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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX VII

to Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan for the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme for 2025 to 2027

Action Document for Promoting and protecting human rights and democracy at country level

MULTIANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Promoting and protecting human rights and democracy at country level OPSYS reference: INTPA: ACT-62897/ JAD.1603781 (2025) NEAR: ACT-62930/JAD.1613774 (2025) Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	Worldwide. The action shall be in principle be carried out in the beneficiary country where the grant is awarded or where human rights are at risk.
4. Programming document	NDICI – Global Europe multiannual indicative programme for the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme for the period 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	The present action contributes to all the MIP priorities: Priority 1: Protecting and empowering individuals Priority 2: Building resilient, inclusive and democratic societies Priority 3: Promoting a global system for human rights and democracy Priority 4: Safeguarding fundamental freedoms, including harnessing the opportunities and addressing challenges of digital and new technologies Priority 5: Delivering by working together
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	150 - Government & Civil Society
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: - SDG 16: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all; and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

	Other significant SDGs: - SDG 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; - SDG 10: reduce inequality within and among countries.			
8 a) DAC code(s)	15150 – Democratic participation and civil society 15160 – Human rights			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Channel 1 – 20000 – Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	/

	Connectivity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	digital connectivity	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities1 @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

BUDGET INFORMATION

12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line 14.02 02 11</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 259 552 232.59</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 259 552 232.59</p> <p>The contribution is for an amount of EUR 84 829 878.49 from the general budget of the European Union for 2025 and for an amount of EUR 85 836 319.45 from the general budget of the European Union for 2026 and for an amount of EUR 88 886 034.65 from the general budget of the European Union for 2027, subject to the availability of appropriations for the respective financial years following the adoption of the relevant annual budget, or as provided for in the system of provisional twelfths.</p>
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MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

13. Type of financing²	<p>Direct management through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grants - Procurement <p>Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.3</p>
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1.2 Summary of the Action

Human rights and democracy are founding values of the EU. They are also a precondition for sustainable development and for building more inclusive, open and resilient societies.

The ‘Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024’³(extended until 2027⁴, aligning it with the Multi-annual Financial Framework 2021-2027), identifies priorities and key actions, to ensure that the EU plays a key role in promoting and defending human rights and democracy throughout its external action.

The overall objective of the present action is to increase protection and promotion of human rights and

¹ For more information, please consult: The European Commission inequality marker - Publications Office of the EU (europa.eu) and Inequality Marker – Complementary Guidelines Application of the I-Marker to SSC fiches and Action Documents | Capacity4dev (europa.eu)

² Article 27 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

³ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12848-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

⁴ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9508-2024-INIT/en/pdf>

fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law worldwide. The action will contribute to the 5 priorities of the **Multiannual Indicative programme 2021-2027**⁵.

This will be achieved by supporting and strengthening civil society organisations (CSOs), democracy activists and human-rights defenders working on human rights, rule of law and democracy issues in non-EU countries. It may also cover, where relevant, the promotion of international humanitarian law.

Civil society plays a crucial role in promoting and protecting human rights globally. They have been instrumental in advocating for the rights of marginalized communities, monitoring government actions, and holding them accountable for their human rights obligations.

The bulk of the action will be implemented by EU Delegations, so as to better respond to local needs, and in line with the human rights and democracy country strategies.

In some of the most difficult situations, such as, dangerous and unpredictable (political) situations, escalation of violence and repression where human rights and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) are the most vulnerable and threatened, rapid and flexible actions are required. In these cases, the Human Rights Crises Facility component will provide complementary support.

1.3 Zone benefitting from the Action

The action shall be carried out primarily in countries included in the list of OECD recipients published by the OECD Development Assistance Committee. Some activities may be carried out in other countries faced with human rights violations, in line with the overall objective of the thematic programme to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law worldwide.

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Protecting and promoting human rights and democracy, founding values of the European Union, is a **key priority** of EU's external action and a pre-condition for sustainable development and for building more inclusive, open and resilient societies.

In recent years, there has been a significant deterioration of human rights and democratic standards in all regions of the world. The current international environment is marked by multifaceted global crises, the rise of armed conflicts, instability, autocratisation, growing social inequalities and increased pressure on multilateralism. The human rights landscape has been deeply impacted by these developments.

Climate change and the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic have powered economic crises and conflicts, affecting marginalized communities disproportionately.

International humanitarian law has been recurrently violated in several ongoing conflicts, causing mass civilian casualties, some of them driven by racial and/or ethnic discrimination. Universally recognised human rights and agreed concepts including gender equality are being undermined and questioned across the globe, leading to increasing attacks against LGBTIQ people and keeping gender-based violence at alarming levels.

In a global climate of limiting fundamental freedoms, permanent restrictive legislation (foreign agent laws, etc.) is spreading. Civic space shrinks even more around groups like women and/or minority human rights defenders, and through digital channels like social media. Greater restrictions on fundamental freedoms and mass surveillance (some still remaining from the COVID-19 crisis) hinder the work of civil society, including human rights defenders, journalists, trade unionists, lawyers and other professionals. The phenomenon of **shrinking space for civil society weakens the ability of human rights and democracy organisations to operate**, a trend to which no

⁵ [HR&D Multiannual Indicative Programme](#)

country is immune.

The **EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024**⁶ (extended until 2027⁷, aligning it with the Multi-annual Financial Framework 2021-2027), re-affirms the EU commitment to support human rights and democracy worldwide and identifies priorities and key actions to ensure that the EU plays a greater role in promoting and defending human rights and democracy throughout its external action..

The Thematic Programme on Human Rights and Democracy, foreseen in the Regulation (EU) 2021/947⁸ Global Europe, is built upon the priorities of the EU Action Plan. The **Multi-annual Indicative Programme**⁹ (MIP) mirrors the structure of the EU Action plan, with its 5 overarching priorities:

Priority 1 : Protecting and empowering individuals;

Priority 2: Building resilient, inclusive and democratic societies;

Priority 3: Promoting a global system for human rights and democracy;

Priority 4: Safeguarding fundamental freedoms, including harnessing the opportunities and addressing challenges of digital and new technologies and

Priority 5: Delivering by working together

The Global Europe regulation provides the legal framework to implement the thematic programme, detailing the areas of intervention (art. 3 and Annex III), the financial allocation (art. 6) and the modalities (art.27). It offers specific provisions (art 27.3) to support human-rights defenders or to grant direct finance to actions in situations where there is a serious lack of fundamental freedoms and where human rights organisations and defenders, mediators and other civil society actors operate under the most difficult conditions.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Recent data shows that autocratization continues to be the dominant trend. Freedom of expression is the most affected component of democracy, followed by elections and freedom of association. Overall, the average citizen's experience of democracy is back to levels of 1985¹⁰.

Global inequalities seem to be about as great today as they were in the early 20th century¹¹. Arguments related to religious, historical or cultural background, national security or economic growth are increasingly advanced to **justify human rights violations and discriminatory measures. Gender equality and the full enjoyment of girls' and women's rights** remain far from reality in nearly every sphere of society. In many parts of the world, women and girls are less able to access basic services or participate in public life than their male counterparts, while they face heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). **Young people** face discrimination and obstacles to the enjoyment of their rights by virtue of their age, limiting their potential and their engagement.

Human rights defenders, including journalists are increasingly persecuted, defamed, harassed, arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned, tortured, and even killed. At least 300 human rights defenders from 28 countries were killed in 2023¹². As human rights defenders have become more effective in challenging injustice, oppression and brutality, so has the repression against them. A pervasive climate of impunity has often led to a vicious cycle of abuse. The effectiveness of accountability mechanisms has faltered, and the international accountability framework continually challenged on its credibility and effectiveness.

Access to the open internet, while essential for modern democracies to thrive, is limited by some authoritarian governments and online platforms and digital tools are increasingly used to repress freedom of expression and deny other human rights and fundamental freedoms. **Online disinformation, including in social media**, poses new challenges, in particular to electoral integrity and democratic decision-making. **Rising levels of corruption** are distorting the democratic process, thereby undermining the rule of law and confidence in democratic institutions,

⁶ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-12848-2020-INIT/en/pdf>

⁷ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9508-2024-INIT/en/pdf>

⁸ [Regulation 2021/947 - Global Europe](#)

⁹ [Commission implementing decision C\(2021\) 9620 final of 08/12/2021](#)

¹⁰ [V-DEM 2024 Annual report](#)

¹¹ [World Inequality Report 2022 \(wid.world\)](#)

¹² [Frontline defenders global analysis 2023/24](#)

particularly amongst the youth. **Public trust in the functioning of governments and political parties is at historically low levels**, especially concerning transparency and accountability. Many countries are already demonstrating clear signs of state capture, where systemic political corruption allows private interests and organised crime to influence a state's decision-making and law enforcement processes to their own advantage.

Human rights crises are unpredictable and can be triggered by numerous factors. They occur in countries and situations marked by a serious lack of respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; where there is a **pattern of human rights violations and abuses**, at times coupled with violations of international humanitarian law, including gross and systematic ones, often with impunity; where the **security of individuals is not guaranteed** and there is little room for inclusion, participation, accountability and political pluralism; where civil society operates under extreme difficulty or individual human rights defenders face specific risks and are in extremely vulnerable situations.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

-EU Delegations: In accordance with the MIP requirement to implement approximately half of the financial envelope at country level (so as to better respond to local needs), this action will be **implemented mainly by EU Delegations**, in line with their HR&D country strategies, the EU action plan for human rights and democracy and the EU guidelines on human rights. They will seek complementarity with the country roadmaps for EU engagement with civil society.

-European Commission Headquarters: The **European Commission headquarters** will play a steering role in supporting EU Delegations throughout the overall implementation of this action.

-CSOs: The direct beneficiaries are **CSOs¹³ active in human rights and democratic governance**, particularly CSOs in-country, with a special focus on those organisations that represent marginalised or vulnerable people. In well-justified cases, diaspora organisations will also be eligible. CSOs will play a crucial role in monitoring the implementing the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence and contribute to the EU zero tolerance to child labour and the upcoming regulation to ban the access to the EU market of products made with forced labour.

-Other stakeholders: Only when appropriate and judged necessary to achieve the objectives of the HR&D thematic programme, the following types of organisation may also be direct beneficiaries of the country allocation component of the action : (i) private-sector non-profit agencies; (ii) political foundations; (iii) national parliamentary bodies; (iv) non-profit-making universities and academic institutions; (v) public-sector non-profit agencies, institutions and organisations (including national human rights institutions) and (vi) international and intergovernmental organisations.

For the **Crises Facility component**, the main stakeholders and target groups concerned are:

-independent civil society actors working on human rights and democracy, in particular civil society organisations (CSOs¹⁴), journalists, bloggers, activists and human rights defenders (HRDs)¹⁵, including

¹³ A definition of civil society and the wide range of actors it may imply is provided in the ‘The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe’s engagement with Civil Society in external relations, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, (COM(2012) 492).

¹⁴ According to the Global Europe Regulation Article 2 (7), “**civil society organisations**” embrace a wide range of actors with multiple roles and mandates, which may vary over time and across institutions and countries, and includes all non-State, not-for-profit independent and non-violent structures, through which people organise to pursue shared objectives and ideals, including political, cultural, religious, environmental, social or economic, operating at local, national, regional or international levels, and comprising urban and rural, formal and informal organisations.

¹⁵ According to the EU Guidelines on **human rights defenders**, **HRDs** are those individuals, groups and organs of society groups that promote and protect universally recognised human rights and fundamental freedoms. Human rights defenders seek the promotion and protection of civil and political rights as well as the promotion, protection and realisation of economic,

women HRDs, operating in difficult situations both inside and outside target countries, covering also, where appropriate, their family members. The Crises Facility can also be used to support organisations that are based outside the ‘most at risk’ country that is the focus of their activities, such as groups located in neighbouring countries or within diaspora communities, provided the activities benefit the focus country.

-The Crises Facility can also rely on **international CSOs as implementing partners** to reach these groups ‘with a view to reaching and best responding to the widest possible range of such stakeholders’ (Article 27(2) of *Regulation (EU) 2021/947*). Relevant national, regional and international organisations, institutions and donors involved in supporting independent CSOs and HRDs operating in the most difficult, sensitive and restricted situations, who often bring the benefit of a specific expertise or technical capacity, are also among the identified stakeholders, as are EU Member States and institutions.

-Secondary cooperation with enabling actors such as **national human rights institutions**, state agents such as prison authorities, police and the judiciary, and private companies, may in some cases be instrumental to achieving objectives under this action but these cannot be implementing partners.

-The ultimate beneficiaries of the action are **the people and communities** living in the countries where the projects are implemented, including individuals, independent media outlets, and the wider public in target countries, who will benefit from actions that protect and promote their rights, particularly in difficult human rights situations.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **overall objective (expected impact)** of this action is to increase protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law worldwide.

The five specific objectives, corresponding to the five priorities of the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy and of the 2021-2027 MIP:

- **Specific objective 1: Protecting and empowering individuals:** to contribute to the full enjoyment by everyone of all human rights, be they civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights, enabling independent civil society actors to operate for the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and empowering them to address particularly severe human rights challenges in difficult contexts in a timely manner.
- **Specific objective 2: Building resilient, inclusive and democratic societies:** to foster functioning, pluralist, participatory and representative democracy and protect the integrity of electoral processes.
- **Specific objective 3: Promoting a global system for human rights and democracy:** to work together with all key actors to advance the realisation of all human rights for all.
- **Specific objective 4: Safeguarding fundamental freedoms, including harnessing the opportunities and addressing the challenges of new technologies:** to create and maintain an environment conducive to the full exercise of all fundamental freedoms, online and offline.
- **Specific objective 5: Delivering by working together:** to develop a compelling narrative on human rights and democracy with a multiplying effect as well as to ensure civil society's contribution to human rights dialogues the EU conducts with partner countries.

Below a non-exhaustive list of expected outputs:

Specific objective 1:

social and cultural rights. Human rights defenders also promote and protect indigenous peoples' rights and the rights of people belonging to minorities. The definition does not include those individuals or groups who commit or propagate violence.

- Strengthened capacities of civil society, including in advocacy and raising public awareness. This will help CSOs to effectively fight for: (i) the worldwide abolition of the death penalty; (ii) the eradication of all forms of torture, and all forms of cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment or punishment; (iii) responding to gaps in the fulfilment of the human rights such as the right to adequate food, housing, health care, education and culture; (iv) the effectiveness of social dialogues; (v) the eradication of child and forced labour; and (vi) full compliance with environmental standards.
- Enhanced oversight by – and a strengthened role for – civil society in monitoring, preventing and responding to human-rights violations and abuses, and where relevant, violations of international humanitarian law.
- Strengthened capacities, effectiveness and resilience of civil society and other relevant human rights actors, including in advocacy and raising public awareness, to help CSOs in their work to repeal discriminatory laws, policies, measures and practices. Specific attention shall be paid to the work of youth and women organisations and movements.
- Effective protection of – and material support to – human rights defenders in all their diversity and their families, especially but not limited to, in particularly restricted environments.
- Strengthened capacities of human rights defenders and CSOs, including in strategic litigation, advocacy and public awareness. This will help them to work in areas with restrictive laws/policies or funding restrictions.
- Improved efficiency, quality, accountability, transparency and credibility of justice systems.

Specific objective 2:

- Improved effectiveness of parliamentary functions.
- Improved integrity, transparency and accuracy of electoral processes.
- Political-party systems are conducive to political participation.
- Strengthened capacity of civil society and institutional oversight bodies.
- Better representation of youth in institutions, decisions and processes

Specific objective 3:

- Strengthened capacities of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and broadened engagement platforms between NHRIs, civil society organizations, national authorities and regional and international human rights bodies.
- Enhanced implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Specific objective 4:

- Strengthened capacities of civil society and independent media to exercise fundamental freedoms.
- Effective protection of – and support to – journalists, bloggers and other media workers.
- Strengthened public awareness and inclusive debate on the centrality of HR&D in the regulation and use of new technologies in particular the Open Internet.

Specific objective 5:

- Enhanced effectiveness and visibility of EU action and funding for human rights and democracy.
- Enhanced space for open and constructive dialogue between civil society, partner countries' national authorities and the EU in the framework of human rights dialogues and consultations with partner countries.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Within the **the country allocation component**, the activities will be determined considering the local context and the objectives set in the Human rights and Democracy Country Strategy. Therefore, a broad range of indicative activities can be expected, including:

- advocacy, lobbying and development of strategies by CSOs to push for legal reform, influence policy-making, or counter restrictions imposed by States on CSOs and other non-state actors;
- providing psychosocial, medical, and legal assistance and any other type of support;

- facilitating dialogue processes and mediation activities (such as inter-community, inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogues);
- documenting – and reporting on – cases of human-rights violations, and where relevant, violations of international humanitarian law;
- promoting the signature, ratification and effective implementation of the relevant international and regional human-rights instruments, including ILO conventions;
- supporting the collection of appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable governments to draw up and implement policies;
- awareness-raising and communication campaigns on specific democracy/human-rights issues;
- ensuring access to remedy for victims of human rights abuses and the accountability/prosecution of perpetrators;
- promoting accountability through CSO activities to monitor electoral process offline and online and electoral reforms, including by implementing recommendations made by electoral observers; strengthening CSO's and media capacity to counter offline and online threats to democracy (including online interference and manipulation) including by increasing their oversight role; supporting CSOs and the media in promoting accountability and transparency at national and local level;
- promoting greater contact and cooperation between civic and political actors, including by fostering mechanisms for structured dialogue;
- promoting the inclusion of women, young people, indigenous peoples and other marginalised groups in formal and informal decision-making structures, including the political-party system, through e.g. political education and coalitions building;
- capacity building to help civic and political players develop responsive policy platforms that adequately represent the public interest; granting assistance to local registered and non-registered CSOs.

The **Crises Facility component** is designed to respond specifically to the alarming and deteriorating situation of independent civil society and human rights defenders (HRDs) around the world. By working flexibly where funding organisations working for human rights and their defenders proves to be seriously hampered, it addresses the global problem of shrinking civic space, the space where civil society organisations (CSOs) and other groups and individuals defend human rights and manifest democracy.

Activities may include *protecting* CSOs and HRDs from threats and attacks, *preserving* CSO and activists' viability in environments where they are most at risk, and/or *promoting* human rights work under the most difficult situations and in crisis contexts.

While the type of activities could include those listed above, specific activities are developed on the initiative of implementing partners .

All activities should be gender-responsive, based on gender and human rights capacity gap analysis.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that contracts

funded through this action will help analyse, address and integrate gender equality and women's empowerment from the identification to the evaluation of actions funded under this programme.

They will also contribute to the implementation of the **EU gender action plan III**¹⁶ country implementation plans (CLIPs) coordinated with the participating EU Member States. To this end, projects funded under this action will include data that are systematically disaggregated by sex as well as gender-sensitive indicators.

Human Rights

The promotion and defense of human rights is the main objective of this Action.

In addition, all projects funded under the Action will be designed and implemented according to the **human rights based-approach methodology**, as outlined in the 2021 Toolbox for placing rights-holders at the centre of EU's International Partnerships and required in NDICI-Global Europe Regulation article 8, ensuring that all activities leave no one behind, while addressing the multiple and intersecting discrimination faced by minorities and persons in vulnerable situations. In doing so, the projects will be designed through the application of the working principles of the human rights-based approach; applying all rights, participation and access to the decision making process, non-discrimination and equal access, accountability and access to the rule of law, transparency and access to information, supported by disaggregated data.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that whilst disability may be prioritised in activities under the Action, this will depend on the needs of a specific context and cannot be confirmed for the Action overall. In line with the 'leave no-one behind' principle and the 2030 Agenda, particular attention will be given to advancing the rights and participation of excluded and discriminated individuals and groups. Efforts will also be made to reach out to victims of human rights violations, which may correlate with disability. Actions will be implemented in line with the **EU Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030**¹⁷.

Reduction of inequalities

As per Inequality marker, this action is I-1. By improving the quality and efficiency of implementation of the Human rights and Democracy thematic programme and ensuring the participation of CSO in human rights dialogues, the action contributes to the reduction of inequalities.

Democracy

This action will promote the participation of civil society organisations representing traditionally excluded and discriminated individuals and groups, e.g. women, indigenous peoples, representatives of minorities, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and migrant workers, human rights defenders (including the environment of human rights defenders), trade unionists promoting labour rights, and LGBTI persons. The action addresses the fundamental civic rights underpinning democracy, especially the Freedoms of Association, peaceful Assembly, Opinion and Expression, and encourages inclusive participation in the civic and political sphere.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

Conflict sensitivity and do no harm approaches are key requirements of the NDICI Global Europe. Societal and State resilience are also key objective of the Joint Communication on Resilience 2017, and have specific relevance to human rights, democracy, and conflict prevention.

Actions at country level will be conflict sensitive and will incorporate a do no harm approach.

Conflict is a significant factor in the determination of a difficult country context. As such, where appropriate, conflict analysis may be undertaken in the development of projects under the Crises Facility component.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Man-made and natural disasters may be drivers of unstable political and socio-economic contexts, including

¹⁶ Staff Working Document, '[EU Gender Action Plan \(GAP III\) – An ambitious agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment in EU external action \(SWD\(2020\)284 final\)](#)'.

¹⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8376&furtherPubs=yes>

inequalities, in which human rights crises can easily occur. Environmental human rights defenders in particular are implicated in DRR activities. As such, in specific contexts these may be addressed through the Crises Facility component of this action.

Other considerations if relevant

N/A

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/Medium/Low)	Impact (High/Medium/Low)	Mitigating measures
Political	Some projects implemented under this action take place in extremely difficult, dangerous, deteriorating and volatile contexts, including those affected by conflicts. These actions are faced with various political, security and physical risks that must not be underestimated. CSOs can also face additional legal and administrative burdens due to the shrinking space for civil society.	H	H	Implementation modalities for the HR&D thematic programme are flexible and make it possible to take action in the most difficult situations (for instance by ensuring confidentiality or other specific eligibility criteria). In addition, EU Delegations will take measures to mitigate this risk at local level. Special attention will be paid to the confidentiality and security requirements. In particular, the names of the final beneficiaries of grants and direct support will not be made public unless requested otherwise by the beneficiary, and proper confidentiality measures will be taken. Management of projects in the most difficult contexts is centralised at HQ level.
Political	Giving cause to accusations of ‘foreign interference’ which damages the status of groups or individuals or may be used in defamation campaigns or legal action. There are risks for both grant recipients/ implementing partners/ target groups and for the European Union.	H	H	Confidentiality of project information, documentation and communication, underpinned by solid document security protocols. ‘Sensitive non-classified’ (SNC) is the marker currently employed by the EU. Awareness that EU delegation internet servers hosted in non-EU countries may be vulnerable to surveillance or attack. Awareness among all stakeholders and information systems of security status. ‘Do no harm’ approach.
Political/legal	Inadvertently breaching existing laws or decrees linked to shifts in governance or emergency measures (e.g. linked to national security or public	H	H	Careful analysis must be made of the legality of project activities at the time of application and regularly throughout implementation wherever this risk is present. Projects should integrate contingency planning for activities to desist in case of new and restrictive legal

	health concerns or in conflict or disaster situations), in particular those considered arbitrary, contrary to international law and/or part of a crackdown on civic space.			stipulations.
Operational	Limited operational and financial capacities of local CSO staff to submit high-quality proposals or manage EU-funded projects.	M	H	EU Delegations may organise capacity-development training for local CSOs to improve their ability to: (i) respond to calls for proposals; and (ii) manage project cycles. For this purpose, EU Delegations can use 10% of their country allocations as support measures for implementation. EU Delegations are also encouraged to: (i) keep reasonable minimum and maximum amounts for the grants to allow local CSOs to participate in the call; and (ii) use the option of financial support to third parties.
Operational	Politically-sensitive projects in closed environments may make the assessment of projects and associated risks difficult and challenging.	M	L	A working methodology includes the need for opinion and approval of relevant EEAS and Commission departments, including in EU delegations. Potential digital security concerns are taken into consideration (consultation in person at HQ, encrypted emails, etc.).

Lessons Learnt:

Recent mid-term review of the EU Action plan on human rights and democracy¹⁸ reiterated the validity of its priorities and extended its duration until 2027 to align it with the current MFF, with a view to maximise the synergy between the Action Plan and the thematic programme.

The evaluation of the Global Europe concluded that the instrument is fit for purpose and reaffirmed the relevance of the objectives, recalling that *human rights, gender equality, together with democratic values and high standards, good governance and transparency and the fight against corruption are integral elements of strengthening the efficiency, transparency and concrete results of development efforts in partner countries.*¹⁹

The Mid-term review of the HR&D thematic programme, confirmed the relevance of its objectives, the efficiency of its flagships, the effectiveness of its features and the impact of its modalities.

The **activities at country level** are a long-established element of the EU's HR&D support under its external action, representing around 50% of the programme envelope. They allow for interventions to be adapted to the local needs and contexts, contributing to the implementation of the human rights and democracy country strategies.

Likewise, the **human rights crises facility**, by its particular features, can operate in the most difficult, sensitive

¹⁸ [Council conclusions 9508/24 of 27/05/2024 – Alignment of the EU action plan on human rights and democracy with the MFF 2025-27](#)

¹⁹ [Council conclusions 11343/24 of 24/06/2024 - Mid-Term Evaluation of the NDICI-Global Europe external financing instrument](#)

and restricted situations, where disrespect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are particularly pronounced and systematic. For many such situations, it is advantageous from the administrative and financial point of view to work through a robust and experienced internationally-based implementing partner to identify and reach vulnerable partners in-country.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for the Action is to bring the implementation of the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme closer to the local level so as to: (i) better respond to the country-specific contexts; (ii) be as close as possible to the needs of the rights holders; and (iii) promote a sense of ‘ownership’ of the action among local actors.

Priorities set in the HR&D country strategies and the various consultations carried out with civil society in-country will help guiding the selection of relevant fields of intervention and objectives by the EU delegation. The Commission will seek to ensure its work complements the activities of Member States and other donors;

Consequently, initiatives financed under the present Action may contribute to any of, and cumulatively all of, the priorities of the MIP.

The action contributes to the realisation of the objectives set out in the **EU Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030**²⁰, the **EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025**²¹, the **EU Action Plan against Racism**, the **EU strategy on the rights of the child**²², the **Youth Action Plan in external relations** as well as the **EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III** thematic areas “Ensuring freedom from all forms of gender-based violence” and “Promoting equal participation and leadership” among others.

Where relevant, activities should be implemented using the existing flexibility provisions of the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme. These provisions include: (i) financial support to third parties (to smaller local CSOs); (ii) the eligibility of non-registered CSOs and natural persons; (iii) ensuring the confidentiality of projects when needed; (iv) pooling of funds; (v) and direct grants in exceptional and duly justified cases as foreseen in Article 195 of the Financial Regulation²³ and Articles 27(2) and 27(3) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation²⁴.

The **Human rights crises facility component** complements the country allocation component during a human rights crisis, where the enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms is severely hampered by numerous factors, such as :

- non-application or violation of international human rights law and standards by duty-bearers;
- violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms by duty bearers and non-state actors (sometimes with impunity)
- disrespect for the rule of law or excessive, arbitrary or disproportionate legislation that might constitute shrinking civic space;
- discrimination against certain groups or actors;

Under such circumstances human rights defenders, including CSOs and other groups, may lack the means to continue defending and promoting human rights.

The full range of universal human rights would fall within the **scope of the Crises Facility** and are potentially eligible for support.

²⁰ <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8376&furtherPubs=yes>

²¹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/combating-discrimination/lesbian-gay-bi-trans-and-intersex-equality/lgbtiq-equality-strategy-2020-2025_en

²² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0142>

²³ [Regulation \(EU, Euratom\) 2018/1046 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union](#)

²⁴ [Regulation 2021/947 - Global Europe](#)

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (e): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Increased protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law worldwide.	<p>1. Number of non-EU countries improving their country situation score under the Press Freedom Index and the Freedom House Index on Freedom of the Net (MIP Indicator)</p> <p>2. Number of countries that improve their score of according to the Electoral Democracy Index developed by V-Dem* (MIP indicator)</p> <p>3. Number of countries that improve their score according to the OHCHR Universal Human Rights Index (UHRI)</p>	<p>1 To be defined (TBD)</p> <p>2 To be defined (TBD)</p> <p>3 To be defined (TBD)</p>	<p>1 To be defined (TBD)</p> <p>2 To be defined (TBD)</p> <p>3 To be defined (TBD)</p>	<p>1. Annual Freedom House reports.</p> <p>2. Annual V-DEM Electoral Democracy Index reports.</p> <p>3. Annual OHCHR Universal Human Rights Index scores.</p>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	Individual human rights protected and civil society organisations empowered to address human rights in the most difficult contexts	<p>1.1 GERF 2.28 Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support</p> <p>1.2 Number of Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), professional, non-professional and citizen journalists receiving protection and/or assistance</p>	<p>1.1 TBD</p> <p>1.2 TBD</p>	<p>1.1 TBD</p> <p>1.2 TBD</p>	<p>1.1 Project-level reports; ROM reports.</p> <p>1.2 Protect Defenders.EU reports; annual reports from EU emergency response fund; project-level reports.</p>	<p>Partner governments continue to fund and political support human rights protections at a national level.</p> <p>Most countries continue to endorse internationally-recognised human rights norms and standards.</p>

<p>Outcome 2</p>	<p>The development of functioning, pluralist, participatory and representative democracy supported and the integrity of electoral processes protected.</p>	<p>2.1. Number of elections supported by the EU where the electoral process is perceived by independent observers as free and fair (OPSYS pre-defined indicator)</p>	<p>2.1 TBD</p>	<p>2.1 TBD</p>	<p>2.1 EOM and EEM reports; reports from EMBs; reports from CSO election-related projects.</p>	<p>Bilateral relations between the EU and partner governments continue to allow for EU-funded election observation to take place.</p> <p>Governments and international and regional bodies continue to prioritise electoral strengthening as an important component of democratic reform.</p>
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<p>Outcome 3</p>	<p>A global system for human rights and democracy promoted.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of private sector companies whose business conduct practices in target area are aligned to OECD Due Diligence Guidance</p> <p>3.2. Number of internationally recognized national human rights institutions(NHRIs), as per the United Nations Paris Principle (MIP Indicator)</p>	<p>3.1 TBD</p> <p>3.2 TBD</p>	<p>3.1 TBD</p> <p>3.2 TBD</p>	<p>3.1 OECD monitoring and annual reports; public disclosures by companies; civil society research reports.</p> <p>3.1 UN and GANHRI reports</p>	<p>Continued openness by governments to support the multilateral system of governance, including international human rights bodies.</p> <p>Continued progress on expanding norms and regulations on business and human rights, including the introduction of national action plans in an increasing number of countries.</p>
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<p>Outcome 4</p>	<p>An environment conducive to the full exercise of all fundamental freedoms, online and offline is created and maintained.</p>	<p>4.1. Number of journalists, bloggers and other media workers that received concrete assistance from the EU (physical protection, legal counselling, emergency sheltering, relocation and return plans, among others) (MIP Indicator)</p> <p>4.2 Extent to which the regulatory framework for digital environments and Artificial Intelligence is adopted and aligned with human rights norms (OPSYS core indicator)</p>	<p>4.1 TBD</p> <p>4.2 TBD</p>	<p>4.1 TBD</p> <p>4.2 TBD</p>	<p>4.1 Project level reports; Delegation reports; Protect Defenders.EU reports.</p> <p>4.2 Government communications regulators reports; UN reports</p>	<p>Continued commitment of governments to safeguard online freedoms and avoid actions to curtail digital rights including internet shutdowns.</p> <p>Continued ability of journalists and media workers to access emergency supports, and where necessary, obtain visas to relocate.</p>
<p>Outcome 5</p>	<p>Compelling narratives on human rights and democracy developed and civil society's contribution to human rights dialogues with partner countries ensured.</p>	<p>5.1. Number of civil society organisations participating in national human rights dialogues (OPSYS core indicator)</p> <p>5.2 Number of CS-led advocacy strategies and campaigns to promote human rights and democracy worldwide funded by the EU. (MIP indicator)</p>	<p>5.1 TBD</p> <p>5.2 TBD</p>	<p>5.1 TBD</p> <p>5.2 TBD</p>	<p>5.1 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: database of beneficiaries; Official Reports of National HR Dialogues.</p> <p>5.2 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: database of beneficiaries; civil society reports and records.</p>	<p>Continued high-level commitment to human rights by a majority of UN member states.</p> <p>Existence of workable and inclusive dialogue processes between government and civil society.</p>

<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 1</p>	<p>1.1 Civil society capacities in advocacy, public awareness raising, monitoring, documentation, reporting, preventing and responding to human rights violations strengthened.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of people reached through Civil Society-led advocacy strategies and campaigns funded by the EU to raise awareness on unlawful restrictions on fundamental freedoms, disaggregated by sex and age (HR Results Chain)</p> <p>1.2.2. Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefitting from (or reached by) EU support (GERF 2.28)</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of inclusive social dialogues in partner countries, promoted and facilitated by EU-funded actions (MIP Indicator)</p> <p>1.1.4. Number of civil society organisations participating in national human rights dialogues (MIP & OPSYS pre-defined Indicator)</p> <p>1.1.5 Number of human rights reports produced by civil society based on monitoring and documentation conducted through EU-funded projects.</p> <p>1.1.2 Number of EU-funded interventions in support of CS-led initiatives that have, directly or indirectly, contributed to countering shrinking space (MIP Indicator)</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBD</p> <p>1.1.2 TBD</p>	<p>1.1.1 TBD</p> <p>1.1.2 TBD</p>	<p>1.1.1. Progress reports; final evaluations; campaign reports and monitoring data.</p> <p>1.1.2 Civil society reports; monitoring databases; progress reports; civil society research report and indexes.</p>	<p>Continued existence of CSOs focussed on advocacy, public awareness raising, monitoring, documentation, reporting, preventing and responding to human rights violations.</p> <p>Continued activity of vibrant international networks of support for civil society organisations.</p>
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Output 2 relating to Outcome 1	1.2 Increased institutional, organisational and community capacities in the protection of human rights defenders, including strategic litigation and advocacy	1.2.4. Number of CS-led advocacy strategies and campaigns to promote full respect for the rule of law standards and processes funded by the EU (MIP Indicator)	1.2.1 TBD	1.2.1 TBD	1.2.1 EU Human Rights Defenders Mechanism Progress reports	Continued engagement by NHRIs – and international bodies like GANHRI – on the topic of HRD protection. Continued efforts at the national, regional and global level to promote a secure and enabling environment for the work of HRDs.
			1.2.2 TBD	1.2.2 TBD	1.2.2 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems: EU Delegation reports; database of beneficiaries	
			1.2.3 TBD	1.2.3 TBD	1.2.3 Progress reports; baseline and endline assessments and evaluations.	

<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 2</p>	<p>2.1 Effectiveness of parliamentary functions improved and political party systems more conducive to political participation, especially by youth.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of draft legislation, policy papers and parliamentary inquiries prepared by MPs thanks to EU support on issues relevant for disadvantaged/ underrepresented groups and minority populations</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of CSOs interacting with parties thanks to support of the EU-funded intervention, with the aim of translating citizens' priorities into policies</p> <p>2.1.3. Number of staff of the Electoral Management Body/Electoral Commission trained on the electoral process (e.g. maintenance and updating of the electoral register and candidate lists, testing and certification of the voting systems, detection of fraud and/or irregularities)</p> <p>2.1.4. Number of trained actors in electoral dispute management and electoral violence mitigation (male and female)</p>	<p>2.1.1 TBD</p> <p>2.1.2 TBD</p>	<p>2.1.1 TBD</p> <p>2.1.2 TBD</p>	<p>2.1.1 Official parliamentary records (Hansards)</p> <p>2.1.2 Political party records; civil society project reports</p>	<p>Continued openness by parliaments to engage with citizens and civil society organisations, including in the production of legislation.</p> <p>Continued support in a majority of countries for the multi-party electoral system model.</p>
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Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	2.2 Improved training, monitoring and control measures that ensure the integrity, transparency and accuracy of electoral processes	2.2.1. Number of GEF 2.26 Number of countries supported by the EU to conduct elections and/or improve their electoral process [SP]†(GERF 2.26)			2.2.1 EOM, EEM reports	Continued access to electoral management bodies for support to training and capacity building activities. A continued commitment by most countries to address problems related to electoral violence and a lack of transparency in electoral processes.
		2.2.2 Number of quality public reports of domestic election observers supported by the intervention	2.2.1 TBD	2.2.1 TBD	2.2.2 EOM, EEM and domestic civil society observation reports.	
		2.2.3. Number of Domestic electoral Observers receiving EU-funded trainings with increased knowledge and/or skills (MIP Indicator)	2.2.2 TBD	2.2.2 TBD	2.2.2 Project implementation reports; reports of domestic civil society observers	
		2.2.4. Number of EU-funded actions increasing access to public sector information (PSI) or government data (MIP Indicator)	2.2.3 TBD	2.2.3 TBD		

<p>Output 1 relating to Outcome 3</p>	<p>3.1 Increased capacities of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), Civil Society and international human rights bodies in the performance of their functions and the protection of HR principles and treaties</p>	<p>3.1.1 Number of monitoring reports prepared by National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) and national authorities with support of the EU, disaggregated by type of thematic topic covered and type of institution</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) representatives trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in research and documentation of threats to democratic space, HRDs and vulnerable groups, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>3.1.3. Number of Civil Society Organizations (CSO) reports presented to regional and international human rights bodies per year (OPSYS core indicator)</p>	<p>3.1.1 TBD</p> <p>3.1.2 TBD</p> <p>3.1.3 TBD</p>	<p>3.1.1 TBD</p> <p>3.1.2 TBD</p> <p>3.1.3 TBD</p>	<p>3.1.1 NHRI reports; project implementation reports.</p> <p>3.1.2 NHRI reports; project implementation reports.; GANHRI reports and data</p> <p>3.1.3 CSO reports and submissions; UN reports</p>	<p>Continued international commitment to develop NHRI capacity and to provide a reliable international system (GANHRI) of assessing their independence from the state.</p> <p>Continued access to UN mechanisms and bodies by civil society organizations from all regions of the world.</p>
<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 3</p>	<p>3.2. Increased awareness, knowledge and tools of the private sector and other key stakeholders in the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Number of country-level UNGP National Action Plans (NAPs) developed or implemented with funding from the EU</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of civil society research studies, awareness campaigns and dialogue initiatives on Business and Human Rights conducted with the support of the intervention</p>	<p>3.2.1 TBD</p> <p>3.2.2 TBD</p>	<p>3.2.1 TBD</p> <p>3.2.2 TBD</p>	<p>3.2.1 Official reports, NAP implementation reports; progress reports.</p> <p>3.2.2 Civil society research reports; UNDP reports.</p>	<p>Continued engagement to advance on the business and human rights agenda at the UN and regional intergovernmental bodies.</p> <p>Civil society continues to play an active watchdog role and in raising awareness on BHR.</p>

Output 1 relating to Outcome 4	4.1 Human rights of journalists, bloggers and other media workers protected.	4.1.1. Number of CS-led advocacy strategies and campaigns to raise awareness on unlawful restrictions on fundamental freedoms funded by the EU (MIP Indicator) 4.1.2. Number of journalists, bloggers and other media actors who benefitted from EU-funded trainings, including for adapting to digitalization and online platforms (MIP Indicator)	4.1.1 TBD 4.1.2 TBD	4.1.1 TBD 4.1.2 TBD	4.1.1 Project reports; publicly available research reports; media monitoring. 4.1.2 Data from ProtectDefenders.eu; emergency human rights mechanism data; civil society reports.	Continued ability of EU Delegations and INGOs funded by the EU to access and support media workers in difficult contexts across the world.
Output 2 relating to Outcome 4	4.2 Strengthened capacities of civil society and independent media to exercise fundamental freedoms and protect their rights, including in the digital environment	4.2.1 Number of digital tools developed with EU support for the protection and promotion of human rights, disaggregated by type of actor 4.2.2. Number of inclusive dialogues and consultations on the regulation and use of new technologies with government’s authorities in partner countries, promoted and facilitated by EU-funded actions (MIP Indicator) 4.2.3. Number of countries in which the EU has actively supported the capacities and expertise of NGOs in the detection and oversight of compliance of online activities and policies with human rights and democratic standards (MIP Indicator)	4.2.1 TBD 4.2.2 TBD 4.2.3 TBD	4.2.1 TBD 4.2.2 TBD 4.2.3 TBD	4.2.1 Public reports from civil society; project monitoring reports. 4.2.2 Media reports; reports from dialogues; civil society reports. 4.2.3 Civil society reports; regulator reports; project implementation reports	Continued ability by civil society to access and utilise the online space in safety. A positive trajectory at the international level towards better regulation of online spaces in line with the HRBA.

Output 1 relating to Outcome 5	5.1 Improved visibility and positioning of the values, initiatives and results of EU support for human rights and democracy	5.1.1. Number of public/media/communication campaigns designed and implemented (OPSYS pre-defined indicator)	5.1.1 TBD	5.1.1 TBD	5.1.1 media monitoring reports; civil society reports; reports from media partners.	The EU continues to be able to partner with media and civil society in partner countries to advance messages about democracy and human rights.
		5.1.2. Number of people reached with EU-funded awareness raising campaigns (disaggregated by sex and age) (OPSYS pre-defined indicator)	5.1.2 TBD	5.1.2 TBD	5.1.2 EU intervention monitoring and reporting systems (Progress and final reports for the EU-funded intervention; EU-funded feasibility or appraisal reports ; Baseline and endline studies conducted and budgeted by the EU-funded intervention)	
		5.1.3. Number of advocacy initiatives targeting policy makers (OPSYS pre-defined indicator)				

<p>Output 2 relating to Outcome 5</p>	<p>5.2. Increased opportunities for open and constructive dialogue between civil society, partner countries' national authorities and the EU in the framework of human rights dialogues and consultations</p>	<p>5.2.1. Number of Civil Society Organisations' (CSOs) representatives, participating in multi-stakeholder dialogues at global and regional level with the support of the EU-funded intervention (OPSYS pre-defined indicator)</p> <p>5.2.2. Number of multilateral initiatives addressing or integrating the nexus between climate, environment and security/displacement/fragility supported</p> <p>5.2.2 Number of CS-led advocacy strategies and campaigns to promote human rights and democracy worldwide funded by the EU. (MIP indicator)</p>	<p>5.2.1 TBD</p> <p>5.2.2 TBD</p>	<p>5.2.1 TBD</p> <p>5.2.2 TBD</p>	<p>5.2.1 Dialogue reports; civil society reports</p> <p>5.2.2 Campaign reports; project implementation reports.</p>	<p>Continued commitment to existing dialogue forums at the national, regional and international level,.</p> <p>Willingness and capacity of civil society groups to engage in these forums is maintained.</p>
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4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 84 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3 Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures²⁵.

4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

The grants (including when relevant through Framework Partnership Agreements) will contribute to achieving the Overall and the 5 specific objectives as set out in the Action.

This will be implemented via the **country allocation and the crises facility component**.

In some cases, EU Delegations may have launched a local call for proposals under a suspensive clause prior to the adoption of this Financing Decision when this was necessary for the efficient implementation of the relevant country allocation, in line with the actions foreseen in their implementation plan and in their Human Rights and Democracy Country Strategies and justified by the urgency given the country context.

In addition, EU Delegations may, once this Financing Decision adopted, launch calls for proposals pooling the subsequent annual allocations. In those cases, pooling of funds is authorised as of the date of adoption of the Financing Decision, under the condition that a suspensive clause is included in the Guidelines for grant applicants stating that, for further years, the amounts of the call are subject to the adoption of the relevant budget. In such case, no prior authorisation from headquarters is required.

As regard the human rights crises facility, as per Article 27(3)b of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation, the grants under this component should not exceed EUR 1 000 000 and may have a duration of up to 18 months.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

Component 1: in-country activities

The applicants targeted may mainly be **CSOs²⁶ active in human rights and democratic governance** in the country where the action takes place. To strengthen a sense of ownership and long-term empowerment among

²⁵ Please note that the sanctions map (www.sanctionsmap.eu) is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

²⁶ A definition of civil society and the wide range of actors it may imply is provided in the 'The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with Civil Society in external relations, Communication from the

local players, the main focus of the action will be on CSOs in-country, with particular attention on those organisations that represent marginalised or vulnerable people. In well-justified cases, diaspora organisations will also be eligible.

Only when appropriate and judged necessary to achieve the objectives of the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme, the following types of organisation may also be direct beneficiaries of the action: (i) private-sector non-profit agencies; (ii) political foundations; (iii) national parliamentary bodies; (iv) non-profit-making universities; (v) public-sector non-profit agencies, institutions and organisations (including national human-rights institutions) and (vi) international and intergovernmental organisations.

Beneficiary organisations may choose to cooperate with other organisations such as international CSOs, academic institutions, or national public-sector institutions (especially national human-rights institutions (NHRIs)).

Natural persons or groupings without legal personality may also be applicants, according to Article 2(6) and 28(12) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation. Grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries.

The scope described above may be narrowed down by EU Delegations in terms of nationality, geographical location or nature of the applicant where it is required on account of the specific nature and the objectives set at local level for the implementation of the country allocation and where it is necessary for its effective implementation (Article 28(9) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

Component 2: human rights crises facility

Potential applicants are independent, non-governmental CSOs as defined in Article 2(7) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation, including international CSOs working with local partners, local or regional CSOs based in or near the targeted country. As per Article 28(12) of the same Regulation, organisations without legal personality may be eligible should this be necessary to pursue the programme's intervention areas. In view of the specialised and urgent nature of the response needed for most human rights crises, no nationality restriction on the eligibility of the applicant/implementing partner shall apply.²⁷ In view of the phenomenon of shrinking space for CSOs targeted by this Action, unregistered organisations may also be eligible, provided they meet necessary administrative and financial criteria for the sound management of the project.

(c) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without call for proposals may be authorised if it is justified under one or more of the cases referred to in Article 198 of the Financial Regulation and Article 27(3), point b) of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation. The direct award must be duly substantiated, providing factual justification on the application of the invoked case.

The part of the action under the budgetary envelope reserved for grants may, partially or totally and including where an entity is designated for receiving a grant without a call for proposals, be implemented in indirect management with an entity, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the criteria defined in section 4.3.3 below.

4.3.2 Direct Management (Procurement)

EU Delegations may use **up to 10%** of their **country allocation (component 1)**, to implement actions through procurement that support the implementation of the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme at country level.

These support measures can cover activities such as:

Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, (COM(2012) 492).

²⁷ With regard to Israeli entities: follow Guidelines on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU from 2014 onwards (OJ C 205, 19.7.2013, p. 9)

- information sessions on calls for proposals;
- meetings with CSOs active in human rights;
- mapping of CSOs working on human rights and democracy issues;
- communication campaigns, outreach and awareness-raising activities;
- studies, seminars, and training (including on the human rights-based approach or gender mainstreaming);
- evaluations, audits, and publications;
- exchanges of best practices;
- actions to ensure the sustainability of projects;
- other administrative and technical assistance expenditure to contribute to: (i) the sound management of the programme; (ii) the achievement of its objectives and expected results; and (iii) measuring, analysing and reporting on its impact.

This 10% can also be used to support advocacy by human-rights activists or defenders.

The EU Delegations could also use part of the support-measures allocation to support the beneficiaries of the local calls for proposals or to increase the visibility of the programme.

4.3.3 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with an entrusted entity, which will be selected by the Commission’s services using the following criteria: (i) its competence and expertise in the required field; (ii) its capacity to work with local civil society; (iii) its added value; and (iv) its operational capacity.

4.3.4 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

In the event that direct management cannot be pursued due to factors beyond the Commission’s control, the implementation of the aforementioned activities in Section 4.3.1 would instead be carried out using the indirect management modality.

Similarly, in the event that indirect management cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission’s control, the alternative modality for implementation of the activities outlined in 4.3.2 will be carried out through direct management.

4.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

4.5 Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components²⁸	EU contribution (amount in EUR) 2025	EU contribution (amount in EUR) 2026	EU contribution (amount in EUR) 2027
Implementation modalities – cf. section 3			
Component 1: country allocations	80 829 878.49	82 836 319.45	85 386 034.65

²⁸ N.B: The final text on audit/verification depends on the outcome of ongoing discussions on pooling of funding in (one or a limited number of) Decision(s) and the subsequent financial management, i.e. for the conclusion of audit contracts and payments.

composed of			
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	72 746 890.64	74 552 687.51	76 847 431.18
Procurement (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.2	8 082 987.85	8 283 631.94	8 538 603.47
Indirect management with MS Organisations or international organisation - cf. section 4.3.3	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
Component 2: human rights crises facility composed of	4 000 000	3 000 000	3 500 000
Grants (direct management) – cf. section 4.3.1	4 000 000	3 000 000	3 500 000
Grants – total envelope under section 4.3.1	76 746 890.64	77 552 687.51	80 647 431.18
Procurement – total envelope under section 4.3.3 ²⁹	8 082 987.85	8 283 631.94	8 538 603.47
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision ³⁰ N.A.		
Totals	84 829 878.49	85 836 319.45	88 886 034.65

The list of 116 countries and their allocations under component 1 are provided in the annex 2. This list can be adapted pending the results of calls for proposals or changes in country situations. Any remaining balance from one country allocation may be reallocated to another country, preferably within the same region.

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

EU Delegations are responsible for managing their country allocation. This involves: (i) drafting the guidelines for grant applicants; (ii) managing the calls for proposals; (iii) contracting the projects and (iv) monitoring the selected projects.

European Commission headquarter plays an important role in the process. It is responsible for the overall management of the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme and the overall coherence in its implementation. The Headquarter may exceptionally manage (parts of) the activities to be implemented under the country allocation component when management by the EU Delegation would not be possible or appropriate.

For the Human Rights Crises Facility component, Commission headquarter is responsible for the coordination and management of the fund. EU Delegations may be designated as the contracting authority where management closer to the action location may be possible and more appropriate.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

²⁹ In order to avoid details on budgets for individual contracts, it is sufficient to indicate the total envelope for procurement. If budgets for individual contracts are public, tenderers tend to orientate themselves on them and not on the terms of reference.

³⁰ Where the action is not covered by a financing agreement (see section 4.1), but ‘will be covered by another Decision’ as it is unlikely that evaluation and audit contracts on this action would be concluded within N+1. These contracts have to be authorised by another Financing Decision.

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

Performance will be monitored and progress towards delivering expected results will be reviewed against the objectives set in Section 4.1. To this end, the following indicators will be used whenever possible: (i) the indicators set in the EU results framework; (ii) the indicators set in the multiannual indicative programme; and (iii) the indicators set in the relevant results chain. Organisations proposing projects under this action will have to ensure that their proposals – including objectives and indicators – are aligned with those contained in this action's logical framework matrix. It is also essential to ensure that monitoring systems established under this action are designed to conduct gender-responsive analysis and to collect disaggregated data, including regarding people with disabilities.

In addition, the action will benefit from the results-oriented monitoring, implemented by independent experts, which includes project reviews and support for reporting on results.

The Commission may undertake additional project-monitoring visits: (i) through its own staff; or (ii) through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews; or (iii) through staff recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, an evaluation will not be carried out for this action as a whole or its components.

The Commission may, during the implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

Evaluations may be carried out for individual contracts at delegation level or groups of contracts.

5.3 Audit and verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle adopted a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 Guidance for External Actions "[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility](#)", it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as

appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

In case of sensitive projects, and as a default under the Crises Facility component, additional safeguards and protocols on the sharing and distribution of information and visibility may be set up to mitigate risks to beneficiary and EU staff, to target groups and final beneficiaries, to the EU and/or the beneficiaries' reputation in the focus country, and to the project results.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 – Indicative country allocations

Western Balkan countries and Turkey

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Albania	1 200 000			1 200 000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	500 000	400 000	700 000	1 600 000
Kosovo ³¹	500 000	500 000	200 000	1 200 000
Montenegro	400 000	600 000	400 000	1 400 000
North Macedonia	450 000	471 000	400 000	1 321 000
Serbia	800 000	700 000	700 000	2 200 000
Turkey	3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	8 000 000
Total West Balkan & Turkey	6 850 000	5 671 000	4 400 000	16 921 000

Neighbourhood countries and Russia

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Algeria	350 000	350 000	300 000	1 000 000
Armenia	800 000	800 000	700 000	2 300 000
Azerbaijan		700 000	300 000	1 000 000

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

Belarus	1 000 000	1 000 000	800 000	2 800 000
Egypt	1 350 000	1 382 000	1 300 000	4 032 000
Georgia	1 000 000	1 300 000	1 000 000	3 300 000
Israel	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Jordan	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Lebanon	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Libya	400 000	400 000	400 000	1 200 000
Moldova	750 000	750 000	485 000	1 985 000
Morocco	1 000 000	1 000 000		2 000 000
Russia	2 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	7 000 000
Syria	1 350 000	1 350 000	1 300 000	4 000 000
Tunisia	2 500 000			2 500 000
Ukraine	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 000 000	10 000 000
West Bank & Gaza	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000
Total Neighborhood & Russia	19 500 000	18 032 000	16 585 000	54 117 000

Latin America and Caribbean countries

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Argentina	400 000	420 000	440 000	1 260 000
Barbados + East Caribbean	-	500 000		500 000
Belize	400 000			400 000
Bolivia	600 000	700 000	800 000	2 100 000
Brazil	850 000	1 000 000	950 000	2 800 000

Chile	310 000	-	310 000	620 000
Colombia	1 000 000	1 800 000	1 700 000	4 500 000
Costa Rica	320 000	320 000	320 000	960 000
Cuba	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Dominican Republic	320 000	320 000	360 000	1 000 000
Ecuador	450 000	470 000	490 000	1 410 000
Guatemala	600 000	620 000	680 000	1 900 000
Guyana	240 000	220 000	240 000	700 000
Haiti	831 878	1 048 319	1 619 803	3 500 000
Honduras	500 000	550 000	650 000	1 700 000
Jamaica	300 000		300 000	600 000
Mexico	1 050 000	1 300 000	1 500 000	3 850 000
Nicaragua	600 000	700 000	800 000	2 100 000
Panama	200 000	300 000	-	500 000
Paraguay	500 000	530 000	580 000	1 610 000
Peru	500 000	732 000	706 000	1 938 000
Salvador	580 000	580 000	700 000	1 860 000
Surinam	200 000	-	200 000	400 000
Trinidad & Tobago	220 000	230 000		450 000
Uruguay	-	400 000	-	400 000
Venezuela	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 190 000	3 190 000
Total Latin America and Caribbean	12 171 878	13 940 319	14 735 803	40 848 000

East, Central and West African countries

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Benin	300 000	300 000	310 000	910 000
Burkina Faso	800 000	820 000	860 000	2 480 000
Burundi	670 000	700 000	725 000	2 095 000
Cameroun	600 000	650 000	740 000	1 990 000
Cap Verde		260 000		260 000
Central African Republic	500 000	550 000	620 000	1 670 000
Chad	700 000	730 000	950 000	2 380 000
Congo Brazzaville	500 000	530 000	572 000	1 602 000
Cote d'Ivoire	450 000	500 000	600 000	1 550 000
Djibouti	400 000		400 000	800 000
Democratic Republic of Congo	1 000 000	1 270 000	1 540 000	3 810 000
Eritrea	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 362 000	3 362 000
Gabon + Sao Tome et Principe	300 000	300 000	300 000	900 000
Gambia		430 000	-	430 000
Ghana	400 000	420 000	490 000	1 310 000
Guinea	430 000	490 000	510 000	1 430 000
Guinea Bissau	320 000		310 000	630 000
Guinea Equatoriale	380 000	400 000	410 000	1 190 000
Kenya	450 000	450 000	450 000	1 350 000
Liberia	350 000	420 000		770 000

Mali	1 000 000	1 150 000	1 260 000	3 410 000
Mauritanie	490 000		400 000	890 000
Niger	900 000	920 000	970 000	2 790 000
Nigeria	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 224 000	3 224 000
Rwanda	505 000	515 000	510 000	1 530 000
Senegal	380 000	380 000	380 000	1 140 000
Sierra Leone	400 000	400 000	440 000	1 240 000
Somalia	610 000	610 000	650 000	1 870 000
South Sudan	800 000	780 000	800 000	2 380 000
Sudan	1 000 000	1 130 000	1 280 000	3 410 000
Tanzania	650 000	660 000	710 000	2 020 000
Togo	390 000	370 000	390 000	1 150 000
Uganda	730 000	730 000	770 000	2 230 000
Total East, Central and West Africa	18 405 000	18 865 000	20 933 000	58 203 000

Southern African & Indian Ocean countries

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Angola	530 000	580 000	630 000	1 740 000
Botswana		350 000		350 000
Comores	340 000	380 000	360 000	1 080 000
Eswatini	310 000		320 000	630 000
Lesotho	335 000		335 000	670 000
Madagascar	800 000	820 000	910 000	2 530 000

Malawi	375 000		375 000	750 000
Mauritius + Seychelles		360 000		360 000
Mozambique	810 000	840 000	880 000	2 530 000
Namibia		350 000		350 000
South Africa	450 000	470 000	510 000	1 430 000
Zambia	280 000	270 000	280 000	830 000
Zimbabwe	529 000	578 000	562 000	1 669 000
Total South African & Indian Ocean	4 759 000	4 998 000	5 162 000	14 919 000

Central Asian countries

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Kazakhstan + Turkmenistan	916 000	870 000	880 000	2 666 000
Kyrgyzstan	780 000	710 000	710 000	2 200 000
Tajikistan	700 000	720 000	780 000	2 200 000
Uzbekistan	700 000	750 000	750 000	2 200 000
Total Central Asia	3 096 000	3 050 000	3 120 000	9 266 000

East, South and South-East Asia and Pacific countries

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Afghanistan	1 400 000	1 500 000	1 884 000	4 784 000
Bangladesh	1 500 000	1 400 000	1 750 000	4 650 000
Bhutan		480 000		480 000
Burma/ Myanmar	1 300 000	1 500 000	2 390 000	5 190 000
Cambodia	700 000	830 000	850 000	2 380 000

China	1 300 000	1 300 000	1 970 000	4 570 000
Fiji + pacific + Solomon Islands	310 000		320 000	630 000
India	1 000 000	1 060 000	1 510 000	3 570 000
Indonesia	580 000	620 000	630 000	1 830 000
Laos	855 000	895 000		1 750 000
Malaysia	360 000	360 000	360 000	1 080 000
Mongolia	240 000	240 000	240 000	720 000
Nepal	480 000	500 000	510 000	1 490 000
Pakistan	1 200 000	1 700 000	2 120 000	5 020 000
Papua New Guinea	360 000	360 000	360 000	1 080 000
Philippines	800 000	880 000	950 000	2 630 000
Sri Lanka & Maldives	630 000	630 000	630 000	1 890 000
Timor Leste	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 500 000
Thailand		480 000		480 000
Vietnam	1 000 000	1 400 000	1 790 000	4 190 000
Total East, South and South-East Asia and Pacific	14 515 000	16 635 000	18 764 000	49 914 000

Middle East and Gulf countries

Country	Allocation 2025	Allocation 2026	Allocation 2027	Total 2025-2027
Iran/ Gulf countries	640 000	660 000	700 000	2 000 000
Iraq	330 000	335 000	335 000	1 000 000
Yemen	563 000	650 000	650 000	1 863 000
Total Middle East & Gulf	1 500 000	1 653 000	1 710 000	4 863 000