



EN

THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX I

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the annual action plan in favour of the thematic programme on Human Rights and Democracy for 2021

Action Document for Support to the 8th World Congress and 4th Regional Congress against the death penalty

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plans/measures in the sense of Article 23(2) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Support to the 8th World Congress and 4th Regional Congress against the death penalty CRIS number : NDICI HR INTPA/2021/043-407 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	Global
4. Programming document	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for the Thematic Programme on Human Rights and Democracy 2021-2027
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	Linked with the MIP for the Thematic Programme on Human Rights and Democracy 2021 – 2027, priorities 1 Protecting and empowering individuals (axis of work Human Dignity) and 5 Delivering by working together R1 : Strengthened capacities of civil society, including advocacy and public awareness, to effectively operate for the worldwide abolition of the death penalty R2: 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.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	151 – Government and Civil Society - general
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main 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 and in particular Goal 16.2 and 16.3. Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 10 Reduction of inequalities • SDG 4 Quality Education • SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals. The world congresses seek to foster effective partnerships through the creation of coalitions, national or regional networks and the development of their capacities 			
8 a) DAC code(s) ¹	15160 – Human Rights 100 %			
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society - 2000			
9. Targets ²	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education ³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance ⁴			
10. Markers ⁵ (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"/>
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

¹ DAC sectors (codes and descriptions) are indicated in the first and fourth columns of the tab 'purpose codes' in the following document: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/dacandcrscodelists.htm>

² Actual contribution to targets will be confirmed ex-post based on a standardised methodology.

³ This target is specific to INTPA. If the action is marked as contributing to the Education target, please make sure the target on "Social inclusion and Human Development" is also marked.

⁴ Thematic target for geographic programmes (at least 15%) in delegated act.

⁵ For guidance, see <https://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/> (go to "Data collection and resources for reporters", select Addendum 2, annexes 18 (policy) and 19 (Rio) of the reporting directive).

If an action is marked in the DAC form as contributing to one of the general policy objectives or to RIO principles as a principal objective or a significant objective, then this should be reflected in the logframe matrix (in the results chain and/or indicators).

11. Internal markers⁶ and Tags⁷:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services	<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"/> <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line 14.020211 Total estimated cost: EUR 1,000,000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 1,000,000 from the general budget of the European Union for 2021.			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing⁸	Direct management through grants			

1.1. Summary of the Action

This action aims at supporting the organisation of two events: the 8th World Congress Against the Death Penalty which is to take place in Germany (Berlin) during the autumn of 2022. The world congress will be followed by a regional congress in 2023, possibly in the Middle East.

The World Congress Against Death Penalty is a major event fostering progress towards the worldwide abolition of the death penalty. It takes place every three years, bringing together around 1,000 to 1,500 participants from all five continents.

The Congress represents a unique opportunity to highlight the international dimension of the fight against death penalty and brings together all abolitionist actors, including the most isolated ones, and relevant stakeholders to achieve the universal abolition of the death penalty, which stands as a key priority of the European Union's human

⁶ The internal markers have been created to report on the implementation of the Commission's own policy priorities in areas where no DAC reporting tool is available. For the sake of consistency and comparability, the methodology is equivalent to the DAC markers, with three possible positions (main target, significant target, not targeted)

⁷ Methodology for additional tagging providing granularity on internal markers is under development.

⁸ Art. 27 NDICI

rights external policy. It is a high-level event gathering participants from over 90 countries, including heads of states, ministers, judges, parliamentarians, but also representatives of civil society organisations from all over the world active on death penalty.

This event supports civil society actions that, consistent with the EU policy on abolition of the death Penalty, helps to mobilize political leaders and key civil society actors, young generations, private sector, academia, legal professional actors, as well as awareness raising about abolition amongst the public. The Congress also contributes to the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty by promoting respect for international norms and standards. It is a worldwide continuous campaign of political advocacy and awareness raising around the world and in the host country.

Evaluations of previous congresses will be taken into account.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

Working towards the global abolition of the death penalty is at the heart of the EU's human rights priorities. The EU strongly opposes to the death penalty, which is a cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, violating the right to life and failing to deter crime more effectively than imprisonment. Execution is an irreversible punishment and miscarriages of justice, inevitable in any legal system, lead to the killing of innocent people by state authorities. The trend towards the worldwide abolition of the death penalty is evident. While in 1960, only 25 countries were abolitionist, today 115 countries are abolitionists in law and there are no executions over the last 10 years in 149 countries⁹, and these numbers continues to grow.

However, progress towards abolition is not straightforward and certain regions of the world continue to use the death penalty in a substantial manner. Even in states that have abolished the death penalty in law, pro-death penalty movements continue to question abolition and setbacks are not to be excluded. At the most recent vote for a universal moratorium on executions in the United Nations General Assembly in December 2020, the abolitionist bloc remained stable with 123 states in favour of abolition, but 24 abstentions and 38 votes against the moratorium were registered. In this context, the fight for worldwide abolition remains one of the key priorities of the EU's Human Rights external policy.

The EU is the leading institutional actor in the fight against the death penalty worldwide. It has a strong and principled position against the death penalty, which establishes global abolition of capital punishment as a key objective. The EU opposes the death penalty in all cases and under all circumstances. Where the death penalty still exists, the EU calls for its use to be progressively restricted and insists that it is carried out according to minimum standards based on international human rights obligations.

Furthermore, *Regulation (EU) 2019/125 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment*, has a clear 'anti-death penalty' component through the prohibition on exports and imports of goods with no practical use other than for capital punishment.

In the EU Action Plan for Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2025, the abolition of death penalty features prominently under human rights priorities and more specifically under the line of action of "protecting people, eliminating inequalities, discrimination and exclusion". The main objective remains to work towards the worldwide abolition of the death penalty. In countries where the death penalty still exists, the EU needs to insist on the respect of minimum standards and work towards a moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolition.

This action also frames in the implementation of the EU Guidelines on the Death Penalty where is stipulated that EU action will amongst other consist in raising the issue of the death penalty in relevant multilateral fora and seize all appropriate opportunities to put before them initiatives aimed at introducing a moratorium on the use of the death

⁹ There are 193 UN Member States

penalty and, in due course, abolition. The EU will encourage relevant international and regional organisations to support states to take appropriate steps to comply with minimum standards relating to the death penalty, and further encourage them to ratify, without reservations, and comply with international treaties relating to the death penalty.

Finally, the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme for the thematic programme on human rights and democracy 2021-2027 mentions the progression towards universal abolition of the death penalty as an essential human right to human dignity. The thematic programme shall support civil society actions that contribute to reforming criminal justice systems and repealing death penalty laws. Actions shall also contribute to guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty by promoting full respect for international norms and standards.

2.2. Problem Analysis

Overtaking the last non-abolitionist zones

In a globalised and constantly interacting world, collective action appears to be a relevant lever of action for bringing advancement of the last States that are still resisting the global trend by invoking, very often, the argument of their national sovereignty. This collective action in favour of abolition takes today various forms (cooperation between political, legal, associative and academic actors) which are interdependent and which is tending to open up, under the impetus notably of the World Congresses, to less traditional actors such as the private sector.

The development of inclusive and effective partnerships, which are necessary to bring change in the last retentionist areas, will be needed as well as carrying out ever more innovative advocacy with the different components of society, such as the new campaign to mobilise OIC actors for the political aspect or the ambitious mobilisation targeting young people. The World and Regional Congresses against the Death Penalty, are indeed at the heart of this strategy and act as precursors to mobilise new allies. As such, they have had a significant impact in the abolitionist commitments of States and in the development of a dynamic and multifaceted network.

Support the actors of abolition in the long term and break their isolation

Civil society is a key actor for long-term change. A strong and structured civil society is fundamental for universal abolition. However, and even if the issues differ from country to country, local abolitionist actors, mostly composed of small structures often dependent on individual leadership, meet around common issues: - Need to intensify their networking at all levels to provide a better basis for national movements, and for some of them a better security in their work - Lack of dialogue, relay and identification with local authorities - Lack of tools to support arguments.

The Congress programme enables local actors to break out of their isolation by bringing their struggles to an international space and highlighting them thanks to the strong global legitimacy of the event. It thus strengthens their networking, which raises their profile, increases their advocacy capacity and provides them with a better guarantee in terms of security. According to participants at the last World Congress, it reinforces the actions of the most isolated actors who are campaigning in non-abolitionist countries, thanks to the advice and good practices collected within the community¹⁰. The Congresses allow them to be part of a larger international movement on which they can rely in the future. Finally, the Congress project also enhances civil society's abolitionist arguments by integrating them in a participatory way in the elaboration of the abolitionist strategy and the programme of debates and the multiplicity of spaces for reflection and learning that it offers.

Countering populist movements and advancing abolition in people's minds.

In abolitionist countries, the issue of the death penalty continues to divide citizens even long after abolition, revealing an element of fracture with the ruling class and, by extension, with an intellectual and media class often sympathetic to the cause of abolition. In retentionist countries, citizens are particularly sensitive to the deterrent argument of the death penalty; an argument that is regularly fuelled by the press. These "classic" phenomena have been reinforced in recent years in connection with the rise of populism: the changes and crises that our societies are undergoing are causing a radicalisation of thinking on security issues, including the death penalty, which is being relayed by certain political parties.

Furthermore, as recommended by the external evaluation of the 7th World Congress against the Death Penalty in Brussels, strengthening alliances with activist struggles for access to rights and against discrimination in order to continue to affirm the intersectional issues in the fight against the death penalty.

¹⁰ Proceedings 7th World Congress Against the Death Penalty, Brussels 2019, p.155.

The World Congresses seek to strongly mobilise as many stakeholders as possible from within the political and non-governmental spheres in order to develop joint strategies and encourage States to make concrete commitments towards abolition. They bring together between 1,000 and 1,500 participants from about a hundred countries. More than a time-restricted event, the World Congress consists of a worldwide continuous campaign of political advocacy and awareness raising around the world and in the host country. Besides encouraging political leaders to take commitments towards abolition, this campaign encourages recurring exchanges between abolitionist stakeholders in the field, breaking their isolation and strengthening their advocacy capacities with political authorities and UN bodies.

Target groups are amongst other executive and legislative authorities of abolitionist and retentionist states, MEPs; representatives of international and regional organisations; representatives of national human rights institutions and their international and regional coordination; legal and judicial professions such as lawyers, magistrates, judges and their networks; the Global Coalition and Abolitionist Civil Society; academic networks committed against the death penalty; media, ... Outreach is also do to "new allies" of the death penalty such as business representatives, public figures, families of victims, former judges and magistrate, activist struggles for access to rights and against discrimination etc.;

Final beneficiaries are the abolitionist civil society, regional and national networks, their members and activists; the 150 members of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty; parliamentarians from non-abolitionist states engaged in existing or emerging national networks; National Human Rights Institutions; Core Group Member States (informal group of diplomatic bodies of 12 abolitionist States and the European Union which support the political mobilisation for the World Congresses); citizens and finally and more importantly death row inmates and their families, citizens and defendants.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The **overall objective** of the project is the acceleration of the universal abolition of capital punishment by fostering cooperation among political, legal and civil society actors, in order to develop common strategies and encourage States to make concrete commitments.

The **specific objectives** are:

1. Encourage States to make concrete commitments and take action towards abolition (SO1)
2. Strengthening the involvement and empowerment of young abolitionists in the fight for the death penalty and to raise the awareness of the younger generations as future citizens and/or leaders who will be actors of change in their countries (SO2)
3. To pursue efforts to involve non-conventional allies in the international fight against the death (SO3)

The expected **outputs for this action** are:

1. Mobilisation of political authorities, international and regional networks of IGOs semi-public actors (NHRI) through campaign and gather support for the UN resolution calling for a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty (for SO1)
2. Strengthened capacity of Civil society actors for action and dialogue in order to advance the debate at national, regional and global level (for SO2).
3. New allies have joined the fight against the death penalty such as the private sector or young people and strengthened alliances with activists to fight against discrimination (for SO3).

Since 2012, the World Congress has been linked to a Regional Congress, which aims to support the work of civil society in a specific non-abolitionist area and to prepare the debates in order to enable progress in this region during the World Congress. ECPM's strategy therefore consists of two events with complementary objectives: holding a Regional Congress in a non-abolitionist area to foster the emergence of collaborative action between civil society and political actors; and holding the World Congress in a country that facilitates its organisation and the attendance of the greatest possible number and diversity of participants.

In light of adjustments to the timetable due to the health crisis, ECPM will be holding a regional capitalisation after the World Congress in 2023. In line with the recommendations of the evaluation of the previous Congress, ECPM will seek to ensure closer and more structured follow-up to the commitments made at the World Congress. This follow-up will be fundamental to ensure the continuity of abolition efforts on the ground, to capitalise on the Berlin Congress and to support the initiatives and commitments made during the World Congress and progress made in the region concerned.

Objectives of this regional event:

- To support the follow-up of the commitments and initiatives announced at the World Congress by countries in the area with a view to making them a reality;
- To support the work of civil society in the target region and engage in dialogue with diplomatic/state authorities in the region;
- To promote the emergence of coordinated action by civil society and political actors.

3.2. Indicative Activities

Indicative activities related to SO1:

- Development of a roadmap for the Core Group (bilingual FR/ENG) defining the target countries to be mobilised and organize coordination sessions
- Advocacy actions and missions in the field and remote advocacy meetings in order to mobilise at the highest level for the Congress;
- Definition of mobilisation strategies
- Participation in the Human Rights Council

Indicative activities related to SO2:

- Outreach and communication activities and events, hackathons
- Educational presentations in schools
- Capacity building activities and facilitation of a number of working groups
- Mobilisation of a number of CSOs to enable them to conduct strategic advocacy in their countries
- 2 to 3 micro-grants for targeted actors to carry out micro-activities in-country related to the international strategy and the Congress;
- Networking and exchange of good practises

Indicative activities related to SO3:

- Support and promotion of the initiative to be launched by Virgin Group in spring 2021 aimed at the creation of an international collective of at least 15 Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) against the death penalty
- Development of web tools, infographics and other tools to communicate on the campaign

3.3. Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

For this 8th edition, the event will evolve in line with the new technologies available. Digital technology will not only be used not as a tool but as an asset to broaden its audience, to make the event more dynamic, to break with the traditional conference format for certain debates and to encourage reactivity and participation, while respecting the environment.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

(G1) The project will integrate the gender dimension in its various components insofar as it seeks to overcome gender stereotypes and to enhance the political positioning of women in the abolitionist movement. In this context and to counter the under-representation of women, the organisation of the events will ensure that a good gender balance is respected among the speakers at the Congress as well as among the participants financially covered by the association's budgets, including former women sentenced to death, activists and wives of condemned prisoners. It should be noted that the World Day against the Death Penalty in 2021 will address the theme of women facing the death penalty, offering excellent leverage to provide material for reflections on gender stereotypes at the World Congress.

Human Rights

The right to life is the primary human right. This project will also strengthen the awareness about discriminations related to sexual orientation and gender identity in relation to the death penalty, with a view to combining the abolitionist cause with the fight against anti-LGBTQI+ discrimination, putting forward intersectional issues.

Disability

The event should be accessible for people with disabilities

Democracy

Progress towards abolition contributes to strengthening the rule of law and improving justice system.

3.4. Risks and lessons learned

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
Sanitary Prolongation of the Covid-19 pandemic leading to greater difficulty of gathering and travel or the introduction of vaccination passports	Risk 1	M	M	If the crisis extends to 2022, the implementing partner will intensify and adjust its digital offer. Adjustments will be made when needed.
Political Difficult mobilisation (lack of will) of high-level political actors, public figures and new allies (representatives of the private sector, the sports world, families of victims, former judges and magistrates...)	Risk 2	M	M	Support from the Core-Group and networks of influential actors; Increased monitoring of the political mobilisation plan Mobilisation of abolitionist parliamentarians and major 'VIPs' from key countries Media campaign and strategic communication
Safety Major terrorist events in Germany just before or during the event	Risk 3	M	M	Reinforcement of security measures in connection with the host country Searching for safer transport alternatives if necessary
Social Strikes in some airports Major event attracting full media attention (terrorism, news, political crisis)	Risk 4	H	M	Searching for other means of transport or changing routes Work on media partnerships upstream, shifting the communication calendar, promotion of videos on social networks after the event.
Operational/financial -Late arrival of donor grants, with little dedicated funds for HR, leading to operational constraints. -Budget cuts in response to the	Risk 5	M	M	Diversification of project funding sources Rationalisation of resources to the detriment of certain parts of the project

financial crisis in some States -Difficulty for institutions to meet their financial commitments				
Environmental : Unreasoned management of resources by project stakeholders	Risk 6	L	L	Maintaining the awareness on the environmental issue (recycling, carbon compensation for plane tickets and parcel shipping, use of low-energy light bulbs, purchase of fair trade products whenever possible, etc.). Dematerialisation of part of the activities that reduce the carbon footprint (some meetings and events held remotely, hybrid Congress).

Lessons Learnt:

Through EIDHR, the European Commission supported the 7th World congress against death penalty, which was held in Brussels in February 2019.

The main changes identified by the impact study on the World Congresses carried out in 2016 are :

- **Institutional changes**, as the Congresses have given more room to new abolitionist actors (MPs, representatives from National Human Rights Institutions – NHRIs, private sector) and have encouraged discussions and/or advocacy of treaties and agreements.
- **Political changes**, as the Congresses have been able to establish themselves as the momentum for an eagerly anticipated international meeting and have led to the emergence of commitments from States to join the network of abolitionists
- **Organisational changes**, as the Congresses have led to an increase in the number of organisations belonging to the abolitionist community and have encouraged the structuring of a large number of abolition actors from across the world
- **Social changes**, as the Congresses have made it possible to continually extend the abolitionist movement across the world and have led to the creation of a unique networking platform for these actors.
- **Technical changes**, as the Congresses have provided more time for the training and *professionalization* of participants and strengthened the visibility of actors, their activities and their output.

The previous Congress programme (2018-2020) received a very positive evaluation in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency. However, in managing the Congress project, the organisation experiences a tension between its high ambitions and its restricted means. Indeed, while financial resources are rigorously managed, they are limited and should be stabilised by donors in order to allow the team to focus on multiannual project programming, rather than on seeking co-funding.

This new project will aim to support the collective dynamics in favour of the abolition of the death penalty in order to support the international strategy to move countries towards a moratorium on executions (target countries) and to further isolate retentionist States. It also aims to tackle the isolation of civil society working on a daily basis for abolition in retentionist and de facto abolitionist countries.

The countries targeted by this Congress programme are first and foremost the countries under moratorium and those undergoing changeover, but also the leading countries because of the considerable weight they have at world level. As regards difficult countries and territories, the main aim will be to work towards greater transparency in the application of the death penalty.

3.5. Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action relies on the importance of adopting a global approach on the fight against the death penalty. The EU supports country-specific and regional projects on the issue, but the international dimension of the fight against death penalty should not be forgotten to achieve the final objective of the universal abolition of capital punishment.

In that perspective, the Congress will bring together abolitionist actors from all over the world and represents a unique opportunity for them to create synergies, strengthen their capacities and network to subsequently take action and push for abolition at the national, regional and international levels.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

At action level, the indicative logframe should have a maximum of 10 expected results (Impact/Outcome(s)/Output(s)). It 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.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact (Overall Objective)	Accelerate the universal abolition of capital punishment by fostering cooperation among political, legal and civil society actors, in order to develop common strategies and encourage States to make concrete commitments	1) Number of votes in favour of the UNGA moratorium resolution (≥ 123 votes at the 2022 resolution) 2) Number of States that have ratified OP2 (≥ 88 States) 3) Number of abolitionist and retentionist States (≥ 149 abolitionist States / ≤ 49 retentionist) 4) Number of executions of death row prisoners worldwide (≤ 657 executions) 5) Number of death sentences handed down in the world ($\leq 2\,307$ death sentences reported)	1) United Nations website 2) United Nations Treaties Database 3) World Coalition database/ ECPM interactive map 4 and 5) Amnesty International Report	<i>Not applicable</i>

Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	<p>SO 1) Encourage States to take commitments and take action towards abolition of the death penalty</p> <p>SO2) Strengthen the involvement and empowerment of young abolitionists in the fight against the death penalty and to raise the awareness of the younger generations as future citizens and/or leaders who will be actors of change in their countries</p> <p>SO3) To pursue efforts to involve non-conventional allies in the international fight against the death penalty</p>	<p>1.1) Nb declarations committing non-abolitionist States which are followed up (≥ 2 declarations committing 2 non-abolitionist States which are followed up)</p> <p>1.2) Nb statements by non-abolitionist States at the World Congress (≥ 2 statements)</p> <p>1.3) Nb joint statements by other political actors (parliamentarians, IGOs and parastatal actors) at the World Congress (≥ 2 joint statements)</p> <p>2.1) Number of members of civil society reflecting the global balance made aware and mobilised in the abolition process and the Congresses (≥ 700 members of civil society from at least 90 countries)</p> <p>2.2) Strengthening possibilities of cooperation for abolitionist civil society with non-conventional actors</p> <p>3.1) Number of new alliances</p>	<p>SO1) Narrative report, evaluation report, Congress proceedings</p> <p>SO2) Registration list, narrative report, evaluation report</p> <p>SO3) ECPM website, narrative report, evaluation report</p>	<p>A good level of cooperation between political and civil society actors is maintained.</p> <p>Security conditions remain stable in Germany (no major terrorist attacks)</p> <p>Health conditions will be favourable and the Covid-19 pandemic will be under control: a large part of the world's population will be vaccinated, especially the most vulnerable people.</p>
Outputs	<p>O1. Mobilisation of political authorities, international and regional networks of IGOs semi-public actors (NHRI) through campaign and gather support for the UN resolution calling for a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty</p>	<p>1.1. Number of members of the executive or high-level official representatives (≥ 25), diplomats (≥ 200), parliamentarians (≥ 10) or national human rights institutions who attend the world congress (disaggregated per abolitionist and non-abolitionist countries).</p> <p>1.2. Number of countries officially represented at the Congress (disaggregated per abolitionist and non-abolitionist countries).</p> <p>1.3. Number of national and/or regional leaders (≥ 60) with strengthened capacities capable of</p>	<p>Narrative report, evaluation report, Congress proceedings</p>	<p>A good level of cooperation between political and civil society actors is maintained.</p> <p>Security conditions remain stable in</p>

	<p>O2. Strengthened capacity of Civil society actors for action and dialogue in order to advance the debate at national, regional and global level.</p> <p>O3. New allies have joined the fight against the death penalty such as the private sector or young people.</p> <p>O4. Strengthened alliances with activists to fight against discrimination in the context of the death penalty.</p>	<p>energising national abolition movements, participating in the development alongside ECPM of strategic advocacy serving the Congress (sex-disaggregated)</p> <p>Nb of actors (2 to 3) developing micro-activities linked to the Congress advocacy campaigns, which are highlighted during the event</p> <p>Nb of regional civil society networks (≥ 5) supported in terms of governance and capacity for dialogue</p> <p>Nb of young abolitionist leaders (≥ 50 from at least 6 countries) involved in the abolitionist strategy and Congresses (sex-disaggregated)</p> <p>Nb of young people (≥ 100) who have their awareness raised on human rights and abolition (sex-disaggregated)</p> <p>Strength and visibility of the mobilisation of private sector actors in support of abolition (At least 3 initiatives developed and presented)</p> <p>The production of a reference publication on the LGBTIQ+ issue reinforces visibility of discrimination related to sexual orientation in the context of the death penalty</p> <p>Inter-sectional issues highlighted at the Congress</p> <p>Nb of articles (≥ 500) and references ($\geq 500\ 000$) raising public awareness around the world</p> <p>Nb of journalists from non-abolitionist countries (≥ 15), who have their participation covered and receive training, disseminating high-quality information in their countries (sex-disaggregated)</p>	<p>Programme of debates, narrative report, evaluation report, Congress proceedings</p> <p>Participants list, narrative report, evaluation report</p> <p>Narrative report, evaluation report, Congress proceedings</p> <p>LGBTIQ+ publication</p>	<p>Germany (no major terrorist attacks)</p> <p>Health conditions will be favourable and vaccination is taking place</p>
--	---	--	--	---

			Press articles, press review, narrative report, Congress proceedings	
--	--	--	--	--

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement.

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 36 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 measures¹¹.

4.3.1. Direct Management (Grants)

Grants: (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant

The objective of this grant is the acceleration of the universal abolition of capital punishment by fostering cooperation among political, legal and civil society actors, in order to develop common strategies and encourage States to make concrete commitments..

(b) Type of applicant targeted

Organisation with an internationally recognized legitimacy and a proven capacity to carry out the activities detailed in section 3.2 and to reach the objectives of section 3.1.

(c) Justification for a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the non-governmental organisation 'Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort' (ECPM).

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to a direct award without a call for proposals is justified because the beneficiary is a body with a de jure or de facto monopoly within the meaning of Article 195(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046.

ECPM created the world congress in 2001 and has organised successfully all six editions since then. ECPM has consequently built a technical expertise and knowledge in relation to this event, as well as a significant network, becoming the reference organisation to all involved stakeholders. It is as such, in a de facto monopoly as foreseen by

¹¹ 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.

Article 195(c) of the Financial Regulation. It will be in charge of organising the 8th World Congress and 4th Regional Congress against the death penalty and related activities.

(d) Exception to the non-retroactivity of costs

Not applicable for this action.

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 components¹²	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Third-party contribution, in currency identified
Implementation modalities – Direct management - Grant	1,000,000	1,200,000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision	N.A.
Totals	1,000,000	

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The management of this direct grant resulting from this decision will be carried out by the European Commission, no specific governance structure will be set-up other than the normal monitoring practices and regular meetings. As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

4.7. Pre-conditions [Only for project modality]

Not applicable

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).

¹² 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.

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).

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, only a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components by the implementing partner.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the importance, the action has for policy dialogue in one of the main priorities of the EU human rights policy.

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

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination¹³. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

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 audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

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.

¹³ See best [practice of evaluation dissemination](#)

APPENDIX 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

An Intervention¹⁴ (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.

Option 1: Action level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single action	
Option 2: Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	
Option 3: Contract level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	Single contract with ECPM
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	
	(...)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	

¹⁴ [ARES \(2021\)4204912](#) - For the purpose of consistency between terms in OPSYS, DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI have harmonised 5 key terms, including 'action' and 'Intervention' where an 'action' is the content (or part of the content) of a Commission Financing Decision and 'Intervention' is a coherent set of activities and results which constitutes an effective level for the operational follow-up by the EC of its operations on the ground. See more on the [concept of intervention](#).