a CBRN integrated approach to enhance knowledge on illegal movements and the criminal use of CBRN materials; (c) Assist States in accessing and analysing information that will help enforce effective measures to prevent illicit trafficking of CBRN materials; and (d) Assist states in benefiting from the lessons learned, especially in the area of illicit trafficking of biological and chemical materials. **Activities:** This activity will be implemented through direct contribution agreement with the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) within the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between the European Community and the United Nations.

3. Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in the ASEAN region (€ 6.7 million) - Objectives:

The overall objective of this project, which, for its first part, represents the final phase of the activities started under Tacis Nuclear safety programme, and, for the second one, their expansion to the Mediterranean area and, at the later stage, to the ASEAN region, is to reduce the threat of nuclear and radiation terrorism. **Activities:** Main activities will focus on (1) supply of the last batch of equipment for detection of NRM at selected border check points in Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and Belarus as it was identified in the previous phase of the activity financed by TACIS Nuclear Safety programme (2) improvement of detection at borders and/or other nodal points identified in the selected countries of the Mediterranean Basin and corresponding training to the front-line officers for a proper use of the delivered equipment, (3) providing an insight on the situation in the South East Asia and prepare an action plan for the countries specific needs and for a coordinated regional follow-up. This action, as the previous ones in this area financed by TACIS and IfS AAP2007, will be implemented through an Administrative Agreement with the Joint Research Centre (JRC).

4. Assistance to the Russian Federation on control of exports of dual-use goods (€ 1 million) – Objectives:

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the effectiveness of export control of dual use items in the Russian Federation, with a view to contribute to the fight against the proliferation of WMD and related materials, equipment and technologies, in the perspective of a Common Economic Space and a Common Space on External Security. This project will continue and expand the cooperation with Russia in the area of export-control of dual-use goods started under TACIS Russia Annual Programme 2004. **Activities:** The specific objectives will be achieved through

information exchange with EU exporters, support industry and researchers for awareness raising, organisation of seminars for exporters in the regions of the Russian Federation.

5. Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Russia and in Central Asian countries (€ 6.8 million) - Objectives: The project will address shortcomings in the safety/security practices of key biological facilities in Russia and the selected countries of the Central Asia. The main objectives of the project are to raise the skills of the personnel working at facilities (laboratories) handling dangerous biological agents or supervising those facilities, and to provide additional equipment, as needed, to ensure an adequate level of bio-safety and security. The activities will also aim at enhancing the capacities of the concerned authorities and other stakeholders for prediction and control of transmission routes of pathogens, dangerous agents and substances as well as at evaluation of potential risks linked with the development and use of biotechnologies. **Activities:** The main activity areas could include: • training of personnel in both the beneficiary and in the donor countries, • upgrading bio-facilities in the Central Asian region as well as in the RF through provision, installation and commissioning of equipment as required, • development and coordination of international efforts for surveillance of pathogens routes, including creation of a model Avian Influenza surveillance programme. The project will be implemented under joint management through a contribution agreement with international organisations - a partner project with International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) in Moscow, as this Centre provides a unique possibility to have access to the facilities active in the bio-field in Russia and in other FSU countries

Implementation of the projects under the AAP 2008 will begin in 2009.

**OVERALL IFS ALLOCATIONS, COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS IN BETWEEN CRISIS RESPONSE /
CRISIS PREPAREDNESS / LONGER-TERM THREATS (BUDGET HEADING 19.06)**

Execution of 2008 budget as of 31/12/2008	Available Commitment Appropriations in 2008*	Committed in 2008	in % of 2008 budget	out of which Contracted in 2008	in % of 2008 commitments	Paid in 2008	in % of payment appropriations
19.060101 - Crisis Response and Preparedness & 19.060104 - Conflict Prevention	137.107.869	137.107.869	100%	99.178.738	72%	91.972.717	85%
19.060201 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents	25.500.000	25.500.000	100%	8.000.000	31%	-	
19.060300 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism and 19.060203 - Community policy on combating the proliferation of light arms	12.293.377	12.293.377	100%	7.493.377	61%	1.224.505	
Total consumption 1906 in 2008:	174.901.246	174.901.246	100%	114.672.115	66%	93.197.222	

* After budgetary transfers, including C4 and C5 credits.

Execution of 2007 commitments as of 31/12/2008	2007 Commitment Appropriations*	Committed	in % of 2007 budget	Contracted as of 31/12/2008	in % of 2007 commitment	Paid as of 31/12/2008	in % of contracted amount
19.060101 - Crisis Response and Preparedness	98.979.669	98.129.587	99%	95.492.875	97%	62.232.837	65%
19.060201 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents	26.040.303	26.000.000	100%	25.995.500	100%	16.699.100	64%
19.06.0300 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism	11.013.435	10.942.583	99%	10.942.583	100%	3.609.565	33%
Total consumption 2007 commitments on 1906 as of 31/12/2008:	136.033.407	135.072.170	99%	132.430.958	98%	82.541.502	62%

* After budgetary transfers, including C4 and C5 credits.

IFS CRISIS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS 2008: COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS

BROKEN DOWN BY PROGRAMMES AND DECISIONS AS OF 31/12/2008 (BUDGET HEADING 19.06.01, ARTICLE 3 AND 4.3 OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Available appropriations on 19060101 and 04				Commitments:	136.871.000	Payments:	71.500.000
Transfer of appropriations					-		37.000.000
Additional C4 and C5 credits used					236.869		297.321
Total available					137.107.869		108.797.321
Region	Country	Action	2008 Financing decisions in €	Commission Financing Decision	Committed	Contracted	Paid
Africa	Sierra Leone	Transitional Justice: Support to Special Court Charles Taylor	2.500.000	November	2.500.000	2.500.000	2.250.000
Africa	Central African Republic	Support to National Mediation Process	1.100.000	July	1.100.000	1.100.000	731.062
Africa	Central African Republic	Security Sector Reform - Expert Team	1.500.000	October	**	1.390.494	320.267
Africa	Central African Republic	Security Sector Reform - Financial support package	5.150.000	December	5.150.000	-	-
Africa	DRC	Support to Stabilisation in Eastern DRC	10.000.000	June	10.000.000	3.216.309	1.590.599
Africa	Somalia	Support package for TFI	4.000.000	May	4.000.000	4.000.000	3.200.000
Africa	Zambia	Urgent support to early elections	1.000.000	October	**	1.000.000	950.000
Asia/Pacific	Fiji	Election expert based on commitments agreed in Art 96 negotiations	186.000	July	**	186.000	71.058
Asia/Pacific	Solomon Islands	Truth and Reconciliation Commission - preparatory work	300.000	July	**	299.202	59.840
Asia/Pacific	Timor Leste	Further stabilisation support including SSR	4.700.000	November	4.700.000	4.700.000	2.774.016
Asia	Philippines	Support to Mindanao peace process	1.000.000	December	1.000.000	-	-
Asia	Sri Lanka	Mediation	221.557	October	**	221.557	-
Asia	Sri Lanka	Conflict mitigation	6.500.000	July	6.500.000	5.347.931	3.293.635
Asia	Nepal	Peace Trust Fund	5.950.000	December	5.950.000	-	-
Asia	Indonesia	Capacity-building of local authorities in Aceh	3.000.000	August	3.000.000	2.599.188	1.332.048
Asia	Bangladesh	Disaster response - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	255.271	February	**	255.271	-
Asia	Bangladesh	Recovery and rehabilitation of cyclone SIDR affected livelihoods	13.000.000	July	13.000.000	13.000.000	3.660.171
Asia	Burma	Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar - Support to PDNA	291.474	August	**	291.474	232.695
Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Rule of Law - judicial reform	2.500.000	July	2.500.000	2.369.447	-
Central Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Constitutional reform	1.500.000	February	1.500.000	1.500.000	1.045.000
Eastern Europe	Ukraine	Oil spill in Ukraine Black Sea - Support to PDNA - UNEP	136.500	July	**	136.500	-
Southern Caucasus	Georgia	Post-conflict support package for IDPs	15.000.000	December	15.000.000	14.999.172	9.286.246
Southern Caucasus	Georgia	CBM package: multi-track dialogue on Abkhazia	414.585	March	**	414.585	317.830
Southern Caucasus	Georgia	Support in relation to elections	2.000.000	April	1.762.100	1.762.100	1.126.784
Southern Caucasus	Armenia	Advisors on key reform areas	810.000	November	**	810.000	729.000
Latin America	Peru	Support to mitigation of conflict root causes	2.533.000	April	2.533.000	2.533.000	1.273.848
Latin America	Peru	Disaster response - earthquake	3.000.000	May	3.000.000	3.000.000	2.000.000
Latin America	Nicaragua	Disaster response - hurricane	7.500.000	May	7.490.000	7.490.000	-
Latin America	Haiti	Disaster response - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	152.000	December	**	152.000	-
Middle East	Syria	Support to vulnerable Iraqi refugees in Syria	1.481.500	August	1.481.500	1.481.500	814.053
Middle East	Lebanon	Support to electoral reform	4.000.000	December	4.000.000	1.026.080	-
Middle East	Libya	Support to national strategy on HIV/AIDS	1.000.000	November	1.000.000	-	-
W Balkans	Kosovo*	Support to reappointment of judges and prosecutors	5.000.000	February	5.000.000	5.000.000	3.455.954
W Balkans	Kosovo*	UNMIK Pillar IV running costs	9.200.000	March	9.200.000	9.200.000	8.757.215
W Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Destruction of ammunition	2.720.000	June	2.720.000	2.720.000	1.271.230
Global	Global	Second Facility for urgent Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation	5.521.269	December	5.521.269	-	-
Global	Global	Transitional Justice Facility****	12.000.000	June	9.500.000	-	-
Global	Global	Actions under the 2007 Conflict Resources Facility	1.430.644		***	1.430.644	359.209
Global	Global	Peace-Building Partnership AAP 2008	8.000.000	March	8.000.000	3.046.284	-
Total 2008 Crisis Response and preparedness decisions and consumption of appropriations					137.107.869	99.178.738	50.901.760
Payments on 2008 budget for ongoing projects						-	41.070.957
Total consumption 2008					137.107.869	99.178.738	91.972.717
in % of available appropriations					100%	72%	85%
* under UNSCR 1244 (1999)							
** These actions were contracted under the 2007 L1 commitment for the 2007 decision adopting the first Facility for urgent Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation							
*** These actions were contracted under the 2007 L1 commitment for the 2007 decision adopting the Conflict Resources Facility							
**** This commitment represents the remainder under the financing decision for the Transitional Justice Facility as €2.5 million had already been committed for the support to the Sierra Leone Special Court.							

IFS CRISIS RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS 2007: COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS

BROKEN DOWN BY PROGRAMMES AND DECISIONS AS OF 31/12/2008 (BUDGET HEADING 19.06.01, ARTICLE 3 AND 4.3 OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Country	Action	2007 Financing decisions in €	Commission Financing Decision	Committed	Contracted	Paid
Global	Global	Peace-Building Partnership	7.000.000	December	7.000.000	6.863.812	2.824.197
Africa	Congo DRC	Flanking measures to mobilisation of DRC mixed Brigades	3.200.000	May	3.200.000	3.200.000	3.040.000
Africa	Congo DRC	Census Police Forces in RDC	5.000.000	August	5.000.000	4.803.328	1.292.957
Africa	Guinea-Bissau*	SSR experts*	700.000	September	709.263	709.263	378.724
Africa	Haiti	Re-establishment of civilian administration	3.000.000	November	3.000.000	2.950.000	1.709.867
Africa	Somalia	Support to African PK deployment (AMISOM)	5.000.000	October	4.907.000	4.907.000	2.631.966
Africa	Uganda	Mediation support group & Contribution to Juba Initiative Fund.	4.200.000	December	4.200.000	2.470.000	1.186.475
Africa	Zimbabwe	Dialogue, elections	3.000.000	December	3.000.000	2.999.966	1.695.022
Africa	Chad	Support to UN police programme	10.000.000	December	10.000.000	10.000.000	8.000.000
Africa	Chad	Electoral census	5.000.000	December	5.000.000	5.000.000	4.500.000
Africa	Sudan/Darfur	Trust Fund for AU/UN Joint Mediation	3.000.000	December	3.000.000	3.000.000	2.241.185
Asia	Afghanistan	Justice Programme	2.500.000	April	2.300.000	2.300.000	1.676.651
Asia	Thailand	Support to justice and informed public debate	3.000.000	December	3.000.000	2.999.014	1.627.000
Asia	Burma/Myanmar*	Support to UN and civil society initiatives*	695.000	December	692.262	692.262	529.361
Latin America	Bolivia*	Coca Leaf Study*	1.000.000	November	1.000.000	589.000	500.000
Latin America	Colombia	Support to reconciliation in the context Justice and Peace law	5.000.000	August	5.000.000	5.000.000	4.500.000
W Balkans	Kosovo**	Contribution to the initial running costs of the International Civilian	10.000.000	December	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.000.000
Middle East	Lebanon*	Police reform*	400.000	July	399.640	399.640	119.892
Middle East	Lebanon*	Support to Border Security Pilot Project*	2.000.000	July	2.000.000	2.000.000	1.600.000
Middle East	Lebanon	Nahr El Bared Camp	6.800.000	December	6.800.000	6.729.560	4.552.948
Middle East	Israel/Palestine	Support to the Peace Process: Quartet Envoy Team, Dialogue,	7.500.000	December	7.500.000	7.500.000	6.875.000
Middle East	Syria	Support to UNICEF enabling the Syrian education system to cope with	3.000.000	November	3.000.000	3.000.000	2.313.144
Global	Conflict Resources	Support to the Kimberley Process (JRC)	569.356	August	569.356	569.356	398.549
Global	Conflict Resources	Remainder Conflict Resources Facility	2.000.000	July	1.430.644	1.430.644	359.209
Global	Global	Remainder Policy Advice and Mediation Facility*	10.000.000	April	5.421.422	5.380.030	2.680.690
Total 2007 Crisis Response decisions and consumption of appropriations as of 31/12/2008					98.129.587	95.492.875	62.232.837
out of which payments in 2008 for 2007 projects							39.042.561
in % of commitments and contracts					99%	97%	65%
* The Facility for urgent actions involving Policy Advice, Technical Assistance, Mediation and Reconciliation for the benefit of third countries in crisis situations was established by Financing decision C(2007)1705 on 17 April 2007 for a maximum amount of € 10 million.							
** under UNSCR 1244 (1999)							

IFS LONG-TERM COMPONENT: 2008 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS

BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROJECTS AS OF 31/12/2008

(BUDGET HEADINGS 19.06.02 AND 19.06.03, ART. 4 (1) AND (2) OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Country	Action	Commitment appropriations	Committed	Contracted	Payments
19.06.02.01 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents						
Initial appropriations			27.000.000			17.800.000
Transfer to 19.080103			1.500.000			
Total available appropriations			25.500.000			
Former CIS	ISTC: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Tajikistan; STCU: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	Support to the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) in Moscow and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU), Kiev.		8.000.000	8.000.000	-
Global	Global	Expert Support facility II		2.000.000	-	-
Global	2008 Annual Action Programme for the Instrument for Stability Priority 1 – Non-Proliferation of Weapons of mass destruction (WMD)	- Knowledge management system on CBRN trafficking in North Africa and selected countries in the Middle East - Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in selected FSU and Mediterranean Basin countries and preparation of border management activities in the ASEAN region - Assistance to the Russian Federation on control of exports of dual-use goods - Strengthening bio-safety and bio-security capabilities in Russia and in Central Asian countries		15.500.000	-	-
Total execution			-	25.500.000	8.000.000	-
19.060301 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism and 19.060203 - Community policy on combating the proliferation of light arms						
Initial appropriations			12.000.000			8.000.000
Transfers and C5 credits			293.377			
Total available appropriations			12.293.377			
Asia	Afghanistan and ECO countries (Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey)	Fight against trafficking from/to Afghanistan - Phase II		4.300.000	4.300.000	-
Latin America / Caribbean	Latin America/Caribbean	Prevention of the diversion of drugs precursors in the Latin American and Caribbean region (PRELAC)		2.193.377	2.193.377	824.505
Central America	Central America and neighbouring countries	Supporting the fight against the illicit accumulation and trafficking in firearms in Central America and neighbouring countries		1.000.000	1.000.000	400.000
Africa	Africa	Support to Counter-Terrorism (CT) and Counter Organised Crime (COC) and Illicit		1.500.000		
Africa	Africa	Supporting the fight against the illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms in Africa		3.300.000	-	-
Total execution			-	12.293.377	7.493.377	1.224.505

IFS LONG-TERM COMPONENT: 2007 COMMITMENTS AND PAYMENTS

BY COUNTRY, REGION AND PROJECTS AS OF 31/12/2008

(BUDGET HEADINGS 19.06.02 AND 19.06.03, ART. 4 (1) AND (2) OF THE IFS REGULATION)

Region	Country	Action	Appropriations	Committed	Contracted	Paid
19.06.02.01 - Actions in the area of risk mitigation and preparedness relating to chemical, nuclear and biological materials or agents						
Total available appropriations			26.040.303	26.000.000	25.995.500	16.699.100
Former CIS	ISTC: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russia, Tajikistan; STCU: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	Support to the International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC) in Moscow and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU), Kiev.		15.000.000	15.000.000	15.000.000
South-Eastern Europe & Caucasus	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey; Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia	Knowledge Management System on CBRN Trafficking		1.000.000	1.000.000	450.000
Former CIS	Russian Federation, Ukraine, Armenia, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Belarus	Combating illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials in FSU countries		5.000.000	5.000.000	250.000
Global	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro, Morocco, Serbia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates; Georgia, Moldova, Tunisia, Turkey; Pakistan Armenia Azerbaijan;	Assistance in export control of dual-use goods		5.000.000	4.995.500	999.100
19.06.03.01 - Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure, threats to public health and the fight against terrorism						
Initial appropriations			9.013.435			
Transfer from 190601 (for project No. 3)			2.000.000			
Total available appropriations			11.013.435	10.942.583	10.942.583	3.609.565
Global	Global	Expert Support facility for the fight against proliferation of WMDs		3.800.000	3.800.000	2.066.982
Asia	Afghanistan and ECO countries (Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey)	Fight against trafficking from/to Afghanistan		5.200.000	5.200.000	-
Asia	Philippines	Regularisation and Continuation of a project in favour of the Republic of the Philippines to be financed under Article 19 06 03 of the general budget of the European Communities		1.942.583	1.942.583	1.542.583