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**THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**ANNEX I**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the multiannual action plan for the thematic programme on human rights and democracy for 2022-2024

**Action Document for Human rights and democracy activities at country level 2022-2024**

**MULTIANNUAL PLAN**

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plan in the sense of Article 23(2) of [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/947](#).

## 1 SYNOPSIS

### 1.1 Action Summary Table

<b>1. Title</b> <b>CRIS/OPSYS</b> <b>business reference</b> <b>Basic Act</b>	Human rights and democracy activities at country level 2022-2024 CRIS number for 2022 budget : 43 836 (INTPA) and 43 982 (NEAR) OPSYS reference: ACT-60794/JAD.970183 (INTPA) and ACT-60857/JAD.973466 (NEAR)  Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (Global Europe)
<b>2. Team Europe Initiative</b>	No
<b>3. Zone benefiting from the action</b>	Worldwide. The action shall be in principle carried out in the beneficiary country where the grant is awarded
<b>4. Programming document</b>	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme on Human Rights and Democracy 2021-2027
<b>5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results</b>	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
<b>PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION</b>	
<b>6. Priority Area(s), sectors</b>	150 - Government & Civil Society
<b>7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b>	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.			
<b>8 a) DAC code(s)</b>	15150 – Democratic participation and civil society 15160 – Human rights			
<b>8 b) Main Delivery Channel @</b>	2000 – Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society			
<b>9. Targets</b>	<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			
<b>10. Markers (from DAC form)</b>	<b>General policy objective @</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	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"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	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"/>
<b>11. Internal markers and Tags:</b>	<b>Policy objectives</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Principal objective</b>
	Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

	digital skills/literacy digital services		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Connectivity @ Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>BUDGET INFORMATION</b>				
<b>12. Amounts concerned</b>	Budget line 14.02 02 11  Total estimated cost: EUR 385 700 000  The contribution is for an amount of EUR 146 885 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2022 and for an amount of EUR 143 285 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2023 and for an amount of EUR 95 530 000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2024, 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.			
<b>MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION</b>				
<b>13. Type of financing<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Direct management</b> through: - Grants - Procurement  <b>Indirect management</b> with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.3.			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

Human rights and democracy are founding values of the EU. Protecting and promoting human rights and democracy (HR&D) is therefore a **key priority** of the EU's external action. It is also a precondition for sustainable development and for building more inclusive, open and resilient societies.

Yet, recent data<sup>2</sup> show that globally, most countries are far from having acceptable human rights and democracy track records. In this context, worsened by the COVID crisis, the EU re-affirmed its commitment to support human rights and democracy worldwide by adopting the 'Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024'<sup>3</sup>. The Action Plan identifies priorities and key actions, to ensure that the EU plays a greater role in promoting and

<sup>1</sup> Art. 27 of [Regulation 2021/947 - Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe](#)

<sup>2</sup> Cfr.: OHCHR Annual report 2020: Human rights at the heart of COVID-19 response and recovery, <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/OHCHRreport2020.pdf>; Human Rights Watch's World Report 2020,

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

defending human rights and democracy throughout its external action. The Regulation (EU) 2021/947 (NDICI-Regulation)<sup>4</sup> establishes the legal basis for the human rights and democracy actions. Particularly, its annex III details the areas of intervention for human rights and democracy.

The overall objective of the present action *is to contribute to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law worldwide.*

The action will achieve this objective by supporting and strengthening civil society organisations (CSOs), democracy activists and human-rights defenders working on critical human rights and democracy issues in non-EU countries. It may also cover, where relevant, the promotion of international humanitarian law. Consequently, it will contribute to the 5 priorities of the **Multiannual Indicative programme 2021-2027**<sup>5</sup> as well as the specific priorities set out for the additional funding coming from the cushion.

This action will mainly be implemented by EU Delegations in-country 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.

The actions financed at country level will be in line with: (i) the EU action plan for human rights and democracy 2020-2024; (ii) EU guidelines on human rights; and (iii) the respective Human Rights and Democracy country strategies or priorities under the EU accession process. All actions will follow a human rights based approach putting people at the centre of actions and also focusing on promoting gender equality.

## 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.

However, in recent years, there has been a significant deterioration of human rights and democratic standards in all regions of the world. This deterioration has been accentuated by the current COVID-19 crisis.

The **EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy for the period 2020-2024**, adopted by the Council<sup>6</sup>, re-affirms the EU commitment to support human rights and democracy worldwide and identifies priorities and key actions for the next years 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) 2021/947<sup>7</sup> Global Europe is **the successor to the EIDHR**. Building on the achievements and best practices of the former programme<sup>8</sup>, it keeps and strengthens **some of its main flagship priorities** (e.g. protection of human rights defenders; democracy strengthening).

Initiatives financed under the present Action will contribute to all the priorities of the **Multi-annual Indicative Programming**<sup>9</sup> (MIP):

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

<sup>4</sup> [Regulation 2021/947 - Global Europe](#)

<sup>5</sup> [HR&D Multiannual Indicative Programme](#)

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

<sup>7</sup> [Regulation 2021/947 - Global Europe](#)

<sup>8</sup> [eidhr-evaluation-final-report-volume-1-main-report\\_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

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

This action will mainly be implemented by EU Delegations in-country. Actions implemented at country level will be consistent with the respective Human Rights and Democracy 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.

Proposals and projects funded under this action must be designed and implemented according to: (i) the methodology of the **human rights-based approach**, as outlined in the 2021 updated tool-box<sup>10</sup>. This action will also contribute to the implementation of the **EU gender action plan III**<sup>11</sup> 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.

It will also be implemented in line with the **EU Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030**<sup>12</sup>, the **EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025**<sup>13</sup> and the **EU strategy on the rights of the child**<sup>14</sup>.

In addition, **indicatively EUR 100 640 000 from the Global Europe emerging challenges and priorities cushion will fund actions in-country targeting the following 6 priorities:**

- i) child labour and forced labour,
- ii) fighting impunity,
- iii) strengthening democracy support and electoral institutions and practises,
- iv) supporting political pluralism and inclusiveness,
- v) protect and enhance professional skills, abilities and capacity of journalists, bloggers and media workers and
- vi) countering the misuse and abuse of digital and new technologies.

## 2.2 Problem Analysis

As mentioned above, recent data<sup>15</sup> show that globally, most countries are far from having acceptable human rights and democracy track records. 2020 was the first year since 2001 in which the majority of the world's countries were autocracies. The downward trend follows a similar pattern in many countries – **repression of civil society, media and human rights defenders; undermining of the rule of law and separation of powers; and hollowing out of democratic institutions and elections**. The average citizen's experience of democracy is back to levels of the 1990s<sup>16</sup>.

Levels of inequality, intolerance, prejudice and discrimination in both public and private spheres are on the rise. 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. **Young people** face discrimination and obstacles to the enjoyment of their rights by virtue of their age, limiting their potential and engagement. Around 160 million children across the globe are in child labour, almost half of whom are in hazardous forms of work<sup>17</sup> and 25 million persons are victims of forced labour.

**Human rights defenders, including journalists** are increasingly persecuted, defamed, harassed, arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned, tortured, and even killed. 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.

<sup>10</sup> [swd-2021-human-right-based-approach\\_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

<sup>11</sup> 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).

<sup>12</sup> <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=8376&furtherPubs=yes>

<sup>13</sup> [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](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)

<sup>14</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0142>

<sup>15</sup> Cfr.: OHCHR Annual report 2020: Human rights at the heart of COVID-19 response and recovery, <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/OHCHRreport2020.pdf>; Human Rights Watch's World Report 2020,

<sup>16</sup> VDEM 2021 Annual report

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/protection/child-labour>

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, 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.

This long global regression in democracy and human rights has hit the poorest hardest, women and children in particular. COVID is taking its toll, not just in health and socio-economic terms, but in political voice and fundamental freedoms. Many countries have used COVID measures as a pretext for repression and further infringements of human rights. Power has been centralised, civil and political space curtailed, and oversight suppressed, economic and political inequalities are mutually reinforcing. **In sum, the crisis has further weakened overall respect for human rights and democracy**, setting global challenges to which no country is immune.

Nevertheless, the current challenges offer opportunities, for example: **digital technology** – despite some potentially negative impact, can drive democratic participation and accountability; **the post-COVID era can build back better**, learning the lessons that inclusive societies respond best to crisis; and resurgent civic activism can be harnessed to positive change rather than division and instability.

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 non-EU countries will ensure the management of the activities at country level set out in the present action in line with their HR&D country strategies, so as to better respond to local needs.

The **European Commission headquarters** will play a steering role in supporting EU Delegations throughout the overall implementation of the allocations.

The direct beneficiaries receiving the grants resulting from the action are **CSOs<sup>18</sup> active in human rights and democratic governance**. To strengthen a sense of ownership and long-term empowerment among 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 HR&D 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 and academic institutions; (v) public-sector non-profit agencies, institutions and organisations (including national human-rights institutions) and (vi) international and intergovernmental organisations.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the action are **the people and communities** living in the countries where the projects are implemented.

### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

#### 3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **overall objective (expected impact)** of this action is the *worldwide promotion and protection of: (i) human rights and fundamental freedoms; (ii) democracy; and (iii) the rule of law*.

The five specific objectives, corresponding to the five priorities of the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy for the period 2020-2024 and of the 2021-2027 MIP:

<sup>18</sup> 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).

- **Specific objective 1: Protecting and empowering individuals:** to contribute to the full enjoyment by every one of all human rights, be they civil, political, economic, social or cultural rights.
- **Specific objective 2: Building resilient, inclusive and democratic societies:** to foster a 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.

**See below a non-exhaustive list of expected outputs::**

#### **Specific objective 1:**

- 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; and (v) 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 of civil society, 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 and their families.
- 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

- 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;
- monitoring of – and reporting on – the implementation of the international human-rights instruments that the country has ratified;
- supporting the collection of appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable governments to draw up and implement policies;
- training of human-rights defenders and CSOs active in Human Rights and Democracy;
- 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 inclusive and strategic partnerships, networking and cooperation with CSOs and other relevant stakeholders or among CSOs promoting human rights and democracy;
- 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.
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### 3.3 Mainstreaming

#### **Environmental Protection & Climate Change**

**Outcomes of the SEA screening** (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that no further action was required.

**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**<sup>19</sup> 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**

A human rights-based approach will be ensured in all the phases of the different activities by promoting inclusion and participation, non-discrimination, equality and equity, transparency and accountability.

#### **Disability**

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. Even though people with disabilities are not targeted by this action, the human rights-based approach applied will ensure their inclusion, participation and non-discrimination. Actions will be implemented in line with the **EU Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030**<sup>20</sup>.

#### **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.

#### **Conflict Sensitivity 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 relevant to human rights, democracy, and conflict prevention.

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

### **3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Risks</b>	<b>Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)</b>	<b>Mitigating measures</b>
External environment	Some projects implemented under this action take place in	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

<sup>19</sup> 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).

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

nt	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.			<p>ensuring confidentiality or other specific eligibility criteria). In addition, EU Delegations will take measures to mitigate this risk at local level.</p> <p>The most difficult projects can be implemented by the Commission's headquarters in Brussels as confidential projects if needed.</p>
Internal environment	Insufficient quality of HR&D country strategies might weaken the potential impact of the HR&D thematic programme, preventing it from creating useful links with other cooperation programmes.	<b>L</b>	<b>H</b>	New HR&D country strategies include further details on implementation and useful links with other actions; monitoring will be ensured through annual reports.
External environment	Limited operational and financial capacities of local CSO staff to submit high-quality proposals or manage EU-funded projects.	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
External environment	There is not a sufficient number or not enough applications are submitted by local CSOs under the HR&D local calls for proposals, resulting in insufficient empowerment and 'ownership' by local actors.	<b>L</b>	<b>H</b>	<p>EU Delegations will be encouraged to adjust the requirements of the call guidelines to the local civil society scene. They will also be encouraged to set criteria appropriate to local CSOs.</p> <p>Partnerships can be planned with international and European-based NGOs Where possible, EU Delegations are encouraged to launch the publication of the call for proposals itself in local languages to ensure that local CSOs can apply.</p>
<b>Lessons Learnt:</b>				

The activities at country level are a long-established element of the EU's HR&D support under its external action.

The 2017 external mid-term evaluation of the European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy Instrument (EIDHR) highlighted that the country-specific allocations were a relevant and complementary source of funding. In particular, they were found to be relevant and complementary to: (i) the global calls for proposals launched at Commission headquarters level; and (iii) schemes for human-rights defenders. This is because EU Delegations are best placed to identify the HR&D challenges in their own countries. The mid-term evaluation emphasised the importance of EU Delegations making full use of the flexibility and unique features of the instrument to: (i) address the shrinking space for civil society; and (ii) support HR&D where they are most at risk. Commission headquarters played a more strategic role in these two areas starting in 2018. The mid-term evaluation also drew attention to the need to broaden support for democracy, particularly support for political parties and parliaments which was taken on board from 2018 onwards.

The Global Europe Instrument includes a dedicated thematic programme for HR&D, which preserves the unique features of its predecessor (EIDHR).

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is to bring the implementation of the HR&D thematic programme closer to the local level by devolving the activities to be implemented at country level to the EU Delegations 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 at local level will help guiding the selection of relevant fields of intervention and objectives in each country. The Commission will seek to ensure its work complements the activities of Member States and other donors and synergies with or additional support to the European Endowment for Democracy might also be explored.

Activities at country level should be implemented using the existing flexibility provisions of the HR&D thematic programme as much as possible. 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 Regulation<sup>21</sup> and Articles 27.2 and 27.3 of the Global Europe Regulation<sup>22</sup>.

Whenever possible, activities at country level should reflect the indicative financial envelope foreseen under each priority area of the HR&D MIP 2021-2027. Actions must prioritise in particular support for human-rights defenders and actions to address the shrinking space for civic and political action (MIP priority 1 axis III). Particular attention will be given to: (i) human-rights defenders and activities by CSOs to prevent systematic, widespread and gross human-rights violations and attacks against fundamental freedoms; (ii) the most marginalised, stigmatised and isolated human-rights defenders, such as those defending LGBTIQ communities, environmental activists, and activists working on the rights of indigenous peoples; and (iii) organisations working on the most sensitive human-rights issues in the country of intervention.

<sup>21</sup> [Regulation \(EU, Euratom\) 2018/1046 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union](#)

<sup>22</sup> [Regulation 2021/947 - Global Europe](#)

### 3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

This action is aimed at implementing the results defined under the Multi-annual indicative programme for the thematic programme on human rights and democracy for 2021-2027. The full logical framework of this action does correspond to the logical framework of the MIP available here ([Commission implementing decision C\(2021\) 9620 final of 08/12/2021](#))

## 4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with 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 100 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 appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures<sup>23</sup>.

#### 4.3.1 Direct Management (Grants)

##### **Grants: (direct management)**

##### **(a) Purpose of the grant(s)**

EU Delegations will launch and process country-based calls for proposals, using where possible the existing flexibilities of the programme, such as pooling of funds to reduce transaction costs.

The objectives of the calls for proposals should be in line with the objectives indicated in this action document in Section 2.1. EU Delegations will draw up detailed specific objectives, fields of intervention, priorities, and expected results. These will appear in the guidelines for grant applicants drafted for each individual country's call for proposals. Depending on the country context, and to better respond to local needs, Delegations may also draw up further specific criteria, such as criteria dealing with actors (type and place of establishment), duration, location, and type of actions/activities. This will enable EU Delegations to optimise impact while ensuring that any action complements other programmes being implemented in the country.

The indicative maximum duration of grants (their implementation period) may not be less than 12 months nor may it exceed 60 months. Under their calls for proposals, each EU Delegation may determine the minimum and maximum duration, provided these stay within the above-mentioned limits. In duly justified cases, EU Delegations can finance actions of less than 12 months.

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 current context of shrinking space.

In addition, EU Delegations might, 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.

<sup>23</sup> [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu). Please note that the sanctions map 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.

### **(b) Type of applicants targeted**

The applicants targeted are mainly **CSOs<sup>24</sup> active in human rights and democratic governance** in the country where the action take place. To strengthen a sense of ownership and long-term empowerment among 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 HR&D 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 Regulation (EU) 2021/947. 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) Global Europe Regulation).

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this action is 95%.

If full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

### **(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 activated if it is justified under one or more of the cases referred to in Article 195 of the Financial Regulation and Article 27(3)b of the Regulation (EU) 2021/947. The direct award will be duly substantiated, providing factual justification on the application of the invoked case.

## **4.3.2 Direct Management (Procurement)**

EU Delegations may use up to 10% of their country allocation for actions to support the implementation of the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme at country level.

These support measures can cover activities such as:

- 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;

<sup>24</sup> 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).

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

If implementation through direct management with grants is not possible, in exceptional and duly justified cases required by the local in-country context and the nature of the action, activities at country level may be implemented by indirect management with a pillar assessed international organisation and/or an EU Member State organisation. This international organisation and/or EU Member State organisation will be selected based on 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.

#### 4.4 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

<b>Indicative Budget components</b>	<b>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Third-party contribution, in currency identified</b>
<b>Implementation modalities</b> – cf. section 4.3		
<b>Objectives 1 to 5</b> composed of	385 700 000 274 730 000 INTPA 110 970 000 NEAR	To be determined
<b>Grants</b> – total envelope under section 4.3.1	347 130 000	To be determined
<b>Procurement</b> – total envelope under section 4.3.2	38 570 000	N.A.
<b>Indirect management</b> with MS Organisations or international organisation - cf. section 4.3.3	To be determined	To be determined
<b>Evaluation</b> – cf. section 5.2. <b>Audit</b> – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision <sup>25</sup>	N.A.
<b>Totals</b>	385 700 000	

The list of 116 countries and their allocations are provided in 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.

<sup>25</sup> 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.

## 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.

Commission headquarters plays an important role in the process. They are responsible for the overall management of the HR&D thematic programme. The Commission ensures overall coherence in the implementation of the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programme. Overall fund management of the thematic programme is the responsibility of the Commission's headquarters services. Headquarters may exceptionally manage (parts of) the activities to be implemented at country level when management by the EU Delegation would not be possible or appropriate.

## 4.7 Pre-conditions

N/A

# 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).

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.

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. 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 will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

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.

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.

As per Article 47 of Regulation (UE) 2021/947 on derogations from visibility requirements, security issues or political sensitivities may make it preferable or necessary to limit communication and visibility activities in certain countries or areas or during certain periods. In such cases, the target audience and the visibility tools, products and channels to be used to promote a given action will be determined on a case-by-case basis, in consultation and agreement with the EU.

## Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: ‘a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one’. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a ‘support entities’. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

The present Action identifies as:

Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts	This action will be implemented through several contracts.

## Appendix 2 – List of indicative country allocations

### Western Balkan countries and Turkey

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Albania	650 000	-	750 000	350 000	400 000	1 400 000	750 000	2 150 000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	600 000	750 000	660 000	300 000	300 000	2 010 000	600 000	2 610 000
North Macedonia	400 000	590 000	510 000	400 000	300 000	1 500 000	700 000	2 200 000
Kosovo*	300 000	430 000	370 000	-	-	1 100 000	-	1 100 000
Montenegro	400 000	570 000	430 000	500 000	475 000	1 400 000	975 000	2 375 000
Serbia	800 000	1 150 000	850 000	400 000	550 000	2 800 000	950 000	3 750 000
Turkey	2 850 000	3 180 000	2 770 000	1 150 000	820 000	8 800 000	1 970 000	10 770 000
<b>Total West Balkan &amp; Turkey</b>	<b>6 000 000</b>	<b>6 670 000</b>	<b>6 340 000</b>	<b>3 100 000</b>	<b>2 845 000</b>	<b>19 010 000</b>	<b>5 945 000</b>	<b>24 955 000</b>

\* 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

## Neighbourhood countries and Russia

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Algeria	310 000	470 000	420 000	-	-	1 200 000	-	1 200 000
Armenia	-	1 830 000	970 000	400 000	900 000	2 800 000	1 300 000	4 100 000
Azerbaijan	-	730 000	400 000	-	400 000	1 130 000	400 000	1 530 000
Belarus	2 050 000	-	850 000	650 000	-	2 900 000	650 000	3 550 000
Egypt	1 900 000	2 220 000	1 910 000	1 200 000	1 550 000	6 030 000	2 750 000	8 780 000
Georgia	615 000	890 000	795 000	500 000	200 000	2 300 000	700 000	3 000 000
Israel	900 000	1 010 000	990 000	-	-	2 900 000	-	2 900 000
Jordan	1 500 000	1 500 000	1 600 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	4 600 000	2 000 000	6 600 000
Lebanon	1 850 000	1 850 000	1 800 000	450 000	300 000	5 500 000	750 000	6 250 000
Libya	795 000	860 000	845 000	1 505 000	2 000 000	2 500 000	3 505 000	6 005 000
Moldova	780 000	820 000	800 000	400 000	-	2 400 000	400 000	2 800 000
Morocco	1 330 000	1 400 000	1 370 000	300 000	600 000	4 100 000	900 000	5 000 000
Russia	2 550 000	2 800 000	2 650 000	1 000 000	1 200 000	8 000 000	2 200 000	10 200 000
Syria	1 400 000	1 450 000	1 450 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	4 300 000	3 000 000	7 300 000

Tunisia	920 000	1 080 000	1 000 000	700 000	-	3 000 000	700 000	3 700 000
Ukraine	1 800 000	1 900 000	1 900 000	1 600 000	1 400 000	5 600 000	3 000 000	8 600 000
West Bank & Gaza	1 330 000	1 460 000	1 410 000	-	300 000	4 200 000	300 000	4 500 000
<b>Total Neighborhood &amp; Russia</b>	<b>20 030 000</b>	<b>22 270 000</b>	<b>21 160 000</b>	<b>11 705 000</b>	<b>10 850 000</b>	<b>63 460 000</b>	<b>22 555 000</b>	<b>86 015 000</b>

## Latin America and Caribbean countries

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Argentina	450 000	500 000	480 000	-	-	1 430 000	-	1 430 000
Barbados + East Caribbean	-	420 000	380 000	-	-	800 000	-	800 000
Belize	320 000	340 000	-	-	-	660 000	-	660 000
Bolivia	790 000	880 000	830 000	1 000 000	-	2 500 000	1 000 000	3 500 000
Brazil	1 110 000	1 250 000	1 540 000	750 000	-	3 900 000	750 000	4 650 000
Chile	350 000	370 000	-	510 000	510 000	720 000	1 020 000	1 740 000
Colombia	1 220 000	1 100 000	1 280 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	3 600 000	3 000 000	6 600 000
Costa Rica	-	300 000	-	250 000	-	300 000	250 000	550 000

Cuba	-	290 000	280 000	-	-	570 000	-	570 000
Dominican Republic	610 000	680 000	640 000	500 000	-	1 930 000	500 000	2 430 000
Ecuador	440 000	490 000	470 000	440 000	500 000	1 400 000	940 000	2 340 000
Guatemala	940 000	1 050 000	990 000	300 000	-	2 980 000	300 000	3 280 000
Guyana	340 000	370 000	350 000	-	-	1 060 000	-	1 060 000
Haiti	1 300 000	770 000	1 390 000	200 000	-	3 460 000	200 000	3 660 000
Honduras	830 000	920 000	880 000	-	-	2 630 000	-	2 630 000
Jamaica	180 000	180 000	-	300 000	-	360 000	300 000	660 000
Mexico	1 490 000	1 150 000	1 570 000	745 000	1 360 000	4 210 000	2 105 000	6 315 000
Nicaragua	940 000	960 000	990 000	2 600 000	-	2 890 000	2 600 000	5 490 000
Panama	-	300 000	-	400 000	-	300 000	400 000	700 000
Paraguay	-	330 000	320 000	500 000	1 000 000	650 000	1 500 000	2 150 000
Peru	730 000	810 000	770 000	-	-	2 310 000	-	2 310 000
Salvador	500 000	430 000	570 000	500 000	-	1 500 000	500 000	2 000 000
Surinam	200 000	220 000	-	-	-	420 000	-	420 000
Trinidad & Tobago	-	290 000	310 000	300 000	-	600 000	300 000	900 000

Uruguay	-	250 000	-	200 000	-	250 000	200 000	450 000
Venezuela	1 320 000	1 300 000	1 080 000	1 500 000	-	3 700 000	1 500 000	5 200 000
<b>Total Latin America and Caribbean</b>	<b>14 060 000</b>	<b>15 950 000</b>	<b>15 120 000</b>	<b>12 995 000</b>	<b>4 370 000</b>	<b>45 130 000</b>	<b>17 365 000</b>	<b>62 495 000</b>

### East, Central and West African countries

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Benin	460 000	510 000	480 000	230 000	255 000	1 450 000	485 000	1 935 000
Burkina Faso	560 000	630 000	510 000	750 000	610 000	1 700 000	1 360 000	3 060 000
Burundi	870 000	970 000	920 000	430 000	460 000	2 760 000	890 000	3 650 000
Cameroun	890 000	980 000	930 000	630 000	-	2 800 000	630 000	3 430 000
Cap Verde	-	370 000	-	-	-	370 000	-	370 000
Central African Republic	710 000	790 000	750 000	500 000	500 000	2 250 000	1 000 000	3 250 000
Chad	750 000	840 000	790 000	-	-	2 380 000	-	2 380 000
Congo Brazzaville	460 000	510 000	480 000	500 000	500 000	1 450 000	1 000 000	2 450 000
Cote d'Ivoire	710 000	790 000	750 000	-	-	2 250 000	-	2 250 000

Djibouti	-	300 000	300 000	-	-	600 000	-	600 000
Democratic Republic of Congo	1 130 000	1 440 000	1 860 000	190 000	1 200 000	4 430 000	1 390 000	5 820 000
Eritrea	550 000	610 000	580 000	-	-	1 740 000	-	1 740 000
Ethiopia	1 000 000	450 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	2 450 000	1 000 000	3 450 000
Gabon + Sao Tome et Principe	310 000	350 000	330 000	160 000	50 000	990 000	210 000	1 200 000
Gambia	400 000	400 000	-	400 000	-	800 000	400 000	1 200 000
Ghana	340 000	330 000	200 000	190 000	700 000	870 000	890 000	1 760 000
Guinea	420 000	470 000	450 000	930 000	930 000	1 340 000	1 860 000	3 200 000
Guinea Bissau	320 000	360 000	340 000	-	-	1 020 000	-	1 020 000
Guinea Equatoriale	310 000	350 000	330 000	-	340 000	990 000	340 000	1 330 000
Kenya	1 100 000	970 000	970 000	1 100 000	485 000	3 040 000	1 585 000	4 625 000
Liberia	550 000	620 000	580 000	300 000	-	1 750 000	300 000	2 050 000
Mali	760 000	950 000	1 270 000	1 290 000	730 000	2 980 000	2 020 000	5 000 000
Mauritanie	420 000	460 000	440 000	-	-	1 320 000	-	1 320 000
Niger	490 000	540 000	520 000	1 500 000	-	1 550 000	1 500 000	3 050 000
Nigeria	810 000	890 000	850 000	-	-	2 550 000	-	2 550 000



Rwanda	580 000	650 000	620 000	420 000	-	1 850 000	420 000	2 270 000
Senegal	310 000	340 000	320 000	-	300 000	970 000	300 000	1 270 000
Sierra Leone	390 000	430 000	410 000	210 000	300 000	1 230 000	510 000	1 740 000
Somalia	490 000	550 000	520 000	1 110 000	430 000	1 560 000	1 540 000	3 100 000
South Sudan	890 000	990 000	940 000	445 000	495 000	2 820 000	940 000	3 760 000
Sudan	1 480 000	1 340 000	1 260 000	200 000	250 000	4 080 000	450 000	4 530 000
Tanzania	930 000	1 040 000	990 000	-	1 500 000	2 960 000	1 500 000	4 460 000
Togo	-	250 000	250 000	500 000	-	500 000	500 000	1 000 000
Uganda	770 000	770 000	770 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	2 310 000	2 000 000	4 310 000
<b>Total East, Central and West Africa</b>	<b>20 160 000</b>	<b>22 240 000</b>	<b>21 710 000</b>	<b>13 985 000</b>	<b>11 035 000</b>	<b>64 110 000</b>	<b>25 020 000</b>	<b>89 130 000</b>

### Southern African & Indian Ocean countries

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Angola	430 000	435 000	565 000	-	200 000	1 430 000	200 000	1 630 000
Botswana	-	-	200 000	300 000	-	200 000	300 000	500 000

Comores	320 000	315 000	445 000	-	-	1 080 000	-	1 080 000
Eswatini	-	200 000	190 000	300 000	-	390 000	300 000	690 000
Lesotho	150 000	-	-	-	-	150 000	-	150 000
Madagascar	620 000	720 000	1 120 000	400 000	-	2 460 000	400 000	2 860 000
Malawi	450 000	455 000	585 000	600 000	-	1 490 000	600 000	2 090 000
Mauritius + Seychelles	510 000	-	-	-	-	510 000	-	510 000
Mozambique	680 000	715 000	825 000	-	-	2 220 000	-	2 220 000
Namibia	340 000	-	-	460 000	-	340 000	460 000	800 000
South Africa	480 000	495 000	615 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 590 000	2 000 000	3 590 000
Zambia	600 000	1 290 000	-	610 000	400 000	1 890 000	1 010 000	2 900 000
Zimbabwe	460 000	475 000	595 000	500 000	500 000	1 530 000	1 000 000	2 530 000
<b>Total South African &amp; Indian Ocean</b>	<b>5 040 000</b>	<b>5 100 000</b>	<b>5 140 000</b>	<b>4 170 000</b>	<b>2 100 000</b>	<b>15 280 000</b>	<b>6 270 000</b>	<b>21 550 000</b>

## Central Asian countries

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Kazakhstan + Turkmenistan	1 220 000	1 360 000	1 290 000	500 000	540 000	3 870 000	1 040 000	4 910 000

Kyrgyzstan	870 000	970 000	920 000	500 000	-	2 760 000	500 000	3 260 000
Tajikistan	770 000	850 000	810 000	400 000	400 000	2 430 000	800 000	3 230 000
Uzbekistan	890 000	980 000	930 000	400 000	400 000	2 800 000	800 000	3 600 000
<b>Total Central Asia</b>	<b>3 750 000</b>	<b>4 160 000</b>	<b>3 950 000</b>	<b>1 800 000</b>	<b>1 340 000</b>	<b>11 860 000</b>	<b>3 140 000</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>

### East, South and South-East Asia and Pacific countries

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Afghanistan	810 000	2 070 000	1 890 000	1 500 000	330 000	4 770 000	1 830 000	6 600 000
Bangladesh	1 430 000	2 330 000	2 510 000	-	800 000	6 270 000	800 000	7 070 000
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	1 000 000	-	1 000 000	1 000 000
Burma/ Myanmar	1 110 000	2 410 000	2 210 000	1 190 000	1 490 000	5 730 000	2 680 000	8 410 000
Cambodia	2 530 000	-	-	1 500 000	-	2 530 000	1 500 000	4 030 000
China	2 610 000	2 140 000	2 010 000	-	-	6 760 000	-	6 760 000
Fiji + pacific + Solomon Islands	420 000	420 000	-	-	100 000	840 000	100 000	940 000
India	1 230 000	1 370 000	1 300 000		1 000 000	3 900 000	1 000 000	4 900 000
Indonesia	460 000	600 000	650 000	400 000	800 000	1 710 000	1 200 000	2 910 000

Laos	500 000	600 000	1 150 000	200 000	910 000	2 250 000	1 110 000	3 360 000
Malaysia	290 000	320 000	310 000	-	-	920 000	-	920 000
Mongolia	330 000	-	700 000	-	-	1 030 000	-	1 030 000
Nepal	650 000	720 000	680 000	-	-	2 050 000	-	2 050 000
Pakistan	1 700 000	1 880 000	1 790 000	-	-	5 370 000	-	5 370 000
Papua New Guinea	470 000	1 200 000	-	-	1 605 000	1 670 000	1 605 000	3 275 000
Philippines	1 280 000	1 420 000	1 350 000	2 000 000	1 950 000	4 050 000	3 950 000	8 000 000
Sri Lanka & Maldives	730 000	820 000	780 000	1 000 000	-	2 330 000	1 000 000	3 330 000
Timor Leste	400 000	420 000	550 000	-	-	1 370 000	-	1 370 000
Thailand	520 000	570 000	550 000	510 000	510 000	1 640 000	1 020 000	2 660 000
Vietnam	1 320 000	1 470 000	1 400 000	330 000	150 000	4 190 000	480 000	4 670 000
<b>Total East, South and South-East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>18 790 000</b>	<b>20 760 000</b>	<b>19 830 000</b>	<b>8 630 000</b>	<b>10 645 000</b>	<b>59 380 000</b>	<b>19 275 000</b>	<b>78 655 000</b>

## Middle East and Gulf countries

Country	Allocation 2022	Allocation 2023	Allocation 2024	Cushion 2022	Cushion 2023	Total allocations 2022-2024	Total cushion (2022-2023)	Total 2022-2024 (allocations + cushion)
Iraq	770 000	860 000	820 000	310 000	350 000	2 450 000	660 000	3 110 000

Yemen	750 000	840 000	800 000	210 000	200 000	2 390 000	410 000	2 800 000
Iran/ Gulf countries	630 000	700 000	660 000	-	-	1 990 000	-	1 990 000
<b>Total Central Asia</b>	<b>2 150 000</b>	<b>2 400 000</b>	<b>2 280 000</b>	<b>520 000</b>	<b>550 000</b>	<b>6 830 000</b>	<b>1 070 000</b>	<b>7 900 000</b>