



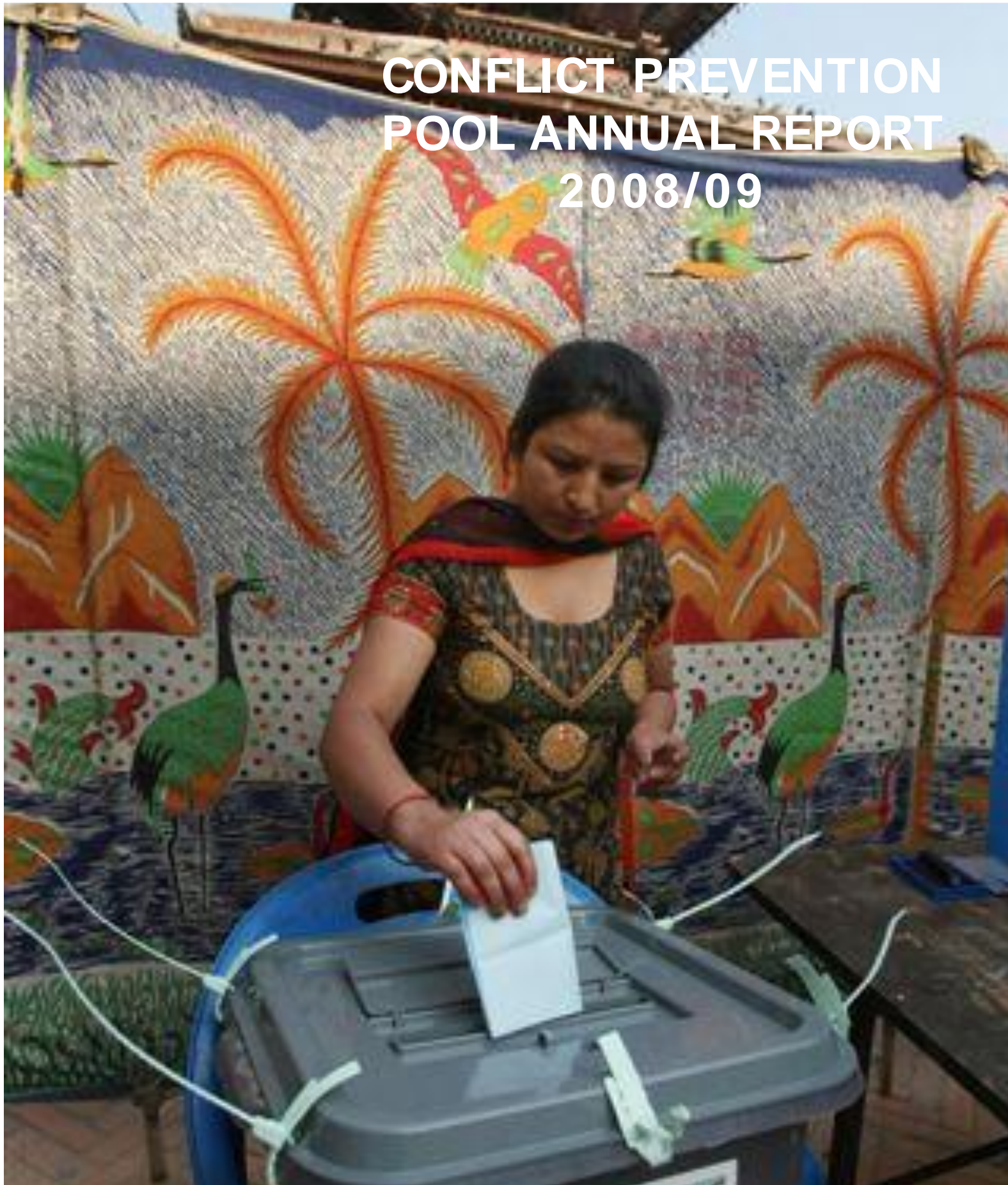
Foreign &
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Office

DFID Department for
International
Development



MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

CONFLICT PREVENTION POOL ANNUAL REPORT 2008/09



Cover Photograph: A Nepalese woman casts her vote in the March elections.

The CPP worked with the Carter Centre to implement a project in support of free and fair elections in Nepal, providing more than 70 international observers to complement the 20,000 domestic officials.

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Introduction

This is the first annual report since the Global Conflict Prevention Pool (GCPP) and Africa Conflict Prevention Pool (ACPP) were merged to create a single **Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP)**. It sets out the range of conflict prevention activity funded by the UK and the number of local and international actors that we work with and through when dealing with conflict. It demonstrates the impact that a relatively small programme budget (£112M) can have on delivering UK objectives and leveraging funding from others. It also demonstrates the flexibility of this tri-departmental funding instrument and the speed with which the UK can use it to respond to emerging needs on the ground e.g. to support the Annan-led mediation mission during post election violence in Kenya.

The report sets out tri-departmental work on conflict prevention against each of the 6 regional programmes and 2 thematic programmes¹. Each chapter presents an overview of key achievements, a breakdown of expenditure and an assessment of progress against tri-departmentally agreed regional and thematic programme plans.

Africa: £68.8 million spent through the Africa Programme in 4 regions (East and Central, Horn, Southern and West). Support focussed on the development of African Peace and Security Architecture, regional peace and security structures and a range of conflict prevention activities across the 4 regions. Highlights included: the establishment of a new Election Commission in Kenya; the culmination of the peace process in Somalia in the Djibouti Agreement in August 2008; successful mediation efforts in Burundi, leading to the demobilisation of the last rebel group; credible and peaceful elections in Ghana.

Americas: £1.8 million spent through the Americas Programmes in Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Belize, Guatemala and the Caribbean region. Highlights included: security sector reform (SSR) in Bolivia; police reform in Jamaica and Venezuela; support to a resolution of the Belize/Guatemala border dispute; work on Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights in Colombia. The Americas Programme closed at the end of 2008/09.

Balkans: £8.4 million spent through the Balkans Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia. Highlights included: the establishment of Municipal Safety Councils in Serbia; significant support to EULEX Kosovo, the EU's civilian flagship rule of law mission; justice sector reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina; police reform in Macedonia.

¹ Activities in Afghanistan and Iraq were funded through a separate Stabilisation Aid Fund (SAF) in 2008/09. Some activities related to Afghanistan-Pakistan were funded through the CPP South Asia Programme.

Russia-Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS): £4.7 million spent through the Russia-CIS programme in Georgia and the South Caucasus, Nagorno Karabakh, North Caucasus (Russia), Moldova, Armenia/ Azerbaijan and Central Asia. Highlights included: rapid deployment of the European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) following the August 2008 conflict in Georgia; human rights work in the north Caucasus, leading to a high number of favourable judgements in both domestic courts and the European Court of Human Rights; UK-funded conflict analysis of Nagorno Karabakh influencing European Commission planning and programming.

South Asia: £8.6 million spent through the South Asia Programme in Sri Lanka, Nepal, India-Pakistan, Afghanistan-Pakistan and Bangladesh. Highlights included: the rehabilitation of 300 former child combatants in Sri Lanka; the provision of election observers to support free and fair Constituent Assembly elections in Nepal; a review of police reform in the North-West Frontier Province; curriculum development and teacher training in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

Middle East and North Africa (MENA): £5.8 million spent through the MENA Programme in Yemen, Lebanon and Israel/ Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs). Highlights included: improving the capacity of the Palestinian Authority Security Forces, leading to increased confidence on the part of the Palestinian public and Israeli Defence Force; research and awareness raising about illegal settlement expansion in the Occupied Territories; educating the Israeli Armed Forces on human rights issues; capacity building of the Lebanese Armed Forces.

International Capacity Building (ICB): £7.1 million spent through the ICBP on support to international institutions. Support included pre-deployment training for Czech, Romanian and Georgian armed forces, enabling them to contribute to the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan; increased capacity of the UN Mediation Support Unit; Wilton Park conferences on robust peacekeeping and women, peace and security; training of Bangladeshi police for deployment to the AU/UN mission in Darfur.

Security and Small Arms Control (SSAC): £8.9 million spent through the SSAC programme. Highlights included: the development of OECD DAC guidelines on Armed Violence Reduction; the provision of specialist SSR advice to some 15 countries; a joint UK-US Wilton Park event on SSR; publication of the Small Arms Survey annual yearbook; destruction of a significant quantity of weapons, ammunition and other unexploded ordnance in Rwanda.

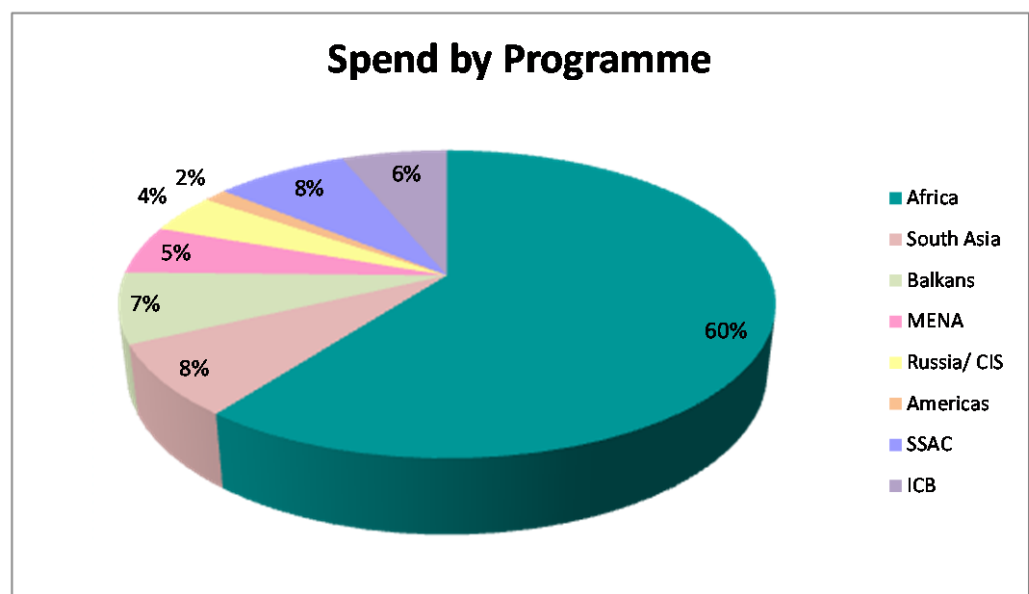
Conflict Prevention Pool Expenditure 2008/09

In 2008/09 the Conflict Prevention Pool (CPP) received a total allocation of £112m under the terms of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) settlement. DFID provided additional funds (£1.2m) to the CPP in year, raising the allocation to £113.2m. The total spend in 2008/09 amounted to £114.1m (100.8%). This included the £5.5m CPP reserve, which was allocated to Programmes.

The table below shows allocations and spend by programme (in millions GBP/£m).

| CPP | Original Allocation (£m) | Final Allocation (£m) | Spend against allocation (£m) |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Africa | 62.5 | 68.5 | 68.8 |
| Americas | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Balkans | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| Russia/ CIS | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| South Asia | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| MENA | 4.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| ICB | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| SSAC | 9.4 | 8.2 | 8.9 |
| Reserve | 5.5 | 0 | 0 (fully allocated) |
| TOTAL | 112 | 113.2 | 114.1 |

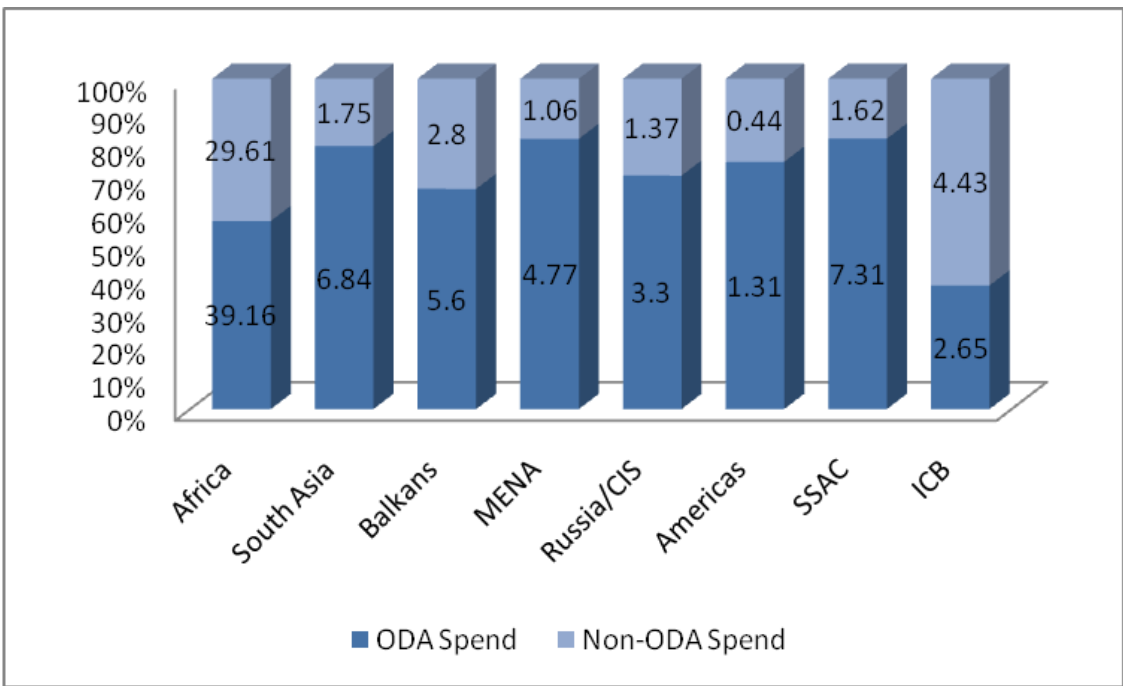
Chart 1 below shows the proportion of spend by programme:



Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The CSR settlement set out the Official Development Assistance (ODA) target of £77m for the CPP in 2008/09. The CPP spent approximately £71m on ODA eligible activities, narrowly missing its target but achieving a total ODA eligible spend of 62%.

Chart 2 below shows the level of ODA eligible spend within each programme for 2008/09:



AFRICA PROGRAMME

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- Diplomatic, development and defence support, combined with programme funding, contributed to credible and peaceful elections in Ghana and secured widespread acceptance of the election results;
- Support to the peace process in Somalia culminated in the Djibouti Agreement in August 2008 and led to the establishment of Somalia's most broad-based government in years;
- Africa Programme funding supported the establishment of a new Election Commission in Kenya which challenged the culture of impunity;
- Support to mediation efforts in Burundi led to the demobilisation of the last rebel group and helped bring about a peace agreement in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Africa Expenditure

In 2008/09 the Africa Programme spent £68.8m, securing an additional £6m from the CPP reserve on top of the original allocation of £62.5m. 57% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.

Joint Funding

The Africa Programme successfully used limited CPP funding to leverage broader international support, e.g. for the International Peace Support Training Centre in Nairobi and the East Africa Standby Brigade (EASBRIG). Africa Programme funds were also used in conjunction with DFID bilateral resources, e.g. in eastern DRC and Sudan. A number of projects were multi-donor funded, e.g. joint work with France and the US to re-establish army training schools in DRC, joint work with South Africa on the Peace Mission Training Centre and the Africa Programme-initiated multi-donor fund for peacebuilding in Kenya.

Progress Against Programme Plan

Pan Africa

Objective: To support the development and operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA); to lead efforts to coordinate international support to the APSA; to maintain a coherent partner effort and reduce transaction costs for the AU and to develop APSA structures at the regional level, especially in West and East Africa.

We have worked closely with the AU's Peace and Security Directorate (PSD) at all levels and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations on strategic restructuring. We have helped the PSD to develop floor plans for its new building and to determine priorities for early staff recruitment. We have funded the establishment of an office to support the PSD's spokesperson and provided funding to a newly established joint fund for AU political offices. The fund pooled partners' contributions and sought to reduce the AU's reporting burden. We also advised the PSD on moving towards regional and Member State agreement on key African Standby Force (ASF) policies (e.g. the nature of and decision-making process for ASF rapid deployment). The next step will be a review of the political offices' work and staffing levels.

We supported African civil society organisations to produce policy documents and recommendations for the AU and Regional Economic Communities and to develop capacity for policy implementation. Some progress was made, although the sheer number of short-term political crises and continuing capacity constraints proved challenging. We provided support to develop the capacity of the ASF through British Peace Support Teams and liaison officers.

West Africa

Objective: To prevent and manage conflict, assist peacebuilding, enhance security sector reform and governance and develop regional peace and security structures in West Africa.

We provided support to the Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF) through the International Military Advisory and Training Team (IMATT). The reduction in the size and scale of the RSLAF to a core figure of 8,500 is on-track for completion by March 2010. The armed forces have played an important role in supporting civilian power, assisting the police, protecting infrastructure and deterring illegal logging.

A company from the RSLAF (between 120-160 troops) is part of the ECOWAS regional standby force and Sierra Leone military observers have deployed to UN missions. At the end

of 2008 the RSLAF committed a reconnaissance company to the AU/UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). IMATT was heavily involved in supporting preparations and the UK and US helped to address equipment shortages.

Ghana is a major provider of troops for UN Peace Support Operations (PSOs) and, despite being overstretched, remains willing to take on new UN tasks. The British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) in West Africa provided support and advice to the Ghanaian Armed Forces Command and Staff College (GAF CSC) as part of our regional approach to capacity building in West Africa. GAF CSC is a regional centre of excellence and attracts participants from across Africa. Our support has enabled the college to broaden its curriculum and host the second African Conference of Commandants, attended by 11 countries.

The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre has quickly developed into an internationally renowned centre for peacekeeping analysis and operational level training for civilians, police and military. In 2008/09 we provided three members of staff and sponsored the Head of Department post in the Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution Department. We also supported core course development, facility maintenance and site management.

Case Study

Counter-narcotics work in West Africa



Cocaine haul ablaze, Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone the Africa Programme provided support to the security sector, culminating in the seizure of 700 kilograms of cocaine at Lungi International Airport, the arrest and successful prosecution of key players and the ultimate destruction of the drugs.

Objective: To ensure that peace and security are maintained and effective post-conflict reconstruction programmes are delivered in the Mano River Union, and therefore secure the UK's significant investment in Sierra Leone to date.

In Liberia we supported the development of a National Security Strategy and cascading plans for the Police, Ministry of Justice, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalisation and the Judiciary. Our support for income generation for ex-combatants was particularly innovative and effective, to the extent that it has been mainstreamed into the UN Peacebuilding Fund portfolio.

Objective: To support effective management and resolution of conflict in Nigeria.

Intense competition for political space and power has led to violence, or the threat of violence, being used as a means of determining access to power in many parts of Nigeria, e.g. in Jos and Ekiti. Despite this trend, we made progress at the community level through support for conflict management and resolution activity. We also supported the promotion of inter-faith dialogue in northern Nigeria as a means of reducing tensions between Christian and Muslim groups.

In Nigeria, we continued to support the development of the Nigerian Armed Forces (AFN). We supported professionalisation of the AFN through UK-based development courses, as well as in-country training. As a result, elements of the AFN were increasingly deployed on PSOs and as part of the ECOWAS Standby Force.

We increasingly prioritised support to Gulf of Guinea Energy Security. This followed a Nigerian request to the Prime Minister for help in enhancing the effectiveness of their security forces and a more comprehensive approach to security in the Niger Delta and adjacent littoral areas. We redirected a significant proportion of our resources to support the development of a Joint Maritime Security Training Centre in Lagos.

Objective: To strengthen the conflict prevention and management capacity of sub-regional institutions, particularly ECOWAS, through capacity building for early warning and early response, mediation etc.

We continued to provide support to ECOWAS. It has proven adept at both anticipating and responding to regional crises and played an important role in ensuring the Ghanaian elections were largely peaceful. Its preventative diplomacy engagement in Niger has also been effective. Further support is required to develop capacity and ensure that ECOWAS continues to develop.

Case Study

Support to elections in Ghana

Africa Programme support for Ghana's December elections ensured that ECOWAS and international observers were able to play a moderating role, both in public and in private conversations with Ghanaian actors. While the outcome was largely as expected, the international election observers helped to temper the effects of divisive rhetoric from political parties, provide verified information about the process for public discourse and reassure the Ghanaian electorate that their trust in the Electoral Commission and their electoral process was well-founded. This support largely helped to avoid post-election violence in Ghana.



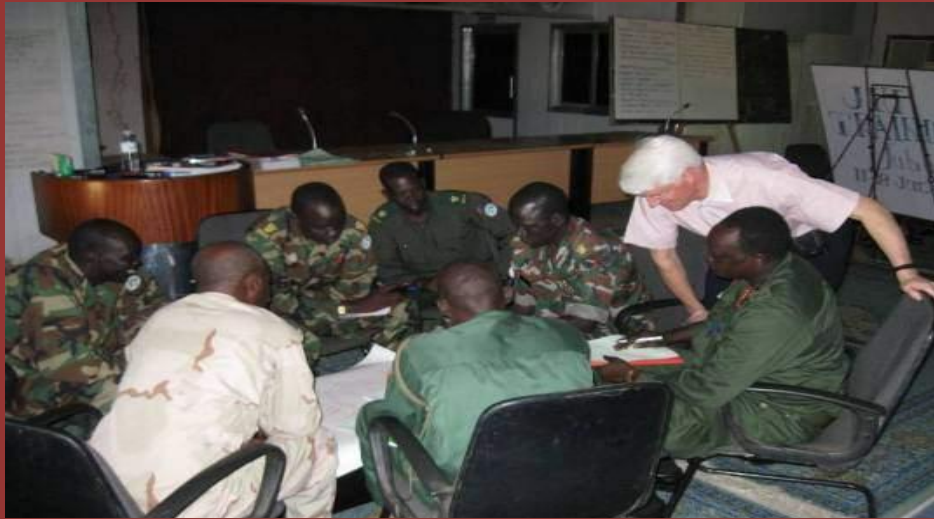
NPP and NDC supporters in elections in Ghana

Horn of Africa

Objective: To prevent and manage conflict, assist peacebuilding, enhance security sector reform and governance and develop regional peace and security structures in the Horn of Africa.

In Sudan we continued to support international efforts to resolve the conflict in Darfur. We supported projects aimed at encouraging regular dialogue and consultation at the grassroots level and sought to promote a wider and more informed debate on the peace process by strengthening the capacity of the UNAMID force to conduct public outreach campaigns.

The delivery of projects in Darfur was hampered by lack of progress in the political process and the deteriorating political environment. Some of our implementing partners have struggled to establish and implement projects due to travel and other restrictions. However, some projects were able to make progress at the local level by conducting regular dialogue and consultation and engaging previously under-represented groups.



Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) promote more effective working between Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) White Paper for Defence was approved by the Council of Ministers and debated and approved by the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly. The SPLA Act, which provides a legal framework for the governance, management and operations of the SPLA, was also passed. Both documents were produced with support from the Africa Programme and provided critical direction for the transformation of the SPLA and defence sector reform.

We provided support to the Joint Integrated Units (JIUs), comprising troops from the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the SPLA, including military integration, English language training, conflict management skills, accommodation and access to water and medicine. The JIUs are an important element of the security arrangements of the CPA, as troops might otherwise pose a risk to its success.

We have made progress on SSR in South Sudan. The Africa Programme funded a strategic workshop leading to the development of a locally-owned implementation plan which will provide the basis for future UK and other international support.

The Africa Programme funded the Chairman of the CPA's Assessment and Evaluation Commission, which played an essential role in monitoring CPA implementation and maintaining momentum. In addition we continued our support for both northern and southern Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) Commissions, primarily in the area of training and development.

We supported the East Sudan Peace Agreement, signed in October 2006, through a project supporting the reintegration of demobilised ex-combatants, including children associated with armed groups. This work served as an early pilot for DDR work in support of the CPA.

Objective: To support the reinforcement of dialogue, reconciliation and security in Somalia.

We supported the Djibouti Peace Process, financing negotiations between the Transitional Federal Government and elements of the Somali opposition in Djibouti. The programme also funded a series of participatory workshops and used media groups to raise awareness and share important messages. We provided the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) with hospital treatment facilities and equipment for its headquarters. We funded the secondment of two Britons to the UN political office for Somalia, including the Special Adviser to the Special Representative of the Secretary General. The Special Adviser played a key role in the success of the Djibouti Peace Process.

The Djibouti Agreement was signed in August 2008, with successful elections held in early 2009 and Sheikh Sharif appointed President of a broad-based government on 31 January 2009. Ethiopian troops withdrew in January 2009.



Hard walled AMISOM hospital under construction, Mogadishu

Objective: To promote sustainable stability within Ethiopia, and prevent a resurgence of the Ethiopia/Eritrean war.

We supported a number of projects to promote peace and reconciliation in Ethiopia's regions, including via a group of Elders who were working with the government of Ethiopia to take forward peacebuilding efforts. We maintained our focus on improving UK understanding of the

political and social drivers of conflict in some parts of Ethiopia and the relationship between these factors and the regional context. We supported dialogue between political parties to help open up the political space in Ethiopia in order to deliver free and peaceful elections in 2010.

The programme resumed support to the Ethiopian Ministry of National Defence for human resources, finance, resource management and procurement activities (UK financial support had ceased following Ethiopia's 2005 elections). The Ethiopians have strongly supported UK re-engagement on SSR work.

We continued to use diplomatic efforts, including through the EU and UN, to prevent further tensions on the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Case Study

Peacekeeping English Project (PEP) in Ethiopia

The PEP aimed to establish a self-sustaining Ethiopian English language teaching capability. This would enable the Ethiopian government to teach English to NATO standards to over 1,200 of its soldiers each year so that they could fully integrate with other AU or UN contingents on operations. Ethiopia currently deploys over 4,000 peacekeepers on AU and UN missions each year and is the seventh largest contributor to UN operations worldwide. The project was managed by the MOD with British Council support and has so far established five PEP language centres.

The Ethiopian Ministry of National Defence has augmented the PEP programme with its own resources.



Ethiopian peacekeepers arriving in Darfur

Objective: To build effective regional conflict prevention and management structures through the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and EASBRIG.

The Africa Programme agreed to reallocate £600,000 initially allocated for strengthening IGAD, until IGAD could absorb further funds.

East & Central Africa

Objective: To develop regional and national level PSO capacity within selected states.

EASBRIG continued to make progress towards initial operating capacity in 2010. With our support, they conducted a successful first exercise in November 2008 and were preparing for a larger field exercise in late 2009. However, institutional weaknesses and political sensitivities remained, with Ethiopia partially disengaging from activities during the year. We continued to support defence training for the armed forces of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, to enable them to effectively contribute to UN and AU PSOs. Further progress was made towards putting the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) and the International Mine Action Training Centre (IMATC) in Nairobi on a sustainable footing. IPSTC was renamed the Peace and Conflict Studies School and will focus on delivering operational level training in east Africa. IMATC was renamed the Humanitarian Peace Support School and expanded to include disaster management, small arms and tactical PSO training.



Burundi refugees step off UNHCR trucks on to Burundian soil for the first time in over 14 years.

Objective: To support the implementation of negotiated peace settlements in the DRC, Uganda and Burundi.

Our support for the South African Facilitation in Burundi contributed to a successful conclusion of this long-running, African-led peace process. In northern Uganda, the LRA's failure to sign the peace agreement led to a joint Ugandan-Congolese-South Sudanese offensive against the LRA in north-eastern DRC in late 2008. The programme supported two civil society initiatives: i) a northern Uganda civil society coalition which advocated for

signature and implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement and raised important issues such as land and reconciliation for the continued stabilisation of northern Uganda; ii) NGO Conciliation Resources made the first attempt to bring together victims of the LRA from Uganda, Sudan and DRC to learn lessons on civilian protection, including the reintegration of children and adults abducted by the LRA, and demobilisation.

The programme also funded efforts to start a peace process between the Ugandan government and a smaller rebel group based in eastern DRC, the ADF-NALU.

Objective: To reduce cross-border interference in eastern DRC, and promote a stable government in Kinshasa which can oversee accountable security services and a reduction in militia operating outside democratic government control.

In DRC, our support was concentrated on stabilisation in the east and defence reform. The programme helped fund mediation by former Presidents Obasanjo and Mpaka who helped broker a new peace agreement between the government and the main rebel group, the CNDP, following the deal between Rwanda and DRC. In addition to important diplomatic efforts, we funded an innovative project to improve understanding between Rwandan and Congolese citizens and to encourage members of the FDLR to return home to Rwanda. Complementary programme activity included work to map out the principal mineral resources in the Kivus which were controlled by armed groups; seconding an adviser to the UN Mission in the DRC (MONUC) to help improve civilian protection through joint civilian-military protection teams and support for improved road infrastructure in eastern DRC to enable the extension of state authority and intensification of commercial activity, including by rebuilding an important bridge linking Kisangani, Ituri and North Kivu.

Reforming the DRC army (FARDC), given its poor record on corruption, human rights abuses and military weakness, continued to be a difficult but critical endeavour. The programme focussed on trying to improve the critical administrative, training and logistical elements of the FARDC. We supported the EU Security Sector Mission, which sought to put in place robust and sustainable mechanisms for the payment of soldiers, although the rapid integration of rebel groups into the FARDC posed new challenges. Other programme activity included rebuilding the principal FARDC training facility, junior staff college and logistics school and English language training of FARDC interpreters to facilitate contacts between the Congolese army, MONUC and neighbouring countries.

Objective: To support political stabilisation and conflict prevention in Kenya.

The programme made further contributions to a trust fund established to support implementation of the accord reached under the auspices of Kofi Annan in early 2008. These contributions helped fund two important commissions of inquiry into the electoral process and

related violence. The reports of the Kriegler and Waki Commissions had a considerable impact and led to the creation of a new Election Commission. There was also an attempt to create a special tribunal to prosecute those behind the violence. However, a first attempt to pass the necessary legislation was defeated. The programme also supported a wide variety of innovative peacebuilding work by Kenyan civil society, particularly in the Rift Valley, both to encourage local reconciliation and to push for reform. It proved possible for most of the 300-500,000 IDPs to leave their camps and return to, or close to, their homes without significant violence.

The programme supported an innovative Oxfam project targeting the arid north-western region of Kenya and the neighbouring areas of Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia, an area known as the Karamoja Cluster. These areas faced significant and long-standing security challenges as a result of cattle-rustling and banditry among pastoralist communities. The first year of the project helped to establish cross-border civil society and government mechanisms to mitigate these challenges and supported groups of “reformed warriors” - pastoralist youth who wish to give up raiding and violence. Although in its early stages, the project helped lead to a significant reduction of violence in certain border areas.

Southern Africa

Objective: To build regional capacity for conflict prevention and mediation, particularly in South Africa, and support the building of the peace and security architecture and PSO capacity building through SADC at regional and national levels with selected states.

The programme allocated significant resources to the development of the SADC Secretariat's peace and security capacities. Political constraints remained an obstacle but there were some signs of progress. The Secretariat approached Austria to take on the role of lead donor for peace and security issues at SADC and there were signs that SADC Member States may soon develop a more systematic engagement with partners. But some issues, mainly political concerning Zimbabwe, continued to hinder progress.

Case Study

Producing documentaries in Congo and Rwanda

With Africa Programme funding, Internews produced 12 video documentaries and 14 radio programmes aimed at mitigating the mutual mistrust between Rwandan and Congolese populations in the border areas of both countries. The programme also encouraged members of the FDLR militia in DRC to come forward for demobilisation and return to Rwanda.

The project produced a series of high quality programmes about subjects of common interest, such as Congolese footballers playing in Rwanda, family planning, sexual violence, and border trade. One programme was made by and for FDLR returnees.

The programmes were shown widely through Congolese and Rwandan media, including on local TV and radio stations, but also on buses and boats and through public screenings. It was difficult to assess the impact because audience surveys were not available. However, anecdotal evidence suggests that the reaction was positive and often emotional. One former FDLR member loved the film about prominent Congolese singer Koffi Olamide visiting Kigali: "I've seen that if Koffi has come to sing in Rwanda everything is possible", whilst another suggested that one film should be shown in villages to educate people about sexual violence. Furthermore, former FDLR members asked that each new group of returnees have the opportunity to make a radio programme about their lives.



The Internews project promoted better Congolese-DRC understanding and encouraged FDLR rebels to return to Rwanda.

Objective: To maintain stability and promote improved governance in Zimbabwe to prevent conflict.

The programme spent £3.5m in Zimbabwe in 2008/09. This represented a significant increase over the previous year and reflected the opportunities presented by (i) the elections and (ii) the possibility of working to support transition, including in the security and justice sectors.

The programme also supported work to maintain the existing democratic space centred around support to the independent media and local residents associations. Our work with independent radio stations to launch a text messaging service ensured that 30,000 people

received independent information three times a week via their mobile phones, despite a virtual media blackout in the immediate aftermath of the elections. The radio station's website received 300,000 hits in April 2008 following the first vote. As a result of work by the UK, together with other donors in Zimbabwe, we estimated that one third of the rural population listened to independent radio broadcasts. Our work with the local residents associations allowed citizens to voice their concerns over governance issues but took place in a highly charged political environment and was particularly difficult and hazardous for our Zimbabwean partners.

The elections provided a focus for our work to mitigate state oppression. The March and June 2008 elections saw extreme levels of political violence. From March 2008 more than 5,000 people were victims of violence and at least 36,000 were displaced². We spent over £1m on support to human rights defenders, providing medical care and working to release political detainees as quickly as possible. This support helped defend the rights of the victims of political violence and other vulnerable groups including children, women, the disabled and prisoners and laid the foundations for future transitional justice mechanisms.

During the intra-election period, our support for a peaceful transition in Zimbabwe included voter mobilisation, information dissemination and election monitoring. Aside from election related work, projects continued to focus on providing education for rural Zimbabweans, community outreach projects involving local chiefs, advocacy workshops and youth work.

Following the formation of the government, the importance of the security and justice sectors became obvious. The programme funded the appointment of an adviser to work on security and justice sector planning. The adviser provided a baseline assessment of the security and justice sectors, based on discussions with civil society, donors and the government of Zimbabwe.

Objective: To build adequate, accountable, appropriate and affordable security sector capacities in the sub-region, which contribute towards a safe and secure national and regional environment for development.

The programme's flagship project in Southern Africa remained the provision of support to the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), through the embedded nine person British Peace Support Team (BPST). Work on the Peace Mission Training Centre (PMTC) was completed and the centre began training³ military and civilian⁴ personnel working on peace missions across Africa and beyond. The PMTC had a full time military social worker to

² Of which 17,000 were verified by the International Organisation for Migration.

³ In the reporting period the PMTC ran 11 courses in 9 PSO related disciplines for over 550 SANDF personnel. Numbers are not yet available for civilian and police trainees.

⁴ Although a military institution, SANDF made a policy decision to open 25% of all slots on PMTC training courses to civilians.

ensure that gender issues were mainstreamed in the curriculum and issues relating to diversity and HIV/AIDS included in its work. We also provided funding to establish South Africa's first military HIV/AIDS resource centre, to provide a centre of excellence for all aspects of HIV/AIDS policy and practice in the military.

In 2008/09 we funded PSO training programmes in Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia and the development of National Security Strategies in Botswana and Malawi.

Objective: To support post-conflict transition in countries emerging from conflict, particularly Angola, but also others such as Mozambique.

In Angola, the programme has been working with two international organisations to improve democratic governance and youth participation in political processes. This work focussed on building the capacities of local communities to anticipate and manage local conflict and developed methodologies for helping ordinary Angolans to work with the government on conflict issues. It also enabled debate and conveyed youth views through media outlets. As a result a more open dialogue between the Angolan government and citizens is emerging.

Also in Angola, we sponsored the development of a civilian disarmament policy for the government. There were signs that the government increasingly recognised the threat posed by the uncontrolled circulation of small arms and light weapons and wished to work collaboratively to improve the situation. In the meantime, the HALO Trust, working with government of Angola partners, has been working to remove from circulation large amounts of military munitions (42 tonnes) and weapons (3,603). A further estimated 79 tonnes of military weapons and 40,000 civilian weapons remain to be destroyed.

In Malawi, in the run up to the elections in 2009, the programme supported a number of training courses and seminars to improve the capacity of local political actors to address contentious issues without inflaming public opinion or bringing key institutions to a standstill. The programme also sought to promote better awareness of the responsibilities of the media and those appointed to interact with them on behalf of political parties.

Mozambique began a cycle of elections which, if successful, would set it well on the road to stability. The programme provided funding to a coalition of civil society organisations working to reduce these tensions. Municipal elections have already been held without violence.

The programme provided support to the Pan African Parliament (PAP) to improve their monitoring of elections. With a number of SADC countries undergoing elections in 2008/09, PAP election observation teams demonstrated an improved ability to provide objective and

helpful reports on election processes from Angola to Zimbabwe. However, building PAP's capacity, as with any organisation, is a long term activity.

Case Study

Working to tackle xenophobia in South Africa

A wave of apparently xenophobic attacks rocked South Africa in the early part of 2008. Although many foreigners were affected, some of the victims were South African. Over time it became clear that the presence of some foreigners in South Africa had become a "lightning conductor" for wider frustrations in communities – mostly related to social and economic exclusion and service delivery.

The wave of attacks was over almost as soon as it began. But hundreds of foreigners had already left the country and thousands more displaced by the violence remained in camps. There was an urgent need to understand the root causes of the violence and to develop both policy responses and early warning mechanisms to predict future violence.

The Africa Programme reacted quickly to provide funding for a seminar hosted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) to explore the problem. The resulting multi-sectoral and interdisciplinary roundtable brought together members of the affected communities, policy makers and scholars. One of its recommendations was that an early warning mechanism should be developed. The programme funded a second seminar which developed a possible model and HSRC are now seeking funds from other donors to pilot it.

AMERICAS PROGRAMME

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- CPP funding supported the implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Human Rights and Security in Colombia and revitalised the National Committee;
- In Venezuela a review of the Anzoategui State Police led to significant improvements in police working conditions, increased recruitment and improved dialogue with the state authorities and other police forces in the region;
- The concept and values of community policing were embedded in the Bolivian police force in two districts which had experienced civil unrest. These practices were disseminated at a national level;
- CPP funding acted as a catalyst for other international donor assistance to support a resolution to the Belize/Guatemala dispute through independent arbitration at the International Court of Justice (ICJ);
- In Jamaica, police and military training on rules of engagement was updated for the first time in 30 years.

Americas Expenditure

In 2008/09 the Americas programme spent £1.75m. 75% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.

Joint Funding

An Americas Programme donation of £200,000 to support the setting up of the OAS Legal Fees Fund for Belize and Guatemala led to donations from other states.

Following on from the success of a CPP-funded community policing project, the Venezuelan government stated its intention to work with several interested countries to take forward work in this area.

Progress Against Programme Plan

Colombia

Objective: To reduce conflict, violence and insecurity in the Andean and Caribbean regions by supporting the development of more effective, accountable and trusted security sectors.

The UK provided support to the Fundación Ideas para la Paz to strengthen the effective and transparent implementation of the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPs) in Colombia, through the engagement of civil society organisations. The project focussed on the implementation of the VPs and worked to strengthen the organisational capacity of the National VPs Committee. Committee members included the MOD, the vice-president's office and participating extractive and energy companies. The committee has now expanded to include six subgroups which have active open dialogue with civil society organisations, private companies and various Colombian authorities (President's Office, MOD and Ministry of Foreign Affairs) on difficult issues of human rights linked to where they operate.

We supported UN efforts to improve the management and preservation of evidence by the Colombian military in areas of conflict. The project led to the signature of an institutional agreement between the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and the MOD and the development of a general training module. They jointly identified key problems in terms of evidence conservation, especially relevant to cases of alleged extra-judicial killings and started drafting a set of recommendations on how to address them.

The British MOD provided advice to their Colombian counterparts on developing a policy on human rights and organised a visit from the UK operational training and advisory group to discuss how to embed this in their practical preparation for operations, including in their rules of engagement.

Objective: To reduce insecurity through programmes which address root causes of violence and conflict in the Andes and Caribbean.

We provided support to the Norwegian Refugee Council to implement a project aimed at strengthening the role of the Ombudsman's Office in the protection of housing and land rights for IDPs. The project has helped to establish inter-institutional agreements with all government agencies working on this issue by developing the first inventories of signed agreements between the government of Colombia and IDPs. We helped to pay for legal advice to identify patterns of violation and supported the design of litigation strategies to re-establish this right.

We supported a project to reduce the impact of conflict in Colombia by strengthening policy on the economic re-integration of IDPs through increased involvement of the private sector. The project provided information about income generating initiatives to the government and private sector companies.

Objective: To support international efforts to resolve existing conflicts, including support for the development of local conflict prevention and conflict management structures, particularly in the Andes.

We funded the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) to provide technical assistance to the Prosecution Service's Virtual Identification Centre to improve DNA management protocols for the identification of missing persons (usually found in mass graves). The ICMP also helped the National Commission on Missing Persons to increase their capacity to collect information from families affected by forced disappearances and to improve the provision of psychosocial and legal assistance.

Case Study

Promotion of the protection of Internally Displaced Persons' (IDP) rights in Colombia

This project, implemented by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), supported the implementation of human rights policy in the Colombian Ministry of Defence (MOD) and armed forces. It increased their knowledge of forced displacement and promoted the protective and preventative role of the security forces. Approximately 3,700 officials from the army, navy, air force and police attended workshops and training on human rights and the protection of IDPs. Meanwhile UNHCR produced and distributed 3,000 booklets on the prevention of forced displacement, as well as counter-guerrilla jungle battalions.

Venezuela

Objective: To build a programme of security sector reform with the government of Venezuela.

In an attempt to tackle crime and in recognition of faltering trust in the police, the Governor of Anzoategui, Tarek William Saab, commissioned a review of the Anzoategui state police force with support from the Americas Programme. The review highlighted the challenge of difficult working conditions for the police. The conditions had led to poor practices and a decline in community trust, which in turn made recruitment difficult. The review led to more open and frank dialogue between the police and Anzoategui State authorities and a significant improvement in police working conditions. Anzoategui State ensured that salaries increased,

new equipment and uniforms were provided and a 24 hour crèche facility was made available to officers with young children. As a result, applications to join the police force increased. The state police actively shared their experiences with other police forces in the region in an effort to improve policing and cooperation.

UN data has shown that many Colombians fleeing conflict have relocated to border areas in Venezuela, increasing pressure on infrastructure and living spaces. The Americas Programme and the UNHCR jointly funded a series of workshops for local communities and refugees in an effort to defuse tensions. This project generated significant press interest and served to highlight some of the misunderstandings between communities. The increased contact and exchange of information between local and refugee communities led to the identification of common goals, such as rubbish collection. Refugees gained a better understanding of their rights and, as a result, sought assistance from national authorities more regularly. Furthermore, local and international agencies became better informed about the needs of local communities and were able to tailor their programmes accordingly.

Bolivia

Objective: To reduce the possibility of conflict within Bolivia by supporting increased transparency, accountability and civilian oversight.

The UK's practical commitment to democratisation, institutionalisation and modernisation of the Bolivian security sector was demonstrated through a programme of advisory visits by the UK Security Sector Development Advisory Team (SSDAT). The FCO Minister for Latin America, Kim Howells and the Head of the Diplomatic Service, Sir Peter Ricketts, also visited community policing programmes in La Paz, reinforcing the UK's support for Bolivia's stability and the importance of SSR.

There were two principal achievements over the year: (i) the embedding of community policing values, concepts and practices within the police force and the gradual dissemination of these concepts at a national level; and (ii) the establishment of a Joint Doctrine and Joint Command structure within the armed forces, strengthening national military-civilian strategic planning.

El Alto was the main urban area of civil disturbance during periods of unrest in 2002-03 and 2005. At the request of El Alto neighbourhood organisations, we instigated community policing projects in two districts, providing training for police and local communities. The project was also expanded to the Cotahuma and Zona Sur districts of La Paz.

The Americas Programme also funded a project to provide the Bolivian Fire Service, which was a much-criticised part of the police force, with fundamental equipment to improve their performance and reputation. It aimed to raise the profile of the fire service, stimulate private sector support and encourage local government to implement legislative changes. A UK Fire Officer conducted training in both Cochabamba and La Paz.

Belize/Guatemala

Objective: To support international efforts to resolve existing conflicts, including support for the development of local conflict prevention and management structures, particularly in the Andes; to make a significant contribution to confidence building measures between Belize and Guatemala.

The ongoing support for confidence building measures has helped to reduce tensions in the border regions between Belize and Guatemala (the Adjacency Zone and the Sarstoon River areas). It has also helped create sufficient confidence that the situation on the ground is stable enough for both governments to engage with the OAS/ICJ process.

Objective: To encourage both sides in the Belize/ Guatemala territorial dispute to reach a negotiated settlement or to agree to binding international arbitration.

We funded an Economist Intelligence Unit report about the economic incentives of resolving the dispute. It helped both sides to begin to focus on the practical benefits of finding a lasting resolution.

Case Study

Belize/Guatemala ICJ Legal Fees Fund

The Americas Programme provided a grant of £200,000 to an Organisation of American States (OAS) fund set up to help with the legal costs of the governments of Belize and Guatemala taking their territorial dispute to the International Court of Justice. The funds, managed and administered by the OAS, were split equally between the two parties.

The establishment of this fund demonstrated the internationalisation of the dispute and its resolution and helped support the signing of a special agreement between the two governments in December 2008. The agreement illustrated that political will was there and made a start on some of the technical modalities of holding referenda in both countries. Our initial contribution helped to attract contributions from other international donors, helping to minimise arguments against a legal resolution on grounds of cost. The UK's even-handed support achieved publicity through a ministerial press release:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/newsroom/latest-news/?view=PressR&id=10540920>.

Caribbean Region

Objective: To ensure that the CPP and other UK security programme interventions are based upon a more comprehensive understanding of the causes of violent conflict and crime and the factors that are likely to drive and obstruct positive change.

A Strategic Conflict and Security Assessment report was completed and disseminated in 2009. The report was shared with a range of different international stakeholders (including the EU, Canada and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)). This enabled donors to explore a common vision of what the problem was and contributed to discussions on what programme interventions were required.

The conflict analysis was intended to inform more relevant and effective programming within the security sector in the Caribbean. The closure of the CPP Americas fund (with the exception of a small level of funding made available for exit strategies) was a key challenge, dictated by wider resource constraints, as set out by Ministers at the time. Notwithstanding this, initiatives are being developed which draw on the analysis of the report and which can be funded from other sources (such as DFID bilateral programme funds). In addition, a donor working group has been formed and discussions are underway on how best to enhance

coordination and improve effectiveness. The renewed interest of the US through its Caribbean Basin Security Initiative should unlock significant resources for regional initiatives.

Case Study

Capacity building in the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) and Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)

The programme aimed to reduce conflict, violence and insecurity in Jamaica by supporting the development of a more effective, accountable and trusted Defence Force and Constabulary Force.

23 individuals, including officers and senior non-commissioned officers, passed “train the trainer” courses on defence instructional techniques, supervision and coaching. A JCF officer attended a train the trainer course in the UK and is now an instructor at the Caribbean Search Centre in Jamaica, teaching JDF and JCF personnel how to search for weapons, drugs and people. Americas Programme support to the Caribbean Staff Course (which is the only regional security course) has improved regional cooperation.

BALKANS PROGRAMME

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- Supported the development of an effective civilian law enforcement structure within the Ministry of Interior (MOI) in Macedonia;
- Facilitated improved political dialogue between communities in Serbian border regions and between those communities and the Serbian government;
- Provided a co-counsel to support the national prosecutor in the first successful genocide verdict by the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Balkans Expenditure

In 2008/09 the Balkans programme spent £8.4m. 84% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.

Joint Funding

In Serbia, we co-funded a 'Partnership for Peace' project with Norway which provided the Serbian public with information on NATO and Euro-Atlantic integration. In BiH, we co-funded a number of projects with others such as EU Member States and the US.

Progress Against Programme Plan

Macedonia

Objective: To reduce the risk of instability by supporting the continued implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement.

The Balkans Programme funded a Political Adviser to the EU Special Representative, who is responsible for the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement. We also responded to early EU progress reports on the need to reform the Macedonian police force into a more accountable public service, by providing technical assistance to the Macedonian Ministry of Interior (MOI).

Within the MOI we supported the delivery of a comprehensive training programme to the rapid deployment unit, to bring it in line with European police standards. Our funding successfully leveraged additional EU funding for vehicles and equipment. We also supported the

development of a national intelligence system for the Organised Crime Department. The MOI adopted a UK-style approach to criminal data gathering. Practical support was provided to implement relevant legislation, in light of the decentralised management of policing at the municipal level, thus securing the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Ohrid Framework Agreement.

Additionally, the project mutually reinforced a UK-funded drugs and crime project to build the capacity of the Anti Money Laundering Directorate. The project also served as a good basis for an EU-funded police reform project aimed at further capacity building of the MOI.

Serbia

Objective: To empower local civil society to promote citizens' rights and improve inter-ethnic relations.

We brought together mayors from the six Sandzak municipalities to a round-table discussion in Belgrade in order to improve political dialogue and enhance cooperation. The meeting brought together officials from across the political and ethnic spectrum and was the first of its kind in 20 years.

CPP funding supported work with young Albanians and Roma to promote a more active role for marginalised citizens in the political life of Serbia. We also provided support for Albanian media outlets and training of local media in the South Serbia and Sandzak regions. The project culminated in ground-breaking visits to Belgrade by young people and journalists from the Albanian and Roma communities in South Serbia, a simple but important first step towards integrating them into Serbian political and social life. We supported the opening of an OSCE office in the Sandzak region, providing an important international presence to monitor the political atmosphere and give a better understanding of the religious, security and democratic challenges faced. The office provided essential support, including training for local journalists and the judiciary.

Case Study

Establishing Municipal Safety Councils in Serbia

The UK is committed to supporting efforts to reduce inter- and intra-ethnic conflict triggers in South Serbia. We provided support to the Municipal Safety Councils which were set up to bring together representatives of the civilian authorities and the security forces. The programme provided expertise on strategic planning, working practices and communication skills. The project sought to defuse tensions by increasing the representation of different political and ethnic groups and helping them to tackle issues in a visible and constructive way. The councils also provide a voice for individuals with safety concerns and a means of responding to potentially inflammatory incidents.

Objective: To support full engagement with NATO's Partnership for Peace programme and government approval of a security agreement with NATO.

A 24-part television documentary was commissioned with the aim of informing the Serbian public of the benefits of NATO's Partnership for Peace (PfP). The series examined a range of issues including neutrality, border security and the role of parliament in defence issues. It also illustrated how Serbia's neighbours have transitioned to NATO through the PfP programme. The show aired on the national TV channel and was subsequently re-broadcast on regional stations throughout the whole country. It was estimated to have reached an audience of 500,000 people each week and stimulated debate in all sections of the Serbian media.

Kosovo

Objective: To support the development of a stable, prosperous and multi-ethnic Kosovo which has implemented the Ahtisaari Plan and is well on its way to EU and NATO membership.

The EULEX rule of law mission was established in December 2008 with our support. It aims to support the development of a functioning justice, customs and policing system throughout Kosovo. The Balkans Programme funded a number of British secondees, including experts in the fields of justice, policing and customs. We also provided 4 secondees to the International Civilian Office (ICO) in Kosovo, which plays a key role in promoting minority rights and reducing conflict, helping to implement the Comprehensive Settlement Proposal for Kosovo, post independence.

We helped to minimise potential violence in the wake of political changes by financing a resettlement programme for the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC). The aim was to reintegrate former members of the KPC into mainstream society by providing training and employment advice. We supported the return and reintegration of Serb minorities led by the government of

Kosovo. This contributed to the stabilisation of communities through the construction of 22 houses and the provision of socio-economic support to 22 families.

We provided funding and support for advisers working with both the Prime Minister's office and the newly established Kosovo Security Force. We also funded a security cooperation activity programme, which included both in-country and UK-based training, to allow them to refine core skills.

Case Study

Supporting the Kosovo Property Agency

After the armed conflict in Kosovo in 1999, disputes arose over the ownership of private and immovable property. The Balkans Programme provided support to the Kosovo Property Agency, established to resolve these disputes and return property to its lawful owner. Our funding helped to considerably reduce the backlog of cases dealt with by the agency. By April 2009 the agency had successfully processed and delivered 16,580 claims.

The UK Ambassador's position as chair of the agency's supervisory board helped to influence the direction of this important institution for conflict resolution, governance and stable economic progress.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

Objective: To establish effective rule of law through improved access to justice and reconciliation in criminal and civil sectors.

Our support to the BiH Ministry of Justice built vital capacity to manage the preparation and implementation of a coherent Justice Sector Reform Strategy. The implementation of the strategy meant that the state-level ministry could better coordinate other institutions, as well as the donor community. Our funding also supported and encouraged increased engagement by civil society groups in justice sector reform. We supported the provision of prosecutorial, legal and investigative capacity within the Court of BiH, and helped the court to operate in line with international standards. Our support led to the first verdict of genocide by



We funded UK prosecutor, Kwai Hong Ip, who acted as co-counsel to a national prosecutor in the Stupar et al case.

the Court of BiH in the *Stupar et al* case, relating to the Srebrenica massacre at Kravica Warehouse in 1995, where up to 1,000 Bosniaks were summarily executed. The seven accused were convicted with a total of 284 years imprisonment.

Objective: To establish an effective and transparent security sector, including democratically accountable security forces.

Our funding contributed to important capacity building work within the BiH Ministry of Security to ensure it was better structured and more capable of managing its portfolio. This included the development of its first strategic plan and strategic planning unit as well as support to human resource management capacity. The next phase of support will establish mechanisms to ensure it is able to provide effective oversight of key state level law enforcement agencies.

We also sought to improve the democratic accountability and transparency of the BiH MOD and armed forces. Since joining NATO's PfP programme in 2006, BiH has seen the development of a modern, NATO interoperable, armed force as a central strategic objective in its eventual progression to NATO membership and greater EU integration.

Case Study

Support to the International Commission on Missing Persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

Support to the International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP) led to the establishment of the Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) Missing Persons Institute. The Institute aims to collect and maintain a central database of all records in connection with outstanding missing persons, to be utilised in judicial proceedings. In support of this aim, the Institute has also played an important role in increasing regional cooperation on missing person issues.

This project enabled the ICMP to respond to requests for assistance from international criminal tribunals and national courts in cases related to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. This involved providing expert testimony and evidence of victim identity; reporting and synthesis of evidence made available from ICMP forensic experts or operations; writing individual case reports on DNA identifications; preparing reports on exhumations and collecting waivers from family members to allow the use of DNA reference samples.

Our contributions to the ICMP helped support the identification of over 6000 individuals who lost their lives in the Srebrenica massacre.

Objective: To assist the transformation of political culture by improving inter-ethnic relations and reducing nationalist rhetoric.

We supported the involvement of civil society in the reform of BiH's justice and security sectors. Staff in the state-level Justice and Security Ministries are now more aware of the benefits that civil society can bring in terms of policy development and service delivery. Having developed awareness of the benefits of such engagement, future programme support will aim to identify and develop a practical mechanism to facilitate the process.

RUSSIA / COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES (CIS) PROGRAMME

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- European Union Monitoring Mission (EUMM) deployed faster than any other European Security and Defence Policy Mission, meeting tight deadlines set by international agreements following the August 2008 war in Georgia;
- Supported the development of a new cross-government crisis management system in Georgia;
- Conflict analysis on Nagorno Karabakh influenced European Commission planning and programming;
- Improved dialogue between civil society and regional authorities in the north Caucasus.

Russia/CIS Expenditure

In 2008/09 the Russia/CIS programme spent £4.7m. 71% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.

Progress Against Programme Plan

South Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan)

Objective: To promote a more constructive role for local and regional media in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

With our support, the NGO International Alert organised media debates on the Georgian government's IDP strategy. We also organised training for independent journalists across the south Caucasus through the Institute for War and Peace Reporting. The project aimed to develop a network of independent journalists across the region, promoting objective reporting, stimulating debate and reducing prejudice by bringing journalists from both sides of the divide into direct contact with one another. This encouraged a more balanced analysis of conflict issues in a media dominated by polemic.

We funded the "Dialogue through Film" project in which young journalists from Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh worked together to produce documentary films for television and community broadcast. Films were shown at centres co-run with International Alert in Yerevan

and Karabakh. Materials produced during the project were uploaded onto YouTube, thereby extending access to internet users. We strengthened cooperation between media NGOs from Armenia and Azerbaijan which together developed a schedule of well-targeted training sessions for journalists reporting on conflict.

Case Study

Economy and Conflict: the Caucasian Business Development Network (CBDN)



The CBDN supports economic initiatives that contribute to conflict prevention across Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey and including Nagorno Karabakh, South Ossetia and Abkhazia. During 2008/09, the CBDN diversified from tea, cheese making and beekeeping to include wine making and networking between businesses across the region. This has resulted in the joint production and sale of various products. The project implementers support the practical business initiatives with policy advocacy to encourage strong economic ties across the south Caucasus and the role these can play in preventing and resolving conflict.

The war in Georgia in August 2008 threatened the progress of the CBDN. Pressure on South Ossetian partners continued during and after the end of the hostilities. As well as bringing direct economic benefits, contacts created by the project have produced close-knit cooperatives who continued to work together after the conflict. The Georgian government and the de facto Abkhaz authorities have shown increased interest in using economic cooperation as a peacebuilding strategy.

Objective: To enhance the capacity of government institutions, including in the security sector, to manage, resolve and prevent conflict.

We funded a regional seminar on managing defence in a wider security context for representatives from across the Georgian government. The seminar aimed to emphasise the importance of political direction, cross-government engagement and the structures and

processes through which defence and security institutions can be monitored and evaluated. The programme also assisted the delivery of a regional workshop to support the development of Georgian military law, following on from a workshop held in 2007/08.

English language skills have a significant influence on the outcome of bilateral activities and projects. The Peacekeeping English Project (PEP) focussed on delivering English language training in-country, to enable participants to make the most of UK support to the development of the security sector. Long-term success now relies upon the maintenance of local recruitment and the retention of managers and trainers. Through the SSDAT, we provided a NATO project team to offer advice to the Armenian and Azerbaijani Defence Academies on the development of their curricula, contributing to progress on their respective NATO Individual Partnership Action Plan objectives. The SSDAT provided advice on business management and planning and military human resources. In Armenia, we supported the development of the Strategic Defence Review. Armenia also showed the highest uptake in the region at the UK's training support operations centre in the Czech Republic. The participation of Georgian troops was limited due to domestic security concerns in Georgia. Good feedback was received from the training team and the Armenian MOD.

Objective: To build the capacity of civil society and support its collective contribution to conflict prevention initiatives at the local and national level.

With our support, International Alert ran sessions on civic participation and worked to build the capacity of a network of Public Advice Centres in Abkhazia. Civil society activists were able to develop the skills to exercise civic oversight and influence decision making. The NGO Conciliation Resources implemented a number of projects aimed at building the capacity of civil society actors to advocate for rights and to sustain working relationships in the aftermath of the renewed conflict. The projects created space for Georgian and Abkhaz civil society to share reactions and strategies following the August war and built opportunities for civil society to discuss strategies with government stakeholders. Work by both International Alert and Conciliation Resources increased the public's awareness of their rights and developed their ability to exercise those rights.

Objective: To enhance the capacity of government institutions, including in the security sector, to manage, resolve and prevent conflict.

We organised a series of visits and meetings to allow the UK and Georgian governments to share expertise on different aspects of crisis management. Areas of particular focus included civilian crisis management, risk and threat assessment, analytical capability, cross-government decision-making and strategic level management of crises. The project gained high level political buy-in and complemented the ongoing work of a number of other donors including USAID and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The government

of Georgia developed a cross-government crisis management system as a result. This will make a real difference to Georgia's crisis response capability and will contribute to future conflict prevention efforts.

Objective: To enhance the international community's role in the resolution of ongoing conflicts and the prevention of renewed conflicts.

The Russia/CIS Programme funded International Alert and Conciliation Resources to conduct significant policy analysis, briefing and media work, including briefings at the EU's crisis management committee. The Caucasus Research Resource Centre provided useful survey data on local perceptions towards the conflict in Georgia, following developments in 2008. CARE International completed an important study on conflict prevention at the community level on either side of the conflict divide. Both reports were shared with key international partners. We held sessions with the international community on the outcomes of the Russia-CIS funded Strategic Conflict Assessment on Georgia.

We helped strengthen the international response to the August 2008 conflict in Georgia through our contribution of 2 personnel to the OSCE mission and up to 22 personnel to the EUMM.

The programme provided funding in 2008/09 to the Consortium Initiative, a coalition of NGOs underpinning the Nagorno Karabakh peace process. A key activity undertaken by Consortium Initiative was to support the participation of Minsk Group officials in several events, enabling direct dialogue with civil society representatives. They conducted intensive meetings with the Azerbaijani and Armenian governments, generating ideas on confidence building measures between the sides.

The co-chairs of the Minsk Group promoted the value of civil society input to the respective governments. The programme supported a meeting in London which brought together the Armenian and Azerbaijani Ambassadors for the first time and supported international efforts to promote peacebuilding. During 2008/09 the Armenian and Azerbaijani governments continued to engage in OSCE Minsk Group negotiation.

Case Study

Kids Crossroads in the Caucasus



The Kids Crossroads project aimed to support the development of communication and mutual understanding between adolescents from Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan through the medium of television. Implemented by Internews, it sought to educate young people about tolerance, mutual respect and respect towards their neighbours' culture and human rights. Activities included training in TV journalism and production skills, the production of documentary films to be broadcast by the main TV stations in the south Caucasus and the development of a website.

Feedback from young Azerbaijanis and Armenians testified to the strength and achievements of this project:

"I got not only knowledge, but also many friends – good and clever fellows from Georgia and Armenia. Thanks to this camp I changed my attitude towards Armenians. Before I came here I had a fear that I couldn't get along with them, but everything went so smoothly. If the camp can change the opinions of several people, it is good. I hope that we'll see each other again soon". An Azerbaijani participant.

Russia (north Caucasus)

Objective: To build the capacity of civil society and support its collective contribution to conflict prevention initiatives at the local and national level.

With our support, the Youth Leadership and Peacebuilding Network held training sessions involving more than 540 youth leaders in three republics. The NGO Perspektiva also held roundtables in Chechnya and North Ossetia, bringing together local government officials and international organisations to agree how to promote inclusive education. This led to an increased level of mutual understanding of religious tolerance, reconciliation and

peacemaking. The success of the project has led to further funding from the Royal Netherlands Embassy to develop a women's leadership school.

Objective: To promote a more constructive role for local and regional media in the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

We supported the establishment of the Centre for Media Protection in Dagestan, north Caucasus. It provided legal advice and training to journalists, encouraging a more professional and better protected media in the north Caucasus. The training also helped journalists to overcome prejudices and stereotypes.

Caucasian Knot, a website partly funded by the Russia/CIS Programme in 2008/09, published 4,545 news reports prepared by regional correspondents and focussed on the problems in conflict regions. Creative use of YouTube and journalism contests drew entries from across the north Caucasus. The average monthly number of visitors to the website exceeded 425,000.

The Caucasian Knot portal enabled users to comment on articles, post items in forums and run blogs, creating a fertile area for inter-regional and inter-ethnic dialogue. The use of video revealed public responses to changes in the political and social situation in the Caucasus. The objective and balanced nature of Caucasian Knot's information was demonstrated in its frequent quotation by media sources which represented opposing sides of the conflict.

Objective: To reduce the number and severity of human rights violations where these represent a primary driver of conflict.

We supported three NGOs⁵ who managed to achieve 62 favourable judgements on the North Caucasus at the European Court of Human Rights. Of 174 cases brought to the domestic courts, 134 ruled in favour of the applicants. In addition to providing vital support through the courts to applicants seeking redress for human rights violations, the three NGOs also provided legal counselling services. Monitoring specialists and lawyers lent their expertise to the project, providing detailed information on cases of individual human rights violations. This brought further legitimacy and weight to the work of the NGOs. The Chechen Human Rights Centre held roundtables and training events for hundreds of law enforcement personnel. These events sought to increase awareness of human rights and the legal implications of violations and ultimately to reduce the number of violations by state agents.

⁵ The Russian Justice Initiative, Memorial Human Rights Centre and Chechen Human Rights Centre

The NGOs remain key players in combating impunity for human rights violations and bringing perpetrators to justice through domestic and international litigation. In 2008/09 the European Court of Human Rights condemned Russia for the disappearance of civilians and numerous violations of victims' rights, awarding applicants financial compensation. Project partners hope that the judgements will raise awareness about the importance of an effective domestic human rights system and steer them towards greater transparency in local legislative processes.

Case Study

Information centre in the north Caucasus



This project, implemented by Memorial Human Rights Centre, aimed to monitor human rights violations in the north Caucasus by supporting a network of monitoring centres and legal counselling offices. The centres helped victims of violence to prepare applications to the European Court of Human Rights and monitored implementation of the Court's decisions.

The project was vital in establishing a system to monitor human rights violations and provide legal assistance to victims to enable them to seek redress through domestic and European mechanisms.

Moldova

Objective: To build the capacity of civil society and support its collective contribution to conflict prevention initiatives at the local and national level.

We supported the creation of an institutionalised debating platform for influential groups in Transnistria and Moldova, which built lasting relations and prompted debates on conflict

settlement issues. We also organised an international conference at Wilton Park which took a fresh look at the process of settlement and supported the organisation of meetings and policy discussions at the main EU institutions and research centres.

These projects facilitated the creation of a policy network of influential groups with moderate settlement-oriented views and a better understanding of the conflict issues. The projects helped build international expertise and awareness of the Transnistrian conflict among European policy makers.

Objective: To promote a more constructive role played by local and regional media in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, including reducing the isolation of communities divided by conflict.

The programme supported the development of a modular training course for journalists and senior editors from across the Moldovan and Transnistrian media, focussing on conflict-sensitive reporting, economics and social affairs. A series of press club events were held, bringing media professionals into contact with officials and policy makers from both Moldova and Transnistria.

The project improved the quality and professionalism of media output, bringing programmes closer in line with audience needs. It also promoted an understanding of how media can unite divided communities through constructive debate and links with civil society.

Objective: To enhance the capacity of government institutions, including in the security sector, to manage, resolve and prevent conflict.

We provided assistance to the Ministry of Reintegration in support of Moldovan efforts to bring about an effective and efficient resolution to the Transnistria conflict. Five training programmes and multiple short-term expert attachments were used to develop the strategic capacity of the ministry.

The focus of the ministry shifted from dealing with routine work to more strategic analysis and planning. The project aimed to enhance the capacity of the ministry to engage key constituencies, civil society organisations and local authorities in the Transnistrian region.

With our support, a groundbreaking public opinion poll was conducted in Moldova and Transnistria to measure fears and prejudices on both sides and to identify the most influential groups and opinion makers in Transnistria. Based on the public opinion poll, the ministry developed a communications strategy to engage stakeholders on both sides of the divide in order to reduce fears and prejudices.

Objective: To reduce the number and severity of human rights violations where these represent a primary driver of conflict.

The Spirit of Soccer project, a grass-roots tolerance building activity, was developed for children of a wide range of ages from Moldova, Transnistria and the semi-autonomous region of Gagauzia (southern Moldova), including those from ethnic minorities. Sport was used to dispel preconceived assumptions about the different groups. The project met its aims and reached a wide audience from varying backgrounds and regions in Moldova.

SOUTH ASIA PROGRAMME

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- Contributed to the holding of free and fair Constituent Assembly elections in Nepal by supporting the presence of 70 long-term and short-term international election observers;
- Increased access to moderate education in Kashmir by supporting curriculum development in 60 private schools, reaching approximately 600 teachers and 18,000 pupils;
- Supported the rehabilitation of 300 former child combatants through a UNICEF residential facility in Sri Lanka.

South Asia Expenditure

In 2008/09 the South Asia Programme spent £8.6m. 80% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.⁶

Joint Funding

In Pakistan we co-funded 2 major projects on political party reform and civil society mobilisation, with Norway, Australia and The Netherlands. In Nepal, we provided funding for a 5 episode television series aimed at raising awareness of the constitution-drafting process. Since then a number of other donors, including the US, have agreed to provide funding for a further 29 episodes.

Progress Against Programme Plan

Nepal

Objective: To strengthen governance, particularly in the security and justice sectors.

We provided support to professionalise the Nepalese Security Forces, improve their human rights compliance and improve awareness of their role in a democracy. This included providing training on managing defence in the wider security context, human rights and explosive ordnance disposal. We also provided support to the Nepalese MOD and to strengthen parliamentary oversight of the security sector. As a result the security forces

⁶ Activities in Afghanistan were funded through a separate Stabilisation Aid Fund (SAF) in 2008/09.

developed a greater understanding of command responsibilities and their role in a democratic society. They are now better able to meet their national and international responsibilities, including implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

We provided support to improve Nepal's compliance with its international obligations on fair trials and torture and to review the legislative framework that attempts to minimise impunity.

Objective: To encourage and facilitate dialogue between opposing parties at all levels.

The programme supported a number of courses and projects designed to strengthen dialogue, address impunity and promote reconciliation, for example an Advocacy Forum project to reform the criminal justice system, and support to the Human Rights Symposium.

Objective: To minimise social and political exclusion by supporting representative national institutions and civil society.

Case Study

Supporting electoral monitoring in Nepal



The UK is committed to supporting Nepal's transition to a peaceful and democratic society. Between February and July 2008, we worked with the Carter Centre to implement a project that aimed to support free, fair and credible national elections. We provided over 70 long-term and short-term international election observers throughout Nepal, complementing the 20,000 domestic observers also supported by the UK. The presence of observers increased voter confidence and acted as a deterrent to malpractice. It also helped to increase awareness and understanding of the Constituent Assembly election process.

Afghanistan - Pakistan

Objective: To strengthen governance, particularly in the security and justice sectors.

We conducted a scoping study on police reform in the NWFP. The scoping study provided the government of Pakistan, the Provincial Government, the UK and other donors with a better understanding of key weaknesses and the potential for donor assistance. It also paved the way for the UK to engage with federal and provincial authorities on security and justice issues in the NWFP.

Case Study

Opinion Polling in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)



The Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) is made up of seven tribal agencies that constitute a portion of Pakistan's north-west border with neighbouring Afghanistan. The area has long been ruled under its own constitutional arrangements, resulting in neglect and poor socioeconomic conditions. There has been an ongoing dialogue between Pakistan and the international community about FATA's development, governance and security needs. In 2008, the UK supported an opinion poll in which trained surveyors from a local organisation interviewed 2,000 adults to seek their views on the special constitutional status of the FATA, governance, the presence of Afghan refugees and basic service provision from the government of Pakistan. The poll proved to be a valuable source of information as it is one of the few primary data compilations on the opinions of FATA residents. In early 2009, the Governor of NWFP asked each agency of the FATA to provide comments on the poll. The poll continues to inform national and international policy making, academic study and debate on the region.

Objective: To minimise social and political exclusion by supporting representative national institutions and civil society.

We supported the production of four socially relevant radio programmes (on health, religion and the world, cultural and economic issues and refugee issues) in north-west and south-west Pakistan and western Afghanistan. Local communities in conflict-affected areas were able to easily access moderate information to counter growth in extremist propaganda by militant groups via illegal radio stations.

India - Pakistan

Objective: To minimise social and political exclusion by supporting representative national institutions and civil society.

In the Muzaffarabad district of Pakistan-administered Kashmir we supported increased access to moderate education by improving curriculum development in 60 private schools and training approximately 600 teachers, affecting 18,000 pupils. In addition we provided 600 scholarships to children to encourage enrolment in a moderate learning environment. A Youth Leadership Programme aimed at raising awareness and understanding of child rights and active citizenship was established at district level.

Objective: To encourage and facilitate dialogue between opposing parties at all levels.

We supported an intensive journalist training workshop aimed at developing a shared understanding of the Kashmir conflict among journalists from India and Pakistan. This is part of a 3-year 'media and peacebuilding' programme funded by the South Asia Programme that aims to build durable Indo-Pakistan journalist networks, enhance conflict reporting skills and encourage debate on Indo-Pakistan relations and Kashmir. In 2008/09, around 20 vernacular media journalists from both Indian-administered and Pakistan-administered Kashmir attended a week-long training event where they were addressed by conflict specialists and senior media figures from both countries.

Sri Lanka

Objective: To strengthen governance, particularly in the security and justice sectors.

In Sri Lanka, programme support has focussed on SSR, including support to the Professional Development Programme for the Sri Lankan Police. The UK SSDAT worked with the Strategic Development Division of the police to develop a strategy for community based policing and to roll out a pilot programme. However, the government of Sri Lanka's campaign against the LTTE prevented further progress against this objective.

Objective: To minimise social and political exclusion by supporting representative national institutions and civil society.

In the absence of appropriate legislation, former child soldiers in Sri Lanka were remanded in prison and held with adult prisoners. In partnership with the Sri Lankan Ministry of Justice and UNICEF, we successfully promoted child-sensitive legislation which allowed children to be referred to rehabilitation centres or back to host communities. UNICEF established a rehabilitation centre to provide a system of community-based care, rehabilitation and reintegration. During the last few months of 2008, they signed a tripartite agreement with the government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil Makkal Viduthalai Pulikai (TMVP) to release all children in their care through a structured process. Although not all children have been released to date, this process has helped to engage the TMVP.

Case Study

Prevention and response to recruitment of children in Sri Lanka



Many children were conscripted into LTTE cadres during the conflict in Sri Lanka. The South Asia Programme provided support through UNICEF and other local partner organisations for the rehabilitation and reintegration of former child soldiers.

Working with the Sri Lankan government, UNICEF helped to establish a centre for the rehabilitation of children who had left armed groups. Children were offered education, vocational training and psychosocial support. Since the centre was established last year nearly 300 former child combatants have received help.

Following the end of the conflict in May 2009, there has been a large increase in the number of children received at the rehabilitation centre. Many of the children will stay for at least a year in order to receive support and learn new skills before they are gradually reintegrated into society.

Objective: To encourage and facilitate dialogue between opposing parties at all levels.

We worked to develop the demand and capacity for peace through support to the NGO Facilitating Local Initiatives for Conflict Transformation, which encourages engagement and dialogue between local communities. We trained 30 trainers and consultants who worked with 50 local organisations to develop the awareness of civil society on issues such as conflict resolution, power sharing and dialogue for peace. The trainers helped the organisations to develop, implement and evaluate different civil society projects.

Objective: To reduce access to illegal and uncontrolled arms and funding as a driver of regional conflict.

We worked with NGO Saferworld and the government of Sri Lanka to support preparation of the National Illicit Small Arms Policy and Action Plan 2008-2010. The findings were disseminated widely. The publication was an important step towards increased transparency on public security and small arms and light weapons policy.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA PROGRAMME

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- Improved capacity of Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF), leading to increased confidence of the Palestinian public and Israeli Defence Forces (IDF);
- Involvement of civil society helped to minimise violence in the Lebanese parliamentary elections;
- A Strategic Planning Office was established within the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) to support medium-term institutional reform and to mainstream human rights;
- Conflict transformation and peacebuilding training was delivered to over 600 individuals in conflict-affected areas in Yemen, creating a network with the potential to mobilise conflict reduction efforts in their communities and at the national level.

MENA Expenditure

In 2008/09 MENA spent £5.8m, which included an additional £1m allocated from the CPP reserve, on top of the original allocation of £4.9m. 81% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.

The programme in Yemen proved difficult to implement during 2008/09. Fighting in Sa'dah made it difficult to find an entry point for meaningful interventions there. It also proved challenging to find implementing partners.

Joint Funding

£2,950 donated to support the Palestinian Civil Defence (PCD) helped to leverage \$10 million from the US Congress and facilitated ongoing work. Two senior British fire officers were deployed to the OPTs to conduct a technical review of Palestinian Civil Defence (PCD) capability and to scope potential future support from the international donor community. The review enabled PCD to develop an evidence-based case for engaging the international community and securing further donor support.

Israel/Occupied Palestinian Territories

Objective: To improve the security environment.

The MENA Programme funded the British Support Team which provided ongoing support to the Palestinian Authority through the US Security Coordinator. The 11-strong, civil-military team covered SSR, delivery in civil defence, team-building, the rule of law and joint operations. The team helped to deliver several senior leadership courses for Palestinian security force commanders, in areas such as human rights, regional needs and improved coordination between the various Palestinian security forces.

Security in the West Bank improved during the year, with polls consistently showing that West Bank Palestinians felt safer. This was due in part to Palestinian leadership and the increasingly professional capabilities of the Palestinian security forces. Israelis, including in the security establishment and the IDF, acknowledged that this constituted progress. We will continue to encourage the Israeli government to match Palestinian progress by easing security restrictions in the West Bank.

Objective: To increase cooperation between parties to the conflict.

We encouraged increased trust between the Israeli Water Authority and Palestinian Water Authority through routine collaboration and communication. Negotiations with the Joint Water Commission on the protection of the Mountain Aquifer re-started. Additionally, a report on complex options for the territorial boundaries of Israel and any future Palestinian state, including land swaps and evacuation of settlements, was shared with the Israeli settler movement, the government of Israel, members of the Knesset and members of the Palestinian and Israeli negotiation team. Whilst the peace process negotiations are currently on hold, the options will still be valued if negotiations on a two-state solution re-start.

Objective: To improved the economic and humanitarian situation.

We have helped facilitate firm business partnerships between Israeli and Palestinian information and computer technology (ICT) companies, delivering market assessment and mapping to 200 companies. This helped identify areas for Palestinian and Israeli ICT business partnerships, niche areas of cooperation, market needs and third party investment prospects. In addition, 100 Palestinian ICT professionals were able to expand their businesses, improve their marketing skills and develop business opportunities through training. This included access to venture capital grants. Three Palestinian companies won contracts to implement outsourcing projects following the project.

Case Study

Settlement Watch in the West Bank



The Settlement Watch Project continued to expose settlement construction and produce reliable data on the situation in the Occupied Territories, further challenging the government and the Israeli Defence Forces through the courts, public campaigns and reports. Peace Now's aerial and ground surveys provided valuable material on the increase in settlement activity. They used this as background for lawsuits, media articles, lobbying of decision makers and public education tours.



Objective: To reduce causes of tension and obstacles for peace.

Progress was made in raising awareness of the impact of the military occupation and settlement activity on ordinary Palestinians. Nearly 6,000 people have received information on the impact and over 2,000 have attended tours of Hebron to witness first-hand how restrictions affect Palestinians. Aerial and ground surveys of illegal settlement activity were produced regularly and disseminated widely, including to Israelis, to monitor settlement activity. The surveys and reports were widely read, both in Israel and internationally and played a role in raising the awareness of the settlements issue, as well as the diplomatic community and the media. The data was widely used by the international community.

Case Study

Urban intervention to reduce tension in East Jerusalem

This project aimed to address the problems in urban areas caused by the Israeli planning system. The planning system restricts Palestinian development in East Jerusalem, resulting in a serious shortage of housing for Palestinians.

The aim of the project was to address the demolition of Palestinian houses by presenting professional urban planning solutions in order to give legal status to illegally built houses. The project also sought to increase awareness of the Israeli planning system among Palestinians in Jerusalem, to improve their ability to secure legal housing and thereby avoid demolition. The project contributed to improved stability and social security by helping Palestinians to exercise their right to legal housing in the city.

The project saved more than 400 buildings from demolition by legalising their status and we estimate that some 2,800 houses will eventually be saved in the same way. We also successfully encouraged the Jerusalem municipality to modify planning policies and begin planning of two sites in Al Addasah and Khirbet Khamis, considered to be the first Palestinian neighbourhoods in East Jerusalem



Finally, the project delivered a two-day training course for 86 Palestinian professionals on urban planning in East Jerusalem.

Lebanon

Objective: To strengthen Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF).

The UK military completed a number of mentoring visits to the LAF School of Public Order in Beirut. The trainers monitored the standard of training courses designed and delivered by the LAF in order to certify the capability of the school. We also provided the final tranche of 600 personal protective equipment kits to the school, bringing the total number of LAF troops and military police equipped for public order duties to 1,200. The initial LAF deployment in May 2008 demonstrated that they were successfully able to conduct nationwide, non-inflammatory public order operations.

We supported a project aimed at improving the management of Lebanon's border with Syria. There has been a reduction in the volume of commercial smuggling as a result. The UK

successfully lobbied for a UN role in the coordination of donors supporting border management.

Objective: To increase recourse to the rule of law throughout the territory of Lebanon.

The Director General of the ISF established a Strategic Planning Office with a mandate to develop a strategic plan by January 2010. We supported an introductory planning workshop, to assist the ISF in articulating their broad objectives. ISF participants decide that strengthening public confidence in the rule of law in Lebanon was their priority. UK consultants supported a human rights audit of the ISF and recommended strengthening its Human Rights Department, developing a code of conduct (in partnership with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights - UNOHCHR) and a human rights action plan. We also provided consultancy support to help the ISF to develop a public outreach strategy. A framework for a public satisfaction survey was developed, based on policing delivery and performance indicators which were formulated by the ISF in conjunction with Lebanese human rights organisations.

Objective: To reduce tensions between Palestinian and Lebanese populations and rebuild the Naher Al Bared Refugee Camp.

We provided direct technical support to the Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC), which reports to the Lebanese Prime Minister's office. The LPDC serves as a mechanism for consultation and coordination for the recovery and reconstruction of the Naher Al Bared Refugee Camp. We assisted the LPDC to develop and implement a communications strategy, which aimed to better articulate policies for improved conditions for Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The strategy also contributed to progress in the reconstruction of the camp. LPDC communications with domestic, Palestinian and international stakeholders have improved.

At the Vienna Donors' Conference for Naher Al Bared Reconstruction in 2008, the government of Lebanon identified the need to formulate a participatory security framework. With our support, the LPDC established a steering committee to create a working group on human security, with the aim of helping develop a human security policy and, ultimately, as a basis for operating rights-based governance practices. This security framework is a starting point for continued dialogue between the government of Lebanon and Palestinian representatives as the reconstruction effort progresses.

Objective: To increase awareness of the divisive effects of poor governance, including through more effective involvement of civil society.

Lebanon's 2009 parliamentary elections featured significant measures of reform. Many electoral boundaries were re-drawn, voting was scheduled for one day (as opposed to previously being held over a number of weeks), polling procedures were revised and a new body was established to supervise campaign finance and media objectivity in coordination with civil society.

We supported the Lebanese Transparency Association (LTA) to undertake a review of financial legislation and regulation mechanisms in electoral campaigning. The LTA subsequently developed specific indicators with which to monitor the misuse of public resources and trained and deployed 100 domestic civil society campaign monitors and 5 regional coordinators. They also produced and circulated manuals on monitoring election campaign finance and provided analytical reporting by civil society groups to the newly formed Supervisory Commission for Electoral Campaigns.

Our support was instrumental in the development of domestic campaign finance monitoring capabilities and in assisting the Ministry of Interior and municipalities to develop election security plans.

Objective: To encourage progress on Lebanese aspects of the Middle East Peace Process, including Blue Line, Sheba'a Farms, and any aspect pertaining to the Palestinians.

The Lebanese Centre for Policy Studies designed and delivered a programme of training on conflict sensitivity and conflict analysis for the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the LAF. The programme included training on conflict mediation and resolution. Evaluations by UNIFIL revealed an increased understanding of the potential triggers of localised conflict amongst trained personnel operating on the ground. Respondents noted that the MENA Programme funded training had helped them to better understand the context of their deployment. Following the training, local conflict analysis was routinely addressed by civil and military cooperation representatives and commanders as part of operational planning.

Case Study

Supporting the Internal Security Forces (ISF) in Lebanon

We supported a project to develop the capacity of the ISF to manage short- and medium-term organisational planning. ISF Command recognised the need for a more effective and sustainable approach, coupled with proactive strategies to strengthen public support for the institution.

Baseline studies identifying ISF strengths and weaknesses, institutional needs and objectives were produced, including an audit of existing human rights obligations and a strategy to assess public satisfaction with the ISF. The project implementers were former senior police officers from Northern Ireland. Their experience of policing in divided communities proved invaluable in gaining the confidence of the ISF and convincing them of the benefits of planning.

Yemen

Objective: To reduce the number and severity of inter-tribal conflicts arising from resource issues, including water availability, poor mediation skills and the availability of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

We supported Islamic Relief to pilot a project on conflict transformation, with a focus on identifying the likely impact of conflict and violence reduction/prevention in the long-term. The project promoted local approaches to conflict and the development of a national network for conflict transformation. Conflict mediation skills training was delivered to 633 individuals in Aden, Lahj, Sa'dah and Sana'a, of whom 30% were women. Participants included tribal sheikhs, local council representatives, members of the security agencies, religious leaders, health and education sector workers, students, judges, NGOs, private sector individuals and members of the refugee community. Participants with the potential to mobilise conflict reduction efforts in their communities and at the national level were selected to participate in the formation of the national Conflict Transformation Impact Network. The network aims to share experience and knowledge, initiate activities in this field and ultimately to design a strategy for conflict transformation in Yemen.

Objective: To strengthen the capability of local and national authorities and spokespeople (including tribal and NGO figures) to prevent renewed conflict in Sa'dah.

The war in the Sa'dah Governorate has made it difficult to find entry points for meaningful project activities that can influence the conflict. As a result there were no specific activities

carried out under this objective. Our primary response to the Sa'dah conflict to focus on was to call for peace negotiations between the government and the Houthis, the protection of civilians and to lobby for unimpeded humanitarian access. We will continue work with Islamic Relief to evaluate the relevance and impact of their training workshops and work on conflict dynamics in Sa'dah.

Objective: To increase capacity of the government of Yemen to deal with conflict.

2008/09 was the final year of a five-year commitment to provide English language training to key government ministries. This training was essential to building the capacity of these agencies, allowing them to benefit fully from specialised UK training programmes related to conflict issues.

Objective: To increase capacity of the government of Yemen to administer the resolution of land disputes.

Conflict over land ownership continued to be a key source of tribal violence, as well as southern grievances against the northern-dominated government. It was difficult to identify suitable project interventions and partners in this area. The only project which related to land registration was deemed too risky as it lacked sufficient conflict analysis and it would have been difficult to assess its impact. We will continue to explore possible interventions in this area, provided that they contain a rigorous analysis of land conflict issues and conflict sensitive approaches.

INTERNATIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME (ICBP)

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- Provided support to international conferences on robust peacekeeping, women, peace and security and the role of regional partners in implementing the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) concept;
- Support to the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) Mediation Support Unit (MSU) increased the UN's capacity in mediation and peacemaking. The project produced operational tools and advice for use by UN and non-UN mediators and mediation teams and put in place readily available standby expertise which can be deployed to the field at short notice;
- The British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) provided pre-deployment training to the Czech Republic, Romanian and Georgian armed forces, enabling them to contribute to the work of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan and the Iraqi Security Forces;
- We supported British police trainers to train Bangladeshi counterparts to enable them to deploy police to the UN/AU mission in Darfur. They completed three deployments to Sudan.

ICBP Expenditure

In 2008/09 the ICB programme spent £7.1m. 37% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.

Progress Against Programme Plan

Objective: To improve the UN's capacity to prevent conflict through more effective early warning, stronger inter-agency mechanisms (including at country level) and more effective peacemaking and preventive diplomacy.

We supported the work of the Mediation Support Unit to enhance the mediation activity undertaken by and with the support of the UN. The project produced operational tools and advice for use by UN and non-UN mediation teams and began the development of standby capacity and on-call arrangements.

The programme also supported the UN System Staff College (UNSSC) which trains UN Country Teams (UNCTs) working with the Framework Team⁷. At least five UNCTs have used the resulting UNSSC toolbox on conflict-sensitive planning and programming.

Our support to the World Federalist Movement Institute for Global Policy raised the profile of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) by organising three consultative roundtables with civil society, international and regional organisations and governments. They produced recommendations on civil society advocacy of R2P. These contributed to building a shared understanding of the concept in Latin America, Africa and Europe.

The UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)/International Peace Institute Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy provided advanced training in conflict analysis, negotiation and mediation to 40 mid- and senior-level UN staff, diplomats and representatives of regional organizations.

Case Study

Wilton Park conference on robust peacekeeping

There was considerable media coverage of MONUC's (the UN mission in DRC) perceived failure to protect civilians. As a first step in addressing the issue of robust peacekeeping, the ICBP helped to organise a conference for senior officials and practitioners in the UN system. This was the first time that UN Security Council members, academics and troop contributing countries had come together to focus on this key challenge for UN peacekeeping. The conference allowed military and civilian practitioners to exchange views with Security Council members and international organisations responsible for setting guidelines on the level of force that peacekeepers are mandated to use. They identified a number of areas of convergence and divergence between actors and highlighted the key issues that need to be addressed. The findings informed the UN Secretariat's "New Horizons" report on the future of peacekeeping. The UN has produced a guidance note for peacekeepers based on the results of the conference.

Objective: To improve the quality of UN-mandated peacekeeping by providing more and better trained military personnel.

We supported English language training, in preparation for peacekeeping operations, in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Guatemala, China, Vietnam and Colombia. With our support the British Council also

⁷ The Framework Team is the UN inter-agency mechanism for supporting early action and capacity building for conflict prevention.

launched an online tool, which increased the provision of both English language training and training on cross-cutting human rights issues. The Land Warfare Centre conducted a successful PSO training course in the UK. A British military English course was completed at St John's College, York and we also supported some limited overseas PSO Training.

Our funding to the Stimson Center helped advance work on UN police doctrine through the evaluation of UN standing police capacity and work with the UN working group on civilian rapid deployment. The Stimson Center also contributed to the development of a UN inter-agency approach to SSR by creating a database of relevant knowledge in key areas, which helped to consolidate best practice and lessons learned.

Case Study

Peace support operations training: British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) (CZ)

2008/ 09 marked another successful year for BMATT Czech Republic (CZ), with over 650 instructors trained at its training facilities in Vyskov, Czech Republic and through its In-Country Training Teams (ICTT). In addition BMATT undertook pre-deployment training with the Czech, Romanian and Georgian armed forces to support their respective deployments to Afghanistan and Iraq.

BMATT provided pre-deployment training to the Czech Provincial Reconstruction Team (some 200 personnel) which deployed to Lowgar, Afghanistan in August 2008, while an ICTT was deployed to Romania in October 2008 to support preparations for their deployment to ISAF in January 2010.

British police trainers conducted two 14-day courses for 30 Bangladeshi trainers, enabling them to train Bangladeshi police to UN requirements. This has already directly increased the number of Bangladeshi police participating in UN missions and will continue to do so.

An international G8 conference was held to address international PSO gaps, encompassing regional and international organisations, troop contributors and international organisations. The conference was established as an annual event and gave direction to future conferences by reaching consensus on agreed capacity gaps (see case study below).

Support to the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations helped to develop an overall peacekeeping doctrine which reflects the importance of the protection of civilians. Our support also assisted the development of a UN-wide approach to SSR and helped implement a mission planning process which ensures the military and civilian aspects of peacekeeping are integrated while protecting humanitarian space.

The Centre on International Cooperation produced, published and launched a Global Peace Operations Review as a comprehensive and reliable source of information and analysis on UN and non-UN peace operations for policy makers.

Case Study

G8++ Conference on international PSO capacity building

This conference was born out of the G8 Sea Island initiative to expand global capacity to train and equip approximately 75,000 peacekeepers worldwide by 2010. This was the second year that the conference took place and it attracted a wide range of participants, including G8 countries, international organisations and major troop contributors, who worked to identify and generate ideas on how to close capacity gaps. The outcomes of the conference formed the basis of national capacity building strategies and set a high standard for future events. Significantly, following the success of this conference, Egypt, a major troop contributor, offered to host the next event. The commitment of troop contributing countries to the conference outcomes is vital to ensuring that capacity building efforts are jointly agreed and that the international peacekeeping community continues to work together to build this capacity.

Objective: To improve UN operational effectiveness in peacebuilding by improving UN inter-agency coordination, policy and best practice on peacebuilding and strengthening UN peacebuilding architecture.

We supported the launch of a policy paper on the Security Council's policies on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC). This will influence the Security Council's next steps in strengthening protection for children in armed conflict.

UNITAR reported that 50 UN Special Representatives had been debriefed on their missions and shared lessons that have been captured for wider use in publications and in the DPA Peacemaker Databank at <http://peacemaker.unlb.org/index1.php>.

Case Study

Wilton Park conference on Women, Peace and Security

This conference brought together key international players dealing with women, peace and security to produce a set of conclusions on an issue which does not attract much international attention. There was significant media attendance.

The conference report and conclusions informed our contribution to the preparation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1820, which strengthens UNSCR 1325 by recognising rape as a weapon of war for the first time. The UNSCR attracted high media interest as the open debate was chaired by Condoleezza Rice, who made specific reference to the conference conclusions.

SECURITY AND SMALL ARMS CONTROL (SSAC) PROGRAMME

Major Achievements and Highlights:

- Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) guidelines on Armed Violence Reduction (AVR) endorsed by Member States in December 2008 and published in March 2009;
- Specialist SSR advice provided to some 15 countries, including Sri Lanka, Sudan, Bolivia and Nepal and to host nation departments in order to develop understanding of international influencing;
- 3 Pakistani officers completed a course at the Advanced Command and Staff College, 1 attended the Royal College of Defence Studies and 2 junior officers completed UK-based Initial Officer Training, continuing UK efforts to establish a pool of officers with the professional skills to influence and develop their armed forces.

SSAC Expenditure

In 2008/09 the SSAC programme spent £8.9m. 82% of this was spent on ODA eligible activity.

Progress Against Programme Plan

Objective: To promote an effective international approach to small arms control and SSR in conflict affected environments.

The Group of Governmental Experts' consensus report on the Arms Trade Treaty was agreed and a series of working groups were established to take forward recommendations. We have engaged in outreach activities with key actors, including through the EU and UN. A supportive and enabling international environment has been established with key partners, leading to increased public awareness of the benefits that the treaty brings.

OECD DAC guidance on AVR was endorsed by Member States in December 2008 and published in March 2009. The guidance provides the UK and other DAC members with a platform and mandate on which to address and take forward AVR activities.

A cross-Whitehall strategy for engaging with the US government on SSR was developed in December 2008. The practical steps for supporting implementation of the new US interagency approach on SSR, including assessments, training and broader international

engagement are now being discussed. We co-sponsored a Wilton Park event on SSR with the US government in 2009. The UK SSDAT worked with colleagues in the US Office of the Secretary of Defense, US State Department and USAID on best practice.

We supported a number of high-level seminars on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) through Saferworld. These were targeted at government officials and civil society at the regional and country level. The results of a seminar in eastern Europe informed an EU arms control outreach seminar and a UK parliamentary committee visit to the Ukraine. In addition, an event was held for Ukrainian officials to discuss implementation of UN Programme of Action commitments on SALW transfers.

Case Study

Defence Management at the Institute for Technology of Bandung (ITB)

The establishment of a Defence Management Faculty at the Institute for Technology of Bandung provided independent civilian focus for the security sector in Indonesia. An internationally recognised Masters Degree in Defence Management aimed to develop a pool of qualified experts in the security sector. Our support aimed to improve respect for human rights, safety and security by promoting democratically accountable and professional security forces and improving the climate for reform. Students were drawn from the military, civil service and private industry.

Objective: To support the integration of SALW and SSR initiatives into wider UK government programmes and policies, primarily through the Conflict Prevention Pool.

A Security and Small Arms Control Strategy (SSAC) was developed and endorsed by Directors in the first quarter of 2008/09. SSDAT and the SSR adviser to the regional CPP programmes provided increased support, leading to better in-country SSR programming.

Objective: To enhance the capacity and political will of partner governments to exercise effective control of SALW and to engage in sustainable SSR.

The SSDAT facilitated better cross-Whitehall and in-country planning and delivery, for example through an informal cross-Whitehall group on Nepal and through close cooperation between the Ambassador, Defence Attaché and the Head of DFID at post.

Our support to the Global Facilitation Network on Security Sector Reform (GFN-SSR) has improved global networking and awareness of SSR issues as well as access to resources and research for NGOs, academic institutions, policy makers and practitioners. It provided support to regional SSR networks, including in Asia and Africa. The GFN-SSR website saw a

250% increase in the number of visits between April 2008 and March 2009. Seven regional topic guides on SSR were published on Latin America and the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, East Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, and the Arab Middle East. In addition to the regional topic guides, a number of other documents were published, including a valuable lesson learning publication on Security Sector Transformation in Sierra Leone (1997 – 2007).

Our support to the Small Arms Survey assisted the research and publication of their well received annual yearbook which, for 2008, focussed on updates on technical issues of SALW such as stockpiling and diversion, as well as thematic issues such as public health approaches to armed violence. The publication of the report was covered by 50 media outlets around the world. 106 out of 150 countries have adopted the commitments of the Geneva Declaration to reduce armed violence by 2015.

A significant quantity of weapons, ammunition and other unexploded ordnance were destroyed, including 12,375 small arms and 1,150.375 kg of surplus munitions, unexploded ordnance and small arms ammunition in Rwanda. Training and capacity building was provided to the Burundian and Rwandan armies. This resulted in improved Burundian capacity to safely store and destroy those items collected and seized. It also improved Rwandan capacity to implement activities relating to stockpile management and the destruction of surplus weapons.

Through defence education programmes we aimed to provide international service personnel, police and civilians in the security sector with the skills that will enable them to make effective contributions to long-term institutional reform and conflict prevention in their own countries.

290 foreign students received training during 2008/09, including 10 who attended the Royal College of Defence Studies, 14 who completed the Advanced Command Staff course and 141 who completed the Managing Defence in the Wider Security Context course (of whom 113 attended in-country courses). Students were selected specifically for their ability to influence SSR in their countries. Courses were tailored to provide students with the skills required to formulate approaches to conflict prevention, good governance and comprehensive national security. Students prepared for taking on increased responsibilities in their national governments by developing their analytical skills and knowledge of defence and international security issues.

Glossary

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| AAN: ActionAid Nigeria | ESDP: European Security and Defence Policy |
| ADF-NALU: Allied Democratic Forces and National Army for the Liberation of Uganda | EU: European Union |
| AFN: Nigerian Armed Forces | EULEX: EU Rule of Law Mission (Kosovo) |
| AMISOM: AU Mission in Somalia | EUMM: European Union Monitoring Mission (Georgia) |
| APSA: African Peace and Security Architecture | EUSEC: EU Security Sector Mission |
| ASF: African Standby Force | FARC: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Colombia) |
| AU: African Union | FARDC: Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| AVR: Armed Violence Reduction | FATA: Federally Administered Tribal Area (Pakistan) |
| BiH: Bosnia and Herzegovina | FDLR: Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda |
| BMATT: British Military Advisory Training Team | FNL: Forces of National Liberation (Burundi) |
| BPST: British Peace Support Team | GAFCSC: Ghana Armed Forces Command and Staff College |
| CAAC: Children and Armed Conflict | GFN-SSR: Global Facilitation Network on Security Sector Reform |
| CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States | HSRC: Human Sciences Research Council |
| CNDP: National Conference for the Defence of the People (DRC) | ICC: International Criminal Court |
| CPA: Comprehensive Peace Agreement (Sudan) | ICBP: International Capacity Building Programme |
| CPP: Conflict Prevention Pool | ICJ: International Court of Justice |
| CSR: Comprehensive Spending Review | ICMP: International Commission on Missing Persons |
| CZ: Czech Republic | ICO: International Civilian Office |
| DAC: Development Assistance Committee | ICTT: In-Country Training Teams (BMATT) |
| DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency | IDF: Israeli Defence Forces |
| DDR: Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration | IDP: Internally Displaced Persons |
| DPA: Department of Political Affairs (UN) | IGAD: Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (East Africa) |
| DRC: Democratic Republic of the Congo | IMATC: International Mine Action Training Centre (Kenya) |
| EASBRIG: Eastern African Standby Brigade | |
| ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States | |
| ELN: Ejército de Liberación Nacional (Colombia) | |

IMATT: International Military Advisory and Training Team

ICO: International Civilian Office (Kosovo)

IPSTC: International Peace Support Training Centre

ISAF: International Security Assistance Force (Afghanistan)

ISF: Internal Security Forces (Lebanon)

ISI: Inter-Services Intelligence (Pakistan)

JCF: Jamaica Constabulary Force

JDF: Jamaica Defence Force

JIU: Joint Integrated Unit (Sudan)

JSC: Justice Sub-Committee

KPC: Kosovo Protection Corps

LAF: Lebanese Armed Forces

LPDC: Lebanese-Palestinian Dialogue Committee

LRA: Lord's Resistance Army (Uganda)

LTA: Lebanese Transparency Association

LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil-Eelam ("Tamil Tigers")

MDC: Movement for Democratic Change (Zimbabwe)

MOD: Ministry of Defence

MOI: Ministry of Interior

MONUC: UN Mission in DRC

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

MSU: Mediation Support Unit (UN)

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

NWFP: North West Frontier Province

OAS: Organisation of American States

ODA: Official Development Assistance

OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

OPT: Occupied Palestinian Territories

OSCE: Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

OSD: Office of the Secretary of Defense (USA)

PASF: Palestinian Authority Security Forces (PASF)

PAP: Pan African Parliament

PCD: Palestinian Civil Defence

PDS: Provincial Development Strategy

PEP: Peacekeeping English Project

PfP: Partnership for Peace

PMTC: Peace Mission Training Centre

PSD: Peace and Security Directorate (AU)

PSO: Peace Support Operations

R2P: Responsibility to Protect

RSLAF: Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces

SADC: Southern Africa Development Community

SAF: Sudanese Armed Forces

SALW: Small Arms and Light Weapons

SANDF: South African National Defence Force

SCR: Security Council Resolution

SPLA: Sudan People's Liberation Army

SSAC: Security and Small Arms Control

SSDAT: Security Sector Development Advisory Team

SSR: Security Sector Reform

TMVP: Tamil Makkal Viduthalia Pulikai (Sri Lanka)

UKTI: UK Trade and Investment

UN: United Nations

UNAMID: UN/AU Mission in Darfur

UNCT: UN Country Teams

UNDOC: UN Office on Drugs and Crime

UNDP: UN Development Programme

UNHCR: UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: UN Children's Fund

UNIFIL: UN Interim Force in Lebanon

UNITAR: UN Institute for Training and Research

UNMIL: UN Mission in Liberia

UNOHCHR: UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

UNOPS: UN Office for Project Services

UNSCR: UN Security Council Resolution

UNSSC: UN System Staff College

USAID: United States Agency for
International Development

VPs: Voluntary Principles